



The nine islands of the Azores

he nine islands of the Azores are all volcanic in their origin and are located roughly between 37° and 40° north (latitude) and 25 ° and 31° west (longitude) and Flores island is the wersternmost point in Europe. According to 2011 data, 246,102 people live in these islands territory that covers 2,325 sq.km, distancing 1,815 km from mainland Europe (Portugal) and 2.625 km from the North American continent (Canada). The archipelago is divided into three geographical groups: the Eastern Group composed of Santa Maria and São Miguel, the Central Group includes the islands of Terceira, Graciosa, São Jorge, Pico and Faial and the Western Group comprising Corvo and Flores islands.

Brought together in an archipelago, each Azorean island has its own identity. Even if they all share an extraordinary natural legacy, they also have their own unique landscape, traditions, cuisine and architecture. There are no words capable of describing and classifying the charm of these nine charismatic islands. They have been sculptured by ancient volcanoes and populated over the centuries by courageous and kind people. Thus the Azores are a place of varied experiences and emotions.

But each island has its own identity. The fossils of Santa Maria, the lakes of São Miguel, the caves of Terceira, the cones of Graciosa, the fajãs of São Jorge, the Mountain of Pico, the Capelinhos Volcano of Faial,

the volcanic chimneys of Flores, and the Caldeirão of Corvo are unmistakable features. To travel throughout the Azores is to get to know nine islands where the same genetic code generated profiles that are distinct from one another.

The long lists of natural parks, of areas of protected landscape, of protected fauna and flora species, of forest reserves, of geolandscape, and of sites with geological interest guarantee the preservation of a priceless natural legacy. As a form of compensation for all of this effort, the Azores are considered to be a sanctuary of biodiversity and geodiversity and one of the best locations for Nature Tourism





Walking Trails

n the Azores
there is a network
of mapped
trails, all of great
biogeological,
historical and
ethnographical interest. They
are classified in accordance
with their level of difficulty,
distance and type of route
(linear or circular) – trails.
visitazores.com.

As you walk inland from the coast, you will enjoy a stunning landscape marked by dense coastal woods, in particular juniper trees and the remains of laurissilva forest. But there is much more to see than just vegetation. There are also waterfalls, vineyards, typical homes, windmills, fishing boats, and corrals. What's more, on the coast, there are tidal pools nestling amongst unique rock formations.







São Jorge

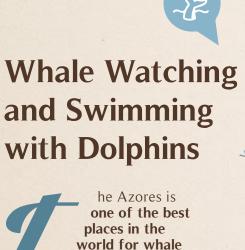
Terceira São Miguel Santa Maria

Diving

ozens of sites have been described and listed, suiting all tastes and types of dive: snorkelling, initiation to diving, evening dives, diving near the coastline, in caves or shipwrecks, coastal shoals or diving in deeper waters.

Mild sea temperatures, between 15° C and 22° C, and clear waters are some of the features that make the Azores an ideal destination for diving. Besides the mild weather conditions, there is also the diverse underwater landscape, featuring a volcanic seafloor inhabited by a variety of species and from which arches and lava tubes emerge. And if all that is not enough, there are also archaeological parks filled with the wrecks of merchant and war ships that have been buried here throughout history.

Fornigas Santa Maria Island



Flores
Faial
Pico
Graciosa
Terceira
São Miguel

he Azores is
one of the best
places in the
world for whale
watching. Around
the archipelago,
approximately 25
different resident and
migratory species
can be spotted.

The sperm whale is among the most common: the same giant of the seas that was immortalised in the classic book, Moby Dick. These whales can be as long as 18 metres and weigh as much as 44 tonnes. Other whales can also be seen, such as the blue whale (Balaenopteramusculus) and the fin whale (Balaenopteraphysalus), as well as several species of sharks, turtles and dolphins, namely the common dolphin (Delphinusdelphis), the common bottlenose dolphin (Tursiopstruncatus), the spotted dolphin (Stenellafrontalis), and many other fascinating marine animals.



