

ATLANTIC TRAVEL & TOURS

CARIBBEAN

ACCESSIBLE TRAVEL

**TRAVEL FREELY AND WITHOUT BARRIERS:
ACCESSIBLE EXPERIENCES IN THE CARIBBEAN**



FROM THE CEO - FOUNDER

Dear travelers,

Imagine a journey where **every detail** is designed to make you feel **free to experience, discover, and be inspired — without barriers or compromises**. Every place has a story to tell, every landscape an emotion to share, and every experience is welcoming, accessible, and thoughtfully created for you.

Picture yourselves strolling through historic cities and vibrant neighborhoods, visiting museums and cultural spaces that surround you with beauty, or enjoying moments of tranquility immersed in nature, among lakes, rolling hills, and beaches where movement is easy and carefree. Feel the warmth of the sun on your face, the fresh air along a scenic pathway, and the rhythm of your footsteps blending with the spirit of the places you explore.

This brochure is an invitation to imagine every experience as something to be fully lived: from iconic attractions to more intimate corners, from breathtaking panoramas to the unique atmosphere of cities and villages. As you turn these pages, **let yourselves be inspired by a world that combines emotion, safety, and comfort — a world where the freedom to explore knows no limits**.

Open these pages, **let yourselves be carried away**, and begin planning a journey that is truly your own — an unforgettable experience to enjoy without barriers.



Steve Tabacchi

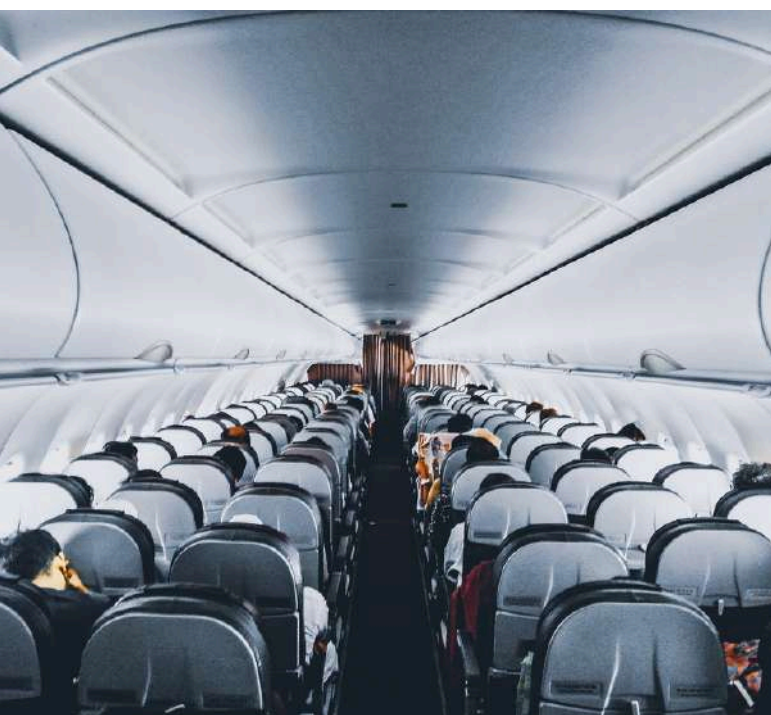
DR. STEVE TABACCHI
CEO - FOUNDER
ATLANTIC TRAVEL & TOURS

A sea turtle with a brown and orange patterned shell is swimming horizontally in clear, vibrant blue water. Below the turtle is a dense, green seagrass field. The water's surface is visible at the top of the frame, showing gentle ripples and light reflections.

WHY TRAVEL WITH US

**DISCOVER WHY OUR
TOUR OPERATOR IS
UNIQUE AND
UNRIVALED!**

BESPOKE TRAVEL FOR EVERYONE



SCOPRITE PERCHÉ IL
NOSTRO TOUR OPERATOR È
UNICO E INIMITABILE!

OUR TRAVEL ITINERARIES

We exclusively curate itineraries for innovative and original travel experiences that diverge from the conventional paths of mass tourism. Our aim is for each customer to be the protagonist of their own journey.

OUR TRAVEL CLASSES

We arrange travel for the following categories:

- **FIRST**
- **PREMIUM**
- **ECONOMY**

WE ORGANIZE ITINERARIES USING THE FOLLOWING TRANSPORTS



CAR

- ✓ RENTAL



VAN

- ✓ RENTAL WITH DRIVER
- ✓ SCHEDULED TOURS WITH DRIVER



COACH

- ✓ RENTAL WITH DRIVER
- ✓ SCHEDULED TOURS WITH DRIVER



BOAT

- ✓ RENTAL



SCOOTER

- ✓ CHARTER SERVICES
- ✓ TAILOR MADE TRAVEL ITINERARIES

PRIORITY CHECK-IN AND CHECKED BAGGAGE

Bid farewell to lengthy check-in queues! With our priority check-in service, you can swiftly obtain your boarding pass and check in your baggage. We are consistently prepared to provide this option, contingent upon airline availability, to enhance your travel experience, whether you are flying in premium or economy class. **Do not squander time; opt for comfort!**



NO QUEUES AT THE AIRPORT WITH THE FAST TRACK SERVICE



We understand the frustration of enduring lengthy waits at airport security. Therefore, we consistently incorporate fast track access into our travel packages, allowing you to bypass the queue and enjoy a stress-free experience.

The service is contingent upon the availability at each airport, thus we cannot assure its constant accessibility. Nevertheless, we are pleased to announce that it has been implemented in the majority of the airports we utilize. **Seize this opportunity!**





COMFORT IN AIRPORT LOUNGES

Once reserved solely for business and first-class passengers, airport lounges are now available to travelers in other classes as well. We provide the highest level of comfort and luxury to ensure your airport experience is memorable. In our travel packages, we consistently strive to include access to these exclusive areas at both departure and arrival points (subject to airport and airline availability). Relax, indulge in culinary delights, savor fine beverages, and enjoy refreshing showers, all within elegant and tranquil settings. **Seize this exceptional opportunity!**









OTHERS SERVICES

OUR EXCEPTIONAL PARTNERSHIPS WITH DIVERSE SUPPLIERS ENABLE US TO PROVIDE OUR CUSTOMERS WITH THE FINEST OF THE FOLLOWING SERVICES

ADVANCED LUGGAGE SHIPPING
TOURIST VISAS
CURRENCY EXCHANGE
INSURANCE POLICIES



	AUD	7.01
	NZD	5.05
	JPY	0.0913
	GBP	11.23
	EUR	9.71
	SGD	5.35
	CHF	7.01



ALWAYS TRAVEL WITH A PREMIUM DISCOUNT!



-20%

- **ACTIVE YEAR-ROUND**
- **FOR ALL CATEGORIES OF TRAVELERS**
- **NO MINIMUM SPENDING THRESHOLD REQUIRED**



TRAVEL PHOTOGRAPHER

FOR AN UNFORGETTABLE TOUR
FOREVER



Certain journeys hold a unique significance: a honeymoon, a wedding anniversary marked by the renewal of vows, or cherished moments spent with close friends or family. Such beautiful occasions will be immortalized through professional photography and videography. Should you wish to incorporate this option into your upcoming trip, we are pleased to provide assistance with photographers who can transform your experience into a lasting memory.



ONE FREE INDIVIDUAL FOR EVERY 15 PAYING CUSTOMERS

Take advantage of our **perpetually active** promotion. If you can gather a **minimum of 15 individuals**, one person will receive a **complimentary** trip. Consider anyone who might be interested among family, friends, colleagues, or others. Additionally, if you require a tour leader or tour guide to assist you and your group throughout the entire tour, we can provide this service as well



OUR COMMITMENT TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND CANCER RESEARCH



THROUGH OUR TRIPS, WE AIM TO PROVIDE OUR CUSTOMERS WITH THE OPPORTUNITY TO **SUPPORT** NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS DEDICATED TO ADDRESSING THE FOLLOWING GLOBAL CHALLENGES.



- **CONSERVATION OF PLANT AND ANIMAL LIFE**
- **GLOBAL WARMING**
- **CANCER RESEARCH**

An aerial photograph of a tropical coastline. The water is a vibrant turquoise color, revealing a complex coral reef system with various shades of green and brown. A large, rugged rock formation extends into the sea from the left, with white foam from waves crashing against its base. The overall scene is bright and clear, suggesting a pristine natural environment.

WHY EXPERIENCE THE CARIBBEAN WITHOUT BARRIERS

DISCOVER THE CARIBBEAN IN AN ACCESSIBLE AND BARRIER-FREE WAY, AND LET YOURSELVES BE INSPIRED TO CREATE AN EXCLUSIVE, TAILOR-MADE JOURNEY BEYOND THE USUAL PATHS OF MASS TOURISM

ACCESSIBLE AND BARRIER-FREE CARIBBEAN: A JOURNEY THROUGH COMFORT, CULTURE, AND ENJOYABLE NATURE



There are journeys that aren't measured by the number of places visited, but by the opportunity to experience them fully, peacefully, and independently, with clear itineraries, adequate services, and spaces designed to ensure comfort and a seamless experience.

Accessible travel in the Caribbean is based on a simple principle: making discovery accessible to everyone, without compromise. It means choosing destinations where infrastructure, transportation, and attractions are organized to facilitate travel, reduce complexity, and allow you to focus on the experience.

The Caribbean region offers numerous settings suitable for this type of trip, especially on the islands where tourism is more structured. Compact urban centers, flat waterfronts, modern museums, and well-organized cultural sites allow you to experience local history and identity in a direct and accessible way.

Even the natural dimension can be easily experienced: well-equipped beaches, scenic spots accessible without complex routes, and parks with areas accessible via short trails or dedicated transport allow you to enjoy the landscape without difficulty. The sea, in particular, becomes a central yet accessible element, thanks to quiet and well-served coastal areas.

The islands' cultural richness adds further value to the experience: museums, historic fortifications, and restored colonial neighborhoods offer clear and accessible itineraries, allowing visitors to understand Caribbean history through spaces designed to accommodate a variety of needs.

An accessible trip to the Caribbean isn't a scaled-down version of the experience, but a different way of experiencing it, built on thoughtfulness, inclusiveness, and quality time. A way of exploring the islands that emphasizes freedom of movement and the ability to enjoy every moment without obstacles.



WHY CHOOSE THE CARIBBEAN FOR A BARRIER-FREE TRIP?

AN ARCHIPELAGO THAT COMBINES NATURE, CULTURE AND GROWING ACCESSIBILITY

The Caribbean offers an increasingly accessible environment, thanks to the development of modern tourism infrastructure and the presence of islands whose geographical conformation facilitates travel. More structured destinations, such as Aruba and Curaçao, along with destinations like Puerto Rico and Grand Cayman, allow for a combination of cultural and natural experiences with a simpler and more organized approach. The large islands feature compact, flat urban centers like San Juan (Puerto Rico) or Willemstad (Curaçao), where it's possible to navigate historic neighborhoods, waterfronts, and cultural attractions along relatively straightforward routes. The smaller, coral islands, such as Turks and Caicos and the Bahamas, offer open landscapes and wide beaches, where the sea and nature can be enjoyed more directly and immediately.

CULTURAL AND NATURAL EXPERIENCES DESIGNED FOR EASY ENJOYMENT

An accessible Caribbean trip favors well-organized destinations, with clear itineraries and easily accessible spaces. Museums like the Kura Hulanda Museum (Curaçao) or the Museo de las Américas (San Juan, Puerto Rico) offer organized exhibitions and structured internal itineraries, allowing visitors to experience local history and culture in a direct and understandable way. Nature can also be more easily experienced in many areas. The beaches of Grace Bay (Turks and Caicos) and Seven Mile Beach (Grand Cayman) are characterized by easy access and wide coastlines. Some scenic spots, like Shirley Heights (Antigua and Barbuda) or the coastal areas of Eagle Beach (Aruba), allow visitors to enjoy the landscape without complex itineraries or challenging elevation changes.

