

Conference Guide

Conference Venue

Conference Location: Corfu Holiday Palace

Corfu Holiday Palace - the ideal starting point

Overlooking the sea, a lagoon and the famous Pontikonissi, this holiday resort is close to Corfu's town centre. It offers private access by cableway to the sandy beach, and indoor and outdoor pools. Featuring a bowling alley, Corfu Holiday Palace offers the possibility to visit the sauna or soak up the sun on the terrace. Free WiFi is available in the property's lobby. The 4 on-site restaurants beckon with International and Greek cuisine. Hotel guests can also enjoy Japanese dishes at the Sushi Bar. Private balconies, accessed via large sliding doors, ensure that each guest room has an airy feel. Views of the sea or lagoon further complement your stay at the Corfu Holiday Palace.



Address: Nafsikas str., Kanoni, 49100 Corfu, Greece

Tel: (+30) 2661 036540

URL: <https://corfuholidaypalace.gr/>

History of Corfu

Corfu, known also as Kerkyra, is the northernmost of the Ionian Islands in Greece. Located off of the far northwest coast of the country, Corfu lies in the Adriatic sea, east of Italy and southwest of Albania. The principal city of the island and seat of the municipality is also named Corfu. Corfu is home to the Ionian University. Historically Corfu has been controlled by many foreign powers, notably the Venetians, French, and British. The island is bound up with the history of Greece from the beginnings of Greek mythology. Its Greek name, Kerkyra or Korkyra, is related to two powerful water symbols: Poseidon, god of the sea, and Asopos, an important Greek mainland river. According to myth, Poseidon fell in love with the beautiful nymph Korkyra, daughter of Asopos and river nymph Metope, and abducted her. Poseidon brought Korkyra to the hitherto unnamed island and, in marital bliss, offered her name to the place: Korkyra, which gradually evolved to Kerkyra. Together, they had a child they called Phaiax, after whom the inhabitants of the island were named Phaiakes, in Latin Phaeaciani. Corfu's nickname is The island of the Phaeacians. The island's history is full of battles and conquests. Castles punctuating strategic locations across the island are a legacy of these struggles. Two of these castles enclose its capital, which is the only city in Greece to be surrounded in such a way. As a result, Corfu's capital has been officially declared a Kastropolis ("castle city") by the Greek government. From medieval times and into the 17th century, the island was recognised as a bulwark of the European States against the Ottoman Empire and became one of the most fortified places in Europe. The fortifications of



the island were used by the Venetians to defend against Ottoman intrusion into the Adriatic. Corfu repulsed several Ottoman sieges, before falling under British rule following the Napoleonic Wars. Corfu was eventually ceded by the British Empire along with the remaining islands of the United States of the Ionian Islands, and unification with modern Greece was concluded in 1864 under the Treaty of London. In 2007, the city's old quarter was added to the UNESCO World Heritage List, following a recommendation by ICOMOS. Corfu is a very popular tourist destination. The island was the location of the 1994 European Union summit. The earliest reference to Corfu is the Mycenaean Greek word ko-ro-ku-ra-i-jo ("man from Kerkyra") written in Linear B syllabic script, c. 1300 BC. According to Strabo Corcyra was the Homeric island of Scheria, and its earliest inhabitants were the Phaeacians. The island has indeed been identified by some scholars with Scheria, the island of the Phaeacians described in Homer's *Odyssey*, though conclusive and irrefutable evidence for this theory or for Ithaca's location have not been found. Apollonius of Rhodes depicts the island in *Argonautica* as a place visited by the

