

LAGO DI
GARDA
LOMBARDIA

WATER — ACTI VITIES

 **inLOMBARDIA**



Live your
OUTDOOR EXPERIENCE

www.gardalombardia.com
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The Lake

Lake Garda is the largest freshwater reservoir in Italy. Set between the Dolomites and the cities of Milan, Venice, Brescia and Verona, it is characterized by the particularly mild climate of the sub - Mediterranean type that allows you to enjoy many holiday opportunities throughout the year. The brightness of the

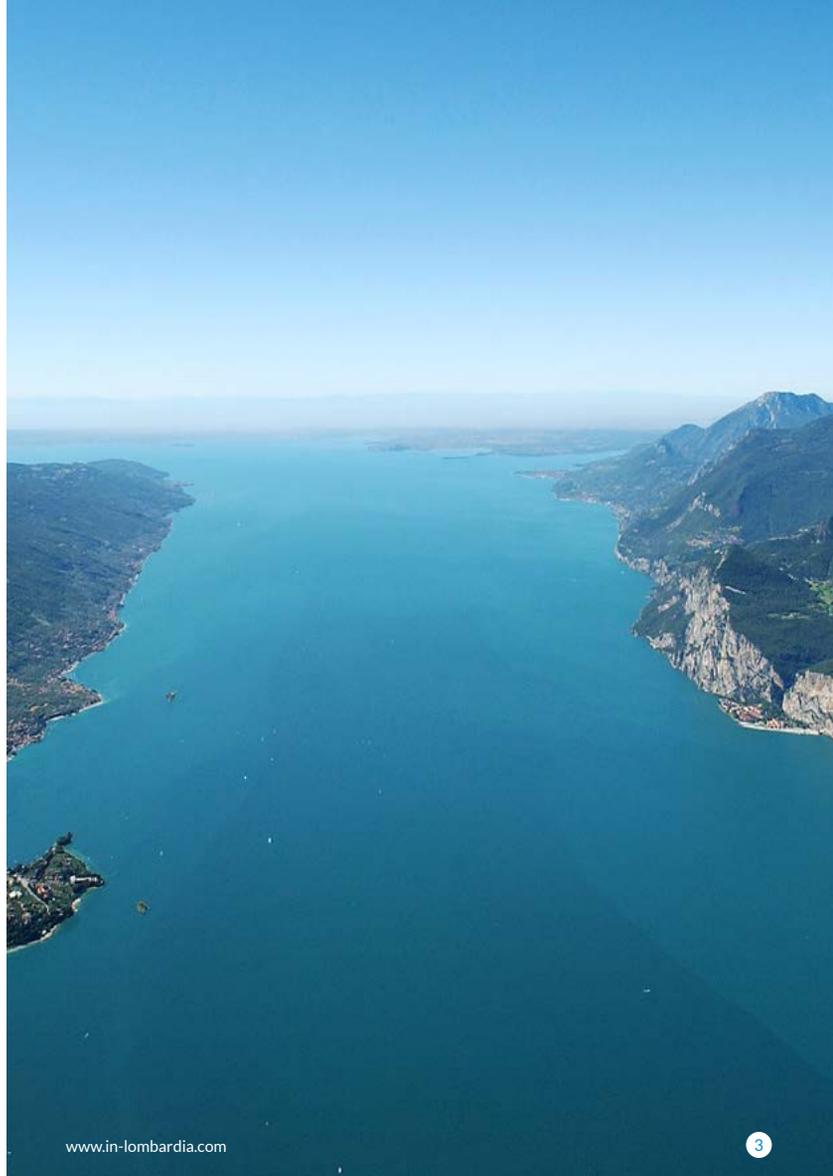
environment, the mild climate, the flourishing vegetation, combined with the grandeur of the landscapes are the background to the interesting cultural historical remains scattered over its territory, making it surely the most attractive of the Italian lakes.