A FLEXIBLE TRIP BETWEEN ISLANDS, SERVICES AND ORGANIZED COMFORT

The Caribbean offers flexible itineraries, thanks to the presence of air and sea connections between the islands and a growing focus on tourism services. The most developed destinations offer well-equipped accommodations and urban settings that make travel easier, especially in central and coastal areas. Cities like Oranjestad (Aruba), Bridgetown (Barbados), and Charlotte Amalie (U.S. Virgin Islands) are examples of centers where culture, services, and the sea coexist in relatively compact spaces. This allows for alternating moments of sightseeing, relaxation, and discovery without excessive logistical difficulties. It is an ideal destination for an inclusive trip, where the opportunity to experience the region depends not on the complexity of the itinerary, but on the quality of the organization and the variety of experiences available.



TAILOR-MADE TRAVEL FOR DISABLED PEOPLE IN THE CARIBBEAN

A trip to the Caribbean for those with mobility or other special needs is more than just a vacation: it's an opportunity to explore extraordinary landscapes, authentic villages, and cultural attractions in complete safety and comfort, enjoying memorable experiences without barriers.

For this reason, it should never be a standard package, but a carefully and attentively designed experience, designed for your needs and your pace.

Our approach to creating accessible travel is based on a fundamental principle: each itinerary must be unique, accessible, and safe, ensuring freedom of movement and comfort at every stop.

We listen to your desires, understand your pace and travel style, and create an itinerary that makes every experience special.

Every detail is carefully studied:

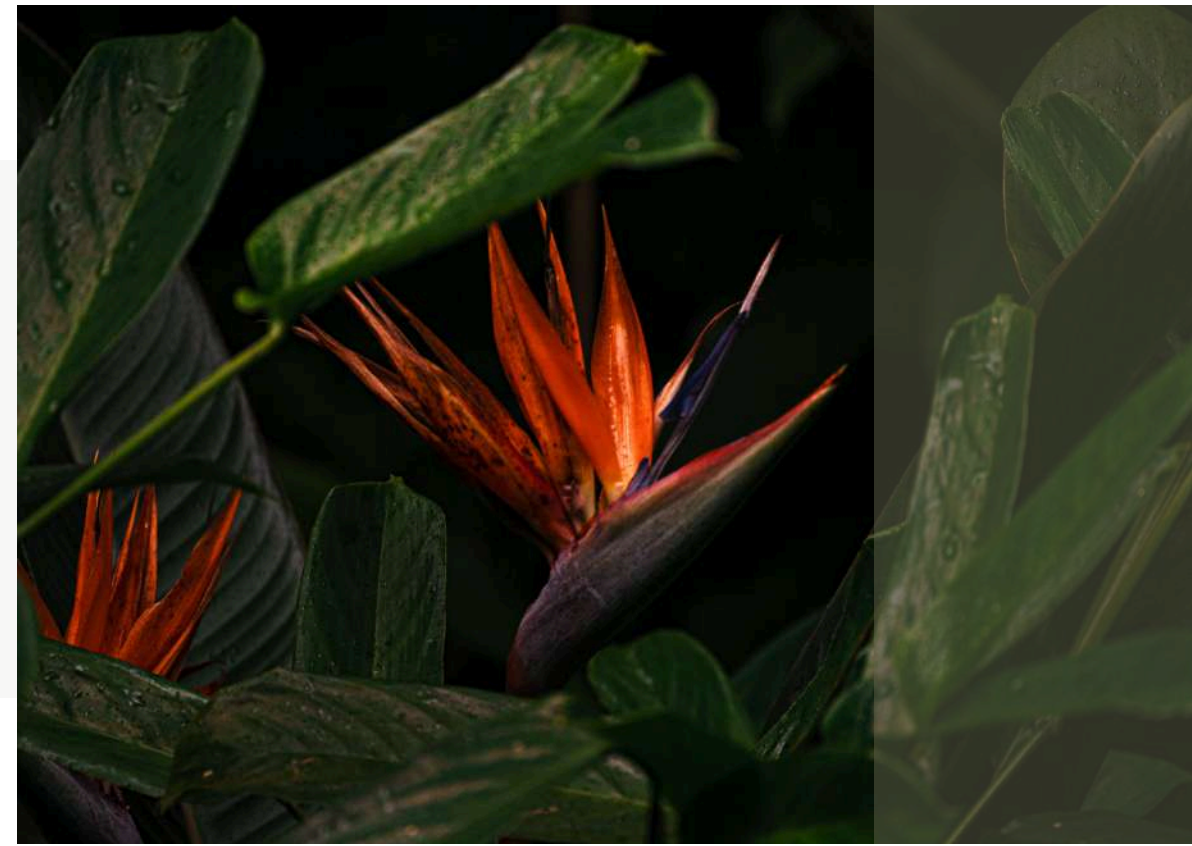
- Choice of destinations, from natural parks with accessible trails to historic villages and equipped beaches, up to easily accessible museums and galleries**
- Pace of the itinerary, to enjoy every experience without rushing and without stress**
- Experiences along the route, such as scenic walks on boardwalks, accessible guided tours, cultural activities and nature excursions with dedicated support**
- Selection of the most comfortable facilities, with easy access, equipped rooms and services designed for every need**

The result is an authentic, safe, and deeply personal journey, designed to offer unforgettable experiences, moments of relaxation and discovery, transforming every stop into a precious, barrier-free memory.

EXPERIENCES THAT ENHANCE AN ACCESSIBLE TRIP TO THE CARIBBEAN

A TRAVEL EXPERIENCE BUILT ON AUTONOMY AND EASE OF MOVEMENT

In the Caribbean, accessible travel is characterized by the ability to experience destinations with a high level of autonomy, thanks to compact urban environments and increasingly accessible tourism infrastructure. The experience is not defined by the complexity of travel, but by the seamless transition from one activity to another, maintaining a sense of fluidity and security throughout the journey.



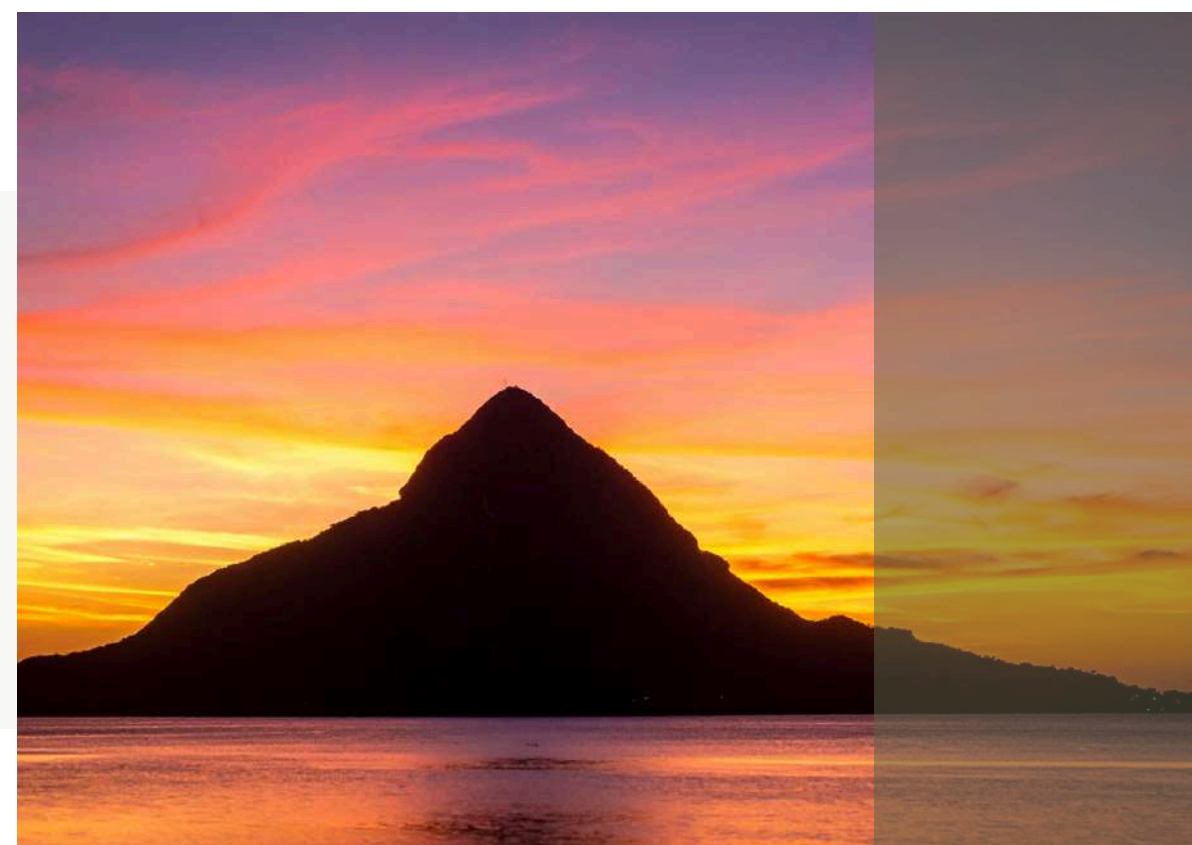
CULTURAL AND NATURAL SPACES DESIGNED FOR INCLUSIVE USE

A distinctive feature is the presence of cultural and naturalistic experiences designed to be accessible and easily accessible. Museums, interpretive centers, and historic sites offer organized itineraries, clear informational supports, and structured environments for a seamless visit. At the same time, many natural areas feature easily accessible viewpoints, short trails, or even surfaces that allow visitors to enjoy the landscape without significant barriers.



A FLEXIBLE JOURNEY WITH SERVICES, COMFORT AND PERSONAL ADAPTABILITY

The Caribbean offers highly customizable itineraries, where the level of support and organization can be tailored to individual needs. The combination of well-equipped accommodations, internal connections, and short distances on many islands allows you to tailor your experience day by day. This approach makes the trip not only accessible, but also peaceful and balanced, encouraging gradual and seamless discovery.



WHEN TO GO ON A DISABLED TRIP TO THE CARIBBEAN



The Caribbean can be visited year-round, but its charm changes significantly depending on the different climate periods, offering ever-changing experiences amidst light, sea, and tropical nature.

Dry Season - Between December and April, the climate is generally most stable, with sunny days, low humidity, and ideal conditions for beach and hiking. This is the time when the islands are at their brightest and most accessible, perfect for multi-destination itineraries, outdoor activities, and relaxing getaways.

Mid-season - During the months of May, June, and November, the weather generally remains favorable, but with less tourist activity. This is a balanced period, when the islands are quieter and nature appears particularly lush. The conditions still allow you to fully enjoy the sea and outdoor activities, at a more relaxed pace.