Argonauts. Jason and Medea were married there in 'Medea's Cave'. Apollonius named the island Drepane, Greek for "sickle", since it was thought to hide the sickle that Cronus used to castrate his father Uranus, from whose blood the Phaeacians were descended. After the conquest of Byzantine Empire by the crusaders of the Fourth Crusade and on the basis of the terms of the treaty known as Partitio Terrarum Imperii Romaniae (October 1204), the Venetians laid claim to Corfu and other imperial territories on the Adriatic. Showing determination to seize these territories, the Venetian fleet appeared in front of Corfu and the admiral Giacomo Morosini succeeded in overthrowing the Genoese corsair Leone Vetrano, who for a short period had occupied the island. After the conquest of Byzantine Empire by the crusaders of the Fourth Crusade and on the basis of the terms of the treaty known as Partitio Terrarum Imperii Romaniae (October 1204), the Venetians laid claim to Corfu and other imperial territories on the Adriatic. Showing determination to seize these territories, the Venetian fleet appeared in front of Corfu and the admiral Giacomo Morosini succeeded in overthrowing the Genoese corsair Leone Vetrano, who for a short period had occupied the island. In September 1807 Napoleon, already Emperor of France, sent his General Cesar Berthier in Corfu, who became governor-general of the island. He abolished the Septinsular Republic and turned the islands into provinces of the French Empire. On May 21st 1864, after several intensive diplomatic consultations, Corfu and the rest of the Ionian Islands were united with Greece. The Ionian Parliament of the XIII period had previously taken the decision, which was ratified by the British government. The Union was facilitated by the election in the throne of Greece of a Danish prince as King Georgios I of Greece (a figure trusted by the British) and from that time onwards the Ionian Islands shared the same fate as the rest of Greece. During the First World War, the island served as a refuge for the Serbian army that retreated there on Allied forces' ships from a homeland occupied by the Austrians, Germans and Bulgarians. They administered Corfu and the Ionian islands as a separate entity from Greece until September 1943, following Benito Mussolini's orders of fulfilling Italian Irredentism and making Corfu part of the Kingdom of Italy. During the Second World War the 10th infantry regiment of the Greek Army, composed mainly of Corfiot soldiers, was assigned the task of defending Corfu. Upon the fall of Italian fascism in 1943, the Nazis moved to take control of the island. In early June 1944, while the Allies bombed Corfu as a diversion from the Normandy landings, the Gestapo rounded up the Jews of the city, temporarily incarcerated them at the old fort (Palaio Frourio), and on 10 June sent them to Auschwitz, where very few survived. Approximately two hundred out of a total population of 1,900 escaped. Many among the local population at the time provided shelter and refuge to those 200 Jews that managed to escape the Nazis. The Royal Navy swept the Corfu Channel for mines in 1944 and 1945, and found it to be free of mines. A large minefield was laid there shortly afterwards by the newly communist Albania and gave rise to the Corfu Channel Incident. This incident led to the Corfu Channel Case, where the United Kingdom opened a case against the People's Republic of Albania at the International Court of Justice. After World War II and the Greek Civil War, the island was rebuilt under the general programme of reconstruction of the Greek Government and many elements of its classical architecture remain. In 1956 Maria Desylla Kapodistria, relative of first Governor (head of state) of Greece Ioannis Kapodistrias, was elected mayor of Corfu and became the first female mayor in Greece. The Ionian University was established in 1984.

Source: <http://www.corfu.gr/web/guest/travelguide-corfu/history>
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corfu>

How to get to Corfu

By Plane:

Corfu "Ioannis Kapodistrias" Airport (CFU) is served by several airlines. Year-round both Aegean and Olympic airlines have flights from **Athens International Airport (ATH)** connecting **Corfu Airport**. Also Sky Express flies from and to Corfu, from Preveza and several other islands such as Kefalonia, Zakynthos, Kithyra and Heraklion. In the high season (roughly easter through October), other airlines including German Wings, Easyjet, Air Berlin, TuiFly, LTU, Ryanair, Transavia and Wizzair serve the island.