— TEMPERATURES

MONTH	WATER	AIR
XII-II	6°-10°	5°-15°
III-V	9°-18°	15°-24°
VI-VIII	17°-27°	24°-32°
IX	17°-22°	20°-28°
X-XI	10°-15°	10°-20°

— DIMENSIONS AND HYDROGRAPHY

SURFACE	369,98 km ²
PERIMETER	158,40 km
LENGTH	51,60 km
BREADTH	17,20 km
MAXIMUM DEPTH	346 m
MEDIUM DEPTH	133 m
HEIGHT A.S.L.	65 m
TRIBUTARY	Sarca
EMISSARY	Mincio



The Winds

From the high altitudes, the mountain breezes reach to the lake, which also reach high intensity. There are two main winds: the **Peler** blowing from north to south in the morning when the warm air of the lake rises and draws air from the Sarca Valley; while the **Ora** blows instead from the south from noon to sunset, when the heated air from the daytime goes from the plain to the mountain. Many other secondary winds accompany these two: the powerful **Bali** or "Balinot" that blows from Passo Ballino above Riva; the **Vinessa** that comes from east and is considered an extension of the "Bora" of Trieste; the **Ander** from the north; the **Gardesana**, a fresh and strong breeze that mitigates the summer heat. There are other land breezes that assume various names depending on the area.

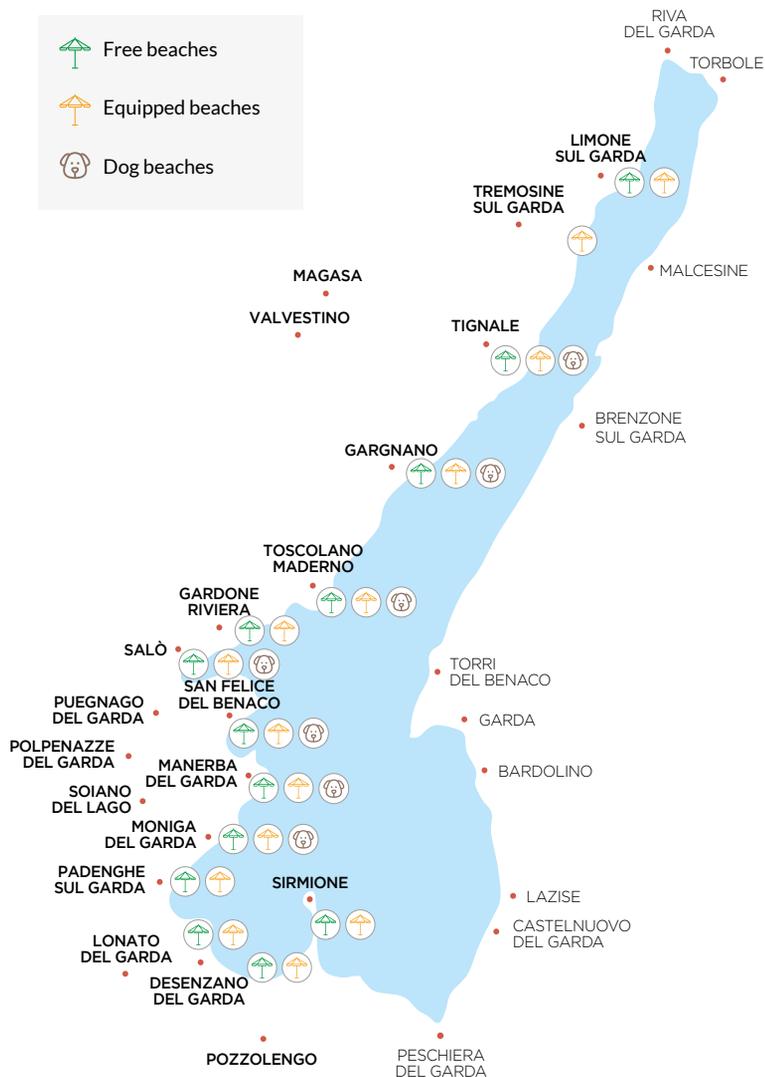
Currents

The Garda currents usually flow in the opposite direction to the winds along longitudinal axis of the lake. After the winds have pushed the waters in a certain direction, the current acts in the opposite direction restoring the balance. They are stronger during the summer and winter. There are surface currents from 2 to 4 meters, and deeper currents reaching 12 meters. They are more noticeable on the north side of the lake and determined by the different water density, the difference in temperature and depth between different areas of the basin.



