



SELF-GUIDED
EDELWEISS TOURS

TWISTY TUSCANY (SELF GUIDED TOUR)

“Stunning scenery, amazing history, outstanding food and wine and some of the world’s best roads work together to provide you with a vacation of a lifetime.”

www.edelweissbike.com



TWISTY TUSCANY (SELF GUIDED TOUR)

RIDING DAY 1 : MIEMING - VERONA

Standard Route (337 km / 209 miles)

You start this ride rolling down from the Mieminger Plateau into the valley. After riding along the valley of the river Inn you turn into the Ötz valley, another mountain valley and famous skiing area. Long before the road was completed in 1969 people used the Timmelsjoch to cross the mountain range known as the Ötztaler Alps. The "Top Mountain Motorcycle Museum Crosspoint" with its 196 vintage bikes is worth a visit. On the other side of the pass there is Italy - South Tyrol - famous for two things: apples and wine! Both grow well in the warm and sunny microclimate.

After passing Merano and the small villages of Prissiano and Appiano, you can indulge for example on a lunch break on lake Caldaro. If you prefer to ride a little bit longer before your break, keep going south skipping the urban traffic of Trento cruising for a bit on the highway. You can stop in Rovereto for a late lunch in Isera. After that, the marvellous road over Monte Baldo will be the highlight of your afternoon. You absolutely must stop in Rifugio Bocca di Navene for a coffee on high altitude overlooking the gorgeous lake Garda down below.

The last part of the ride goes along the former mountain race track Spiazzi - Caprino Veronese, reaching finally the charming Verona with its ancient arena and piazzas.



TWISTY TUSCANY (SELF GUIDED TOUR)

Highlights:

#1: SELF-GUIDED TIPS: Mieming - Verona STD

Morning coffee: on Timmelsjoch, in the Top Mountain Motorcycle Museum Crosspoint or later in Lana (Forst Brauhaus Lana).

Lunch: In Lana (Forst Brauhaus Lana) or on lake Caldaro (Gretl am See). Eventually late lunch in Isera, after the highway (Locanda delle Tre Chiavi).

Afternoon break: on Monte Baldo at the Rifugio Bocca di Navene.

Photo stops: on Passo Rombo/Timmelsjoch, along the road after the pass, at lake Caldaro and on Monte Baldo.

Gas: in Verona (WP Gas Verona Nord).

Extra activities: the recently opened Top Mountain Motorcycle Museum Crosspoint is one of the best of its kind, just before reaching Timmelsjoch pass (WP Motorcycle Museum Timmelsjoch).

Dinner: the centre of Verona offers countless of great restaurants all within walking distance from the Arena. Check for example Trattoria Fluviale Vecio Mulin, La Griglia, Ristorante La Piazzetta or Trattoria Pane e Vino.

#2: Top Mountain Motorcycle Museum



In mid-April 2016, the new motorcycle museum opened on the Timmelsjoch on the Austrian side in a spectacular location at 2175 meters above sea level.

The world was shocked when the entire museum burned down on January 18, 2021. The private collection fell victim to the flames. The reconstruction not only expanded and renewed the lost collection but also the entire concept of

the museum. Over 500 historic motorcycles from more than 150 different manufacturers as well as some automotive rarities tell their story on 4,500 m². An absolute must for every motorcyclist.

#3: Passo del Rombo (Timmelsjoch) (2509 m)



Long before the road was completed in 1969, people used the Timmelsjoch to cross the mountain range known as the Ötztaler Alps. At 2,509 m (8,231 ft), it is the second-highest pass in the eastern Alps (after Stelvio) and covers a vertical distance of more than 1,800 m (6,000 ft). Especially the Italian (southern) side is quite spectacular to ride, the views are breathtaking. In 1991, Ötzi the Ice Man was found on a slope about 20 km (14 mi) from the top of the pass. In April

2016, Europe's highest motorcycle museum opened its doors to the public, displaying a collection of 190 vintage bikes. Unfortunately, it burned to the ground in January 2021 and all bikes were lost. What a pity! The owners, however, went out of their lines and built up a new museum, which has been opened up again for visitors in the autumn of 2021.

#4: Castle Katzenzungen



Katzenzungen Castle sits high on a hill above the Etsch valley. First written documents date back to the year 1244 when the castle passed from Henricus de Cazenzunge to the Lords von Fink and von Schländersberg. The Counts von Thun and von Fuchs owned Katzenzungen Castle in the following centuries. In the 16th century the Lords of Breisach had the castle enlarged and remodelled in

Renaissance style and between 1500 and 1700 it was one of the most impressive and magnificent noble buildings in the country. After the decline of the Breisach Family the castle lost its significance and fell into disrepair until it was rediscovered in 1978 and restored to its former glory.

Right next to the castle you can admire the world's largest and oldest productive grape vine. About 350 years old it covers an area of around 300 m³ (3,200 sq ft) and produces about 500 bottles of white "Versoaln" wine per year. What a souvenir!

#5: Strada del Vino dell'Alto Adige



The Southern Tyrol Wine Road was founded in 1964 and is one of the oldest wine roads in Italy. It runs through 4,250 hectares of vineyards, which represents 84 % of the entire Southern Tyrolean wine production. The road starts in Nals and stretches along well-known villages like Kaltern, Eppan and of course Bolzano. About 65% of the cultivation is red wine, 35 % is white. Chardonnay, Gewürztraminer, and Riesling - to name some famous white varieties. The red ones are Edelvernatsch, Blauburgunder, and Merlot. You should keep the names in mind until tonight.

#6: Monte Baldo



Monte Baldo is a 30 km long ridge between the Adige valley and Lake Garda and has no distinguished summit. Monte Baldo is a nunatak, a mountain that has always protruded from the ice sheet throughout the ice ages. It was therefore a refuge for plants and animals that have survived there as relicts until today or have formed new species as a result of the isolation. The view from up there down to Lake Garda is unique and so is the road down into the valley.

#7: Verona



This city located at the Adige (Etsch) river shows a long history of belonging to different rulers. Under the Roman emperor Augustus, Verona turned into a big city but fell later under the domination of the Gothic king Theoderic the Great (also called Dietrich from Bern, that's why in German it's called "Dietrichsbern"). From the kingdom of Milan to Venice in the early Middle Ages, Verona passed a short period under Napoleon, turned Austrian in 1797, and has been part of the Kingdom of Italy since 1861. To testify to this alternating history, we can explore the well-preserved Arena di Verona, where every year operas of the great composers are shown, the Castelvécchio and Ponte Scaligero and the Piazza delle Erbe with the historic facades. From here it's not far to Julia's house with the most famous balcony in the history of literature.

Optional Route (308 km / 191 miles)

If you prefer to spend some time visiting Merano and sightseeing Verona instead of riding the wine road in South Tyrol and the narrow road across Monte Baldo this optional shorter route will suit you better.

You start this ride rolling down from the Mieminger Plateau into the valley. After riding along the valley of the river Inn you turn into the Ötz valley, another mountain valley and famous skiing area. Long before the road was completed in 1969 people used the Timmelsjoch to cross the mountain range known as the Ötztaler Alps. The "Top Mountain Motorcycle Museum Crosspoint" with its 196 vintage bikes is worth a visit. On the other side of the pass there is Italy - South Tyrol - famous for two things: apples and wine! Both grow well in the warm and sunny microclimate.

After spending some time visiting the aristocratic town of Merano you can indulge for example on a lunch break on lake Caldaro.

From here you should take the highway A22 (direction Trento / Modena) from Egna to Verona north to get some miles done and to finally reach in the afternoon the charming Verona with its ancient arena and piazzas.

TWISTY TUSCANY (SELF GUIDED TOUR)



Highlights:

#1: SELF-GUIDED TIPS: Mieming - Verona OPT

Morning coffee: on Timmelsjoch, in the Top Mountain Motorcycle Museum Crosspoint.

Lunch: In Meran downtown or on lake Caldaro (Gretl am See).

Afternoon break: already in Verona.