By Boat:

Direct Ferry links exist to/from Venice, Ancona, Bari, Brindisi (Italy), Himara and Saranda (Albania) and Igoumenitsa, Patra (Greece). As of March 2008, a bunk in a four-person cabin from Venice to Corfu was €107. Cruise ships dock at Corfu's New Port, which has a terminal with a welcome center (pick up an excellent town map). Outside the terminal to your left is a long parking lot with rental cars and taxis, and beyond that a public bus stop. From the New Port, you can see the Old Fortress, about 3 km to the east. To get to the Old Fortress, you can take a shuttle, if the cruise ship provides one, or a 10-minute taxi ride for about €17, or walk along the seafront for about 30 minutes. There is also a public bus (Port / Kefalomandouko No.2b Blue Bus Stop) at the end of the large port parking lot that will take you to Old Port Square by the New Fortress for approximately €1.50.

There are ferries connecting Igoumenitsa to Corfu Port every day.

S&L Ferries, tel. (+30) 2682 029508

2wayferries, E-mail: info@2wayferries.gr

Before you start planning your travel to Corfu you should visit the Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs web page to see if you need to get a visa.

For more details: <http://www.mfa.gr/en/>

Athens International Airport (AIA)

Tel.: (+30) 2103530000

URL: <https://www.aia.gr/traveler/>

Corfu "Ioannis Kapodistrias" Airport (CFU)

Tel.: (+30) 26610 89600

Web: <http://www.corfu-airport.com/>

Regional Tourism Office of Kerkyra

Tel.: (+30) 2661 037520, 26610 37638-40

Fax : (+30) 2661 030298

E-mail : eotcorfu@otenet.gr

Greek Ferry Lines Go-Ferry

Address: 21, Marathon Ave.

19005 Nea Makri, Attica

Tel.: 00302118008990

Email: info@goferry.gr

Web: <http://www.go-ferry.com/>

Transportation in Corfu - How to get from the Airport to the Hotel

By Car:

The Corfu Holiday Palace is located in a very accessible location at the Nafsikas str., a short distance from the airport, just a 10-15 minutes drive via Paleopolis national road from the airport to the hotel.

Car Hire:

There are several car rental companies at the airport available all week long. Corfu Airport car rental companies currently operating at the airport include Avis, Budget, Europcar and Hertz.



By Public Transportation:

Taking the BUS

There are two types of buses in Corfu - Blue buses serve Corfu town and the environs, Green buses serve the rest of the island. The Blue bus terminal in Corfu Town is in San Rocco Square. The bus information kiosk displays timetables and provides maps showing exactly where the buses terminate (some terminate a few blocks south of the square). Bus stops have electronic displays, and self-service ticket machines. Tickets are single-journey only and must be validated on the bus. They can be bought from the machines, or from the driver (for €0.50 more) (see full timetable [here](#)). Useful lines include the number 7 which goes to and from Dasia every 20

minutes (30 minutes on Sundays), the 10 which goes to and from Achilion every two hours, the 6 to and from Benitses (not quite hourly) and the 11 to and from Pelekas every 2-3 hours. The airport bus is No 19 - check the timetable as frequency varies during the day with some big gaps. It is only a ten-minute ride, and costs €1.10. Number 6 Benitses bus also goes past the end of the airport access road from where it is a 500m walk to the terminal. The Green Bus Station is near the New Port, from where buses depart for all villages of Corfu Island. Regular departures to Paleokastritsa, Sidari, Kavos, Roda, Acharavi, Kassiopi.

By Taxi

The taxi rank of Corfu airport is located outside the terminal building. Taxis are available when the airport is operating. A few taxis in corfu airport can be booked online or by telephone this sometimes can be more expensive but always more safe and never shared with others.