The Beaches

The intense color of the water with a marked blue shade and a remarkable transparency make Lake Garda a unique destination even for lovers of the exquisitely seaside holiday. The beaches are mainly pebbly, but there are also sandy shores and rocky cliffs. They are often equipped with all sorts of comfort and some of them also accept our four-legged friends in reserved places.





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5 RACES
CICLO DELLA VELA

ICE

Blue

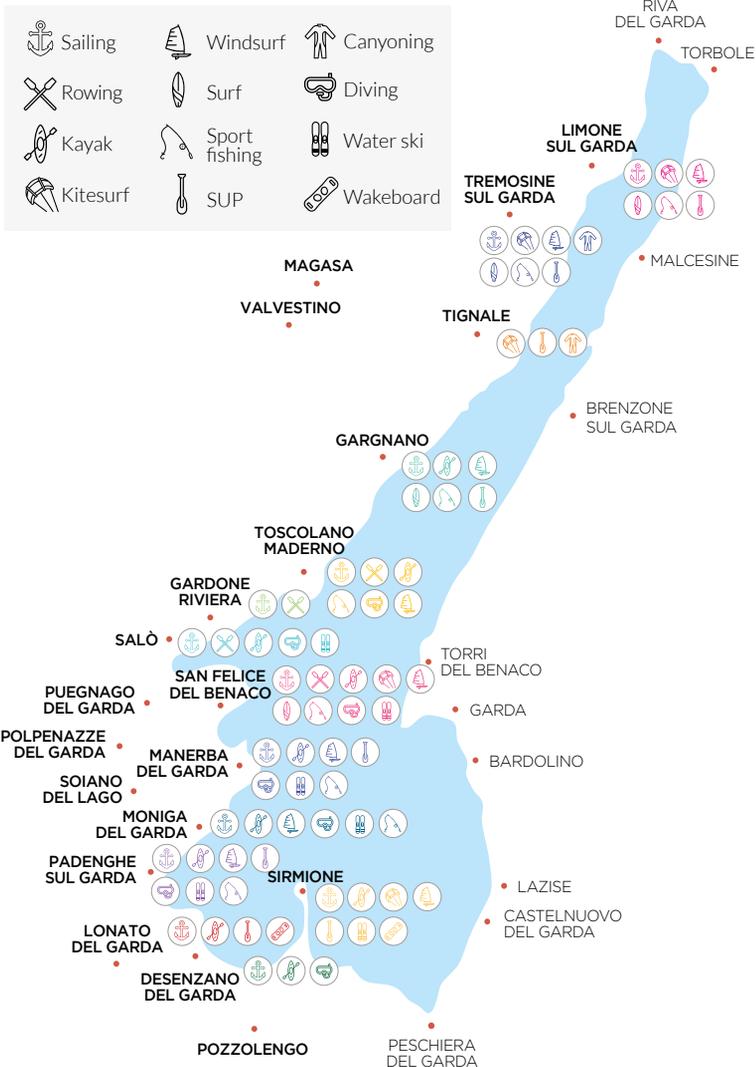
Energy Group

Challenge

LEONARDO
SANTINI
SANTINI

The water sports

Surfing the waves at sunrise, driven by the legendary Pelèr, the strong morning wind, or relaxing during a trip on a sailing boat, with the afternoon breezes, admiring the mountains, the villages and castles that overlook the lake. Dedicate to canyoning in the rocky gorges carved by mountain streams or having fun practicing SUP and water ski. If you can't resist at doing sport in contact with nature, then the Garda Lake in Lombardy is the perfect destination for you. It's one of the few places in Europe that can offer a vast choice for sport vacations in a wonderful natural setting, which from the lake's water expanse rises up to two thousand meters of the highest peaks. Lake Garda is a paradise for those who love outdoor holidays.



The water sports

Some rules to know

WATER SKI

Water skiing is allowed from 8am to 8pm, at distances at least 500 meters from the shore.

On the boat, besides the driver, there must also be a person able to swim. The start and the rescue of the skier must happen in free waters, far away from swimmers, from other boats or in the specific areas.