Santa Maria
São Miguel
Terceira
São Jorge
Faial

Surfing and Bodyboarding

he mild climate, consistent winds and water temperatures make surfing in the Azores ideal year round, but winter offers the best time of year to surf.

The diverse coastline of the various islands, which can be either high and steep with a rocky seafloor, or plain and sandy, offers a variety of great quality waves which are remarkably consistent.

Besides its natural characteristics, the archipelago is also attractive to surfers because of its uncrowded surf spots and the short distances between them.

You can find good waves on all the islands. Although the point breaks and beach breaks of the islands of Santa Maria and São Miguel have achieved a greater international fame, it is on the island of São Jorge, with its fajãs and reef breaks, that longer, tube-shaped waves are more common.

Santa Maria

Sailing

Itogether, the marinas offer more than 1,000 mooring berths. All have been awarded the blue flag for quality.

Many international regattas start, pass or end here.

For centuries, sailors from all over the world have been attracted to the Azores mainly because of the international significance of the Marina of Horta. All the islands of the archipelago have quays and harbours.

The islands of São Miguel, Terceira and Faial have harbour centres with equipment for repairs and other facilities for boats and crews.





onsidered by the IGTM (International Golf Travel Market) as one of the best and least exploited places in the world to play golf, the Azores combines a beautiful landscape with a mild climate, allowing golfers to play vear round.

chipping area, putting greens and a driving range.

Batalha Golf Course. São Miguel Hand Eurnas Golf Course São Miguel São Miguel Island There are two golf courses on the island of São Miguel and one on the island of Terceira, which are all certified and recognised internationally. On the island of São Miguel, the Furnas Golf Course, approximately 40 km from Ponta Delgada, is a par 72 course with 18 holes. The Batalha Golf Course, located on the north coast of the island, only 10 minutes away from Ponta Delgada, is a par 72 course with 27 holes. The Terceira Golf Course is only one km away from the American Lajes Air Base and less than 15 km away from the city of Angra do Heroísmo. It is a par 72 course with 18 holes.

These three golf courses are able to host large events, offering a restaurant/bar, a pro shop, golf carts, a



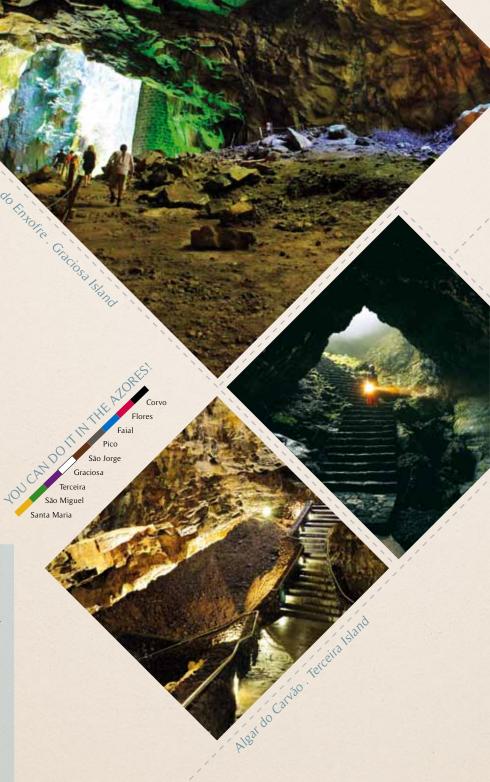


Geotourism

he volcanic origin of the archipelago, the small size of the islands, and the short distance between some of them, make it easy for you to explore the region's geodiversity at any time of the year, including its magnificent geolandscapes and geolocations.

Stand and stare at the collapsed calderas and their beautiful lakes, walk through the fajãs, see the volcanic ridges and the formations left behind by recent eruptions, discover the underground world by descending into caves and walking into lava tubes, or watch the bubbling hot springs. These are just some of the best reasons to visit the Azores.