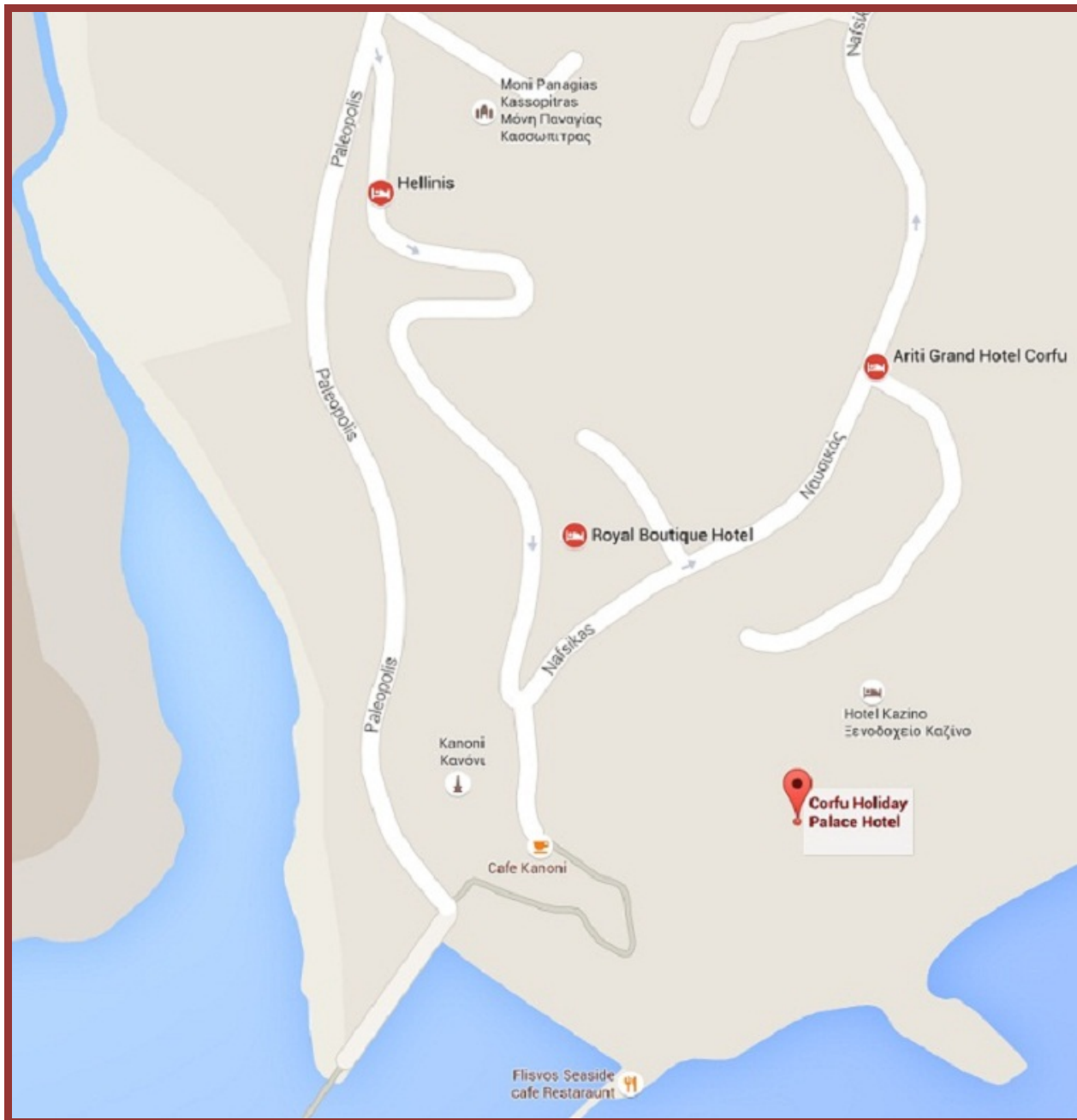
There are plenty of taxi lines in Corfu Town.

- between the Spaniada and the cricket ground.
- at the heart of the shopping center of the town in Methodiou street
- at the Old Port
- at the New Port
- many others in Gouvia, Dassia, Benitses, Ipsos, the Airport etc.

And there is the radio taxi which can be reached by phone at +30 26610 33811

Corfu ATG Taxi Tips

You can tip the driver (but only if you want to) at a rate of 5 - 10% at your own discretion. When you make online taxi reservations always use a credit card to protect yourself against fraud.