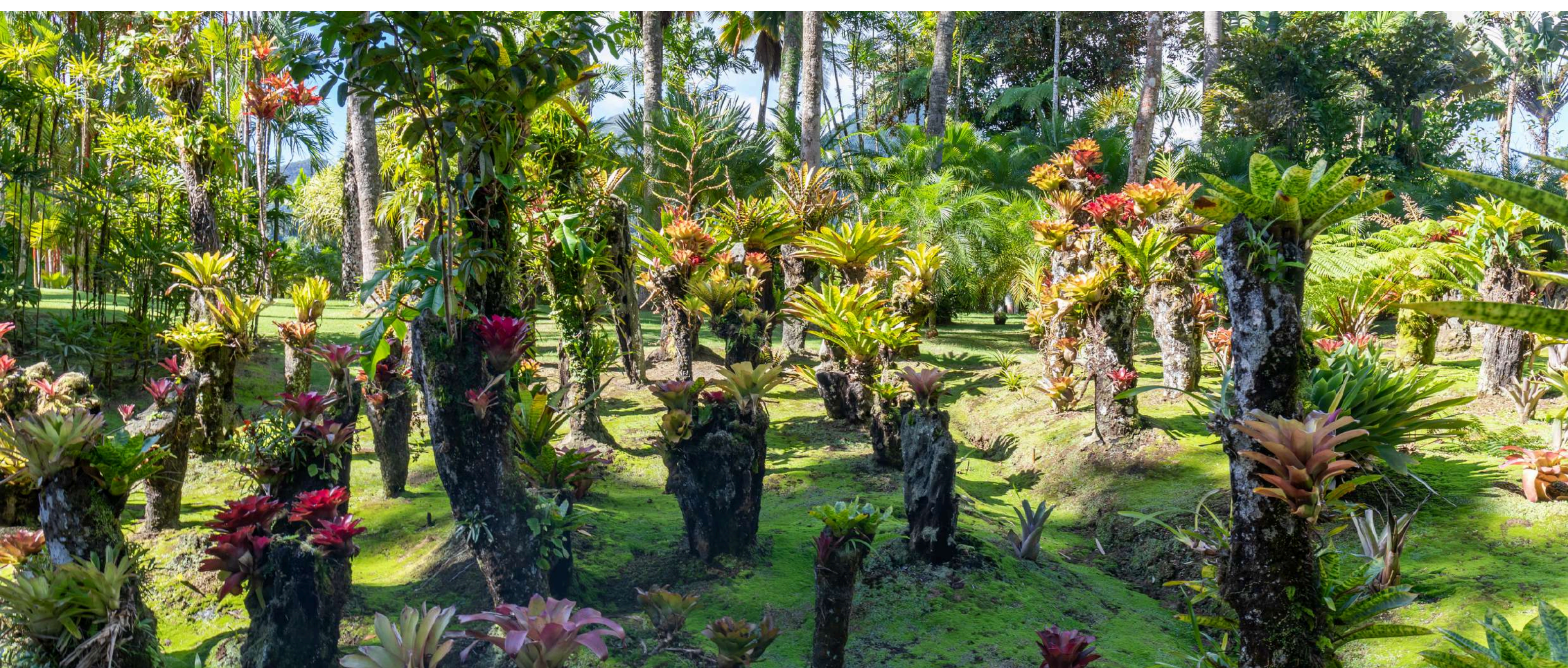
Wet Season - Between July and October, the most unstable climate occurs, with a greater likelihood of heavy rains and tropical storms. However, it is also the period when the landscapes become greener and the tourist presence decreases significantly. This makes the trip more contemplative and flexible, suitable for those who prefer tranquility and less crowded nature.

10 DISABLED TRAVEL EXPERIENCES THAT ONLY EXIST IN THE CARIBBEAN

Some experiences in the Caribbean are so closely tied to the islands' geography and cultural identity that they become truly unique moments, capable of turning a journey into an experience built on emotions, light, and ever-changing nature.

Among the most suggestive:

- Crossing the islands amidst tropical landscapes and constant contrasts - In the Caribbean, a journey can transform into a succession of vastly different scenarios: from the scenic roads of Saint Lucia, with views of the Pitons, to the rural routes of Barbados, to the inland itineraries of Puerto Rico amidst forests and mountains. Every journey becomes part of the experience, with rapid and continuous changes in landscape between coast, inland, and tropical vegetation.
- Stay in settings immersed in the sea and tropical nature - Many islands offer accommodations nestled in natural settings that become an integral part of the stay. In Saint Kitts, hilly areas slope down to the sea, while in Anguilla the landscape opens onto long, quiet beaches like Shoal Bay East. In Curaçao, the contrast between colorful architecture and rocky coastline creates a unique balance between nature and island life.
- Experience the contrast between coral beaches and volcanic coasts - The Caribbean is a geological mosaic: the white beaches and lagoons of Turks and Caicos (Grace Bay) coexist with the rugged, rugged coasts of Dominica, rich in tropical vegetation and black cliffs. In Aruba, sandy beaches meet wind-sculpted rock formations, while in Grenada, volcanic coasts alternate with tranquil bays and sheltered coves.
- Traveling through port cities between colonial history and the sea - Caribbean cities tell the story of the archipelago through their architecture and historic ports. In Havana, Cuba, the Malecón accompanies the sea throughout the city, while in San Juan, Puerto Rico, the Old San Juan neighborhood preserves fortifications like El Morro and colorful streets overlooking the ocean. In Willemstad, Curaçao, Dutch colonial houses overlook the harbor.
- Experience local culture through music, markets, and daily life - Caribbean culture manifests itself spontaneously in everyday life: in the markets of Castries (Saint Lucia), the musical evenings of San Juan (Puerto Rico), and the local festivals of Fort-de-France (Martinique). Music, dance, and cuisine become an integral part of the experience, unmediated, directly in public spaces and historic neighborhoods.
- Exploring volcanic landscapes and tropical forests - Some islands offer environments dominated by the most intense nature. In Dominica, Morne Trois Pitons National Park alternates dense forests and hot springs, while in Saint Lucia, the volcanic reliefs of the Pitons dominate the landscape. On Montserrat, areas shaped by volcanic activity tell the story of a powerful and ever-changing nature.
- Sailing between islands with diverse cultural identities - The sea connects vastly different realities: from the Bahamas to the Cayman Islands, all the way to the Grenadines, each journey introduces a new cultural and landscape identity. The journey between archipelagos becomes a dynamic experience, where each island adds a different chapter to the story.
- Discover nature reserves and tropical biodiversity - Many islands preserve highly valuable protected ecosystems. In Puerto Rico, El Yunque National Forest is one of the most important tropical forests in the region, while in Saint Vincent, the interior areas are characterized by lush vegetation and nature trails. In Guadeloupe, the volcanic national park combines biodiversity and mountain landscapes.
- Stroll along secluded beaches and pristine coastlines - Some coastal areas in the Caribbean offer wide, undeveloped spaces where the sea dominates the landscape. The long beaches of Seven Mile Beach (Grand Cayman), the quieter areas of Antigua, or the windy coasts of Aruba allow you to experience the sea directly, with open horizons and natural rhythms.
- Admiring ocean sunsets in open natural settings - Sunsets in the Caribbean are a recurring yet ever-changing experience: from the cliffs of Soufrière (Saint Lucia) to the panoramic viewpoints of Curaçao, all the way to the western coast of Aruba, the tropical light transforms the landscape into a moment of strong visual and contemplative intensity, always linked to the marine horizon.



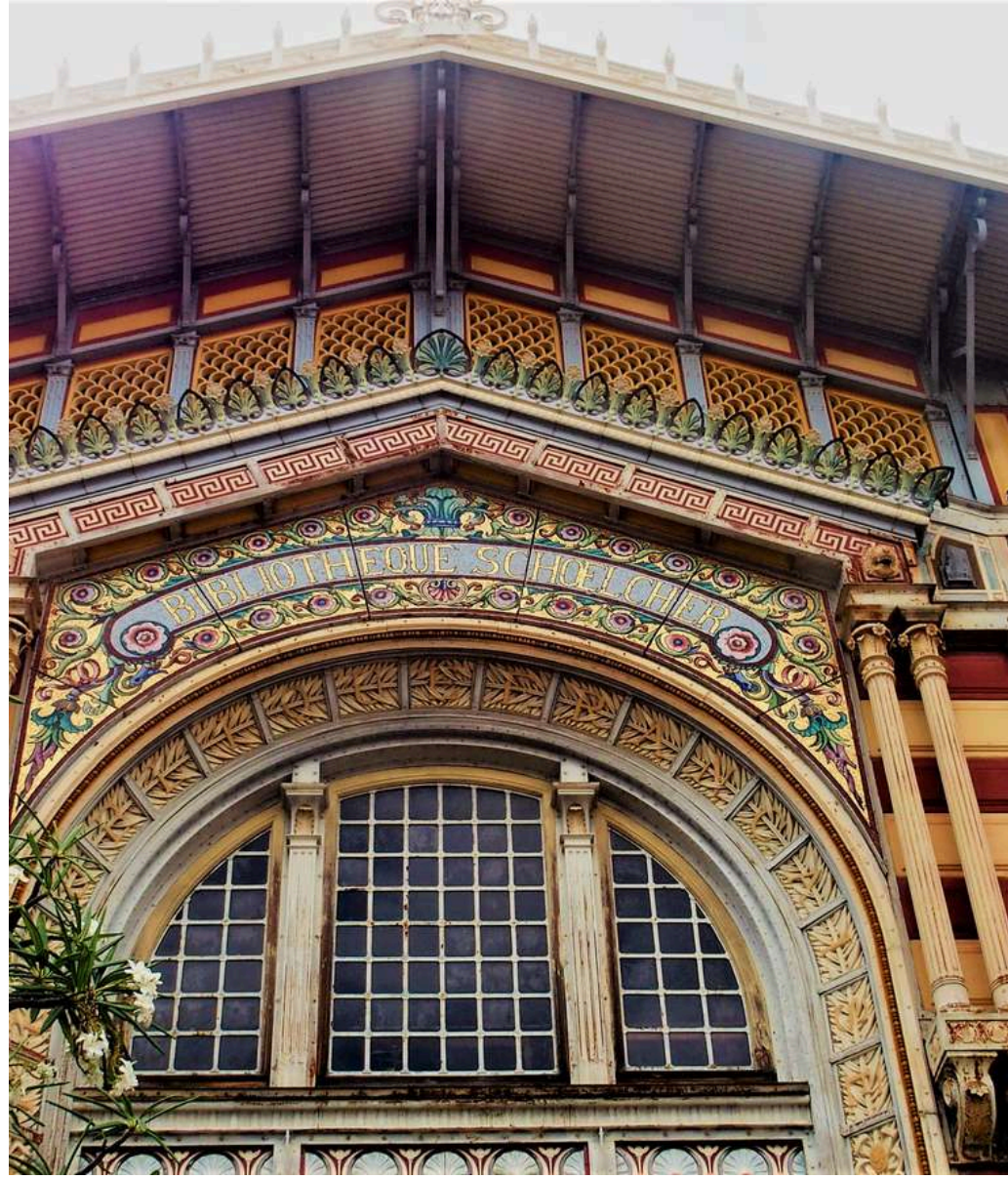


THE MOST CHARMING ACCOMMODATIONS FOR A DISABLED TRAVELER

A trip to the Caribbean is defined not only by the islands you visit, but also by the places you choose to stay, where time slows down and the landscape becomes an integral part of your daily experience.

The Caribbean offers a wide variety of accommodations that reflect the archipelago's natural beauty: environments suspended between sea and tropical vegetation, properties nestled in coastal settings or nestled in hilly landscapes, where the connection with the outdoors is always direct and continuous. Resorts integrated into nature, small hotels overlooking tranquil bays, colonial homes reinterpreted in a contemporary style, and structures nestled in historic centers offer diverse experiences yet united by a strong connection to the territory. On many islands, the architecture constantly engages with the surrounding environment, using local materials, open spaces, and solutions that enhance light, wind, and sea views. Alongside these solutions, some accommodations stand out for their particularly immersive locations: oceanfront properties with direct beach access, units nestled in tropical gardens, or units overlooking sheltered bays that allow immediate contact with the Caribbean landscape.

