



CLASSIC
EDELWEISS TOURS

PEAKS AND PASSES

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The Alps, a true motorcycle paradise, are home to great roads and breath-taking scenery.

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PEAKS AND PASSES

RIDING DAY 1 : SEEFELD IN TIROL - KALS

Standard Route (330 km / 205 miles)

The Alps are calling, let's go! In order to get used to our new bikes, we start out on small roads with little traffic. The turns are nice and sweeping as we make a short excursion to Germany. The border controls have been abolished long ago, so we won't even notice the difference. We will see several lakes and a beautiful contrast to the high mountains all around us. In the afternoon we can see the highest waterfalls in Europe near Krimml.

The highest mountain in Austria, the Großglockner, is just a few miles away from our destination tonight!

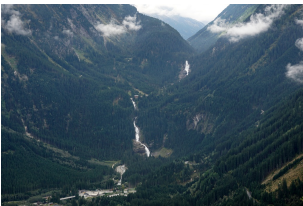
Highlights:

#1: Gerlos Pass (1531 m)



The Gerlos Pass connects the Zillertal Valley in Tyrol with the Pinzgau region of Salzburg over a distance of just under 55 km. The east ramp is a narrow, bumpy little track, but there is an alternative: the Gerlos Alpine Road. With its long curves, it offers you the ultimate in riding fun! We reach the highest point on this route at 1628 m, while the actual pass is only 1531 m high.

#2: Krimml Waterfalls



With a drop of 1,247 ft., the "Krimml Waterfalls" are the highest waterfalls in Europe and the fifth highest in the world. Especially nice for us is the fact that they can be seen from the road, so we can leave our hiking boots at home. The amount of water plunging down in three stages is about 5 million gallons per hour! After the falls, the river joins the Salzach, which flows to the Inn, then into the River Danube and finally to the Black Sea.

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#3: Grossglockner High Alpine Road



The Großglockner High Alpine Road takes us to the very heart of the Hohe Tauern National Park, the largest national park in the European Alps. It was built during an economic crisis in only five years (1930-1935) by more than 3,000 workers. It is said to be a masterpiece of road construction. Crossing zones of climate and vegetation equivalent to those lying between Austria and the Arctic

Circle, we find an incredible variety of plants and animals. At the peak of this toll road, we become part of the 1.2 million visitors per year. You will be impressed by the scenery of peaks, glaciers, and waterfalls.

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RIDING DAY 2 : KALS - COLLALBO (KLOBENSTEIN)

Standard Route (240 km / 149 miles)

Today we are heading to one of the best motorcycle regions in the Alps - if not in the world! But before we even get there, we have picked a very special road for you: the Staller Sattel. This one-way pass road is also the border to Italy and Cappuccino, pasta and red wine might be your reward for the hundreds of turns you will have to master today!

Later we reach the Dolomites, this is a motorcyclists dream! The route covers the most important passes of the area even though there are a lot more. If you want to do some extra riding, the tour guide can give you some recommendations. There are a few cableways in the area and the views from the top of the mountains are absolutely spectacular - and a little break between the challenging pass roads never hurts!

Highlights:

#1: Staller Sattel (Staller Saddle) (2052 m)



The Staller Saddle (Italian: Passo Stalle) is one of these fantastic connecting roads between South Tyrol in Italy and East Tyrol in Austria. Starting in the valley of Antholz, it ends up in the valley of Deferegggen. Its highest point at 2,052 m (6,730 ft) can be reached via a very narrow, twisty road from Italy. What is so special about it? Finally, you don't need to worry about oncoming traffic on this road section. Because of the limited width of the road, this

single-lane section is ruled by a traffic light, and is also prohibited for trailers and caravans.

#2: Dolomites



The name Dolomites is derived from the name of the French geologist, Déodat de Dolomieu. He discovered that the limestone in this area is different in its chemical composition compared to that of the northern limestone area. Special sedimentary rocks form incredibly rough and beautiful formations like Marmolada, Sella, and the Tre Cime de Lavaredo. They are the most photographed mountains of the Dolomites. Historically, it is an interesting place. Belonging to the Austrian Monarchy during World War I, the frontline led right through the mountains. Fighting from 1916 to 1919, the soldiers had to stay in the mountains through summer as well as winter. A really tough life! Austria was one of the losers of the war. At the peace treaty of St. Germain in 1919, they agreed to hand Southern Tyrol over to Italy. That leads us to the explanation of the bilingual road signs and village names. You can very easily pick out the former border between Italy and Austria by looking at your map or by reading the signs. Don't be confused if you see village signs in three languages. The third one is Ladinish, spoken by a few people in a small area. Be prepared for an unbelievable ride in an incredible area!