The region also has a number of interpretation centres giving visitors even further insight into its heritage – http://siaram.azores.gov.pt/.





Health and Well being

he Ferraria Spa and the iron water pools in Furnas are unmissable on the island of São Miguel, whilst on the island of Graciosa, the highlight is the Carapacho Spa.

The Azores Islands are well known for their hydrothermal resources which have been exploited for centuries. There are various springs of natural carbonic water, waterfalls and iron water pools which have been used since the sixteenth century.

Gruta das Tories

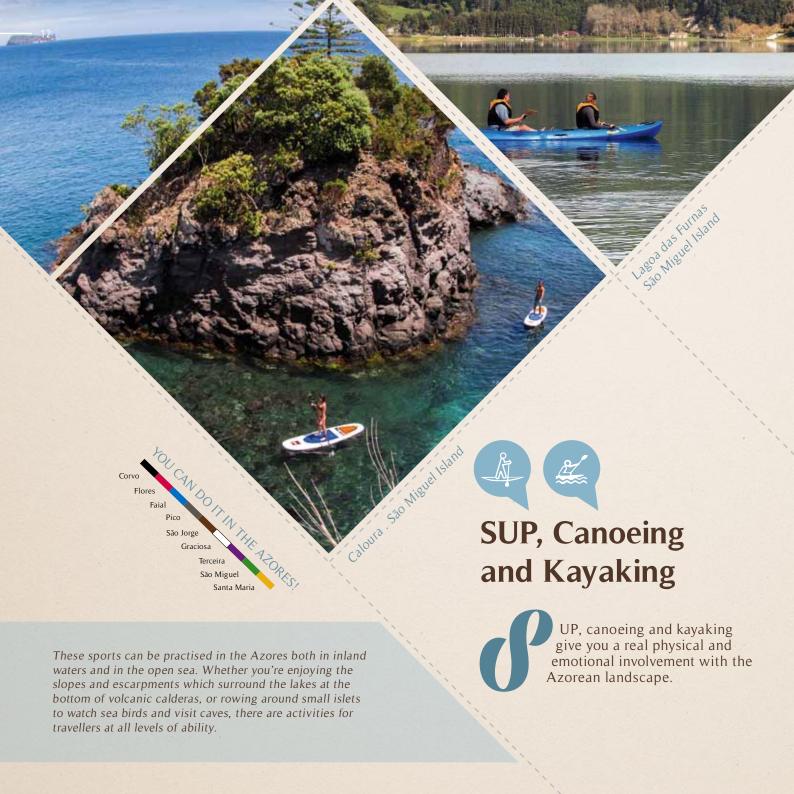


Cycling and Mountain Biking

Feraia Theman Mater

There are various cycling and mountain bike trails suited to professionals and amateurs in the Azores.

Throughout the whole year, with or without a guide, there are plenty of options for enthusiasts of this sport.







Paragliding

ly silently over the volcanic landscape, escorted by common buzzards searching for ascending air currents.
Paragliding is undoubtedly a once in a lifetime experience that will give you quite an adrenaline rush.

Regardless of the direction of the wind and without having to walk long distances, there are all sorts of platforms on these islands from where it is possible to take off and land safely.

This sport can be enjoyed solo or in groups and, because of the mild climate the sport takes place year round.

The Azores are the perfect place for those you can paraglide autonomously. At the moment there aren't companies providing this activity.





Horse Riding



alking, riding or "cantering" a horse along trails and around lakes is an unforgettable experience.

São Miguel

Horse riding in the Azores is more than a sport; it is a tradition. It is believed that the horse came to the archipelago with the first settlers, as horses are mentioned in property inventories dating back to the early sixteenth century.

There are horse riding programmes available for first timers or experienced riders throughout the year.



Fishing

ou can find large pelagic species a few miles off the coast and the world records for the fishing of some species have been set in the Azores.

The Azores is a paradise for fishing enthusiasts, especially those who love big game fishing.