PLACES TO VISIT

Achilleion

Entering the yard, in front of the imposing building and the garden with several statues, close your eyes and imagine the view of Elisabeth Empress of Austria (known as Sissy), when she first came to this place, in the summer of 1861. On the slope of a green hill, with stunning view over the Chalikiopoulou lagoon, Kanoni, Pontikonissi and mount Pantokratoras, the estate around the Achilleion offers a unique sense of peace– even in the summer, when it is overwhelmed by visitors. Here she withdrew from her former cosmopolitan lifestyle, to build a villa which pointed out her love for the ancient Greek intellect. Pillars, balconies, gables, statues and frescoes make up an imposing image, in a Pompeian mansion, designed by the Italian architects Raphael Caritto and Antonio Landi, in impressive gardens orned with masterpieces either ordered or brought from the Borghese villa in Rome. The palace was devoted to Achilles, the hero who represented to the empress the Greek soul and beauty of the locals.

Address: Achillion, Gastouri

Opened: 1891

Opening hours:

Daily: 08:00-19:00

Saturday, Sunday: 08:00-14.30

Information: (+30) 26610 56245



Old Town of Corfu

The Old Town of Corfu has many historical sights and churches.

- **The Esplanade (Spianada)**, between the Old Fortress and Old Town. This huge open parade ground and park, just west of the Old Fortress, is bordered on the north by the old royal Palace (now the Museum of Asian Art) and on the west by the Liston, built by the French under Napoleon to resemble the Rue du Rivoli in Paris. Some say the Esplanade is the most beautiful esplanade in Greece.
- **Old Fortress (Paleo Frourio)**, eastern point of Corfu town peninsula. Built by the Venetians in 1546 on the site of a Byzantine castle, the fortress is separated from the rest of the town by a moat. Its two peaks ("korypha") gave the island its name. To the west, you have a gorgeous view of the town and to the east the mountainous Albania coast. Most of the Venetian fortifications inside were destroyed by the British, who replaced them with their own structures, like the Church of St. George, built to look like a Doric temple.

Opening hours: Apr-Oct: Tue-Sun 8am-4p, Nov-Mar: Tue-Sun 7am-3pm

Tel: (+30) 26610 48310

Price: €4

- Palace of St. Michael and St. George (Palaia Anaktora), at the north end of the Esplanade. This elegant 19th century Regency palace, site of the 1994 EU Summit, houses the Museum of Asian Art, a notable collection of Asian porcelains, Japanese ukiyo-e prints, Indian sculpture, and Tibetan temple art.

Opening hours: Tue-sun: 8:30am-4pm

Tel: (+30) 26610 30443

Price: €3

Old Perithia

Old Perithia is Corfu's Oldest Village. A Heritage Protected Site in a Designated Area of Natural Beauty. The village is located at 408m above sea level and nestles below Mount Pantokrator, it was once a hideaway from pirate attacks with a look out tower from which you could see, but not be seen from the sea. There are 8 churches and 130 houses, some in various states of disrepair, but the village offers an excellent example of the Venetian influence on the island and it is said that Old Perithia was once the wealthiest of the villages. In its heyday, it had an abundance of oak trees, vines and thousands of sheep roaming the mountainside. As olives would not grow so well at this height, the oaks and vines remained, along with other fruits, cherry, fig, walnut and almond to name but a few. There is one four star accommodation in the village, The Merchant's House B&B, and four tavernas - that are open all summer, and at weekends throughout the winter. The village is located 7km up from the coast road, opposite Ice Dreams, and clearly signposted. Most of the 8 churches are family owned but Agios Iakovos Persis, the church at the (now) entrance to the village is being lovingly restored and contains some remarkable frescoes inside. It is due to open to the public from late 2014. Parking is limited and there is a no through sign as the village is only accessible to the few residents who currently live there.



Nymphes

A big village with a lot of water, green and legends built on a height of 200 meters. According to a legend, in old times, the Nymphs used to bathe in the village's waterfalls. A walk to the wells and the waterfalls is enough to make you understand why this legend exists! It is almost certain that you will come across a nymph, too and if you are lucky, you will see her bathe in the water especially in spring. After your walk to the myths, it is a good idea to visit the premises of the Agriculture Co-operative which elaborates kum-kuat and produces liquor and sweets. You will be offered some for free and you will have the chance to try the different liquor qualities (and of course, buy some, if you like). Just outside the village, you can visit Askitarion, a small but historic monastery. According to tradition, here lived in the 5th century the monk Artemios Paissios from Epirus, who is said to have worked many wonders.