In this context, the stay becomes an essential part of the journey itself: not just a place to rest, but an experience that helps define the pace and atmosphere of the entire itinerary, regardless of the type of trip or the niche it focuses on.



MISTAKES TO AVOID WHEN PLANNING A DISABLED TRIP TO THE CARIBBEAN

WANTING TO VISIT TOO MANY ISLANDS OR DESTINATIONS IN A SHORT TIME

One of the most common mistakes is trying to include too many islands in the same itinerary. The Caribbean offers a wide variety of landscapes and cultures, but turning the trip into a race between airports and ferry connections reduces the chance to truly experience each destination. Focusing on a few islands allows you to appreciate their differences in greater depth, between the sea, nature, and local identity.

UNDERESTIMATING CONNECTIONS AND TRAVEL TIMES BETWEEN ISLANDS

Even when distances seem short, travel in the Caribbean can take longer than expected, especially between different archipelagos or less-connected areas. Connections depend on regional flights, indirect routes, or weather conditions. Poor planning can make your days feel fragmented, while careful travel management allows you to enjoy your trip seamlessly and peacefully.

DON'T LEAVE ROOM FOR SPONTANEOUS DISCOVERY OF THE TERRITORY

An essential part of the Caribbean experience comes from unexpected encounters: a secluded bay, a coastal village, a scenic drive, or a local festival. A rigid itinerary risks limiting these experiences, which often become the most authentic moments of the trip. Flexibility is essential to capturing the islands' true identity.

LIMIT YOURSELF EXCLUSIVELY TO THE MOST TOURISTIC OR URBAN AREAS

The main cities offer important services and attractions, but the Caribbean expresses its most authentic identity especially outside the urban centers. Less frequented coasts, rural areas, smaller islands, and small settlements reveal a truer and more diverse side of the archipelago, which deserves to be included in the travel experience.

UNDERESTIMATING THE ROLE OF ACCOMMODATIONS IN THE OVERALL EXPERIENCE

In the Caribbean, accommodation isn't just a base, but an integral part of the trip. Choosing accommodations immersed in nature, overlooking the sea, or nestled in local settings can profoundly influence the quality of the experience. A careless selection risks reducing your connection with the environment and the island's distinctive atmosphere.

NOT BUILDING AN ITINERARY CONSISTENT WITH YOUR TRAVEL STYLE

Every trip to the Caribbean should be tailored to your own pace and interests, as the islands offer vastly different experiences: relaxation, nature, culture, or exploration. A standardized itinerary risks overlooking these differences. Personalizing your trip, however, allows for a more balanced, authentic, and truly meaningful experience.



QUALITY AND SERVICE UPDATES

The experiences and services presented in this brochure have been selected based on qualitative criteria focused on comfort, accessibility, and the personalization of the travel experience.

As operational conditions, dedicated services, and policies may be subject to updates or changes over time, each proposal will be reviewed and confirmed at the quotation stage, in order to ensure full alignment with the traveler's specific requirements and the expected quality standards.



GREATER ANTILLES - HISTORY, CULTURE, AND TIMELESS CARIBBEAN LANDSCAPES



The Greater Antilles represent the historical and geographical heart of the Caribbean, a collection of large islands where dynamic cities like Havana (Cuba), San Juan (Puerto Rico) and George Town (Cayman Islands) alternate with smaller colonial centers such as Trinidad (Cuba), Santiago de Cuba (Cuba), Ponce (Puerto Rico) and Camagüey (Cuba), and coastal communities such as Baracoa (Cuba), Bayamo (Cuba), Holguín (Cuba), Fajardo (Puerto Rico) and Manzanillo (Cuba), immersed in a variety of tropical landscapes. The territory is characterized by a strong environmental diversity, where internal mountain ranges such as the Sierra Maestra (Cuba) and the Cordillera Central (Puerto Rico) meet, fertile plains such as the Camagüey plain (Cuba) and the Cibao Valley (Dominican Republic), cultivated valleys such as the Viñales Valley (Cuba) and the Yumuri Valley (Cuba), and indented coastlines such as the northern coast of Cuba and the eastern coast of Puerto Rico, which alternate sandy beaches such as Varadero (Cuba) and Flamenco Beach (Puerto Rico) with sheltered bays such as the Bahía de La Habana (Cuba) and the Bahía de Ponce (Puerto Rico), and rocky stretches overlooking the ocean such as Cabo Rojo (Puerto Rico) and Baracoa (Cuba).

Before the arrival of Europeans, these islands were inhabited by Taíno and Arawak peoples, who developed social and cultural systems based on agricultural and fishing communities, organized villages, and a network of maritime trade between the islands. These systems were subsequently profoundly transformed by Spanish colonization and, in some areas such as Puerto Rico and the Cayman Islands, also by British and American influence, which helped shape the region's current urban, linguistic, and cultural structure. The colonial era left a clear mark on historic centers such as Old Havana (Cuba), San Juan Viejo (Puerto Rico) and Camagüey (Cuba), on coastal fortifications such as Castillo del Morro (Puerto Rico), Castillo San Cristóbal (Puerto Rico) and Castillo de la Real Fuerza (Cuba), and on strategic ports such as the Port of Havana (Cuba), the Port of San Juan (Puerto Rico) and the Port of Santiago de Cuba (Cuba), witnesses to a past linked to trade routes between Europe and the Americas.

From a naturalistic perspective, the Greater Antilles offer an extremely diverse landscape mosaic, where tropical forests such as the Sierra del Rosario (Cuba) and El Yunque National Forest (Puerto Rico), green mountains such as the Sierra Maestra (Cuba) and the Cordillera Central (Puerto Rico), inland rivers such as the Río Cauto (Cuba) and the Río Grande de Loíza (Puerto Rico), and long coastlines such as those in northern Cuba and southern Puerto Rico alternate. Rural areas such as Pinar del Río (Cuba) and inland Puerto Rico coexist with more developed coastal zones such as Varadero (Cuba), the San Juan Metropolitan Area (Puerto Rico), and Grand Cayman (Cayman Islands), creating a balance between nature and human presence. The coral reefs and transparent waters surrounding the Cayman Islands and the coasts of Puerto Rico further contribute to the area's environmental richness.

The main areas that make up the macro region are:

- CUBA - THE LARGEST CARIBBEAN ISLAND WITH A STRONG HISTORICAL, CULTURAL AND NATURAL IDENTITY
- PUERTO RICO – CHARACTERIZED BY A BALANCE BETWEEN COLONIAL HERITAGE AND URBAN MODERNITY
- CAYMAN ISLANDS – A COMPACT TERRITORY WITH STRONG TIES TO THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT

The main international gateways are:

- José Martí Airport in Havana (Cuba), the main national hub and entry point for the island
- Luis Muñoz Marín Airport in San Juan, Puerto Rico, the main hub of the Eastern Caribbean.
- Owen Roberts International Airport in George Town (Cayman Islands), the main gateway to the islands and a regional hub

The Greater Antilles thus constitute a complex and stratified island system, where history, nature, and culture intertwine in a continuous balance that defines one of the richest and most recognizable identities of the entire Caribbean region.

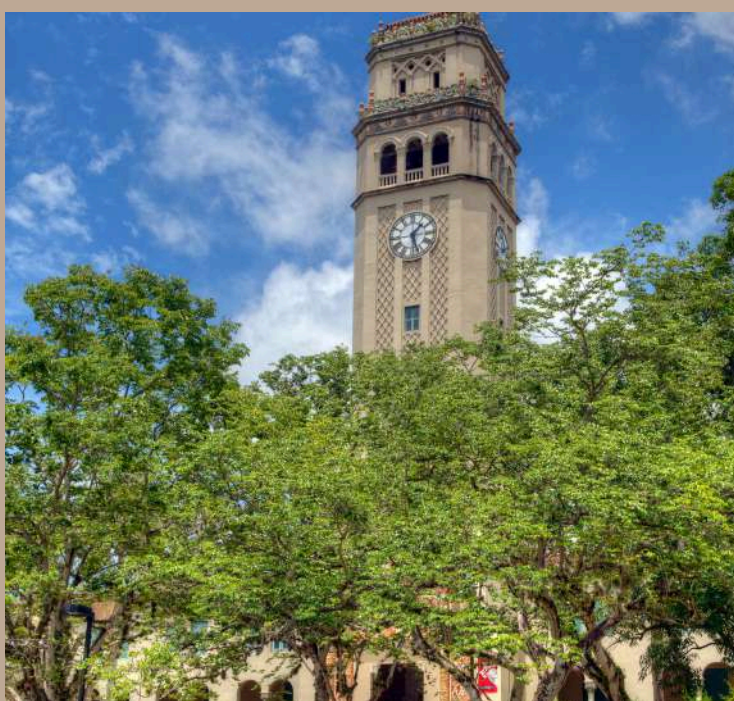
GREATER ANTILLES – TRAVEL WITHOUT BARRIERS THROUGH CARIBBEAN CULTURE, NATURE, AND ACCESSIBILITY

PLACES AND EXPERIENCES FOR ACCESSIBLE TRAVEL FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES OFF THE BEATEN TRACK

The Greater Antilles offer an ideal setting for truly inclusive tourism, where major cities, cultural sites, and select natural areas allow for experiences enjoyed with greater independence and comfort. Between Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Cayman Islands, the journey unfolds through authentic places that, in their most well-equipped and structured areas, allow for easy exploration, with flat urban paths, modernized museums, and spacious, well-organized public spaces.

- In Cuba, the accessible experience is concentrated primarily in urban and cultural areas where infrastructure and routes are more linear. In Havana's Vedado neighborhood, the Malecón offers a long, flat coastal path ideal for panoramic sea views, while cultural spaces like the Museo Nacional de Bellas Artes (National Museum of Fine Arts) offer a structured museum visit. The modern area of Plaza de la Revolución is also a spacious and easily accessible area, with open spaces and simplified urban access. In Varadero, one of the country's most organized beach areas, tourist facilities are spread along a long coastal peninsula, with direct beach access and concentrated services.
- In Puerto Rico, accessibility is especially evident in modernized urban centers and key cultural areas. The Condado neighborhood in San Juan offers a flat waterfront, integrated hotel facilities, and flowing urban routes along the coast. The Old San Juan area, with its main streets and historic squares like Plaza Colón, allows for organized visits to the most iconic areas. The Puerto Rico Art Museum (San Juan) is also a modern cultural hub, designed with spacious and easily accessible spaces. In the eastern part, the Fajardo area offers organized access to the coast and marinas, with dedicated mobility infrastructure.
- In the Cayman Islands, the level of infrastructure and urban planning make some areas particularly suitable for inclusive tourism. George Town has a compact center with flat paths and concentrated services. The Seven Mile Beach areas (Grand Cayman) offer a long, easily accessible coastline with modern tourist facilities and a continuous flow of services. The Cayman Islands National Museum (George Town) offers cultural visits in organized spaces, while the Queen Elizabeth II Botanic Park offers flat, structured nature trails, immersed in a controlled and accessible environment.

Taken together, the Greater Antilles offer an inclusive travel experience based on a carefully selected selection of the most accessible areas, where culture, nature, and services blend together to ensure a seamless experience. From the organized coastal areas of Cuba to the modern urban areas of Puerto Rico, to the orderly spaces of the Cayman Islands, the journey unfolds as a balanced journey of discovery and comfort, with particular attention to seamless travel and the quality of the experience.