Photo stops: on Passo Rombo/Timmelsjoch, along the road after the pass, at lake Caldaro.

Gas: in Verona (WP Gas Verona Nord).

Extra activities: the recently opened Top Mountain Motorcycle Museum Crosspoint is one of the best of its kind, just before reaching Timmelsjoch pass (WP Motorcycle Museum Timmelsjoch).

Dinner: the centre of Verona offers countless of great restaurants all within walking distance from the Arena. Check for example Trattoria Fluviale Vecio Mulin, La Griglia, Ristorante La Piazzetta or Trattoria Pane e Vino.

#2: Top Mountain Motorcycle Museum



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2016, Europe's highest motorcycle museum opened its doors to the public, displaying a collection of 190 vintage bikes. Unfortunately, it burned to the ground in January 2021 and all bikes were lost. What a pity! The owners, however, went out of their lines and built up a new museum, which has been opened up again for visitors in the autumn of 2021.

#4: Merano (Meran)



With its leafy boulevards and the warm and sunny microclimate, Merano feels more Italian than the rest of South Tyrol. The area has been settled for 5,000 years, the Romans came to stay for a few hundred years, and in 857 "Mairania" was first mentioned in a document. The Counts of Tyrol, who had their castle on a nearby hill, elevated Meran to the status of a city in 1317 and made it the capital of their County of Tyrol. But over the centuries, Merano

lost its importance piece by piece and sank into insignificance until its potential as a spa town was discovered in 1836. Prior to WWI, Merano became a popular meeting point for European nobility and welcomed around 1 million guests annually. Today, no visitor to South Tyrol can bypass the classical beauty of Merano. Take a stroll up and down the "Kurpromenade", past the Art Nouveau bathhouse and through the cobblestone alleyways, and enjoy some ice cream or a cappuccino. Or both.

#5: Verona



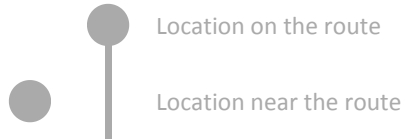
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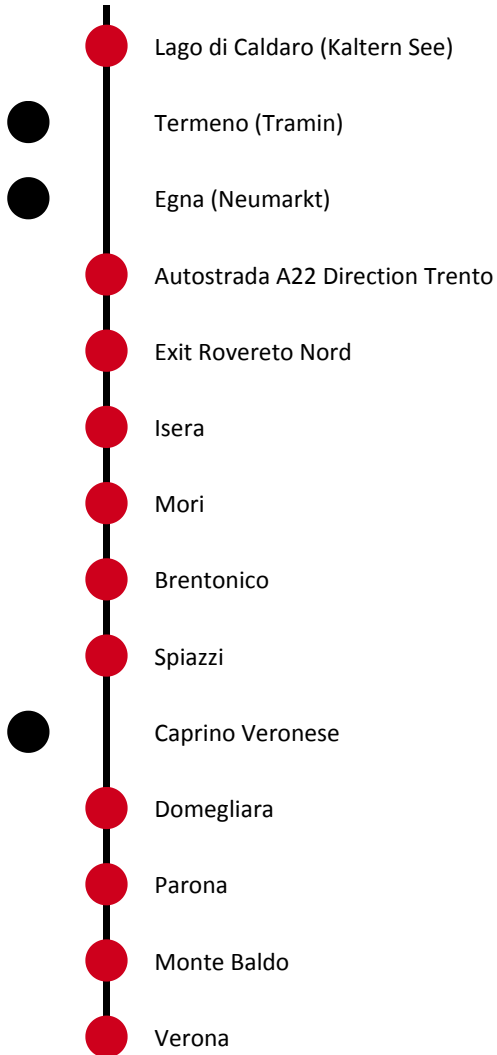
Route



Legend



TWISTY TUSCANY (SELF GUIDED TOUR)





TWISTY TUSCANY (SELF GUIDED TOUR)

RIDING DAY 2 : VERONA - BOBBIO

Standard Route (245 km / 152 miles)

Today you will leave the Alps and move towards the Apennine. In between there is the wide Po Valley, the biggest plain of Italy - and the most important agricultural area as well. Although not as exciting (riding wise) as the curvy mountain passes that characterise the extreme north of Italy, this area offers a lot in terms of sights and history.

Before crossing the large valley, this route brings you to the southern shore of the famous lake Garda, just a few kilometres west of Verona. Peschiera is a good morning stop for a coffee "lakeside". Later on you will follow some backcountry roads through the Park of Mincio River, crossing then the Po river - biggest river in Italy, crossing west-east the valley and giving it the name. Mantova is right on the other side, and from here your cultural sightseeing starts. The Duchy of Piacenza and Parma has left dozens of castles, fortresses, villas and palaces from the past centuries.

We suggest you to stop by and visit the Reggia di Colorno, the Rocca di Fontanellato and the Castle in Gropparello. Bobbio, your overnight for today, is another picturesque old village with its own castle.

TWISTY TUSCANY (SELF GUIDED TOUR)



Highlights:

#1: SELF-GUIDED TIPS: Verona - Bobbio STD

Morning coffee: in Peschiera, you can park by the lake (parking ticket needed) and walk in the pedestrian area to explore the small village.

Lunch: In Fontanellato, right in front of the Rocca (Castle). Locanda Nazionale and Carme are two good restaurants.

Afternoon break: in Castell'Arquato visiting Visconti Castle.

Photo stops: Lake Garda in Peschiera, Colorno Ducal Palace, Fontanellato Castle, Visconti Castle, Gropparello Castle.

Gas: in Bobbio (WP Gas Bobbio).

Extra activities: we recommend to visit inside at least one of the above mentioned castles. Fontanellato Castle has some fine frescos from Parmigianino, for instance.

Dinner: the centre of Bobbio is very compact and easy to walk by foot. Along the main drag, a few steps from the cathedral, the Ristorante Enoteca San Nicola and the Osteria Braceria il Barone are good options.

#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.

#3: Castles of the Duchy of Parma and Piacenza



The western part of the Emilia-Romagna region offers abundant historical and architectural sights. Rising from the fertile Po valley and surrounded by the scenic Apennine mountains, there are dozens of incredible castles and palaces. Across several centuries important families such as the Sforza, the Visconti, the Farnese, the Bourbons of Parma, the Gonzaga, and the Malaspina left us villas and

fortresses, a heritage of their glorious past. Some of the most interesting ones are in Colorno, Fontanellato, and of course Castell'Arquato

Optional Route (231 km / 143 miles)

This optional route is a bit shorter than the standard and from Verona it goes straight to Mantova on the highway, allowing to visit this city as well, famous for its Ducal Palace "Palazzo Te".

Today you will leave the Alps and move towards the Apennine. In between there is the wide Po Valley, the biggest plain of Italy - and the most important agricultural area as well. Although not as exciting (riding wise) as the curvy mountain passes that characterise the extreme north of Italy, this area offers a lot in terms of sights and history.

Along the highway you will cross the Po river - biggest river in Italy, cutting west-east the valley and giving it the name. Mantova is right on the other side, and from here your cultural sightseeing starts. The Duchy of Piacenza and Parma has left dozens of castles, fortresses, villas and palaces from the past centuries.

We suggest you to stop by and visit the Reggia di Colorno, the Rocca di Fontanellato and the Castle in Gropparello. Bobbio, your overnight for today, is another picturesque old village with its own castle.

TWISTY TUSCANY (SELF GUIDED TOUR)



Highlights:

#1: SELF-GUIDED TIPS: Verona - Bobbio OPT

Morning coffee: in Mantova, near Palazzo Te or directly in the city centre.

Lunch: In Fontanellato, right in front of the Rocca (Castle). Locanda Nazionale and Carme are two good restaurants.

Afternoon break: in Castell'Arquato visiting Visconti Castle.

Photo stops: Palazzo Te in Mantova, Colorno Ducal Palace, Fontanellato Castle, Visconti Castle, Gropparello Castle.

Gas: in Bobbio (WP Gas Bobbio).