Kynopiastes

A traditional village of the Messi Region of Corfu and only 10 km away from Corfu town and airport, which is a must visit. Old mansions of the 17th to 19th centuries, a marble church, a 17th century monastery and a museum (and the only one on the island) devoted to the olive tree with one of the world famous restaurants on the island tavern « Trypas ». The narrow tiled paths invite you to walk on them, looking at the small squares and at the houses which preserve the traditional colors. The main church is devoted to the Virgin Mary and it is in the central square. It is a traditional church with unique architecture and an impressive marble entrance. Inside, there are frescoes of the 18th century Ionian School of Painting. At the edge of the village there is the monastery of Agia Paraskevi, built in the 17th century.



BEACHES

Canal d' Amour

At the left edge of the beach at Sidari, you will see impressive formations of sandstone, which create an impressive view . Among the sandstone, small bays and caves with warm water invite you to swim . At the far left, you will find the famous Canal d'Amour, a tunnel, a passage through the rock. Legend goes that if you swim through it, then at the other side you will meet the love of you life , perhaps because the older people knew that swimming here you will feel the deep desire to share you life with someone else. Next to the canal, there is a wonderful small beach, while not far from here are the large beaches and the Shopping Centre of Sidari. At this place excavations brought to light a settlement of the Mesolithic ages, as well as ceramic pots of the Neolithic ages. The tools found were made of flint, from the isle Diaplo , which might have been used as a quarry by prehistoric man.

Infrastructure: Blue flag, Sea sports, Diving, Restaurants, Bars, Hotels, Rooms to rent, Shops, Malls, GP, Tourist agencies, Cars, Motorbikes, boats to rent.



Ermones

A small sandy beach in a bay formed by steep and green-covered hills. A place of special beauty, which is a classical tourist resort. It is about 15 km away from Corfu town and the airport and it offers several facilities , among which scuba-diving , as the place makes it the ideal activity here. Small "personal" beaches among the cliffs are waiting for you to discover and enjoy them. Rent a boat or a sea bicycle and the beauty of the nature will certainly reward you.

Infrastructure: Blue flag, Water sports, Restaurants, Bars, Hotels, Rooms to rent, Shops, Shopping centers, Car and bicycle rentals.

Roda

Important tourist resort of Northern Corfu. The continuous sandy beaches that go as far as Apraos and Agios Spyridon, the clean and peaceful water and a particularly interesting environment make the region an ideal holiday resort already from the Roman time, as is portrayed by the archaeological findings of Roman mansions. A region with significant tourist development, it has got all kinds of infrastructure for a pleasant stay and amusement (Hotels, Restaurants, Shops, Sports etc.) while the nearby villages and the mountain offer challenges for trekking and exploration.



Glyfada

One of the best, most famous and popular beaches of Corfu. It is 16 miles to the West of Corfu Town. It is a wonderful sandy beach surrounded by hills covered with olive and pine trees and crystal water. You can swim here all day, but if you stay till the late afternoon, you will be able to enjoy the beautiful sunset. You can exercise at the volleyball courts, you can enjoy your time and amuse yourself doing watersports here. Hotels, restaurants and bars will make sure you will enjoy your holidays. Many celebrities have chosen to build their houses here.

Infrastructure: Blue flag, Water sports, Courts, Diving, Restaurants, Bars, Hotels, Rooms to rent, Shops, Tourist agencies, Car, Motorbike and Boat rentals.