DID YOU KNOW?

Did you know that the Greater Antilles represent the largest and most geographically complex nucleus of the entire Caribbean system?

Geographically, these islands are distinguished by the presence of large mountain ranges such as the Sierra Maestra in Cuba and the Cordillera Central in Puerto Rico, alternating with vast coastal plains, deep bays and coral reef systems that create some of the richest marine ecosystems in the Caribbean.

From a historical point of view, they were among the first areas of the American continent to come into contact with European expansion after the Taíno and Arawak civilizations, developing over the centuries a unique cultural stratification, influenced by Spanish, British and, in some areas, American domination, which shaped the language, architecture and local identity.

From a travel perspective, the Greater Antilles are characterized by significant internal distances and stark landscape contrasts: you quickly move from lively capitals and historic ports to mountains, tropical forests and wild coasts, making every journey an integral part of the experience.

An archipelago where geographical grandeur, historical complexity, and natural variety merge into a single, central, and distinctive Caribbean system.



LUCAYAN ARCHIPELAGO – CORAL ISLANDS, MARITIME HISTORY, AND TIMELESS LANDSCAPES



The Lucayan Archipelago represents the northern gateway to the Caribbean, a cluster of coral islands where lively urban centers such as Nassau (Bahamas), Freeport (Bahamas) and Cockburn Town (Turks and Caicos) alternate with small historic settlements and coastal communities such as Dunmore Town on Harbour Island (Bahamas), George Town on Great Exuma (Bahamas) and Salt Cay (Turks and Caicos), immersed in seascapes of extraordinary beauty. The territory is characterized by a predominantly flat morphology, typical of limestone and coral islands, with natural environments that include extensive inland lagoons such as those of the Exuma Cays (Bahamas), mangrove systems such as those of the Lucayan National Park on Grand Bahama (Bahamas), and rugged coastlines such as those of Providenciales (Turks and Caicos), which alternate white sand beaches such as Grace Bay (Turks and Caicos) and Pink Sands Beach on Harbour Island (Bahamas), sheltered bays such as Elizabeth Harbour on Great Exuma (Bahamas) and rocky stretches overlooking the ocean such as those of North Eleuthera (Bahamas).

Before the arrival of Europeans, these islands were inhabited by the Lucayan people, belonging to the Taíno ethnic group, who developed stable communities based on fishing, agriculture, and a dense network of inter-island trade. Evidence of this presence is visible today in archaeological sites such as those in Lucayan National Park (Bahamas). With the arrival of Christopher Columbus in San Salvador (Bahamas) in 1492, the archipelago entered the European orbit, undergoing profound demographic and cultural transformations. Subsequently, British influence shaped the institutional, linguistic, and architectural structure of the Bahamas and the Turks and Caicos, leaving a visible legacy in the historic centers, colonial buildings, and strategic ports. Significant examples include Old Town Nassau, Bahamas, fortifications such as Fort Charlotte and Fort Fincastle in Nassau, Bahamas, and the historic ports of Nassau, Bahamas and Cockburn Town on Grand Turk, Bahamas, which testify to the archipelago's role in Atlantic trade routes and the history of navigation.

From a naturalistic perspective, the Lucayan Archipelago offers a unique marine landscape, where some of the most extensive coral reefs in the Western Hemisphere, such as those surrounding Andros Island (Bahamas) and Providenciales (Turks & Caicos), combine with crystalline waters, submerged caves, and "blue holes" like Dean's Blue Hole on Long Island (Bahamas). Rural and less urbanized areas, such as Cat Island (Bahamas) and South Caicos (Turks & Caicos), coexist with more developed coastal areas such as Nassau on New Providence (Bahamas) and Grace Bay on Providenciales (Turks & Caicos), creating a balance between pristine nature and human presence. The vast expanses of sand and inland lagoons contribute to the area's extraordinary biodiversity, making it one of the most significant marine ecosystems in the Caribbean.

Geographically, the Lucayan Archipelago extends between the Atlantic Ocean and the Caribbean Sea, southeast of Florida, and is made up of hundreds of islands and islets that form a compact and easily accessible island system.

The main areas that make up the macro region are:

- **BAHAMAS - A VAST ARCHIPELAGO MADE UP OF OVER 700 ISLANDS AND ISLETS, CHARACTERISED BY A STRONG MARITIME TRADITION AND A NOTABLE VARIETY OF LANDSCAPES**
- **TURKS AND CAICOS (BRITISH OVERSEAS TERRITORY) – A GROUP OF CORAL ISLANDS KNOWN FOR THE INTEGRITY OF THEIR MARINE ECOSYSTEMS AND THE PRESENCE OF HISTORIC COASTAL COMMUNITIES**

The main international gateways are:

- Lynden Pindling International Airport in Nassau (Bahamas), the archipelago's main hub and strategic access point to the central and northern islands
- Grand Bahama International Airport in Freeport, Bahamas, is an important alternative access point to the northern part of the archipelago.
- Providenciales International Airport (Turks and Caicos), a key gateway to the entire territory and a hub for regional connections

The Lucayan Archipelago thus presents itself as a harmonious and fascinating island system, where history, culture, and natural environments intertwine in a unique balance, offering an authentic experience representative of Caribbean identity, far from the frenetic pace of life and profoundly connected to the sea.

LUCAYAN ARCHIPELAGO – TRAVEL WITHOUT BARRIERS AMONG COASTS, CULTURE, AND ORGANIZED ISLANDS

PLACES AND EXPERIENCES FOR ACCESSIBLE TRAVEL FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES OFF THE BEATEN TRACK

The Lucayan Archipelago offers a particularly suitable environment for accessible tourism, thanks to the presence of compact urban centers, organized coastal areas, and modern cultural sites that allow for easier use of the spaces. The Bahamas and Turks and Caicos feature islands with well-established tourism infrastructure, flat trails, and well-distributed public areas, where the travel experience can be enjoyed seamlessly and independently.

- In the Bahamas, accessibility is a key concern in urban areas and major cultural centers. In Nassau, the Downtown Nassau district offers flat main streets and easy access between historic buildings and public spaces, while the National Art Gallery of the Bahamas offers a guided museum tour, with exhibition spaces dedicated to Caribbean art and local culture. The Paradise Island area, on the other hand, offers a structured environment, with direct connections and modern infrastructure, where transportation and services are concentrated in a compact and easily accessible area.
- In Turks and Caicos, accessibility is best achieved in the more developed areas and main population centers. The island of Providenciales features areas like Grace Bay, characterized by a long, linear beach and tourist facilities concentrated along the waterfront, facilitating mobility and enjoyment of the coastal landscape. The restored Cheshire Hall Plantation offers a cultural tour along designated trails, offering a glimpse into the archipelago's colonial history. The Cockburn Town area (Grand Turk) is also compact, with historic buildings, a local museum, and easily navigable main roads.

Taken together, the Bahamas and Turks and Caicos offer an accessible experience built around organized centers, modern museums, and flat coastal areas, where the islands' very structure facilitates exploration. The journey thus unfolds through organized and well-connected spaces, allowing for a seamless, independent, and barrier-free experience of the Lucayan Archipelago, while keeping cultural and landscape discovery at its core.





DID YOU KNOW?

Did you know that the Lucayan Archipelago is the only part of the Caribbean entirely composed of low-lying coral islands, shaped over time by the action of the ocean and Atlantic currents?

Geographically, the Bahamas and Turks and Caicos Islands are located on low-lying limestone platforms, characterized by shallow turquoise waters, sandy banks, and some of the most extensive coral reefs in the Western Hemisphere, making the seascape a dominant feature compared to the land.

From a historical point of view, these islands were among the first lands in the New World to be reached by European populations, after being inhabited by the Lucayans (a Taíno population), who then almost completely disappeared in the decades following the arrival of the Spanish, making way for subsequent British colonizations that defined the current political and cultural structure.

From a travel perspective, the Lucayan Archipelago stands out for its experience strongly tied to the sea: travel between islands, long sandy stretches, and shallow lagoons make the territory more horizontal and dispersed than other Caribbean areas, with a slow pace dominated by the water.

An archipelago where light, ocean, and sand define a unique, essential, and profoundly marine Caribbean identity.



LESSER ANTILLES – LEEWARD ISLANDS (NORTHERN) – BETWEEN COLONIAL CULTURES, VOLCANIC ISLANDS, AND TIMELESS SEASCAPES



The Lesser Antilles – Northern Leeward Islands represent one of the most diverse and fascinating areas of the Caribbean, an archipelago where urban centers such as St. John's (Antigua and Barbuda), Basseterre (Saint Kitts and Nevis), Gustavia (Saint Barthélemy – France), Philipsburg (Sint Maarten – Netherlands), Road Town (British Virgin Islands – United Kingdom), Charlotte Amalie (US Virgin Islands – United States) and Basse-Terre (Guadeloupe – France) alternate with small historic settlements and coastal communities such as English Harbour (Antigua and Barbuda), Charlestown (Nevis – Saint Kitts and Nevis), Grand Case (Saint Martin – France), The Valley (Anguilla – British Overseas Territory) and Little Bay (Montserrat – British Overseas Territory), immersed in tropical landscapes of extraordinary variety. The territory is characterized by a combination of volcanic and coral islands, with mountainous reliefs such as Mount Liamuiga (Saint Kitts and Nevis), the Soufrière Hills (Montserrat), and La Grande Soufrière (Guadeloupe – France), fertile coastal plains such as those of Antigua (Antigua and Barbuda), and cultivated valleys such as Belle Plaine (Guadeloupe – France). The rugged coastline alternates sandy beaches such as Dickenson Bay (Antigua and Barbuda), Shoal Bay (Anguilla), and Orient Bay (Saint Martin – France), sheltered bays such as English Harbour (Antigua and Barbuda) and Marigot Bay (Saint Martin – France), and rocky stretches overlooking the ocean such as those of the Pointe des Châteaux peninsula (Guadeloupe – France) and the Nevis Cliffs (Saint Kitts and Nevis).

Before the arrival of Europeans, these islands were inhabited by Arawak and later Carib peoples, who developed societies based on navigation, agriculture, and a complex network of inter-island trade. Evidence of their presence is visible in archaeological sites such as Fountain Cavern (Anguilla – British Overseas Territory), an important ceremonial complex with pre-Columbian rock carvings, Bloody Point (Saint Kitts – Saint Kitts and Nevis), an area of Amerindian settlements and subsequent historical events, and Trants (Montserrat – British Overseas Territory), one of the island's main pre-Columbian archaeological sites, as well as in cultural traditions still recognizable today. From the 17th century, the Leeward Islands became an object of dispute between European colonial powers, particularly the United Kingdom, France, and the Netherlands, whose influence is still evident in the islands' architecture, official languages, and legal systems. The colonial era left a significant mark on historic centers such as Nelson's Dockyard in English Harbour (Antigua and Barbuda), a UNESCO World Heritage Site, coastal fortifications such as Brimstone Hill Fortress (Saint Kitts and Nevis) and Fort Louis in Marigot (Saint Martin, France), and strategic ports such as Road Town (British Virgin Islands, United Kingdom) and Charlotte Amalie (U.S. Virgin Islands, United States), which testify to the archipelago's role in trade routes between Europe and the Americas. Over time, a strong Caribbean cultural identity has developed, expressed through musical traditions, local festivals, crafts, and a vibrant contemporary artistic production, the result of the encounter between European, African, and indigenous cultures.

