



A Coast To Coast In Italy

Falconara Mil to Grosseto Mil

A Coast to Coast adventure that will take you from the Adriatic Sea to the Tyrrhenian Sea. A unique mix of sea, hills, countryside and historic towns. It begins in the picturesque coastal city of Pescara, located on the Adriatic coast. After taking off from Pescara airport, the flight heads west, flying over the beautiful green hills of Marche and Umbria.

Along the way, the flight crosses the Tiber River and offers breathtaking views of the towns of Assisi and Todi. You will then fly over and Tuscan hills, with its landscapes dense with vineyards and olive groves. As you approach the Tyrrhenian coast you will enjoy spectacular views of the Tyrrhenian Sea and the beautiful hills of the Maremma, before landing at Grosseto airport.

- **No. of Legs:** 1
- **Total distance:** 146 nm

Legs

Leg 1: LIPY - LIRS

Departure: Falconara Mil (LIPY)

Destination: Grosseto Mil (LIRS)

Distance: 145,6 nm



IESI-Iesi

Distance: 7,5 nm

Dist. from Dept.: 7,5 nm

Dist. to Dest.: 138,1 nm

True Course: 222°

Magnetic Course: 218°

After takeoff from runway 22 climb to 5,000 feet and follow State Road 76 to Iesi.

Iesi, also known as Jesi, is located in the central part of the Marche region, a few kilometers from the Adriatic Sea, on top of a hill overlooking the Esino valley. The origin of Iesi dates back to Roman times, when the town was known as Aesis. During the Middle Ages, the town was an important commercial and cultural center.

In the 15th century, Iesi became an independent lordship under the control of the da Varano family. In the 16th century, the town came under the control of the Church and remained under the rule of the Papal States until the unification of Italy in 1860. It is famous for its high-quality food products, including Verdicchio wine and olive brine. Prominent among Iesi's places of historical and cultural interest is the State Archaeological Museum, which preserves numerous testimonies of the Roman presence in the area, while the Diocesan Museum of Sacred Art displays works by local artists. In addition, Iesi hosts the annual Festival of Ancient Music, a prestigious event that attracts musicians

and fans from all over the world. The town is also known for its carnival, featuring a parade of floats and traditional costumes.

POI1-Fabriano

Distance: 18,1 nm
Dist. from Dept.: 25,6 nm
Dist. to Dest.: 120,1 nm
True Course: 233°
Magnetic Course: 229°

Follow State Road 76. Pass the Gola della Rossa e di Frasassi Regional Natural Park on your right and you are within sight of Fabriano.

The town of Fabriano is situated at the foot of the Umbro-Marchigiano Apennines, between the valleys of the Esino and Giano rivers. The surrounding hills are covered with oak and chestnut forests, offering numerous hiking and biking trails. Also a short distance from Fabriano are the famous Frasassi Caves, one of the largest karst cave systems in Italy. It has a long history dating back to Roman times, although the first traces of human settlement date back to prehistoric times. In the Middle Ages, Fabriano was an important center of paper production, so much so that it became the benchmark for the production of high quality papers throughout Europe.

Today, the paper industry is still one of the city's main sources of income. It has a well-preserved historic center with numerous churches and historic buildings, including the Church of St. Benedict, the Church of St. Venantius, and the Palazzo del Podestà. The city is also famous for its Pinacoteca Civica, which houses a collection of medieval and Renaissance paintings by artists such as Gentile da Fabriano, Carlo Crivelli, and Lorenzo Lotto. Fabriano is also known for its gastronomy, which includes specialties such as 'vincisgrassi', a dish similar to lasagna, and 'ciaramicoli', fried sweets filled with jam or chocolate.

POI2-Gualdo Tadino

Distance: 8,9 nm
Dist. from Dept.: 34,5 nm
Dist. to Dest.: 111,1 nm
True Course: 221°
Magnetic Course: 218°

Continue straight and pass a series of hills. After that you are in Gualdo Tadino.