The lateral security distance between the driving boat and the other boats has to be superior of the length of the dragging cable.

The distance between the driving boat and the skier must never be less than 12 meters.

The driving boats must have a dispositive for the reverse and the neutral gear, a safe-deposit box and a lifebelt.

It's forbidden to carry other people besides the sailor and the one who'll help in case of emergency.

It is forbidden to carry contemporary a trailer of more than two skiers.

The skier must wear the life jacket. For the exercise of water skiing, notwithstanding the speed limit, it is allowed to reach the maximum speed of 25 knots.

SURF

The surf is allowed from one hour after sunrise at sunset, away from the coastal areas. The life jacket is compulsory.

DIVING

Those who practice diving must observe the following obligations:

- Signaling its presence with a buoy with red flag with white diagonal stripe.
- Using a suitable support unit.
- In case of immersion from the shore it's only necessary to point out your presence with the buoy - no support unit.

Diving is prohibited:

- In the route of the public transports line.
- In ports and near their accesses.
- In bathing areas.
- In zones maintained reed.
- In the specific areas for the water ski.



The main fish species



CARPIONE (SALMONIDAE)

The Carpione is a member of the salmon family that lives exclusively in the deep and pure waters of Lake Garda. For several reasons this fish is currently very scarce. The carpione has two reproductive periods: from December to January and from July to August. It can reach a weight between 1 and 2 kg and its diet consists of plankton.



TROUT (SALMONIDAE)

The trout is called the queen of the lake thanks to its tasty flesh. It lives away from the coast at a temperature ranging between 15 and 20 degrees. It reproduces in November and December in shallow gravel beds. The male is of a darker colour with a more or less blackish belly and the tip of the lower jaw is more markedly curved hook-shaped. It reaches a weight of 4-6 kg and its diet consists almost exclusively of other fish.



ALBURNUS ARBORELLA (CYPRINIDAE)

This small fish of the carp family is very well known to the people of the lake. It lives in shoals that often come up to the shore. It is maximum 20 cm long and eats plankton. It reproduces from May to June, spawning near the shore at night in shallow water, on plants and on sandy and pebble banks. An essence used to make artificial pearls is extracted from its scales.



ARCTIC CHAR (SALMONIDAE)

The Arctic char is very similar to trout and many find it even tastier. It lives mainly in deep, clean water with rocky depths. It feeds on plankton, larvae, insects, molluscs and in adulthood also other fish. It breeds from November to January, coming up from the depths to spawn.



EUROPEAN PERCH (PERCIDAE)

The perch has very precious flesh and is characterised by a spiny dorsal fin. It reproduces in the months of April and May, spawning its eggs on aquatic plants. It can reach 4kg, but in the Garda Lake it never exceed 2 kg. It lives on the rocky lake bed.



EUROPEAN WHITEFISH (SALMONIDAE)

The whitefish or Lavarello is on average 50 cm long with a small almost toothless mouth and its color is silvery. It almost exclusively feeds on plankton and its reproduction period is between December and January. In this period its sides are covered with horny badges said bridal buttons and are more developed in the males. These have a more intensely coloration, especially on the back and the bellies have dark shades.



PIKE (ESOCIDAE)

The pike has a long and thin body covered with small scales of a green-brown color with yellow spots and a silvery belly. Its mouth full of teeth makes it a voracious predator. It can reach two metres in length. It reproduces between February and May in shallow muddy or grassy waters near the coast. Its tasty flesh is very popular.



CHUB (CYPRINIDAE)

The chub mainly feeds mainly on worms, crustaceans, insects, frogs and mice, hence its nickname of the sweeper by the fishermen of the lake. It reproduces between May and July, spawning the eggs on sand or rocks, almost everywhere. It can reach 4kg and its flesh is excellent, although full of fish bones.

Guide to navigation

RESPECT OF THE COASTAL AREA

The navigation is allowed with a minimum distance of 300 meters from the coast, reduced to 150 meters in the areas of: the Gulf of Salò, from Barbarano to the Rock of Manerba, all around Isola del Garda, and at the extremity of the promontory of Sirmione, where the speed cannot exceed 5 Knots even in daylight hours. It is allowed to the motorboats to come in the coastline areas for berthing and departure as long as the manoeuvre is perpendicular to the shore at a speed not higher than 3 Knots.