From a naturalistic perspective, the Leeward Islands offer an extremely rich landscape mosaic, where tropical forests like Guadeloupe National Park (Guadeloupe, France) and the protected areas of Montserrat alternate with verdant mountains like Mount Liamuiga (Saint Kitts and Nevis) and Nevis Peak (Saint Kitts and Nevis), and spectacular coastlines like that of Virgin Gorda (British Virgin Islands, United Kingdom), famous for the granite formations of The Baths. Rural areas like those of Barbuda (Antigua and Barbuda) and the interior of Saint Kitts and Nevis coexist with more developed coastal areas like Philipsburg (Sint Maarten, Netherlands) and Charlotte Amalie (US Virgin Islands, United States), creating a harmonious balance between nature and humanity. The coral reefs and crystal-clear waters surrounding islands such as Anguilla and the British Virgin Islands further contribute to the area's environmental richness, making it one of the most significant marine ecosystems in the Caribbean.

Geographically, the Lesser Antilles – Leeward Islands are located in the northeastern part of the Caribbean arc and include a system of islands belonging to different political jurisdictions, including independent territories and dependencies of the United Kingdom, France, the Netherlands and the United States, an element which contributes to the extraordinary cultural and institutional diversity of the region.

The main areas that make up the macro region are:

- ANGUILLA (BRITISH OVERSEAS TERRITORY), A CORAL ISLAND CHARACTERIZED BY PRISTINE BEACHES AND A RELAXED ATMOSPHERE
- ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA (INDEPENDENT STATE), KNOWN FOR ITS COMBINATION OF HISTORICAL HERITAGE AND COASTAL LANDSCAPES
- GUADELOUPE (OVERSEAS DEPARTMENT OF FRANCE), A VOLCANIC ARCHIPELAGO WITH A STRONG FRENCH CULTURAL IDENTITY
- MONTSERRAT (BRITISH OVERSEAS TERRITORY), A VOLCANIC ISLAND WITH A RECENT HISTORY LINKED TO THE ACTIVITY OF THE SOUFRIÈRE HILLS
- SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS (INDEPENDENT STATE), CHARACTERIZED BY MOUNTAINOUS RELIEFS AND IMPORTANT COLONIAL REMAINS
- SAINT BARTHÉLEMY (OVERSEAS COLLECTIVITY OF FRANCE), A SMALL ISLAND WITH A DISTINCTIVE HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE
- SINT MAARTEN (NETHERLANDS) AND SAINT MARTIN (FRANCE), AN ISLAND SHARED BETWEEN TWO NATIONS WITH A STRONG MULTICULTURAL IDENTITY
- BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS (BRITISH OVERSEAS TERRITORY), ARCHIPELAGO KNOWN FOR ITS GRANITE MORPHOLOGY AND MARINE ENVIRONMENTS
- U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS (UNINCORPORATED TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES), CHARACTERIZED BY A HISTORICAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE OF GREAT SIGNIFICANCE

The main international gateways are:

- V.C. Bird International Airport in St. John's (Antigua and Barbuda), the main hub for the Leeward Islands archipelago
- Princess Juliana International Airport in Sint Maarten (Netherlands), a strategic hub for many islands in the region
- Cyril E. King International Airport in St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands, is the main gateway to the Virgin Islands.
- Robert L. Bradshaw International Airport in Basseterre (Saint Kitts and Nevis), an important gateway to the central islands of the archipelago
- Pointe-à-Pitre Le Raizet International Airport (Guadeloupe – France), main connection for the French area of the Leeward Islands

The Lesser Antilles – Leeward Islands thus constitute an extraordinarily rich and diverse island system, where colonial history, multicultural identity, and highly evocative natural landscapes intertwine in a harmonious narrative, offering an authentic experience that is representative of the complexity and beauty of the entire Caribbean space.

LESSER ANTILLES – LEEWARD ISLANDS (NORTHERN) ACCESSIBLE TRAVEL AMONG ISLAND CULTURES, EXPERIENCED COASTLINES AND COLONIAL HERITAGE

PLACES AND EXPERIENCES FOR ACCESSIBLE TRAVEL FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES OFF THE BEATEN TRACK

The Leeward Islands offer a complex environment, but one that is increasingly attentive to accessibility, thanks to the presence of compact urban centers, organized museums, flat coastal areas, and constantly evolving tourist facilities. From this perspective, the journey unfolds across islands with diverse administrative and cultural backgrounds, yet united by accessible spaces in the main tourist areas and residential centers.

- In Anguilla, your stay unfolds along easily accessible coastal stretches like Meads Bay and Shoal Bay East, with gradual access to the sea and linear paths. In The Valley, the Heritage Collection Museum allows you to discover the island's history through everyday objects, historic photographs, and reconstructions related to local maritime and agricultural traditions. The Sandy Ground area offers easy walks along the harbor, observing traditional boats and local activities.
- In Antigua and Barbuda, accessibility combines with a well-preserved historical heritage. In St. John's, the Museum of Antigua and Barbuda (Antigua) displays archaeological finds from indigenous peoples, colonial maps, and objects related to the history of navigation and sugar. In English Harbour (Antigua), Nelson's Dockyard (Antigua) is a restored former British naval dockyard, where you can see historic buildings, warehouses, and original docks. The beaches of Dickenson Bay (Antigua) feature wide access and gentle waters.
- In Guadeloupe, the layout of the territory favors accessibility. In Pointe-à-Pitre, the ACTe Memorial is one of the most important centers in the Caribbean dedicated to the memory of slavery, with multimedia installations, historical documents, and interactive tours. Also in the city, the Musée Saint-John Perse recounts the poet's life and the colonial context through personal objects and reconstructed environments. In the Guadeloupe National Park (Basse-Terre), some areas are equipped with walkways and viewpoints that allow visitors to observe the tropical forest, lush vegetation, and waterfalls such as the Chutes du Carbet.
- At Montserrat, the accessible experience is linked to understanding the volcanic landscape. The Montserrat Volcano Observatory offers exhibition spaces where you can see models of the volcano, images of eruptions, and scientific explanations of the activity of the Soufrière Hills Volcano. The Little Bay area is flat and represents the main access point to services.
- In Saint Kitts and Nevis, accessible travel combines history and landscapes. In Basseterre, Saint Kitts, the National Museum of Saint Kitts and Nevis displays historical documents, sugar-production tools, and objects from colonial life. Brimstone Hill Fortress, Saint Kitts, is a British military fortress with original bastions and cannons, offering sweeping views of the island. In Charlestown, Nevis, the historic center is compact and easily walkable.
- In Saint Barthélemy, accessibility is reflected in the quality of its infrastructure. In Gustavia, the Wall House Museum illustrates the island's history through colonial documents, maps, and objects related to the Swedish period. The port and central streets are flat, while beaches like Saint-Jean offer easy access and organized services.
- In Sint Maarten and Saint Martin, the island is easily accessible from the main urban areas. In Philipsburg (Sint Maarten), the Sint Maarten Museum displays archaeological finds, historical photographs, and objects related to colonial life and navigation. In Marigot (Saint Martin), the covered market and historic center offer a glimpse of local products, crafts, and French colonial architecture. The beaches of Maho Beach (Sint Maarten) and Grand Case (Saint Martin) are easily accessible and well-organized.
- In the British Virgin Islands, accessibility is concentrated in the main areas. In Tortola, the Virgin Islands Folk Museum tells the history of the archipelago through agricultural tools, everyday objects, and testimonies of local culture. The beaches of Cane Garden Bay are among the most accessible. In Virgin Gorda, The Baths is a natural area with large granite rocks and natural pools, accessible via guided and structured trails.
- In the U.S. Virgin Islands, accessibility is well developed. On Saint Thomas, the Fort Christian Museum is a 17th-century Danish fortress where you can see historic rooms, weapons, and colonial documents. On Saint John, the Virgin Islands National Park protects much of the island and offers recreational areas like Trunk Bay, where boardwalks and services allow you to safely enjoy the beach and marine environment.

Taken together, the Leeward Islands offer an increasingly accessible tourism environment, thanks to compact urban centers, well-structured museums, and numerous flat beaches. The experience unfolds amidst colonial culture, tropical nature, and organized coastal environments, allowing for an inclusive and authentic exploration of the northern Caribbean archipelago.





DID YOU KNOW?

Did you know that the Northern Leeward Islands represent one of the most fragmented and diverse island systems in the Caribbean, where very close islands can belong to completely different states and territories?

Geographically, this area combines islands of both volcanic and limestone origin: green, hilly reliefs like those of Saint Kitts and Nevis alternate with lower, coral islands like Anguilla, creating completely different landscapes in just a few kilometers of sandy coasts, sheltered bays, and inland ridges.

Historically, the area reflects one of the most complex colonial stratifications in the Caribbean, with British, French, Dutch, and American influences still evident today in the language, architecture, and administrative structure of the individual islands, which are often divided despite their geographical proximity.

From a travel perspective, the short distances between the islands translate into a fragmented and multipolar experience, where every move can mean a change of state, culture, and landscape, making the archipelago extremely dynamic and diverse.

An island group where geographical proximity and cultural fragmentation create one of the most complex and fascinating mosaics in the Caribbean.



LESSER ANTILLES – WINDWARD ISLANDS (SOUTHERN) – AMONG VOLCANIC ISLANDS, CREOLE CULTURES AND AUTHENTIC TROPICAL LANDSCAPES



The Lesser Antilles – Southern Windward Islands represent one of the most authentic and lush expressions of the Caribbean, a collection of islands where urban centers like Fort-de-France (Martinique – France), Castries (Saint Lucia), Bridgetown (Barbados), and St. George’s (Grenada) alternate with smaller towns and coastal communities like Soufrière (Saint Lucia), Speightstown (Barbados), Gouyave (Grenada), and Scarborough (Tobago), immersed in intense tropical landscapes. The territory is dominated by a strong volcanic influence, with mountainous reliefs such as Mont Pelée (Martinique – France), Gros Piton and Petit Piton (Saint Lucia), and Mount Saint Catherine (Grenada), flanked by coastal plains like those of western Barbados and cultivated valleys like Mabouya Valley (Saint Lucia) and St. Andrew Parish (Grenada). The coastlines are extremely varied, alternating between sandy beaches such as Crane Beach (Barbados) and Grande Anse Beach (Grenada), sheltered bays such as Marigot Bay (St. Lucia) and Carlisle Bay (Barbados), and rocky stretches facing the ocean such as those on the Atlantic coast of Martinique and the north-eastern coast of Tobago.

Before the arrival of Europeans, these islands were inhabited by Arawak and later Carib peoples, who developed social systems based on fishing, agriculture, and a network of inter-island trade. Traces of their presence are visible in archaeological sites such as Banwari Trace (Tobago), one of the oldest human settlements in the Caribbean, Pearls Archaeological Site (Grenada), evidence of pre-Columbian villages, and the Argyle Petroglyphs (Saint Vincent – Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, geographical area of the Windward Islands), famous rock carvings attributed to indigenous peoples, as well as in cultural traditions still present today. From the 17th century, the Windward Islands were disputed between France and the United Kingdom, giving rise to a cultural mosaic still evident in the local languages, architecture, and traditions. The colonial era left its mark in historic centers like Bridgetown (Barbados), a UNESCO World Heritage Site, fortifications like Fort George (Grenada) and Morne Fortune (Saint Lucia), and ports like Castries (Saint Lucia) and St. George's (Grenada), which played a key role in Caribbean trade routes. Over time, a strong Creole identity has developed, expressed through music, cuisine, festivals, and a cultural production that blends African, European, and indigenous influences.