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RIDING DAY 3 : COLLALBO (KLOBENSTEIN) - LAGO DI GARDA (LAKE GARDA)

Standard Route (210 km / 130 miles)

Instead of taking the busy main roads towards Lake Garda, we do the opposite: we try to find the smallest roads, away from traffic as much as possible. Today is mainly a riding day, there is no major sightseeing planned. But the riding itself is the best sightseeing you can imagine!

The scenery changes as we continue further south and when we finally reach Lake Garda, we are in a whole new world. Or did you expect palm trees in the middle of the mountains?

Highlights:

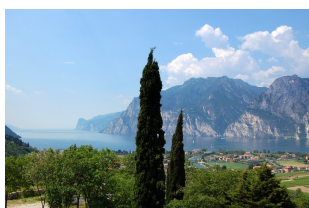
#1: Lago di Carezza (Karer Lake)



The Karersee is so beautiful that you could think Kodak set it up to take the perfect postcard photo. It is often referred to as the "Jewel of the Dolomites", probably because of its spectacular emerald green color. Or is it its unique location between the mighty rock towers of the Latemar and the Rosengarten, reflecting in its smooth surface? The Ladin language knows this lake as "Lec de Ergobando", meaning

rainbow lake. A fitting name for this piece of art brought to you by Mother Nature.

#2: Lago di Garda (Lake Garda)



At 51 km (32 miles) long, up to 18 km (11 miles) wide and with a surface area of 143 square miles, Lake Garda is Italy's largest lake. This remnant of the last ice Age measures up to 350 m (1,150 ft) in depth. During WWI, even warships were patrolling the lake, bullet holes in the city walls of Limone are testimony to this chapter of history. The northern coast is rocky and rugged while in the south it is

flat and smooth. The entire region is famous for its beauty and mild climate, making it possible to grow top-quality lemons, figs and olives. In the 19th century, Lake Garda was a popular destination for the rich and beautiful from all over northern Italy. Magnificent villas and other beautiful historic buildings date from that period.

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RIDING DAY 4 : LAGO DI GARDA (LAKE GARDA)

Standard Route (130 km / 81 miles)

Today is a rest day and you will be exhausted by the lots of options for the day! You could actually rest since Lake Garda is the perfect place to spend a day off the bike. You could take a boat cruise across the lake, you could explore the streets of Riva, Torbole or one of the other picturesque towns nestled along the lake shores. Windsurfing and mountain biking are also very popular and a good option if you feel you need a little workout after all the good food we had so far.

If you prefer riding, you could ride down to Verona to visit the ancient Roman amphitheater

- or Romeo and Juliet ...

The tour guide will lead a ride through the backcountry far away from the busy lake. Today we will be exploring the mountains west of Lake Garda. In the afternoon you will still have enough time to visit and explore Riva.

Highlights:

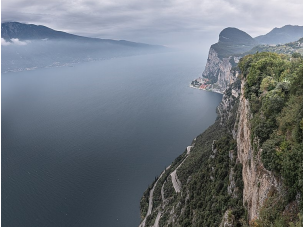
#1: Riva del Garda



Riva del Garda is located at the north-western corner of Lake Garda. Mount Rocchetta rises steeply to the west, with Mount Baldo to the east. This location makes Riva del Garda one of the most spectacular spots around the lake. The town belonged to the republic of Venice and later to the Austro-Hungarian empire until 1918. Since the end of World War I, Riva del Garda has been a part of Italy. Today

it is one of the favorite vacation spots on Lake Garda, a base for hikers, windsurfers and mountain bikers, and a weekend getaway for visitors from southern Germany and Austria!

#2: Terrazza Del Brivido



All we can say here is that there is guaranteed no better, more impressive view of lake Garda than from up here. The "Shudder Terrace" is a must on your bucket list.

Of course, how else could it be, the "Schauderterrasse" also comes along with a little rider's highlight - the way up to the place leads you through a small but all the more impressive gorge ruled by traffic light.