Extra activities: we recommend to visit inside at least one of the above mentioned castles. Fontanellato Castle has some fine frescos from Parmigianino, for instance.

Dinner: the centre of Bobbio is very compact and easy to walk by foot. Along the main drag, a few steps from the cathedral, the Ristorante Enoteca San Nicola and the Osteria Braceria il Barone are good options.

#2: Mantova



Sharing more in common with Ferrara in Romagna than its Lombard cohorts, Mantua (Mantova) is a city protected by lakes, anchored by Unesco-listed Renaissance architecture, and colored by a history that resounds to the daring, sometimes despotic deeds of one family: the House of Gonzaga. Reigning for 400 years from the early 14th to 18th

centuries, the Gonzaga made Mantua a center of the Renaissance, commissioned several massive palaces, and cemented power by intermarrying with the powerful d'Este clan of Ferrara. Much of the city today was built in their image. (Lonely Planet)

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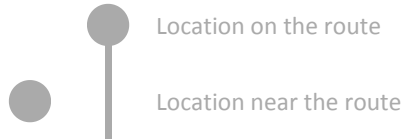
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TWISTY TUSCANY (SELF GUIDED TOUR)

Route



Legend



TWISTY TUSCANY (SELF GUIDED TOUR)



Bobbio



TWISTY TUSCANY (SELF GUIDED TOUR)

RIDING DAY 3 : BOBBIO - LA SPEZIA

TWISTY TUSCANY (SELF GUIDED TOUR)



Standard Route (191 km / 119 miles)

Today you will reach the seaside in Liguria, after a challenging morning ride on the twisty roads of the Ligurian Apennine.

The route continues touching the Cinque Terre, a wonderful and famous area by the Tyrrhenian sea where five villages hang at the steep cliffs of the Ligurian coast. The road SS1 on the way there offers great riding and spectacular views over the Tyrrhenian Sea, which is part of the Mediterranean. Having lunch in Corniglia or Riomaggiore at the little harbour makes this trip extraordinary. It will be hard to leave this romantic place and continue the short ride until La Spezia, your overnight for today.

TWISTY TUSCANY (SELF GUIDED TOUR)



Highlights:

#1: SELF-GUIDED TIPS: Bobbio - La Spezia STD

Morning coffee: on Passo di Bracco in Bar Davidin.

Lunch: In Corniglia on the terrace of the Bar Terza Terra (if you are lucky enough to find a table) or in one of the restaurants in the small harbour of Riomaggiore (for example restaurant Dau Cila).

Afternoon break: visiting one of the Cinque Terre.

Photo stops: each town of the Cinque Terre is worth a photo stop or a visit. Along the SP51 there is a nice spot where you can see the coast (WP Cinque Terre photo stop).

Gas: in La Spezia (WP Gas La Spezia).

Extra activities: you should plan enough time to visit at least one of the villages of the Cinque Terre. Corniglia is easy to reach since you can park right in the centre. Riomaggiore is delightful, with its embracing harbour and the promenade.

Dinner: in the centre of La Spezia there is no shortage of great restaurants: try Maia e Battiston, La Taverna Del Metallo, Antica Osteria Dei Camalli or L'Osteria della Corte (fine dining).

#2: Cinque Terre



Cinque Terre is a rugged stretch of coastline on the Italian Riviera. "The Five Lands" comprises five villages: Monterosso al Mare, Vernazza, Corniglia, Manarola and Riomaggiore. The coastline, the five villages, and the surrounding hillsides are all part of the Cinque Terre National Park, a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Over the centuries, people have carefully built terraces on the

rugged, steep landscape up to the cliffs that overlook the sea. Part of its charm is the lack of visible corporate development. Paths, trains, and boats connect the villages, and by car, the villages can only be reached from above. The Cinque Terre area is a top-rated tourist destination. The variation of house colors is due to the fact that while fishermen were doing their jobs offshore, they wanted to be able to spot their houses easily. This way, they could make sure their wives were still home doing the housework. Most of the families in the five villages made their living by catching fish and selling them in the small ports.

#3: SS1



The SS1 was the main road between La Spezia and Genua, before the highway along the coast was built. This road follows the rugged coast line avoiding tunnels and therefore the amount of curves is incredible. Most of the traffic now uses the highway and the SS1 became a paradise for motorbikes, a quite wide road with good grip, one of the best coast roads in Europe.

Optional Route (177 km / 110 miles)

This optional route is slightly shorter than the standard one, avoiding some very narrow roads over Passo dei Sciolli and Montedomenico. This ride goes instead straight to the seaside in Lavagna, saving about 40 minutes that can be used for longer sightseeing in the Cinque Terre.

Today you will reach the seaside in Liguria, after a challenging morning ride on the twisty roads of the Ligurian Apennine.

The route continues touching the Cinque Terre, a wonderful and famous area by the Tyrrhenian sea where five villages hang at the steep cliffs of the Ligurian coast. The road SS1 on the way there offers great riding and spectacular views over the Tyrrhenian Sea, which is part of the Mediterranean. Having lunch in Corniglia or Riomaggiore at the little harbour makes this trip extraordinary. It will be hard to leave this romantic place and continue the short ride until La Spezia, your overnight for today.

TWISTY TUSCANY (SELF GUIDED TOUR)



Highlights:

#1: SELF-GUIDED TIPS: Bobbio - La Spezia OPT

Morning coffee: on Passo di Bracco in Bar Davidin.

Lunch: In Corniglia on the terrace of the Bar Terza Terra (if you are lucky enough to find a table) or in one of the restaurants in the small harbour of Riomaggiore (for example restaurant Dau Cila).

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Photo stops: each town of the Cinque Terre is worth a photo stop or a visit. Along the SP51 there is a nice spot where you can see the coast (WP Cinque Terre photo stop).

Gas: in La Spezia (WP Gas La Spezia).

Extra activities: you should plan enough time to visit at least one of the villages of the Cinque Terre. Corniglia is easy to reach since you can park right in the centre. Riomaggiore is delightful, with its embracing harbour and the promenade.

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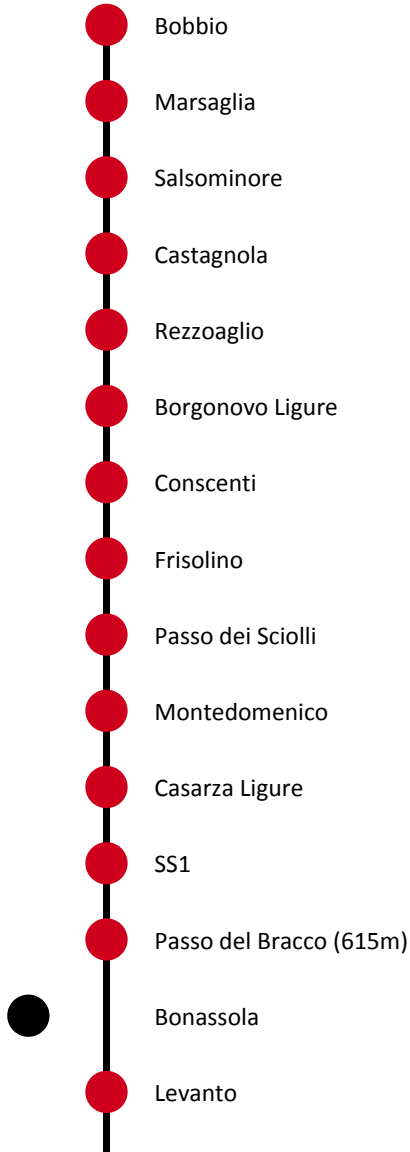
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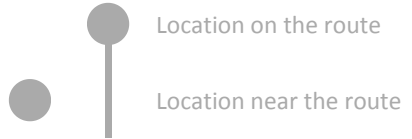
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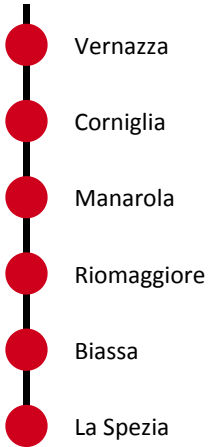
Route



Legend



TWISTY TUSCANY (SELF GUIDED TOUR)





TWISTY TUSCANY (SELF GUIDED TOUR)

RIDING DAY 4 : LA SPEZIA - PISA

TWISTY TUSCANY (SELF GUIDED TOUR)



Standard Route (230 km / 143 miles)

Today you leave Liguria and across Lunigiana and Garfagnana areas you enter the simply stunning Tuscany. In the morning, though, Liguria still has an interesting sight for you, the Cittadella Fortress in Sarzana.