From a naturalistic perspective, the Windward Islands offer some of the most lush landscapes in the entire Caribbean, with rainforests like those of Morne Trois Pitons National Park (Dominica), green mountains and slopes covered in tropical vegetation like those in the interior of Martinique and Saint Lucia, and rivers like the River Antoine (Grenada) and the Constitution River (Barbados). Rural areas, like the interior of Grenada and the historic plantations of Barbados, coexist with more developed coastal areas like the west coast of Barbados and the tourist areas of Saint Lucia, creating a harmonious balance between nature and humanity. The waters surrounding the islands, particularly clear and rich in biodiversity, include coral reefs and remarkable seabeds, such as those of Buccoo Reef (Tobago) and the west coast of Grenada.

Geographically, the Lesser Antilles – Windward Islands extend in the southeastern portion of the Caribbean arc and constitute an island system of predominantly volcanic origin, with the exception of Barbados, a coral formation distinct from the rest of the archipelago, an element that contributes to the geomorphological variety of the region.

The main areas that make up the macro region are:

- MARTINIQUE (OVERSEAS DEPARTMENT OF FRANCE), CHARACTERIZED BY A STRONG LINK WITH FRENCH CULTURE AND VOLCANIC LANDSCAPES
- SAINT LUCIA (INDEPENDENT STATE), KNOWN FOR ITS ICONIC VOLCANIC RELIEFS AND NATURAL BAYS
- GRENADA (INDEPENDENT STATE), KNOWN FOR ITS TROPICAL FORESTS AND AGRICULTURAL TRADITIONS
- BARBADOS (INDEPENDENT STATE), A CORAL ISLAND WITH A STRONG CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL IDENTITY
- TOBAGO IS CHARACTERIZED BY WELL-PRESERVED NATURAL ENVIRONMENTS AND DIVERSE COASTLINES

The main international gateways are:

- Grantley Adams International Airport in Bridgetown, Barbados, is the main hub for the southeastern Caribbean.
- Hewanorra International Airport (Saint Lucia), strategic access to the island and surrounding areas
- Maurice Bishop International Airport in St. George's (Grenada), the main connection to Grenada
- Martinique Aimé Césaire International Airport in Fort-de-France (Martinique – France), gateway to the French area
- A.N.R. Robinson International Airport, Crown Point (Tobago), direct access to Tobago and surrounding areas

The Lesser Antilles – Windward Islands thus constitute an intense and deeply distinctive island system, where volcanic nature, Creole cultures and tropical landscapes intertwine in an authentic and engaging balance, offering a rich, varied Caribbean experience far from the most predictable stereotypes.

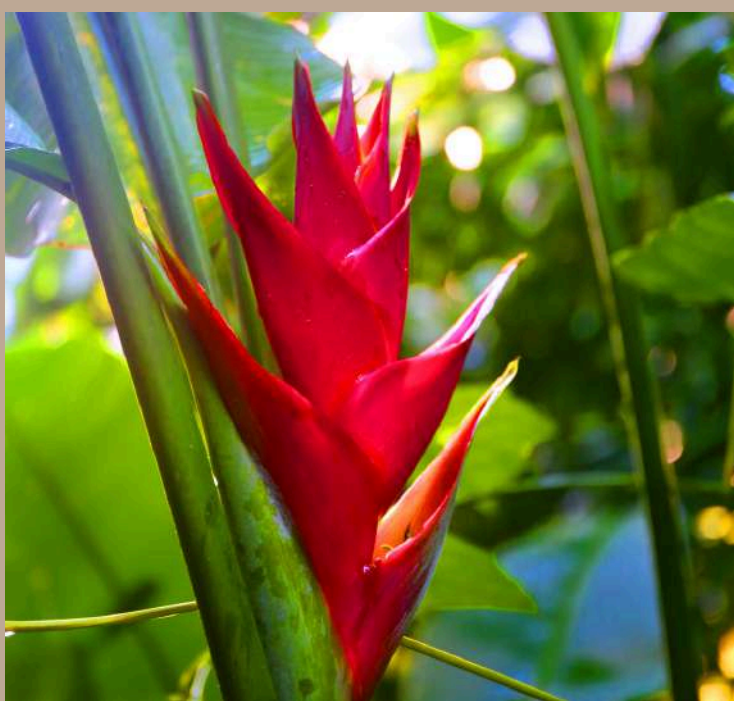
LESSER ANTILLES – WINDWARD ISLANDS (SOUTHERN) ACCESSIBLE TRAVEL THROUGH TROPICAL NATURE, MODERN MUSEUMS AND ENJOYABLE COASTLINES

PLACES AND EXPERIENCES FOR ACCESSIBLE TRAVEL FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES OFF THE BEATEN TRACK

The southern Windward Islands offer an interesting mix of volcanic islands, compact urban centers, and natural areas where increasingly accessible routes have been developed around the main tourist and cultural attractions. The trip focuses on modern museums, landscaped gardens, and easily accessible scenic spots, favoring authentic and well-structured experiences.

- In Martinique, accessibility is favored by the French organization of the territory. In Fort-de-France, the Schœlcher Library is one of the most iconic historic buildings, with visitable interiors showcasing 19th-century architecture and historical collections. Also in the city, the Musée Départemental de la Martinique displays archaeological finds, pre-Columbian objects, and relics from the colonial period. The coastal area of Anse Mitan offers flat walks overlooking the bay.
- In Saint Lucia, accessible travel focuses on well-maintained cultural and natural areas. In Soufrière, the Diamond Falls Botanical Gardens offers paved paths and picnic areas where you can admire waterfalls, tropical gardens, and colorful mineral springs. The Tet Paul Nature Trail is one of the most accessible scenic routes on the island, with boardwalks and observation points overlooking the UNESCO-listed Pitons. The Rodney Bay area offers modern infrastructure and an accessible waterfront.
- In Grenada, accessibility thrives on a blend of culture and managed nature. In St. George's, the Grenada National Museum displays historical artifacts, colonial maps, and objects related to spice and cocoa production. Fort George is a historic fortification overlooking the harbor, accessible via organized trails. Annandale Falls is a waterfall accessible via a short drive and a designated observation area.
- Accessible travel is particularly well developed in Barbados. In Bridgetown, the Barbados Museum & Historical Society, housed in a former military building, tells the island's history through colonial artifacts, maps, and maritime objects. The Carlisle Bay area offers one of the most accessible coastal walks, with calm seas and a flat seafront. Harrison's Cave Eco-Adventure Park offers guided electric train tours through limestone caves with stalactites and underground lakes.
- In Tobago, accessibility focuses on well-maintained natural and cultural sites. In Scarborough, the Fort King George Museum displays cannons, historic maps, and colonial artifacts in easily accessible settings. The Main Ridge Forest Reserve Visitor Area offers scenic overlooks and short rainforest trails. Argyle Waterfalls has regulated access and observation platforms.

Taken together, the Southern Windward Islands offer a truly accessible and well-distributed experience, where modern museums, landscaped gardens, and structured nature trails allow visitors to experience the region without significant barriers. The journey combines Creole culture, tropical nature, and a rapidly developing tourism infrastructure, ensuring an inclusive and authentic exploration of the Southern Caribbean.





DID YOU KNOW?

Did you know that the southern Windward Islands are among the youngest geological areas in the Caribbean, formed primarily by volcanic activity still visible in the morphology of many of the islands?

Geographically, this archipelago is dominated by mountainous reliefs, with volcanic peaks, rainforests, and rugged coastlines overlooking both the Atlantic Ocean and the Caribbean Sea, creating very different microclimates even within the same island.

Historically, these islands were profoundly influenced by the Carib and Arawak populations before European arrival, and subsequently by a long period of French and British colonial rule, which generated a strong cultural mix still evident today in the languages, music, and local traditions.

From a travel perspective, the area is characterized by a sense of continuous immersion in nature: connections are slower, distances are more "vertical" than horizontal, and the experience tends to unfold between coastal villages, inland forests, and isolated panoramic points.

An archipelago where volcanic origins, Creole identity, and intense nature define a profound and highly scenic Caribbean experience.



LESSER ANTILLES – LEEWARD ANTILLES (SOUTHWEST) – BETWEEN DUTCH CULTURES, TROPICAL LAGOONS AND ARID COASTAL LANDSCAPES



The Lesser Antilles – Leeward Antilles – represent the southwestern sector of the Caribbean, a group of islands characterized by a strong Dutch historical and cultural identity and highly recognizable arid tropical and coastal landscapes. Within this context, urban centers such as Oranjestad (Aruba – Kingdom of the Netherlands) and Willemstad (Curaçao – Kingdom of the Netherlands) stand out, alongside smaller settlements and coastal communities such as San Nicolas (Aruba) and Barber (Curaçao), which maintain a direct connection to the land and local traditions. The natural environment is characterized by low, rocky coasts such as those in the Hudishibana area (Aruba) and the northern coast of Westpunt (Curaçao), inland lagoons such as Rooislag Bay Lagoon (Aruba) and the sheltered waters of Sint Anna Bay (Curaçao), and protected inlets such as Spanish Water (Curaçao) and the southwest coast of Aruba, where sandy beaches such as Eagle Beach (Aruba) and Cas Abao Beach (Curaçao) alternate, rocky stretches overlooking the Caribbean Sea such as the coast of Shete Boka (Curaçao) and the reefs of Boca Prins (Aruba), and lagoon areas of great ecological value such as the coastal system of the Arikok National Park coastal wetlands (Aruba) and the wetlands of Christoffel Park surroundings (Curaçao).

Before the arrival of Europeans, these islands were inhabited by the Arawak people, particularly Caquetío groups, who developed communities based on fishing, gathering, and forms of agriculture adapted to an arid environment. Evidence of their presence is visible in archaeological sites such as Fontein Cave (Aruba), known for its pre-Columbian cave paintings, and Hato Caves (Curaçao), where engravings and traces of indigenous settlement have been discovered, as well as in cultural elements still recognizable today in toponymy and some local traditions. Beginning in the 17th century, the islands were integrated into the Dutch colonial sphere, which profoundly influenced their urban, linguistic, and administrative structure. The colonial legacy is evident in historic centers such as Willemstad (Curaçao), a UNESCO World Heritage Site for its colorful colonial architecture, in defensive forts such as Fort Zoutman (Aruba), and in port facilities such as the Port of Willemstad, historically strategic for trade in the Caribbean Sea.

From a naturalistic perspective, the Leeward Antilles are distinguished by a semi-arid environment unique in the Caribbean, where cacti, xerophilous vegetation, and windswept coastlines like those of Wariruri Bay (Aruba) and Boca Grandi (Aruba) alternate with marine areas of extraordinary clarity, such as the waters of Baby Beach (Aruba) and the coastal areas of Klein Curaçao (Curaçao). The inland areas are characterized by hilly reliefs like Christoffelberg (Curaçao) and ancient volcanic rock formations, such as the limestone plateaus of the Hato Plateau (Curaçao) and the arid ridges of Arikok National Park Interior (Aruba). The coasts are home to marine parks and coral reefs, such as those of the Aruba Marine Park and the southern waters of Curaçao, rich in biodiversity and particularly prized for their environmental integrity. Inland rural areas coexist with compact, developed urban areas along the coast such as Santa Cruz (Aruba) and Tera Kora (Curaçao), creating a balance between nature and human presence typical of these islands.

Geographically, the Lesser Antilles – Leeward Antilles are located in the southwestern portion of the Caribbean Sea, off the coast of Venezuela, and constitute an island system distinct both for its geological origin and for its climatic conditions, drier than the rest of the Caribbean archipelago.

