The archeological place of Aktios
The archeological place of Aktios was the religious center of Akarnanians, who had constructed a temple in Apollo's honour (the temple of Aktios' Apollo). In the area of the temple were operated the well-known Aktia, every biennium, nude and equestrian games (with the sacrifice of a bull and a simple garland as an award). Later, Oktavios made some extensions to the temple and he consecrated the games of Aktioi every quinquennium, with the extension of new athletics (musicians, poets and naval competitions). In this way he managed to upgrade the games of the area which were the most important all over Greece, including the games of Olympia, of Pithia, of Isthmioi and of Nemea. Today, in the archeological place of Aktios are preserved traces of Apollo's common sanctuary, in memory of the sovereignty of Akarnanians' town. Until the naval battle of Aktios in 31 B.C. Akarnanians had their see to Thirio, in Anaktorio's Minicipality.

Kiani Akti
Medicinal Baths in Preveza

The public medicinal baths of Kiani Akti are situated in the town of Preveza, in its southwestern part and close to Kiani Akti Beach (at the entrance to the Ambrakian Gulf). The baths are known since the 17th century, when Ali Pasha built his summer palace here and made use of the spring with the medicinal water for his Turkish bath.

Features: Water containing sulfur, chloride, alkaline-earth carbonic acid.
Curing qualities: Hydrotherapy against rheumatic diseases, arthropathies, post-traumatic diseases, rachitis, neuralgias, dermatopathies and gynecological diseases.

Open: From June 20 until October 20. The area of the medicinal baths constitutes an important recreation place for the town: the area next to the baths and the beach is remarkably green (we find mainly eucalyptus-trees, aspens, oaks and other sorts as well) while the beach itself together with the grove by the coast form the aesthetic parc of the town of Preveza. The medicinal baths are situated between the town of Preveza and the settlement of Pantokratoras, while at short distance the Fortress of Agios Andreas is located, that used to function as a camp.

The town of Preveza lies in the southwestern part of Epirus, at the entrance to the Ambrakian Gulf, opposite of Aktio and at close distance to Ancient Nicopolis. Preveza constitutes the continuation of the former urban space of Nicopolis. Nowadays the town of Preveza constitutes the center for all commercial and administrative activities for the whole prefectural district. Being a seaport, the most significant harbour of Epirus and a communication node between Epirus and Acarnania, but also between Greece and Italy, Preveza has always been in the center of interest. Additionally, the fact that Preveza had six consulates at the beginning of the 20th century (British, French, Greek, Italian, Austrian and Russian) is indicative of the importance of this town from a strategic and commercial point of view.

Built at the entrance to the Ambrakian Gulf, Preveza offers to visitors a combination of a calm holiday and cosmopolitan life. The narrow alleys and the neoclassical buildings are some of its features. It has the privilege of being surrounded by water that has completely different characteristics: To the west the Ionian Sea (open sea) and to the east the Ambrakian Gulf (a closed sea lake). Medium winds blowing always from the same directions, both in the Ionian and the Ambrakian side, make Preveza an ideal place for sailing. Bathers of every age like a lot the Ionian sea shores and so most of the touristic resorts are situated along the coast.

The town of Preveza is built at the entrance to the Ambrakian Gulf, that together with the double delta of river Louros and river Arachthos and a complex of sea lakes constitutes a rare ecosystem protected by the RAMSAR international convention.

Map of the wider area of the town of Preveza

Panoramic view of the town
The wetland of river Acheron estuary

Along the southern part of river Acheron, before the river mouths, at the administrative borders of the municipal districts of Ammoudia and Valanidorachi, a river flood zone has been created, that turns into an extended wetland during winter and spring. A considerable part of the wetland has been transformed into fields following consecutive drainages and the creation of drainage constructions. However, there are lots of areas with seasonal or annual floods.

Two significant wetland areas at the southern part of the delta field are the swamp of Ammoudia (situated north of Acheron river mouths) and the smaller in size swamp of Valanidorachi (south of Acheron's mouths). These areas are covered with bulrush, glassworts, salt cedars and reeds. Along the bed of Acheron river and the drainage trenches are some remnants of coastal tree vegetation consisting of willow trees, white poplars, osiers, green alder and ashes.