The best time for fishing is from April to October, and the most often caught species are the swordfish, the wahoo, the yellowmouth barracuda, several species of tuna (such as the bigeye tuna, the skipjack tuna and the yellowfin tuna), some species of shark, the white marlin and the most desired species of all – the great Atlantic blue marlin.





REGIONAL FOOD

Suggestions

Although there are some common flavours typical to Azorean cuisine, each island has its own recipe and take on local seafood, meat, cheeses, fruit pastries and drink.

São Miguel

COZIDO DAS FURNAS (Boiled meat and vegetables cooked underground by volcanic heat)

In Furnas, this local dish is made of meat and vegetables which are carefully placed in pots inside cloth, which is then buried in the geothermal soils of the volcano crater to cook. Before experiencing the dish for yourself, witness strong locals lifting your meal in heavy pots from the ground with ropes.

Cotino das furnas. São Miguel Island

Santa Maria

CANTAL OUPE

Rockmelons grown on the island have attained fame and a gourmet status over time. Handmade sausages, particularly Alheira of Santa Maria, are popular. This is an island with a wine tradition and brandy and fruit liqueurs are also characteristic of this island.

Terceira

ALCATRA (beef stew)

The cuisine of Terceira is marked by alcatra, generally made with fish or beef (on the bone). This is a typical dish that is cooked very slowly in a clay pot in order to thicken the sauce which is made bacon, onions, garlic, bay leaf, pepper and wine, among other ingredients.



São Jorge

CLAMS / SÃO JORGE CHEESE

Possibly produced since the initial settlement of the island in the fifteenth century and strongly influenced by the Flemish, this is known to be one of the best cheeses in the world. A Protected Designation of Origin (PDO) since 1991, it is produced from whole and raw cow milk and coagulated by animal rennet, with the ripening taking at least three months. Cheese wheels weigh between eight and 12 kg with a hard or semi-hard paste.

Pico

PICO WINES

As a land with wine tradition, the white and red wines that are produced in Pico were recognized as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 2004. Steadily, the Azores wines such as verdelho have achieved prestige because of improved production methods and innovative products such as "Magma", "Basalto", Lajido" and "Terras de Lava" which are types of Pico wine.

Faial

CALDO DE PEIXE

One of the most typical dishes of Faial is stewed octopus in wine, which is also common to the other islands of the archipelago. Fish is very important, especially stewed or served in a broth. Bread and corn cake are preferably included during meals.

Caldo de peixe. Faial Island

Flores

ALBACORA

Fish is part of the cuisine heritage of the island and is served in dishes such as roasted tuna and stewed conger eel. From the guava tree, yellow, red and purple fruits are picked to make a local dessert. The honey is absorbed with the aroma of the thousands of flowers that embellish this island.

Corvo

CORVO CHEESE

The handmade cheese of Corvo, which cures for at least 60 days, is very much appreciated. It features a semi-hard paste and is yellow in colour, with a persistent and slightly hot taste.



CULTURE

Museums

he Azorean museums store various ethnographic collections that reflect a history that is deeply connected with the land, cattle breeding, handicrafts and fishing. Whale hunting was most intensive on the islands of Pico and Faial, reflected through the objects and tales of an era filled with strong men. Various museum rooms are dedicated to collections of religious artefacts, but most of the pieces are still kept in the churches.

Santa Maria

Set up in a former rural house from the 20th century, the museum is made up of a collection of furniture, and traditional housing utensils from the island as well as a section on everyday life.



Graciosa

The Graciosa Museum, divided into six different sections, stores much of the local ethnography. Once can discover the historic activities of times gone by, such as in agriculture, wine and wheat production, historic whaling and old trades, through the equipment, tools and historical documents kept at the Museum. In the central section, there is a typical home of Graciosa, fully furnished and decorated.