Myrtilotissa

A small beach with small hills and olive and pine trees reaching for the sea. Approximately 15 km to the west of Corfu town next to famous and crowded beaches, like Glyfada, there is the unique Myrtilotissa beach, which has been characterized as the most beautiful beach in Europe. Steep hills covered by trees, a small sandy beach and the crystal water of the sea create a picture that you will remember forever. You will want to come back. It is the beach preferred by nature lovers and nudists of all ages and it is the only beach in Corfu where you can enjoy swimming without wearing any unnecessary clothes. You will certainly find your own welcoming place here.



Benitses

Here you can walk along the tiled paths of the old village and visit the roman baths, you can swim in the blue sea, visit the Sea Museum, enjoy a fine meal at the tavern's, have a beer and enjoy yourselves at the bars along the coast. The pebbled beach gathers the majority of the resort's visitors. This is the favorite beach of the German Emperor Willelm II – a little before the village there is part of his bridge, which he had constructed in the early 20th century. A lively seaside resort, south of Corfu town, which remains picturesque, in spite of its tourist development and its Marina.

Avlaki

A wonderful beach, ideal for those who don't prefer sand or who look for a less crowded place to spend their holidays or to swim. It is surrounded by a bay formed by the low hills of northwestern Corfu. The beach has got pebbles all over that will catch your attention, even if you aren't a collector. Clear water and a peaceful environment as only a few villas and taverns exist here. It is more crowded only on Sundays, as it is the beach that the locals prefer, because of its crystal water. This place is ideal for relaxation, walking, horse-riding, sailing and scuba-diving.

Infrastructure: Blue flag, Restaurants, Rooms to rent.



Agios Georgios (North)

One of the most beautiful beaches of the Mediterranean. A large arch of sand with rocky formations on either side and secret lonely beaches for romantic couples. Fresh and crystal deep water to suit all tastes and conditions. To the north (on the right part of the sea) the water is quickly deep, while to the south (on the left part of the sea) the water is really shallow, and this is the ideal place for children. For the bravest visitors, there is the challenge of the nearby desert islands, the further away inhabited Diapontian Islands and the numerous tiny beaches, ideal for romantic couples and nature lovers. Even if you don't want to go to the open sea on a boat or a sea-bicycle ride (within the limits of the gulf), the historic natural haven of Porto Timone is bound to satisfy you. The nearby gree hills and the historic villages offer ideal chances to walk and explore nature. Don't miss the sunset from Afionas, the walk to the village of Pagoi or to the historic village Prinilas which was already here in 1200 AD. On the south through the olive trees and away from the modern confort of technical civilization there is the world famous fish tavern Fisherman, while for trekkers there is nearby the wonderful old stone path, which will take you up to mount Istoni and its villages, with a unique view of the region.

For more information:

<http://www.corfuvisit.net/default.asp?id=4&mnu=4&LangID=English>

Local cuisine – what you should taste in Corfu

If you wander about Corfu, you will easily see that the local cuisine is a distinctive mixture of the Mediterranean diet. Orchards, vineyards, fishing boats and flocks of sheep and goats are all evidence of the locals' agricultural habits. Salads, vegetables, fish, a little meat, cheese, virgin olive oil and plenty of fruit are part of their daily dinner.



They are particularly fond of red pepper (paprika), garlic, onions and parsley. Typical dishes include bourdeto (fish in paprika sauce), bianco (fish in garlic sauce), pastitsada (beef in red sauce and spaghetti), stakofisi, cod with onions, cuttlefish with pasta, vegetables in red, paprika sauce, veal lungs, sofrito.

Food in Corfu is accompanied by exquisite wine , especially " Kakotrygis " wine, known since the time of Thucidides.



Corfu Kumquat

Corfu kumquat. The trademark of Corfu. An oval orange fruit with sweet and slightly acidic taste. Kumquat is a citrus tree, with origins in China and Japan, which is grown extensively for almost a century in Corfu. Production of kumquat in Corfu reaches 100 tons per year. The kumquat is usually not eaten raw, but is used for producing fine liqueurs, wonderful jams and sweets.