The springs of Agios Georgios

The springs of Agios Georgios are located in the municipal district of Agios Georgios, Philippiada, and supply Louros river before the artificial hydroelectric dam of Louros' Public Power Corporation (PPC). With an annual water flow of 8.5 m³/sec, the springs of Agios Georgios supply three prefectures: Preveza, Arta and Lefkas (by pipeline through the underwater tunnel of Preveza). An important characteristic of these springs is that they gush out underneath the sanctum of the church of Agios Georgios, while the water on its way to river Louros supplies with water a water-press (dristelari), that is in function even nowadays.

The dam of Louros’ Public Power Corporation (PPC) is made of cement and the lake water levels that reach to the top of the dam create an especially interesting water ensemble. The wider area surrounding the springs of river Louros is of exceptional natural beauty. The water gushes out of the springs and flows to the river bed of Louros passing through a landscape planted with plane-trees, while at close distance from the shores there is the artificial pond of the Public Power Corporation dam (Hydroelectric Power Station of Louros), a great part of which has been filled up thus creating a rich, man-made, wetland.

The Roman Aqueduct

The Roman Aqueduct is situated close to river Louros in the area of Agios Georgios in Philippiada, close to the national road from Preveza to Ioannina. The Roman Aqueduct, the most well preserved part of which is situated close to the springs of Agios Georgios, constitutes a remarkable project. Thanks to this construction, water could be transmitted from the sources of river Louros through a 50 km long duct to the two cisterns in the Nymphaeum of ancient Nicopolis.
Lake Ziros

Lake Ziros belongs to the prefecture of Preveza, located between the municipalities of Thesprotiko and Philippiada. Lake Ziros is a tectonical formation with a surface of 450 Km² and a depth ranging from a few centimetres up to 60 meters. Rock formations are observed on its northern side, while the rest of its banks are covered by woody vegetation. The landscape surrounding Lake Ziros is characterised by its particularly recognisable features. Intense anaglyph and rock formations are observed on the northern side of the lake, while the southern, eastern and western sides are characterised by a rather smoother geomorphology, covered by the large forest of Agios Alexandros creating thus, a very attractive natural landscape. A settlement with special architectural characteristics, the former Paidopolis Zirou settlement, is located at the north-eastern reach of the Lake Ziros. The construction of its buildings was based on stone, plastered masonry of bricks and structural timber. The settlement consists of approximately 30 buildings constructed around 1955 in order to host deprived children coming from the wider region of Lake Ziros.

The lowland of Vonitsa

The fertile lowland of Vonitsa spreads in the south section of the homonymous small country town. Diachronically, it was an important resource to the development of the area. The agrarian and natural landscape of the wide area, has an concatenation of swampy areas which are capable for some agrarian cultivations of the area's economy.
Astrakos is the see of the homonymous Municipality, in Etoakarnania's prefectural department. It is located in west coasts of Xiromeri. The settlement has considerable architecture of buildings which have the characteristics of preservables. The hamlet is amphitheatrically built upon the edge of a regular valley with small salinas and an shallow beach to its entrance.