Guado Tadino, located in the province of Perugia. It is located in the Chiascio river valley, in the north-western part of the region. The history of Guado Tadino dates back to the ancient Roman city of Tadinum, which was founded in 89 BC. The city was located along the Via Flaminia, which connected Rome with Rimini, and thrived during the Roman Empire as a commercial and cultural centre. In the 5th century, the city was destroyed by the Goths and later rebuilt by the Byzantines. In the Middle Ages, Guado Tadino was part of the territories of the Duchy of Spoleto and then of the Marquisate of Camerino. Today Guado Tadino is a town of about 6,000 inhabitants, with a strong agricultural tradition and a cultural heritage rich in churches and historical monuments. Among the main tourist attractions are the church of Santa Maria Assunta, which preserves 15th century frescoes, the Palazzo Comunale, built in the 16th century and restored in the 18th century, and the Ceramics Museum, which exhibits ceramic works made by local artisans. Furthermore, the municipality is famous for its production of truffles, olive oil and wine.

POI3-Assisi

Distance: 11,9 nm
Dist. from Dept.: 46,4 nm
Dist. to Dest.: 99,2 nm
True Course: 216°
Magnetic Course: 213°

At Gualdo, follow State Road 444 and reach the town of Assisi.

Assisi is located about 20 km east of Perugia, the capital of the Umbria Region. The city was founded by the Umbrians in the 7th century B.C. and later occupied by the Romans in the 3rd century B.C. It is a city rich in history, art and spirituality, as well as an important pilgrimage center for Christians from around the world. In fact, it is world famous for being the birthplace of St. Francis, the founder of the Order of Friars Minor. It is home to numerous churches, basilicas and monasteries that testify to its great religious importance.

The Basilica of St. Francis is the main attraction in Assisi. It is divided into two parts: the Upper Basilica, built between 1228 and 1230, and the Lower Basilica, built between 1228 and 1234. The Upper Basilica is known for Giotto's frescoes depicting stories from the life of St. Francis. The Lower Basilica, on the other hand, houses the crypt where the remains of St. Francis are kept. Another important church is the Basilica of St. Clare, dedicated to the saint who was the first disciple of St. Francis. The church houses the body of St. Clare and numerous works of art. The old town of Assisi, surrounded by walls, is a maze of narrow streets, alleys and small squares.

Other attractions in the city include the Rocca Maggiore, a fortress built in 1367; the Temple of Minerva, a 1st-century B.C. Roman temple converted into a Christian church in the 5th century; and the Church of San Rufino, Assisi's cathedral. Typical dishes include pasta alla norcina, legume soups and typical Umbrian cheeses.

TODI-Todi

Distance: 19,7 nm
Dist. from Dept.: 66,1 nm
Dist. to Dest.: 79,6 nm
True Course: 208°
Magnetic Course: 205°

Bidding Assisi farewell, set your sights on 205, tracing the Tiber River's faint glimmer southwestward.

Todi stands on a hill overlooking the Tiber River valley and offers a breathtaking panoramic view of the surrounding countryside. Its origins date back to the Etruscan period, as evidenced by the numerous archaeological remains found in the area, including a bridge and a necropolis. Subsequently, Todi was conquered by the Romans in the 3rd century BC. and became an important strategic center. In the Middle Ages, it was disputed by various powers, including the Umbrians, the Goths, the Byzantines and the Lombards.

In the 12th century, the city joined the Lombard League and sided with the Papacy against the Emperor Federico Barbarossa. Over the following centuries, Todi became an important cultural and artistic center, with numerous works of art and architecture, including the 12th-century Romanesque cathedral, the church of San Fortunato and the Palazzo del Popolo. Today, Todi is a city renowned for the beauty of its artistic and cultural heritage. Furthermore, the city is famous for its gastronomy, with traditional dishes such as porchetta, liver crostini.

Todi is also known for its ceramic production, with numerous artisan workshops producing high quality ceramics.

POI4-Orvieto

Distance: 13,7 nm
Dist. from Dept.: 79,7 nm
Dist. to Dest.: 65,9 nm
True Course: 254°
Magnetic Course: 250°

Turn slightly to the right to intercept and follow the course of the Tiber River. Fly over Lake Corbara and continue to Orvieto.

Orvieto is an Umbrian city known for its rich historical, cultural and artistic heritage. The origin of Orvieto is uncertain, but the city is thought to date back to Etruscan times. It was conquered by the Romans in the 3rd century B.C., and became a city of great importance during the medieval period, due to its strategic location on the road that connected Rome to Florence.

