



Latchi Area cruise



Bath of Aphrodite

This natural beauty spot is steeped in the myths and legends of Cyprus. Set in a pool grotto, surrounded by greenery, the site is said to be the place where Aphrodite, goddess of Love, bathed. According to local folktale, bathing in the pools water, could reduce your age by about 10 years, although eels have been placed in the water in the past to stop people from getting in the water. Legend also has it that Aphrodite met her most famous lover, Adonis at this spring.





The coastline of the Akamas is one of the most beautiful in Cyprus. When you rent a boat you will have many different bay to explore and sights to see along the way. Some of the highlights are described below.



Anassa hotel

A beautiful five star Hotel and resort.



Aphrodite's Rock

Aphrodite's rock is situated below the fabled baths of Aphrodite, with a prominent cross mounted on the highest point. Many local legends exist as to why the cross is there, from the absurd to the tragic, so drop anchor here and see if you can find the answers. This also marks the start of the Akamas National Park.



The Church of Aqios Georgious

Located high on the hillside past the baths of Aphrodite this church, although in ruin, is still visited regularly. Legend has it that the Akamas is home to 100 churches and only 99 have been found. The last one is Aphrodite's tomb filled with gold and jewels. So please tell us if you find it!

St Georges Reef

Located landward of St Georges Island, this reef is a maze of rocks and caves that provides a habitat for lots of marine life. The highest peak in the Akamas towering above the reef while underwater there is the remains of a yacht to explore.



St Georges Island

This island is located around 800 meters offshore from St George's Reef. On the surface the barren volcanic outcrop is home to multiple species of seabirds, while below the surface the island is home to a vast array of marine life including tuna, groupers, trumpet fish and octopus. This is also one of favorite dive sites.



Secret Beach

Swim through the cave or around the rocks to this hidden sandy beach, but it's a secret so don't tell anyone!

Amphitheatre

One of our dive instructors used to say "this is where the Romans used to watch Jet Ski races!" In reality this site gets its name because it has been mined for its stone for about 2000 years and resembles a Roman amphitheatre. Many of the churches and other buildings in the Akamas were constructed from this stone. With a small beach at the eastern end of this bay you can drop anchor and explore more on foot.

Manolis Bay

Manolis, was a Fisherman, to be more precise a dynamite fisherman. According to local legend this is where he gave up fishing permanently...

As you enter this bay you will notice that the water has taken on a beautiful blue colour, this is due to the fine white sand on the seabed. As you progress into the bay you will see the caves and jumbled rocks that make this bay so interesting, when snorkeling look out for the large family of trumpet fish that have made this bay their home and observe the way they change colour relative to their



environment. David Attenborough once filmed part of a documentary here!



The Blue Lagoon

The most popular bay in the whole of Cyprus, as soon as you arrive you will be dazzled by the beautiful white sandy bottom and crystal clear turquoise water. The stunning chamili islet provides an impressive habitat for many types of marine life and excellent snorkeling. This bay is a definite must!



Fontana Amorosa

The name translates to 'fountain of love' but for the ancient Romans it was more like the fountain of life. An inland spring was located here that provided a fresh water supply for their fleet. There are still four visible cutouts in the rocks for docking boats and its location provides shelter from the prevailing wind, a perfect place to stop for awhile. Look underwater and as you might expect from a harbour you will find some rubbish, but ancient rubbish in the form of amphora. Some are said to be offerings to the gods, whereas others are clearly from shipwrecks. Most of these have now fused into the rocks and have become homes to various types of marine life.