Local Sweets

Local desserts are not as easy to find as nowadays they are rare delicacies made from local, old specialists with experience and knowledge. It's mainly marmalade desserts, dry figs, fig pies (a dessert of dry figs and spices), mandoles (almonds and honey), pergamonto (plain or with chocolate), mandolato, as well as desserts based on almond kernel or whipped cream. You will recognise them by the fine scent of the Corfu bergamot (pergamonto) (a special white kind which only grows in Corfu), of the tiny tangerine and the kum-kuat.

Mantoles (Nougat)

Nougat is one of the most traditional sweets of Corfu and you really should try it before you leave the island. In essence, it is caramelised almonds with sugar and natural colour, usually red, and its name comes from the Italian word, mandorla, meaning almond.



Mandolato

Mandolato along with nougat is considered to be one of the most traditional sweets on the island of Corfu and is also the favorite sweet of the Venetians. It is made from almonds, honey, sugar and egg whites beaten into a meringue. Produced and consumed all year round, it is named after the Italian word mandorlato meaning filled with almonds.



Where to eat in Corfu

Avli Restaurant

Avli is a Greek Traditional Restaurant. A garden of tastes awaits you at the parkland of Garitsa bay, in Corfu town, to introduce you to tasteful pleasures that satisfy all your senses. A new scenery of indulgence has been set with plenty of zeal and fervour in one of the most beautiful spots of Corfu town in order to treat you to its culinary secrets and quality food amidst a pleasant and friendly environment. Special and traditional recipes made of the purest ingredients. Our culinary journey includes succulent appetizers, meze dishes, fresh salads, meat and seafood dishes of exquisite quality. Mediterranean and original tastes, accompanied with light and tasty tsipouro, fresh ouzo or good wine.

Opening Hours: Monday-Sunday 12:00 am - 23:45 pm

Address: Alkiviadou Dari 3-5, Garitsa, Corfu

Tel: +30 2661031291

E-Mail: info@avlicorfu.com

URL: <http://www.avlicorfu.com/>



To Tavernaki tis Marinas

Restored stone walls, hardwood floors and cheerful staff lift the ambience of this taverna. Check daily specials or choose anything from mousakas (baked layers of eggplant or zucchini, minced meat and potatoes topped with cheese sauce) or grilled sardines to steak. Accompany it all with a dram of ouzo or tsipouro (a spirit similar to ouzo).

Opening Hours: noon-midnight

Address: Velissariou 35, Kerkira 49100

Tel: +30 6981656001

Il Vesuvio

The Neapolitan owner of this classy Italian restaurant, which has premises on both sides of the street, won the 'Best Italian Restaurant in Greece' award for his moreish homemade gnocchi, tortellini and ravioli. Eat on the street or inside but don't neglect a taste of their silky-smooth panna cotta – so fresh it will make your taste buds sing.

Opening Hours: noon-late

Address: Gkilford 16, Kerkira 491 00

Tel: +30 2661021284



Markas Grill

Sea-facing Markas has blue-topped tables and a wind-protected terrace favoured by locals. Its menu features squid, shrimp, mussels, swordfish and charcoal-cooked meat. A good breezy lunch option.

Opening Hours: 8am-late

Address: Zavitsianou 5, Corfu Town, Greece

More options to dine in Corfu:

<http://rexrestaurant.gr/>

<http://www.akrotiri-cafe.com/index.php>

<http://www.corfupyramid.com/>

<http://www.etrusco.gr/>

Sources: <http://www.corfu-airport.com/>
<http://www.booking.com/hotel/gr/corfu-holiday-palace>
<http://www.corfu.gr/web/guest/home>
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corfu>
<http://wikitravel.org/en/Corfu>
[http://www.corfuf erries.gr/](http://www.corfuf ferries.gr/)
<http://www.corfuvisit.net/>
<http://www.greekguide.com/en/corfu/local-products/list/c709l379v10147s5409>
<http://www.lonelyplanet.com/greece/corfu-town/restaurants>
<http://theculturetrip.com/europe/greece/articles/corfu-s-10-best-cultural-restaurants-dining-on-the-greek-islands/>