Orvieto's historic center features the Cathedral of Santa Maria Assunta, one of the most important examples of Italian Gothic architecture, whose construction began in 1290. Other places of interest include the Church of San Giovenale, the Palazzo del Popolo, the Torre del Moro, and the Church of Sant'Andrea. Orvieto is also famous for the production of white wine, the famous Orvieto Classico, which is produced in the surrounding area.

There are numerous wineries in the area that offer tastings and guided tours. Orvieto is known for its caves, which extend about 120 kilometers below the city. These caves were carved out of the tuff rock and were used in the past as cellars, storerooms, water cisterns, and even places of worship during the Christian period. Today some of these caves are open to the public for guided tours.

POI5-Bolsena

Distance: 7,1 nm
Dist. from Dept.: 86,8 nm
Dist. to Dest.: 58,9 nm
True Course: 231°
Magnetic Course: 227°

After 7 nautical miles, Bolsena Lake unfurls below: Italy's largest volcanic lake. On its shores the town of Bolsena stands.

Bolsena is located in the region of Lazio, in the province of Viterbo. The town has ancient origins: the first settlements date back to the Etruscan period, later it was conquered by the Romans and became an important commercial and transit town along the Via Cassia.

In the Middle Ages, Bolsena became an important religious center, thanks to the legend of the Eucharistic Miracle that occurred in 1263. The historic center of Bolsena is characterized by narrow, winding streets, ancient walls and a castle dating from the 12th century, which dominates the town from above. The church of Santa Cristina, built between the 9th and 13th centuries, preserves the tomb of Bolsena's patron saint inside, as well as important works of art.

That of Bolsena is the largest volcanic lake in Europe and is a place of great natural beauty. At 114 square kilometers, it is also the fifth largest lake in Italy and offers many opportunities for outdoor activities, such as fishing, sailing, windsurfing and kayaking. Every year, on the night of June 24, Bolsena hosts the traditional Corpus Christi festival, in which the Holy Relic of the Eucharistic Miracle is paraded, followed by an impressive fireworks display over the lake. In addition, Bolsena is also famous for its production of extra virgin olive oil, white wine and its typical lake fish dishes.

POI6-Pitigliano

Distance: 14,1 nm
Dist. from Dept.: 100,8 nm
Dist. to Dest.: 44,8 nm
True Course: 267°
Magnetic Course: 264°

Turn slightly to the right to fly along the north shore of the lake. Continue following first Provincial Road 114, then Provincial Road 49 and finally Regional Road 74 to Pitigliano.

Pitigliano is a town in the province of Grosseto, Tuscany, situated on a hill 313 meters above sea level. The town has Etruscan origins and was later conquered by the Romans. In the Middle Ages, it became a fortified town and an important center for the area's Jewish population. In the 16th century, it became part of the Grand Duchy of Tuscany. Pitigliano is famous for its architectural features, including its medieval tower-houses, winding alleys, underground tunnels and the Orsini Fortress, an imposing 13th-century fortress built on a hill above the town.

The town is also known for its wine production, particularly the famous Pitigliano white wine, which is produced in the surrounding area. Today it is a popular tourist destination due to its historical and architectural beauty, as well as its panoramic position over the Tuscan countryside. In addition, every year, the town hosts a festival dedicated to Jewish culture, called the European Day of Jewish Culture.

POI7-Capalbio

Distance: 15,3 nm
Dist. from Dept.: 116,2 nm
Dist. to Dest.: 29,5 nm
True Course: 225°
Magnetic Course: 222°

At Pitigliano, turn southwest and follow Regional Road 74 Maremmana to Corano. Then go straight on, cross the Flora River and the Collacchia Provincial Road and reach Capalbio.

Located in the province of Grosseto, Tuscany, Capalbio dates back to Etruscan times, as evidenced by the remains of a necropolis discovered near the town. During medieval times, the town developed around the Castle of Capalbio, built in the 12th century to control the Via Aurelia, an important communication route in Roman times. Over the following centuries, the castle passed from hand to hand among various noble families in the region, until it was acquired by the Aldobrandeschi counts, who enlarged and renovated it.