PROHIBITION OF NAVIGATION

- The navigation is forbidden in specially delimited bathing areas.
- The navigation is forbidden in the Trentino's area (sailboats are allowed to activate the auxiliary engine at the entrance and exit from the ports in case of difficulty or absence of wind).

SPEED

- Max. 20 Knots – Daylight hours
- Max. 5 Knots – Night hours
- Max. 3 Knots – Ports





Behavior regulations - Conducting standards

PRECEDENCE

- Units used for public service.
- Units involved in rescue and surveillance services.
- Units engaged in professional fishing operations.
- Sailboats.

OTHER ADVICE

- Always carry a loaded mobile phone with you.
- Before taking the wide consult the weather forecasts.
- Communicate route and destination to the port employees.
- When you are in the middle of a sudden storm, avoid wanting at all costs to get to the starting place. It is safer to make the route to the nearest harbor and wait for favorable weather conditions.
- Before starting you need to check if there is enough fuel in the tank for the exit, return and reserve of at least 30% as a margin, to deal with unforeseen events.
- At first difficulties you should contact the listening stations via VHF radio channel 16 or call

these numbers: 112 (emergency number) or 1530 (Coast Guard).

- If necessary, turn on the supplied handheld fires.

BOARD EQUIPMENT

- Life jackets (one for each person on board).
- Annular lifebelt with line.
- Small smoky buoy.
- Two hand flares with red light.
- Regulatory lights.
- Sound signaling equipment (for units over 12 meters, the whistle and bell are also mandatory).

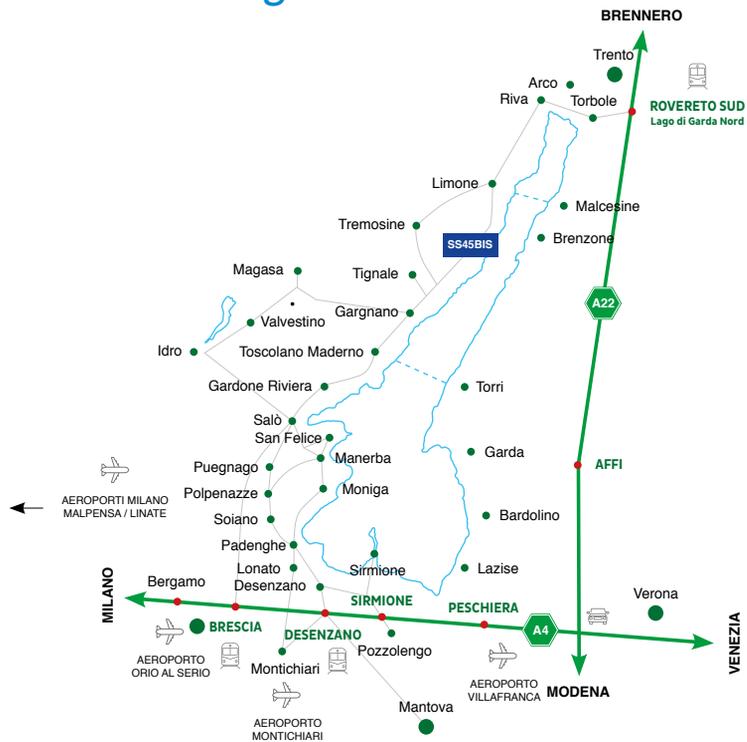
DANGERS FOR NAVIGATION

The waters around the peninsula of Sirmione are dangerous for low and rocky backdrops. The shallow waters of the lake with semi outcropping rocks are located in the area between the Baia del Vento, Isola del Garda and from San Biagio to the Rock of Manerba. This stretch is dangerous, the passages are indicated by beacons and only accessible when the lake water is high. Bulb boats must proceed with extreme caution. Also avoid the waters at the mouth of the rivers, where vortexes can develop.