Once you enter Tuscany, Fosdinovo with its Malaspina castle is worth a photo stop. From here onwards it's a series of twisty roads touching briefly the Apennine in Emilia-Romagna, before returning into Tuscany.

Towards the end of the ride, after countless of curves on the Abetone mountain, the town of Lucca - another incredible gem of the Bel Paese - will amaze you with its peculiar oval piazza. You can spend some time strolling around the centre. From here it's just half an hour ride to the world-famous Pisa. Ready for your "aperitivo" Italian style near the Leaning Tower in the Piazza dei Miracoli?

TWISTY TUSCANY (SELF GUIDED TOUR)



Highlights:

#1: SELF-GUIDED TIPS: La Spezia - Pisa STD

Morning coffee: on Passo del Vestito (Le Gobbie, small restaurant after the tunnel) or in Castelnuovo di Garfagnana (Antico Caffè).

Lunch: in Abetone there are several restaurants along the road in the village (Da Pierone, Il Melograno, La Capannina) or later on in Lucca, in the historical centre.

Afternoon break: already in Pisa, sightseeing the Torre Pendente (Leaning Tower) and the cathedral.

Photo stops: in Sarzana, the medieval castle (La Cittadella Fortezza Firmafede), in Fosdinovo (Malaspina Castle), on Passo del Vestito (Carrara marble), in Lucca and Pisa.

Gas: in Pisa (WP Gas Pisa Torre).

Extra activities: Sightseeing in Lucca and Pisa.

Dinner: lots of restaurants around the centre of Pisa: try La Ghiotteria, Ristorante alle Bandierine or La Taverna di Pulcinella (also pizzeria).

#2: Passo del Vestito



The view over the Tuscany and its world-famous Carrara marble quarries with the Ligurian Sea in the background from the Passo del Vestito which is 1,056 m (3464 ft.) high is just incredible. Already during the Roman empire, this marble was famous and later used by Michelangelo for his iconic sculptures.

#3: Passo dell'Abetone

Tailor-made for bikers the route takes us over the Passo dell'Abetone (el. 1,388 m) in direction Maranello. Two pyramids remember its construction in the second half of the 18th century following the projects of two engineers Giardini und Ximenes (for long time it was named after them). A huge fir (italian „abete“) had to be logged, which gave the name to the pass. Six men were necessary to embrace with their arms the circumference of the fir.

#4: Lucca



Lucca is one of the old Etruscan settlements. This town is more than 2000 years old. In the 13th and 14th centuries, it was one of the most influential places in Europe. For protection against the continuous and ongoing wars, Lucca was surrounded by a huge city wall. Thus the city is full of beautifully old-fashioned buildings. The Piazza Anfiteatro was built on the foundations of a Roman amphitheater, the perfect place for an espresso or cappuccino!

#5: Pisa



All the world knows Pisa, the city of the "Leaning Tower" and the "Square of Miracles". The Campanile, whose deviation from the vertical is no less than 4.42 m, was closed for many years because it was in danger of falling over and had to be supported. Invisibly, of course! The Piazza dei Miracoli impresses with the Cathedral, the Baptistery, and the Camposanto, the historic cemetery. The overall composition is absolutely unique!

Optional Route (142 km / 88 miles)

Today you leave Liguria and across Lunigiana and Garfagnana areas you enter the simply stunning Tuscany.

Compared to the other route, this one is shorter and permits you to arrive much earlier in Lucca, allowing more time for sightseeing both towns, Lucca for lunch and Pisa in the afternoon.

Towards the end of the ride, after countless of curves on the Abetone mountain, the town of Lucca - another incredible gem of the Bel Paese - will amaze you with its peculiar oval piazza. You can spend some time strolling around the centre. From here it's just half an hour ride to the world-famous Pisa. Ready for your "aperitivo" Italian style near the Leaning Tower in the Piazza dei Miracoli?

TWISTY TUSCANY (SELF GUIDED TOUR)



Highlights:

#1: SELF-GUIDED TIPS: La Spezia - Pisa OPT

Morning coffee: on Passo di Carpinelli (Belvedere or Le Bontà del Passo, also gourmet food shop).

Lunch: in Lucca, in the historical centre.

Afternoon break: already in Pisa, sightseeing the Torre Pendente (Leaning Tower) and the cathedral.

Photo stops: on Passo di Carpinelli (view over Garfagnana area), in Lucca and Pisa.

Gas: in Pisa (WP Gas Pisa Torre).

Extra activities: Lots of time for sightseeing in Lucca and Pisa.

Dinner: lots of restaurants around the centre of Pisa: try La Ghiotteria, Ristorante alle Bandierine or La Taverna di Pulcinella (also pizzeria).

#2: Lucca



Lucca is one of the old Etruscan settlements. This town is more than 2000 years old. In the 13th and 14th centuries, it was one of the most influential places in Europe. For protection against the continuous and ongoing wars, Lucca was surrounded by a huge city wall. Thus the city is full of beautifully old-fashioned buildings. The Piazza Anfiteatro was built on the foundations of a Roman amphitheater, the perfect place for an espresso or cappuccino!

#3: Pisa



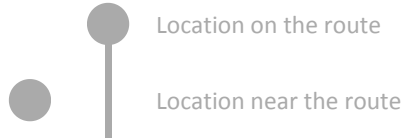
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TWISTY TUSCANY (SELF GUIDED TOUR)

Route



Legend





TWISTY TUSCANY (SELF GUIDED TOUR)

RIDING DAY 5 : PISA - FIRENZE (FLORENCE)

TWISTY TUSCANY (SELF GUIDED TOUR)



Standard Route (187 km / 116 miles)

The beauty of Tuscany is as overwhelming as it can get. Countless of movies, photos, poems, novels and paintings still make no justice for its endless charm. And today here you are, enjoying a mind-boggling day of your tour! You start with a gorgeous panoramic ride along the hilly backroads of northern Tuscany, reaching around late morning San Gimignano, the "Manhattan" of the middle age with its dozens of ancient towers. In the afternoon you will discover the picturesque Chianti region, famous not only for its good wine but also for culinary specialities. You can already feel the artsy air of Florence and you can indulge in a last (but everlasting in your memories) photo stop. The view from Piazzale Michelangelo, spanning above Florence's Città Vecchia (old town) with the gigantic Brunelleschi's dome in the middle is simply stunning. A short time of your life, yet an incredible variety of natural landscapes and cultural wonders: this is a truly Tuscan delight.



TWISTY TUSCANY (SELF GUIDED TOUR)

Highlights:

#1: SELF-GUIDED TIPS: Pisa - Firenze STD

Morning coffee: in San Gimignano, two gelaterie on the main square or in Divinorum Wine Bar with panoramic view.

Lunch: along the road before Castellina in Chianti (Ristorante il Pestello) or in Radda in Chianti (Le Forchette del Chianti, La Bottega di Giovannino).

Afternoon break: in Greve in Chianti, on the central square plenty of cafes.

Photo stops: each town, especially San Gimignano and Radda. Just before entering Firenze, on Piazzale Michelangelo for a great view over the city.

Gas: in Florence (WP Gas Firenze Q8).

Extra activities: sightseeing San Gimignano (about 1 hour and a half) and Firenze once you get there.

Dinner: great choice of restaurants all over Firenze. Avoid those directly on Piazza della Signoria and in front of Duomo, mostly tourist traps. Good ones are Hosteria Ganino, Vini e Vecchi Sapori, Osteria Buongustai. If you fancy a hip aperitivo in an “urban garden” head to Serre Torrigiani in Piazzetta around 7pm.