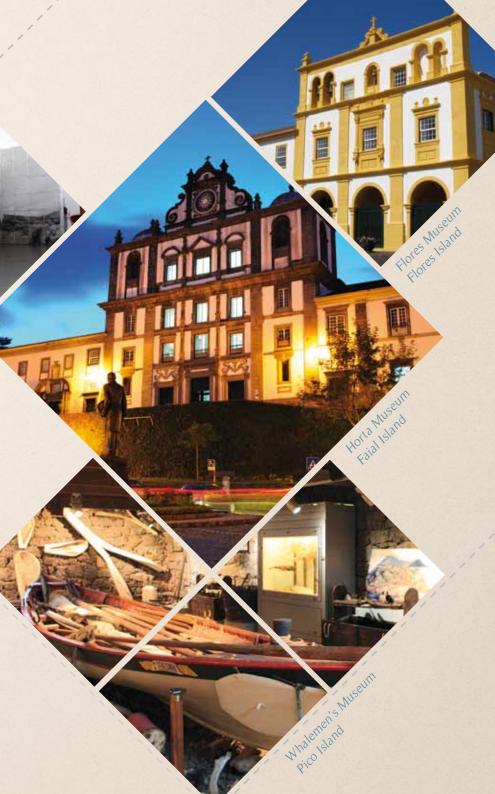
São Jorge

While Velas hosts the Sacred Art Museum, next to its Mother Church, the São Jorge Island Museum in Calheta exhibits ethnographical collections of pottery, weaving, agriculture, cattleraising, furniture and photography.

Pico

The Whaling Association has various sites, such as the Museu da Indústria Baleeira (Whaling Industry Museum) in São Roque; it has on display furnaces, boilers and other equipment that was used to process sperm whales. Photographs, utensils and models of canoes complete the collection at the Museu dos Baleeiros (Whalemen's Museum) in Lajes do Pico, where the exhibition was set up in the old storage facilities of wailing boats and includes a canoe, harpoons and other tools used for whale hunting and pieces of scrimshaw (engravings or sculptures on the teeth of whales).





Faial

Part of the history of Faial can be witnessed at the Museu da Horta (Horta Museum), installed in the old Jesuit College, storing collections of documents, ethnography, photography and art. In the old site of the Fábrica da Baleia of Porto Pim (Porto Pim Whaling Factory), there is presently a museum section with exhibitions of machinery and other instruments that were used in whale hunting and processing.

Flores

Located in a section of the old São Francisco Convent in Santa Cruz, the Flores Museum documents the relations of the people with the land and the sea. There are collections on the exploitation of farms, scrimshaw and maritime tools, along with tools used in carpentry, steel works, cotton and wool textiles.

Corvo

The Corvo Environmental and Cultural Interpretation Centre, recently built taking advantage of some of the town's typical houses, is a must visit place. At this modern facility, in addition to a pleasant and relaxed conversation, you can appreciate and learn more about the island and about the local population and its experiences.

Who and Where we are

- The Azores Islands are located in the North Atlantic Ocean, between parallels 36 and 39 North and meridians 25 and 31 West.
- Autonomous Region of Portugal.
- Approximately two hours by air from Mainland Portugal and four and a half hours by air from the North American Continent.
- Made up of nine islands, divided in three groups:
 - Eastern Group: islands of Santa Maria and São Miguel
 - Central Group: islands of Terceira, Graciosa, São Jorge, Pico and Faial
 - Western Group: islands of **Flores** and **Corvo**.

Time zone: UTC-1 | Language: Portuguese | Currency: Euro (€) | Electricity: 220V



	Monthly average air temperature (°C)	Monthly average ocean temperature(°C)	Monthly average rainfall (mm)
January	14,1	16,1	125,7
February	13,6	15,5	118,4
March	14,3	15,4	94,4
April	14,9	15,8	77,0
May	16,6	16,7	61,9
June	18,7	18,3	50,2
July	21,0	20,4	38,8
August	22,1	21,9	55,5
September	21,1	21,7	88,3
October	18,9	20,3	106,8
November	16,9	18,5	132,1
December	15,1	17,0	133,1

Source: UA, CLIMAAT





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