— How to get there



Texts and Photos:

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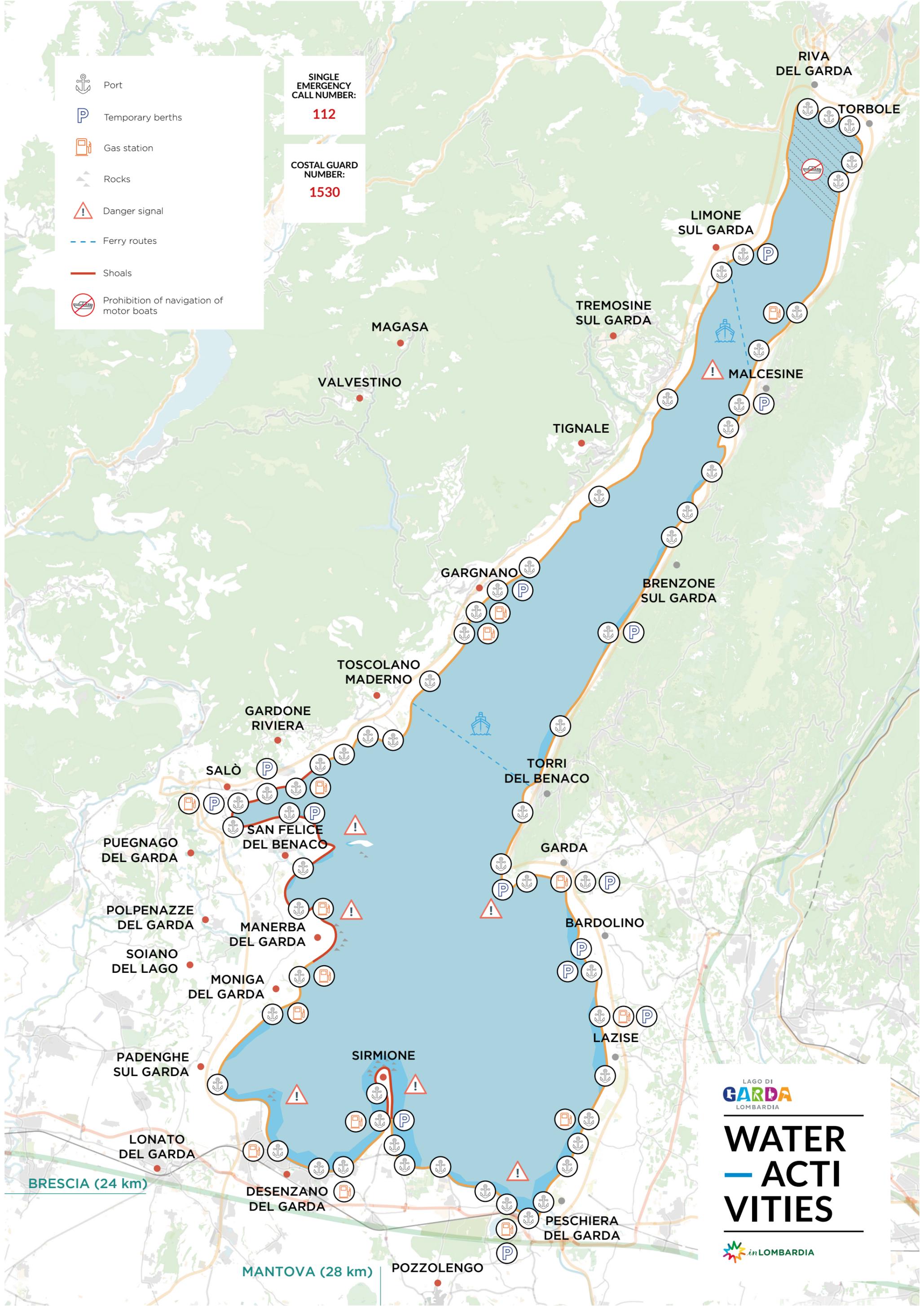
APP LAGO DI GARDA
LOMBARDIA



-  Port
-  Temporary berths
-  Gas station
-  Rocks
-  Danger signal
-  Ferry routes
-  Shoals
-  Prohibition of navigation of motor boats

SINGLE EMERGENCY CALL NUMBER:
112

COSTAL GUARD NUMBER:
1530



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