#2: San Gimignano



Due to a lack of Ferraris, Rolex, and Gucci the rich and important families who ruled the region in the past needed to find their way to outdo each other. They came up with building higher towers than their neighbors. Around 1500 there were more than 72 examples of this picturesque nonsense. Today there are only 14 left but the result is still a must-see tourist attraction nicknamed “Manhattan of the

Middle Ages” for its skyline.

#3: Chianti Region



The Chianti is probably Italy's most famous wine region. A 70 km-long wine road, the SS222, runs through it, embedded in a superbly cultivated landscape between the two cities Firenze and Siena. Along this road, we will find many famous wine villages strung like on a pearl necklace. Only a tenth of the arable area (total approximately 173.000 acres) is used for the wine industry,

which is influenced already by the Etruscan and Roman civilizations. The Gallo Nero („black rooster“) guarantees the quality of the Chianti Classico wines. The Chianti wine basically is made from Sangiovese grapes and has to be stored in oak casks for a certain time.

#4: Radda in Chianti



Surrounded by vineyards, Radda is a tourist hot-spot in Chianti. The charming village is perfect for souvenir shopping and is the place to buy some real Chianti wine. The black rooster is the icon of the Chianti area and you will find it on every bottle of DOC Chianti wine.

#5: Greve in Chianti



The picturesque little town in the middle of the wine country owes its fame to two peculiarities: the "Macelleria Falorni", which has been producing its famous ham since 1729, and the town's most famous son, Giovanni da Verrazzano. Verrazzano discovered New York harbor. The Verrazzano Narrow Bridge, which connects Staten Island with Brooklyn and whose name is burned into the soul of

every runner who has ever participated in the New York Marathon, was named after him.

#6: Firenze (Florence)



The home town of the famous "Medici" family is a museum in itself, and in the beautiful and lively historic city center there are many attractions that you should visit. The dome was built in the 14th century and is the most prominent sight in the city. For art lovers, the "Uffizi" gallery is the most important paintings museum worldwide, a mandatory stop. Another important historic building is the Ponte

Vecchio with the Vasari corridor, the old bridge that crosses the river Arno joining the Palazzo Vecchio with the Pitti Palace.

Optional Route (162 km / 101 miles)

This route is a bit shorter than the other one, cutting the hills near Pisa and the loop towards Radda, allowing thus more time for sightseeing in Firenze.

The beauty of Tuscany is as overwhelming as it can get. Countless of movies, photos, poems, novels and paintings still make no justice for its endless charm. And today here you are, enjoying a mind-boggling day of your tour! You start with a gorgeous panoramic ride along the hilly backroads of northern Tuscany, reaching around late morning San Gimignano, the "Manhattan" of the middle age with its dozens of ancient towers. In the afternoon you will discover the picturesque Chianti region, famous not only for its good wine but also for culinary specialities. You can already feel the artsy air of Florence and you can indulge in a last (but everlasting in your memories) photo stop. The view from Piazzale Michelangelo, spanning above Florence's Città Vecchia (old town) with the gigantic Brunelleschi's dome in the middle is simply stunning. A short time of your life, yet an incredible variety of natural landscapes and cultural wonders: this is a truly Tuscan delight.



TWISTY TUSCANY (SELF GUIDED TOUR)

TWISTY TUSCANY (SELF GUIDED TOUR)



Highlights:

#1: SELF-GUIDED TIPS: Pisa - Firenze OPT

Morning coffee: in San Gimignano, two gelaterie on the main square or in Divinorum Wine Bar with panoramic view.

Lunch: along the road before Castellina in Chianti (Ristorante il Pestello) or in Greve in Chianti (Trattoria D'i Borgo Greve in Chianti or La Cantina).

Afternoon break: in Greve in Chianti, on the central square plenty of cafes or directly in Firenze.

Photo stops: each town, especially San Gimignano and Greve. Just before entering Firenze, on Piazzale Michelangelo for a great view over the city.

Gas: in Florence (WP Gas Firenze Q8).

Extra activities: sightseeing San Gimignano (about 1 hour and a half) and Firenze once you get there.

Dinner: great choice of restaurants all over Firenze. Avoid those directly on Piazza della Signoria and in front of Duomo, mostly tourist traps. Good ones are Hosteria Ganino, Vini e Vecchi Saponi, Osteria Buongustai. If you fancy a hip aperitivo in an “urban garden” head to Serre Torrigiani in Piazzetta around 7pm.

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Middle Ages” for its skyline.

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which is influenced already by the Etruscan and Roman civilizations. The Gallo Nero („black rooster“) guarantees the quality of the Chianti Classico wines. The Chianti wine basically is made from Sangiovese grapes and has to be stored in oak casks for a certain time.

#4: Castellina in Chianti



The picturesque location in the middle of the world-famous Chianti region gives the town a special charm. Castellina was founded by the Etruscans and had to defend itself again and again against Roman and Gallic attacks. As a result, the massive fortress was built from which beautiful views of the surrounding Chianti valley open up. The medieval streets are lined with small stores and there are

many opportunities to buy wine.

#5: Greve in Chianti



The picturesque little town in the middle of the wine country owes its fame to two peculiarities: the "Macelleria Falorni", which has been producing its famous ham since 1729, and the town's most famous son, Giovanni da Verrazzano. Verrazzano discovered New York harbor. The Verrazzano Narrow Bridge, which connects Staten Island with Brooklyn and whose name is burned into the soul of

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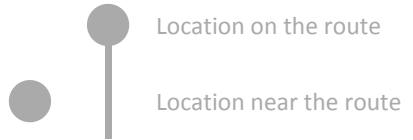
Vecchio with the Vasari corridor, the old bridge that crosses the river Arno joining the Palazzo Vecchio with the Pitti Palace.

TWISTY TUSCANY (SELF GUIDED TOUR)

Route



Legend



TWISTY TUSCANY (SELF GUIDED TOUR)



Grassina



Firenze (Florence)



TWISTY TUSCANY (SELF GUIDED TOUR)

RIDING DAY 6 : FIRENZE (FLORENCE) - BASSANO DEL GRAPPA

TWISTY TUSCANY (SELF GUIDED TOUR)



Standard Route (337 km / 209 miles)

Today you are moving into the Tuscan-Emilian Appennine towards Bologna. Medieval patrician houses and castles line your way.

The first photo stop will be at the most famous Moto GP race track: the Mugello. Before the race track was built in Mugello, the Italians closed the mountain roads nearby on Sundays and held their races here on two and four wheels.

After climbing two of the most exciting passes of this area (Futa and Raticosa), it's time for a break in Bologna, the culinary capital of Italy. Park in the city centre and stroll around its charming medieval streets. Do you know that Bologna university is almost 1000 years old?

In the afternoon you better take the highway A13 to cross again the wide Po Valley, reaching Bassano in the evening. There is probably still some time for a loop over the incredibly narrow roads of Monte Grappa, enjoying a majestic view from the peak. On a clear day you can see all the way to Venice and the Adriatic Sea.

TWISTY TUSCANY (SELF GUIDED TOUR)



Highlights:

#1: SELF-GUIDED TIPS: Firenze - Bassano STD

Morning coffee: on Passo della Futa.

Lunch: downtown in Bologna, plenty of options. Check the small streets between Piazza Maggiore and Piazza Santo Stefano (Via Pescherie Vecchie, Via Clavature) and the covered food market.

Afternoon break: on Monte Grappa.

Photo stops: Mugello Race Track, Passo della Futa, Passo della Raticosa, around Bologna, on the top of Monte Grappa.

Gas: in Bassano (WP Gas Basano Eni).

Extra activities: Bologna is worth some time for sightseeing.

Dinner: downtown Bassano, for example Ristorante Cardellino or Alla Caneva.