The city of Lefkada is the capital of the homonym municipality of Lefkadas Prefecture. The city is located on the north-eastern part of the homonym island close to continental Greece to which is interconnected via the manmade bridge Santa Mavra. Entering the city one meets the lagoons Steno/Avlemon and Guras, the castle of Santa Mavra while after the bridge, to the left, is found the grove of auters where monuments of Aristotelis Valaoritis, Aggelos Sikellanos, Lefkadios Hern and Kleareti Dipla-Malamou are observed. The historic centre of the city, also known as "the market", where traditional houses, church buildings and the graphical back streets remain set and the street in the market place create the picture of the modern city of Lefkada, today. Within the market is found the phonograph museum where records of the past like phonographs, music records, accessories, tools, several boxes, rubber stamps and old currency notes are accommodated. The city of Lefkada after the well-known earthquakes of the Ionian Islands in 1948 and 1953 has expanded to the west in the area of Neapoli (new city) close to the historic olive grove. The tremendous calamity that followed the earthquakes left many buildings destroyed while many more have been rebuilt keeping this way alive the vignette and traditional architecture of the city. In the city of Lefkada are found today a substantial number of church buildings and monasteries that represent a significant part of the historic and cultural heritage of the place such as the Faneromeni Monastery and the church of Agios Giannis Antzousis. North to the city, near the lagoon of Guras, is found the windmill of Orlof, one of the great windmills of Lefkada that survives until today. The Castle of Santa Mavra
The settlement of Ayios Nikitas is administratively subjected to the municipality of Lefkada in the homonym county. The settlement is situated within a marvellous natural heritage on the western coast of Lefkadas island. A central characteristic of the landscape in the area is the tump that is cut off by the agglomeration of the abrupt western coasts and forms the park that reaches the sandy beach. Height, cove and park create an autonomous entity which is characterised by the grand relief of the ground and the abundant natural heritage as well as the variety of rock formation. Ayios Nikitas beach is sandy and delimited by a continuous rock formation which reaches the plantation of pines in the hillside where the Pefkoulia beach is located. The geophysic formation of the wider area of Ayios Nikitas settlement originates from the existence of a river bed across the cove in the past.
Nidri

The town of Nidri is located at the eastern central end of the prefecture of Lefkada. The town of Nidri is the capital of the municipality of Ellomenos and stands 16km away from the city of Lefkada. The position of the town and its small port has played a central role for the development of the wider area and the south and eastern parts of Lefkada. Today, the port, with the characteristic dock, the monument of Aristotelis Onasis, old houses and new buildings form the town's identity. The landscape of the wider area is characterised by the dense terrain and the affluent undulating coasts. In the coastal space opposite the settlements are located the islands of Sparti, Madouri, Scorpidi, Scorpios and Meganisi.

Of great environmental interest in the wider area of the settlement are the gorge Dimosari and its waterfalls which spring from the mountain

Scorpio

The small island of Scorpio is administratively subjected to the Municipality of Ellomenos in the county of Lefkada. The island is located opposite to the town of Nidri and is unbreakably bounded to the history of Onassis family where it also belongs. The island is a private green heavenly island which remains close to the public.

Madouri

The small island of Madouri falls under the jurisdiction of the municipality of Ellomenos in the prefecture of Lefkada. The island is at close distance opposite to the town of Nidri and used to belong to Aristotelis Valaoritis family. In the islands centre remains until today the characteristic neoclassical building which was used as a summer camp from the poet Aristotelis Valaoritis.
Opposite to Nidri and next to Progiponisia islands stands the island of Meganisi. The island of Meganisi is located south-east of the complex of islands of the eastern coast in the county of Lefkada and belongs to the homonym municipality of Meganisi. Access to the island is possible via the sea interconnection by ferries from the port of Nidri. The island of Meganisi and its traditional settlements Vathi (the island’s capital), Katomeri and Spartohori with the vignette back-streets known as Kantounia) and the small stone houses are well fitted into the characteristic landscape of the island. The settlement of Vathi is especially characterised by the numerous wells (and their low cyclical banquettes) which were used for pumping water. The activities of the citizens are centred on fishery and tourism. The island of Meganisi is regarded as an area of priceless natural wealth due to the variety and the large number of coasts that circulate the island. Along the peninsula that expands to the south-west end of the island is located the historic cave of Papanicolis, which remains live and famous from its role in the Second World War.

The island of Kastos is administratively subjected to the commune of Kalamas in the county of Lefkada. The island is located south of the island Kalamos to which interconnects by sea via the corresponding ports of Gerolimnionas, Kalamas and Kastos. As in the neighbouring island Kalamas, the small island of Kastos abounds in trees and flowers as well as numerous beautiful beaches. In the settlement of Kastos Island, the double-decked stone houses with the colourful windows, the wooden balconies, the large French doors and the tile roofs, sparsely built in large grounds create another dimension of the site.