Today, the historic center of Capalbio is known for its well-preserved medieval walls, which surround the entire town and offer panoramic views of the Tuscan Maremma. Among the town's main attractions is the Rocca Aldobrandesca, which hosts art exhibitions, cultural events and theater performances. Capalbio is also famous for its beaches, which stretch for about 12 km along the coast and are dotted with sand dunes and Mediterranean scrub. Wine production is notable, thanks to the presence of numerous wineries and wineries in the area. Among the most famous wines produced in the area are Morellino di Scansano and Vermentino di Maremma.

POI8-Orbetello

Distance: 9,2 nm
Dist. from Dept.: 125,4 nm
Dist. to Dest.: 20,3 nm
True Course: 265°
Magnetic Course: 262°

Turn right and head toward the coast of the Tyrrhenian Sea, in the direction of Orbetello.

Orbetello is part of the Tuscan Maremma. Access to the town is provided by two causeways that connect it to the mainland. Orbetello is a town of ancient origin, dating back to Etruscan times. Throughout its history, the town has been contested by various powers, including the Romans, Byzantines, Lombards and Tuscans.

In the Middle Ages, Orbetello was part of the Republic of Siena, and then the Grand Duchy of Tuscany. In the 19th century, the town experienced strong economic development thanks to the reclamation of the surrounding marshes. Today, Orbetello is a tourist town that attracts visitors for its natural beauty, beaches, history, and traditional cuisine. Among the town's main attractions are The Archaeological Museum of the City of Orbetello, displays archaeological artifacts that testify to the ancient Etruscan and Roman presence in the area. the marina and the ancient walls that surround the historic center. The Orbetello lagoon is also a protected area, famous for its fauna and flora, and offers many opportunities for bird watching and fishing activities.

POI9-Alberese

Distance: 14,6 nm
Dist. from Dept.: 139,9 nm
Dist. to Dest.: 5,7 nm
True Course: 340°
Magnetic Course: 337°

Follow the coast northward, flying so as to pass to the right of the Maremma Regional Park at the foot of which is Alberese.

Alberese is located within the Maremma Natural Park, a vast protected area that stretches from the coast of the Tyrrhenian Sea to the hills of inland Tuscany. The park is characterized by a diverse natural environment, with beaches, dunes, pine forests, hills and rivers. It has been a transit and border location between the Grand Duchy of Tuscany and the Papal States.

Over the centuries, the area has been the scene of many clashes and battles, but also of moments of peace and economic development. Today, Alberese is mainly known for the beauty of its area and for the many activities related to tourism. In particular, Alberese's beaches are among the most beautiful and pristine in Tuscany and attract many visitors every year. In addition to beach tourism, excursions to the Maremma Natural Park are also popular, offering the chance to admire unique landscapes and spot numerous species of wildlife.

LIRS-Grosseto Mil

Distance:	5,7 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	145,6 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	0,0 nm
True Course:	345°
Magnetic Course:	341°

Leaving Alberese's wilds, track the park's eastern fringe, as the Maremma flattens into golden fields. Grosseto Airport beckons ahead. Align for landing, mindful of breezes off the coast.

Grosseto, in the region of Tuscany has a long history dating back to Etruscan and Roman times. In the Middle Ages, Grosseto became one of the most important cities in Tuscany because of its strategic location on the Via Aurelia, the Roman road that connected Rome with France and Spain. Over the centuries, the city has undergone many architectural and urban transformations, but it has always maintained its ancient charm and cultural identity.

Among Grosseto's main attractions are the historic center, which still retains its medieval walls and defensive towers, the Cathedral of San Lorenzo, the Palazzo Comunale, and the church of San Francesco. Also close to the city are several nature reserves, including the Tuscan Maremma and the Maremma Regional Park, which offer splendid opportunities for hiking and outdoor activities. Grosseto's economy is based mainly on agriculture, particularly wine and olive oil production, but also on tourism due to the proximity of the sea and nature reserves. Grosseto Airport is an airport located about 10 kilometers north of the city and has two 03/21 oriented runways. It has a passenger terminal with food services, stores, and passenger assistance services. The airport is mainly used for charter and private flights, but there are also some scheduled flights operated by airlines such as Ryanair and Volotea to destinations in Italy and Europe.