#2: Mugello racetrack



The race-crazy Italians have conducted car races in the Mugello area since the 1920s. However, due to safety concerns, the last race on regular roads took place in 1970. The current Mugello circuit was first opened in 1974. The track is regularly used by Ferrari to test their cars, including the Formula 1 race cars, but the main event in Mugello is the Moto GP race. The first race was held in 1976 and the

winners' list includes Mick Doohan, Max Biaggi, and – seven times – Valentino Rossi. The fastest motorcycle lap time was set by Fabio Quartararo in 2021: 1:45,187

#3: Passo della Futa (903 m)



This pass is in the Apennin Mountains not a highlight because of its elevation, it is only 3,000 ft. high. What makes this pass stick out a little bit from the rest is its history. During the Roman Empire the Via Flaminia went over the pass connecting Florence with Bologna. Since 1927, the pass is part of the legendary Mille Miglia car race, a 1,000 mile race on public roads through Italy. The sadder history of the

pass can be witnessed at the war cemetery, the largest German war cemetery in Italy with more than 30,000 graves.

#4: Bologna



The "red" city looks fairly disappointing from the outside. Due to its good location, a lot of industry has settled there. But once you reach the city center, it's a different world. Beautiful buildings made from red brick take you back in time. At the same time, the university and its students, as well as famous designer stores like Fendi, Gucci, and Tiffany's, give this city a special twist.

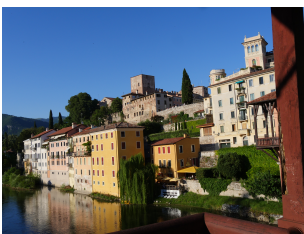
#5: Monte Grappa



With an altitude of more than 5000 ft, Monte Grappa is the highest mountain of the Venetian Prealps. A 30 km long road leads up to this massive rock formation between the river Brenta and Piave and offers spectacular views. On the summit is a military monument, which was inaugurated in September 1935. In its central body, the remains of 12,615 soldiers are guarded, among them the identities of 10,332 are unknown.

Nowadays the area of the Grappa Massif is known in the world for its ideal conditions for free flight. Due to its special shape, the starting point is nicknamed "Panettone".

#6: Bassano del Grappa



This pretty town is known for the wooden bridge Ponte degli Alpini designed by Andrea Palladio in the 16th century and for the numerous Grappa distilleries. But the name of the city has nothing to do with the alcoholic spirit, its name derives from the nearby Monte Grappa, where heavy battles in World War I between Italians and Austrians took place. Today the mountain enters within the most popular European spots for hang-gliding and para-gliding. Palladio

was the most important architect of the Renaissance in the Northern-Italy. A vast number of Venecianic Villas of particular beauty are located between Vicenza and Asolo.

Optional Route (288 km / 179 miles)

Today you are moving into the Tuscan-Emilian Appennine towards Bologna. This route, avoiding the loop over Monte Grappa after reaching Bassano, is about 1.5 hours shorter and allows more time for sightseeing Bologna.

Medieval patrician houses and castles line your way. The first photo stop will be at the most famous Moto GP race track: the Mugello. Before the race track was built in Mugello, the Italians closed the mountain roads nearby on Sundays and held their races here on two and four wheels.

After climbing two of the most exciting passes of this area (Futa and Raticosa), it's time for a break in Bologna, the culinary capital of Italy. Park in the city centre and stroll around its charming medieval streets. Do you know that Bologna university is almost 1000 years old?

In the afternoon you better take the highway A13 to cross again the wide Po Valley, reaching Bassano in the evening and enjoying a stroll around its historical city center and the famous Ponte degli Alpini (bridge of the Alpini soldiers).

TWISTY TUSCANY (SELF GUIDED TOUR)



Highlights:

#1: SELF-GUIDED TIPS: Firenze - Bassano OPT

Morning coffee: on Passo della Futa.

Lunch: downtown in Bologna, plenty of options. Check the small streets between Piazza Maggiore and Piazza Santo Stefano (Via Pescherie Vecchie, Via Clavature) and the covered food market.

Afternoon break: in Bassano.

Photo stops: Mugello Race Track, Passo della Futa, Passo della Raticosa, around Bologna, in Bassano.

Gas: in Bassano (WP Gas Basano Eni).

Extra activities: Bologna and Bassano are worth some time for sightseeing.

Dinner: downtown Bassano, for example Ristorante Cardellino or Alla Caneva.

#2: Mugello racetrack



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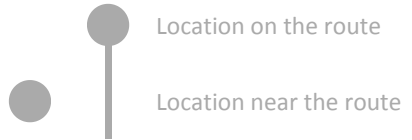
was the most important architect of the Renaissance in the Northern-Italy. A vast number of Venecianic Villas of particular beauty are located between Vicenza and Asolo.

TWISTY TUSCANY (SELF GUIDED TOUR)


Route



Legend



TWISTY TUSCANY (SELF GUIDED TOUR)

- 
- A vertical black line with five red circles at regular intervals, representing a route or sequence of stops.
- Cittadella
 - Bassano del Grappa
 - Monte Grappa
 - Romano d'Ezzelino
 - Bassano del Grappa



TWISTY TUSCANY (SELF GUIDED TOUR)

RIDING DAY 7 : BASSANO DEL GRAPPA - BRUNICO (BRUNECK)

Standard Route (262 km / 163 miles)

After all the variegated landscapes from the past days you may think nothing new can come, but today the route will surprise you. It's time in fact to discover the famous Dolomites, the most fascinating area of the Alps and since 2009 part of the UNESCO World Heritage list.

Leaving Bassano toward north you will soon start to climb in altitude, reaching Passo Rolle. This is the first of a series of eight passes, most of them around 2000 m high. After Passo San Pellegrino and Fassa Valley you arrive in Canazei, at the feet of the "Sella Ronda". This loop consists of four mountain passes, one on each side of Mount Sella. Every motorcyclist should do this ride at least once in their lives. Climbing towards the steep wall that seems to be the end of the valley the road suddenly forks. We bear right and take the road to Passo Pordoi. This is the highest, longest and most challenging of the four passes. From the top you can (and should!) take the funicular that whisks you up to Sas Pordoi in only four minutes, covering 700 meters (2,300 ft) of elevation. The Panorama from the top - at 3000 m - is absolutely mind-bending!

The route continues over Passo Campolongo, Passo Valparola and Passo Falzarego. Each of them worth a photo. Later on you pass by Cortina, the "pearl of the Dolomites", where you can indulge in an afternoon gelato. Right after it, over Passo Tre Croci you reach the lake Misurina, inviting you for one more stop. From here Brunico is not far anymore - what an incredible ride!

TWISTY TUSCANY (SELF GUIDED TOUR)



Highlights:

#1: SELF-GUIDED TIPS: Bassano - Brunico (Bruneck) STD

Morning coffee: on Passo Rolle.

Lunch: on Passo Pordoi or in Arabba (Pizzeria Ristorante Al Table'), late lunch on Passo Falzarego.

Afternoon break: at lake Misurina.

Photo stops: on every mountain pass and on lake Misurina.

Gas: in Brunico/Bruneck (WP Gas Brunico Q8).

Extra activities: for a fantastic panorama you could take the cable car to Sass Pordoi (from Passo Pordoi) or to Lagazuoi (Passo Falzarego). In both places you can also have a "high altitude" lunch.

Dinner: downtown Brunico, Restaurant Weißes Lamm, Pizzeria Zum Goldenen Löwen, Rienzbräu.

#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!

#3: Passo Rolle (1,989 m)



Climbing up to 1,989 m (almost 6,000 ft), Rolle Pass is one of the classic mountain roads of the Dolomites. Constructed between 1863 and 1874, when the area still belonged to Austria, the pass connects the valleys of Fiemme and Primeiro. Often closed in winter due to heavy snow fall it's a good thing we ride it in summer. The pass road offers grippy tarmac and some of the best curves in the area!

#4: Passo Valles (Valles Pass)



Those who have already had the pleasure of riding in the Dolomites, know that this is the place, which encompasses the most mountain passes in a fairly compact area. Some of the passes are more well-known than others. Passo Valles, which connects Passo Rolle with Passo San Pelegrino is one of the passes less frequented by traffic, and offers what motorcyclists are looking for: a flowing ride on a harmoniously laid out ribbon of twisty asphalt through a scenic landscape.