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RIDING DAY 5 : LAGO DI GARDA (LAKE GARDA) - LIVIGNO

Standard Route (240 km / 149 miles)

We could stay here for a whole week, but we have to continue since there is so much more to see! We leave Lake Garda on small roads to the north. The famous ski resort Madonna di Campiglio is not as busy as in winter time, but there is still enough going on to make it a worthwhile stop.

We need a little refreshment anyway, because now we are back in the area of the serious mountain passes. Passo Tonale and Gavia are just the start and if you feel ready for it, you could do a little side trip to the Passo di Stelvio, probably the most famous mountain pass in the Alps. With a total of 87 switchbacks, this is a real workout!

Our destination for today, Livigno, is also a famous ski area and it is duty free, so you might want to arrive a bit earlier and do some shopping... maybe a Rolex would be a nice souvenir!

Highlights:

#1: Madonna di Campiglio



During summer, Madonna is a fairly relaxed and quiet village but in winter, it is one of the favourite ski resorts in the whole Alps. World Cup ski races take place here, and in spring time Ducati and Ferrari use Madonna di Campiglio to present their latest racing teams!

#2: Passo di Gavia (Gavia Pass) (2618 m)



Gavia Pass, 2,618 m (8,589 ft) high and 43 km (27 mi) long, is located in Italy's Lombardy region and divides the province of Sondrio in the north from the province of Brescia in the south. The road over the pass connects Bormio in the northwest with Ponte di Legno in the south and is a single lane for most of its southern section. Gavia Pass is often part of the route of the Giro d'Italia road

bicycle race and is sometimes designated the Cima Coppi, the highest point of the race. Same as Stelvio, this pass is a first-class attraction for European riders!

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#3: Passo dello Stelvio (Stelvio Pass) (2758 m)



Planned in 1818, this pass road was built within 5 years (1820-1825) by about 2,000 workers. Because of the horse-drawn vehicles of the time, the gradient was limited to a maximum of 11%. At an altitude of 2,758 m (9,048 ft), Passo dello Stelvio is the highest pass in Italy and the second-highest paved pass of the Alps. With its 48 tight switchbacks on the northern side, it is a tourist attraction

famous all over Europe and a first-class attraction for European riders. You will love it, too!

#4: Livigno



The small town (6000 inhabitants) is situated at an altitude of more than 6000 feet. Due to its extremely remote location, in 1805 Napoleon declared the village to be duty-free - hoping that this would help the village's development. This status remains unchanged today, making Livigno very attractive for shoppers and skiers.

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RIDING DAY 6 : LIVIGNO - SEEFELD IN TIROL

Standard Route (270 km / 168 miles)

Three countries are on our route today: Italy, Switzerland and Austria. Instead of taking the shortest way to Seefeld, we do a little loop through the Swiss Engadine region first. If you want to get to Seefeld a bit earlier, you could also leave Livigno to the north and go straight to the Ofenpass - this shortcuts the route by about 40 miles.

There are some interesting sights on the way today like beautiful frescoes in Müstair, Italy's smallest town Glurns and a lake with a church steeple in the middle of the water. Add some great mountain roads and you already know that this will be another great day for you!

Highlights:

#1: Müstair




Is a municipality in the district of Graubünden. The easternmost point of Switzerland at Piz Chavalatsch is located there. The town became famous for the monastery. The Convent of Saint John is an ancient Benedictine monastery and, by reason of its exceptionally well-preserved heritage of Carolingian art, a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1983. It is believed that the abbey was

established in 780 by a bishop of Chur. It was converted into a nunnery in 1167. During the 20th-century restoration works, some Romanesque frescoes from the 1160s were discovered there. Other murals are dated to Charlemagne's reign. The UNESCO recognised these as "the most important cycle of paintings which is presently known dating from ca. 800.

#2: Glorenza (Glurns)



With 924 inhabitants, Glurns is Italy's smallest city. Located on the old salt trade route, the town was very important during the 14th and 15th centuries. During the Engadin War between the Habsburg army and the Swiss farmers in 1499, the town was destroyed. The inhabitants rebuilt their hometown in the 16th century surrounding it with a new 10 m (30 ft.) high wall. It seems Glurns has been sleeping since that time and, hence, preserved its medieval character.



We wish you a wonderful tour.

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EDELWEISS BIKE TRAVEL // Sportplatzweg 14, 6414 Mieming, Austria
Tel.: +43 5264 5690 // Fax: +43 5264 5690 3

facebook.com/edelweissbicycletours // info@edelweissbicycle.com
www.edelweissbicycle.com