The main areas that make up the macro region are:

- ARUBA (KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS) – ISLAND CHARACTERIZED BY ARID LANDSCAPES, WHITE BEACHES AND A STRONG INTERNATIONAL TOURIST VOCATION
- CURAÇAO (KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS) – AN ISLAND WITH A STRONG HISTORICAL IDENTITY, DUTCH COLONIAL ARCHITECTURE, AND A RICH URBAN CULTURAL LIFE

The main international gateways are:

- Oranjestad Queen Beatrix International Airport (Aruba – Kingdom of the Netherlands), the main hub for the island and connections to North and South America
- Willemstad Hato International Airport (Curaçao – Kingdom of the Netherlands), a strategic hub for the entire Southern Netherlands Antilles area

The Lesser Antilles – Leeward Antilles are thus configured as a compact and strongly identifiable island system, where Dutch culture, semi-arid landscapes and tropical coasts blend in an original and recognizable balance, offering a Caribbean experience different from other areas of the archipelago.

LESSER ANTILLES – LEEWARD ANTILLES (SOUTHWEST) ACCESSIBLE TRAVEL THROUGH DUTCH CULTURE, CALM SEAS AND COASTAL LANDSCAPES

PLACES AND EXPERIENCES FOR ACCESSIBLE TRAVEL FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES OFF THE BEATEN TRACK

The Southern Leeward Antilles are one of the Caribbean's most accessible regions for tourism, thanks to modern infrastructure, compact urban centers, and numerous cultural and natural attractions featuring easy trails, flat surfaces, and organized services. Aruba and Curaçao offer a complete experience of culture, nature, and the sea, with easy travel and high accessibility.

- In Aruba, the accessible experience unfolds between culture and open landscapes. In Oranjestad, the National Archaeological Museum Aruba presents artifacts from the Arawak people with modern exhibits, well-organized displays, and flat interior paths that illustrate the island's pre-Columbian history. The Fort Zoutman Historical Museum, located in the island's oldest colonial building, displays historical artifacts, maps, and reconstructions of Dutch colonial life. The Eagle Beach coastline offers one of the most accessible areas in the Caribbean, with a wide beach, calm seas, and flat walks along the shoreline.
- In Curaçao, accessible travel focuses on urban culture and protected nature. In Willemstad, the Kura Hulanda Museum offers a fully organized museum tour that recounts the Atlantic slave trade through artifacts, reconstructions, and educational installations. The Maritime Museum Curaçao offers naval models, navigational instruments, and historical maps in modern, easily accessible spaces. The Handelskade waterfront area and the Punda neighborhood offer completely flat walks among colorful colonial buildings and harbor views. For nature lovers, Shete Boka National Park offers accessible viewpoints with short hikes and nearby parking, ideal for observing the coves where waves crash against the rocks.

Taken together, Aruba and Curaçao offer a fully accessible and well-organized experience, where modern museums, flat urban centers, and easily accessible scenic spots allow for a simple and inclusive experience. The combination of Dutch culture, Caribbean history, and coastal landscapes creates a balanced, safe, and highly enjoyable journey without significant barriers.





DID YOU KNOW?

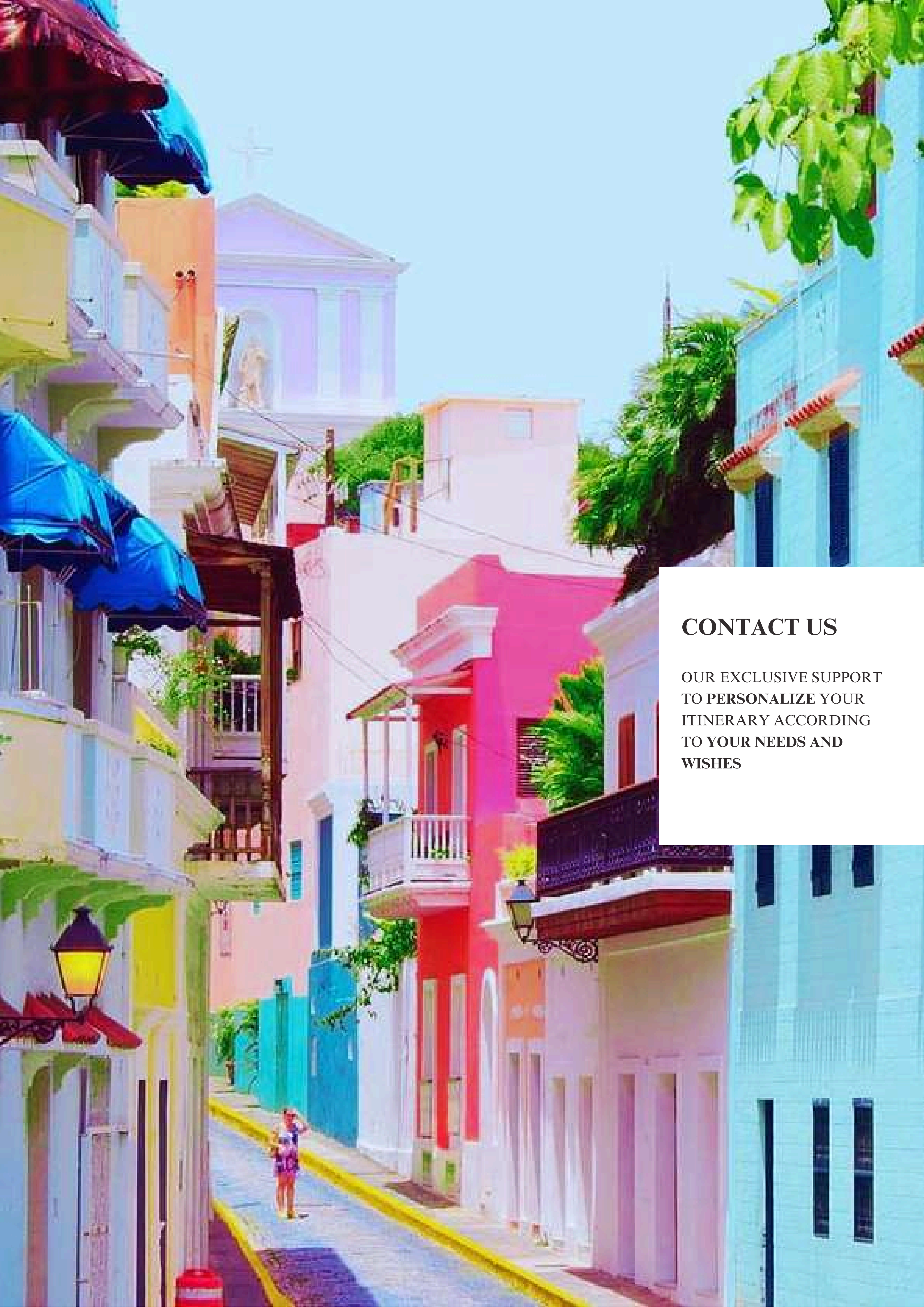
Did you know that the Southern Leeward Antilles, like Aruba and Curaçao, are among the driest areas in the entire Caribbean basin, with a landscape that resembles semi-desert ecosystems rather than classic tropical vegetation?

Geographically, these islands are distinguished by rocky coasts, brackish lagoons, ancient coral formations, and low-lying hills, shaped by constant winds and a dry climate that has favored the growth of xerophilous vegetation and cacti.

Historically, the area was strongly influenced by Dutch colonization, which left a clear mark on the architecture of the urban centers, the commercial ports, and the multicultural structure of the islands, enriched over time by Caribbean, Latin American, and European influences.

From a travel perspective, these islands offer a different experience than the rest of the Caribbean: fewer tropical forests and more chromatic contrasts between turquoise sea, arid land and colorful cities, with easy travel and compact territories that are easily explored.

An archipelago where a dry climate, Dutch identity, and essential coastal landscapes define a unique and recognizable face of the Southern Caribbean.



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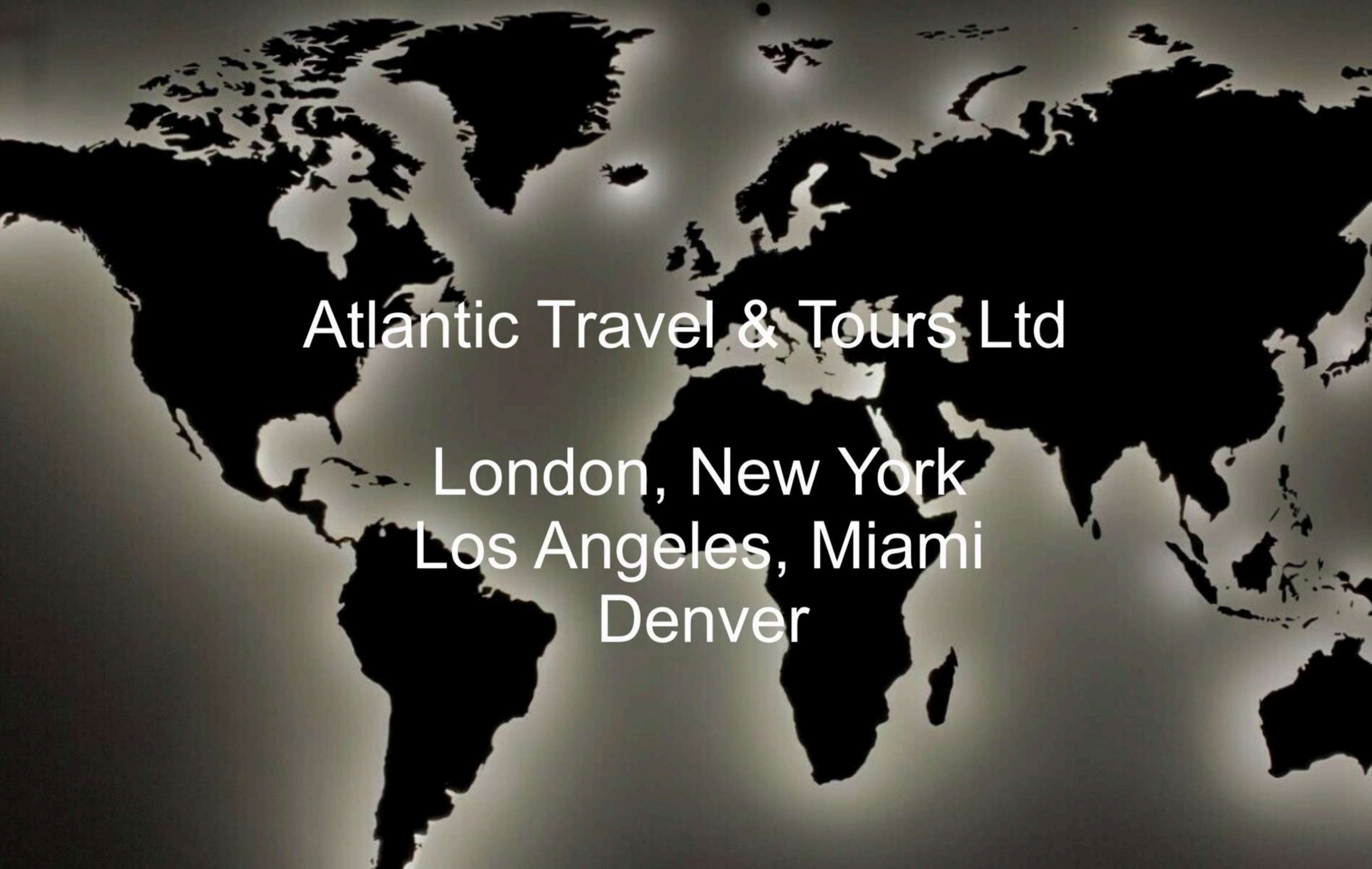
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