#5: Passo Pordoi (Pordoi Pass) (2239 m)



Pordoi Pass (ital.: Passo Pordoi) is the highest mountain pass of the “Grand Route of the Dolomites”. From Arraba in the east, it takes you up to the top of the Pordoi Pass on 2,239 m (7,345 ft), and back down to Canazei in the west. Being part of the “Sella loop”, the Pordoi Pass, featuring 28 perfectly shaped curves, is very popular among motorcyclists. As a special highlight, we recommend you to take the cable car from the top of the pass up to the Sass Pordoi rock plateau, located at 2,950 m (9,678 ft). Millions of years ago these gigantic rock formations were actually the ocean floor! Enjoy the unforgettable panorama over the Dolomite mountains.

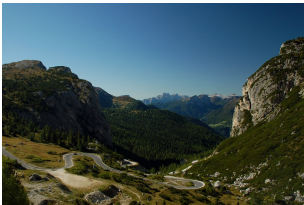
#6: Passo di Valparola (Valparola Pass) (2197 m)



Having climbed up the Valparola pass you will find yourself parking your motorcycle right in the middle of the Dolomite mountains. Having been riding countless twisty roads already up to this point, there are plenty of pass roads yet to come. Before you make your decision which pass to tackle next, we recommend you to take in the magnificent view over the Dolomite mountains and their valleys. You

can best do so by taking the cable car up to the 2,752 m (9,030 ft) Lagazuoi mountain. Adjacent to the Valparola pass, Mt. Lagazuoi saw fierce combat during WW I due to its location right on the front line. Soldiers of both nations fought here a static warfare for two long and tough winters. Until today, the Lagazuoi is a mountain perforated by tunnels, caverns and steep tracks originating from that time.

#7: Passo di Falzarego (Falzarego Pass) (2015 m)



When you reach Passo Falzarego and park your motorcycle you find yourself right in the middle of the Dolomites! For the best overview, we highly recommend taking the funicular up to the Rifugio Lagazuoi at an elevation of over 2,752 m (9000 ft). A thrilling ride! In 1915, Italy declared war on the Austro-Hungarian Empire, which was partially fought out in the Dolomite mountains. You can find

battlefields throughout the Dolomites, the most impressive, though, is the Lagazuoi mountain. The frontline ran right through this mountain. Soldiers of both nations fought static warfare here for two long and tough winters. While the Austrians were positioned on top of the mountains, the Italians were fighting their way up. Until today, the Lagazuoi is a mountain perforated by tunnels, caverns, and steep tracks from the Great War.

#8: Lake Misurina



This lake may be small and shallow, but it is famous for the amazing view that opens up from its northern end. Looking south you can see the rock towers of the Dolomites reflecting in the water's surface. People sometimes compare the picture with Lake Louise in Canada, even though the lake's color is not quite the same.

Optional Route (203 km / 126 miles)

After all the variegated landscapes from the past days you may think nothing new can come, but today the route will surprise you. It's time in fact to discover the famous Dolomites, the most fascinating area of the Alps and since 2009 part of the UNESCO World Heritage list.

This route is 1.5 hours shorter (cutting the afternoon passes and lake Misurina) and permits thus surely enough time to take the cable to Sas Pordoi and enjoy a small hike up there.

Leaving Bassano toward north you will soon start to climb in altitude, reaching Passo Rolle. This is the first of a series of five passes, most of them around 2000 m high. After Passo San Pellegrino and Fassa Valley you arrive in Canazei, at the feet of the "Sella Ronda". This loop consists of four mountain passes, one on each side of Mount Sella. Every motorcyclist should do this ride at least once in their lives. Climbing towards the steep wall that seems to be the end of the valley the road suddenly forks. We bear right and take the road to Passo Pordoi. This is the highest, longest and most challenging of the four passes. From the top you can (and should!) take the funicular that whisks you up to Sas Pordoi in only four minutes, covering 700 meters (2,300 ft) of elevation. The Panorama from the top - at 3000 m - is absolutely mind-bending!

The route continues over Corvara and Badia valley. From here Brunico is not far anymore - what an incredible ride!



TWISTY TUSCANY (SELF GUIDED TOUR)

TWISTY TUSCANY (SELF GUIDED TOUR)



Highlights:

#1: SELF-GUIDED TIPS: Bassano - Brunico (Bruneck) OPT

Morning coffee: on Passo Rolle.

Lunch: on Passo Pordoi or in Arabba (Pizzeria Ristorante Al Table').

Afternoon break: on Passo Campolongo or in Corvara.

Photo stops: on every mountain pass.

Gas: in Brunico/Bruneck (WP Gas Brunico Q8).

Extra activities: for a fantastic panorama you could take the cable car to Sass Pordoi (from Passo Pordoi). There you can also have a "high altitude" lunch at 3000 m.

Dinner: downtown Brunico, Restaurant Weißes Lamm, Pizzeria Zum Goldenen Löwen, Rienzbräu.

#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!

#3: Passo Rolle (1,989 m)



Climbing up to 1,989 m (almost 6,000 ft), Rolle Pass is one of the classic mountain roads of the Dolomites. Constructed between 1863 and 1874, when the area still belonged to Austria, the pass connects the valleys of Fiemme and Primeiro. Often closed in winter due to heavy snow fall it's a good thing we ride it in summer. The pass road offers grippy tarmac and some of the best curves in the area!

#4: Passo Valles (Valles Pass)



Those who have already had the pleasure of riding in the Dolomites, know that this is the place, which encompasses the most mountain passes in a fairly compact area. Some of the passes are more well-known than others. Passo Valles, which connects Passo Rolle with Passo San Pelegrino is one of the passes less frequented by traffic, and offers what motorcyclists are looking for: a flowing ride on a harmoniously laid out ribbon of twisty asphalt through a scenic landscape.

#5: Passo Pordoi (Pordoi Pass) (2239 m)



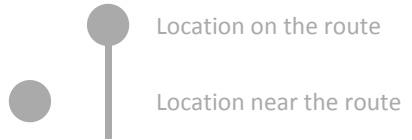
Pordoi Pass (ital.: Passo Pordoi) is the highest mountain pass of the “Grand Route of the Dolomites”. From Arraba in the east, it takes you up to the top of the Pordoi Pass on 2,239 m (7,345 ft), and back down to Canazei in the west. Being part of the “Sella loop”, the Pordoi Pass, featuring 28 perfectly shaped curves, is very popular among motorcyclists. As a special highlight, we recommend you to take the cable car from the top of the pass up to the Sass Pordoi rock plateau, located at 2,950 m (9,678 ft). Millions of years ago these gigantic rock formations were actually the ocean floor! Enjoy the unforgettable panorama over the Dolomite mountains.

TWISTY TUSCANY (SELF GUIDED TOUR)

Route



Legend



TWISTY TUSCANY (SELF GUIDED TOUR)

- 
- A vertical black line with nine red circular markers, representing a route. The markers are positioned to the left of the location names.
- Campolongo Pass (1875 m)
 - Corvara
 - Passo di Valparola (Valparola Pass) (2197 m)
 - Passo di Falzarego (Falzarego Pass) (2015 m)
 - Cortina d'Ampezzo
 - Passo Tre Croci (1,809 m)
 - Lake Misurina
 - Dobbiaco (Toblach)
 - Monguelfo (Welsberg)
 - Brunico (Bruneck)



TWISTY TUSCANY (SELF GUIDED TOUR)

RIDING DAY 8 : BRUNICO (BRUNECK) - MIEMING

TWISTY TUSCANY (SELF GUIDED TOUR)



Standard Route (236 km / 147 miles)

Starting from South Tyrol in Italy, today you will reach Tyrol in Austria. You may wonder why this region is split amongst two countries: it all dates back to the Austrian-Hungarian empire, when the region was under the Habsburg.

Leaving Brunico across the lesser known Furcia Pass you will cross Val Badia and climb Passo Erbe, one of the best kept secrets of this region. Once you arrive in the main valley, you can indulge in some sightseeing in the old towns of Bressanone or Vipiteno. From here it's a matter of a few minutes and you are back in Austria, entering through Brenner Pass, one of the most important connections between the north and southern side side of the Alps.

On your way towards Innsbruck you can ride the old road instead of the highway, enjoying every curve that is left before reaching Mieming. One more pass and a fantastic afternoon stop will be Kühtai Saddle, a delightful and quiet mountain village just a few steps away from Edelweiss Headquarters.

TWISTY TUSCANY (SELF GUIDED TOUR)



Highlights:

#1: SELF-GUIDED TIPS: Brunico (Bruneck) - Mieming STD

Morning coffee: on Passo delle Erbe/Würzjoch.

Lunch: In Vipiteno/Sterzing, many Restaurants along Città Nuova/Neustadt street.

Afternoon break: on Kühtai Saddle, try the famous Apfel Strudel in the Dorfstadl.

Photo stops: Passo delle Erbe/Würzjoch, Vipiteno/Sterzing, Kühtai Saddle.

Gas: in Silz (WP Gas Silz Eni).

Extra activities: you can add a short visit to the old town in Bressanone/Brixen as well.

Dinner: good restaurants in Mieming are those in the Hotel Neuwirt, Gasthof Post and Kaysers Tirolresort.

#2: Passo delle Erbe (Würzjoch) (1994 m)



The Würzjoch, or Italian - Passo delle Erbe, is counted among the most narrow passes of the Dolomites and, strange enough, not many motorcyclists find their way over this winding road through the colourful mix of green alpine meadows and steep rugged rocks. At some points on Passo delle Erbe you will be so close to the mountains that you think you just need to reach out to touch them.

#3: Bressanone (Brixen)



As the oldest town in South Tyrol Brixen has a rich and eventful history. People have settled in the area for millennia, the Romans held it for over 550 years, but the first time it was mentioned in a historic document was in 828. It was a bishopric from 992 to 1803, the seat of an independent ecclesiastical principate for many centuries, burned down on three occasions, was conquered by the

French and handed back and forth from Austrians to Bavarians to Italians several times. In 1944 world-famous mountaineer Reinhold Messner was born here. Main sight in the very picturesque old town is the cathedral, the most important sacred building in South Tyrol. Its cloister is covered in frescoes dating back to the 15th century. Stunning!

#4: Vipiteno (Sterzing)



Sterzing (Vipiteno) is a historical town from the Middle Ages, with romantic little old streets, some souvenir shops, and several cafes. It is ideal for a little stop if you would like to get some souvenirs.

#5: Kühtai (2017 m)



This is one of the many good motorcycle roads around the area of Innsbruck. It takes you up to 6,561 ft. above sea level and offers spectacular views of the Stubai Alps. The skiing area is well-known, but the name indicates that the area was and still is used to take the cattle to the alpine pastures during summer time. Watch out for their presence, and their "presents," on the road. Another interesting place to see here is the Kühtai power station.

Divided into two different stations, the upper one is located on 6,233 ft. above sea level. The second one lies approx. 270 ft. below the main plant. Electricity is transferred via power lines down to the valley and fed in the Austrian electricity network as well as into the Central European network.

Optional Route (208 km / 129 miles)

Starting from South Tyrol in Italy, today you will reach Tyrol in Austria. You may wonder why this region is split amongst two countries: it all dates back to the Austrian-Hungarian empire, when the region was under the Habsburg.

Compared to the other route this is about one hour shorter and will suit you in case you need to end the tour earlier. In any other cases we suggest to take the other route, which includes Kühtai Saddle.

Leaving Brunico across the lesser known Furcia Pass you will cross Val Badia and climb Passo Erbe, one of the best kept secrets of this region. Once you arrive in the main valley, you can indulge in some sightseeing in the old towns of Bressanone or Vipiteno. From here it's a matter of a few minutes and you are back in Austria, entering through Brenner Pass, one of the most important connections between the north and southern side of the Alps.

On your way towards Innsbruck you can ride the old road instead of the highway, enjoying every curve that is left before reaching Mieming and Edelweiss Headquarters.

TWISTY TUSCANY (SELF GUIDED TOUR)



Highlights:

#1: SELF-GUIDED TIPS: Brunico (Bruneck) - Mieming OPT

Morning coffee: on Passo delle Erbe/Würzjoch.

Lunch: In Vipiteno/Sterzing, many Restaurants along Città Nuova/Neustadt street.

Afternoon break: already in Mieming.

Photo stops: Passo delle Erbe/Würzjoch, Vipiteno/Sterzing.

Gas: in Mieming (WP Gas Mieming Diskont).

Extra activities: you can add a short visit to the old town in Bressanone/Brixen as well.

Dinner: good restaurants in Mieming are those in the Hotel Neuwirt, Gasthof Post and Kaysers Tirolresort.

#2: Passo delle Erbe (Würzjoch) (1994 m)



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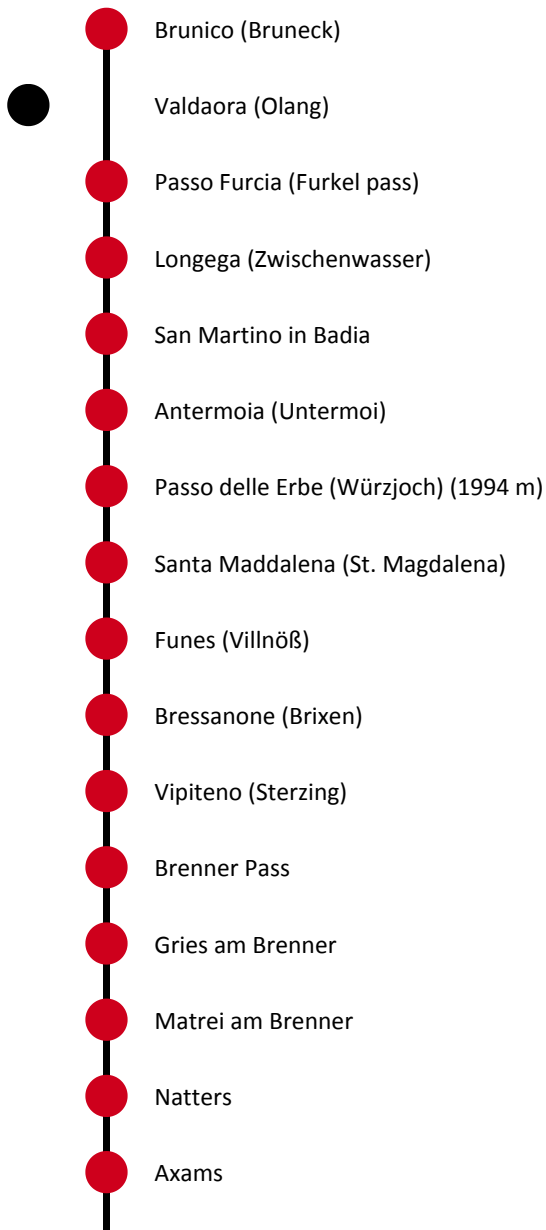
#4: Vipiteno (Sterzing)



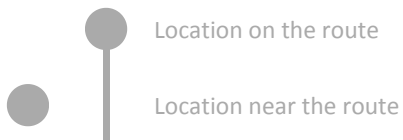
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TWISTY TUSCANY (SELF GUIDED TOUR)

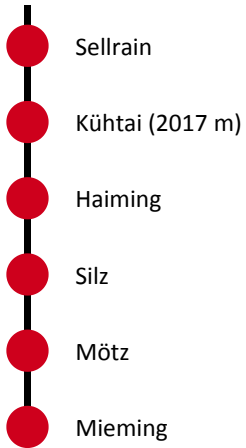
Route




Legend



TWISTY TUSCANY (SELF GUIDED TOUR)





We wish you a wonderful tour.

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guided motorcycle tours.



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