



Alghero 26

83 Cagliari

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- Epic and sober, wild and orderly*



Carloforte 50

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# SARDINIA SOUTH-WESTERN COAST

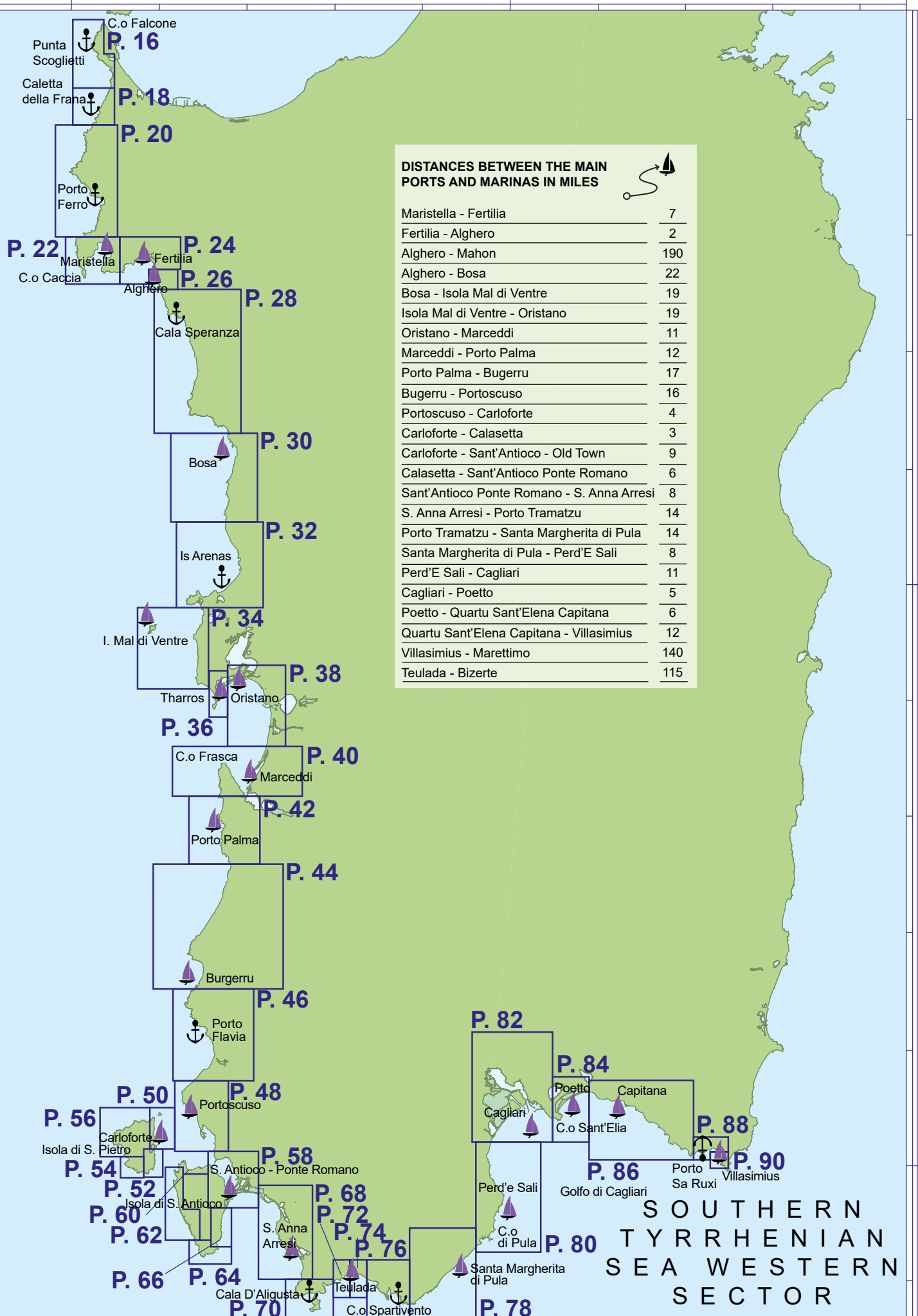
**CLIMATE**  
Sardinia boasts a beautifully warm Mediterranean climate, featured with long, hot, dry summers, while short, mild winters. The western and southern coasts are the least rainy areas in Italy, with rainfall along the coastal strip which hardly reach 500 mm/year. Inland, showers are more abundant, but never exceed 1,000 mm/year.

**WINDS**  
The Sardinian Sea, which faces the west coast, is the most open sea in Italy and has great depths. The prevailing winds are westerly. In summer, Ponente (Westerly Wind) and Mistral (North-Westerly Wind) are more frequent, while in autumn and winter, Libeccio (South-Westerly Wind) is also frequent. The wind often blows with intensity and the waves, as a result, are often well formed, achieving considerable heights and lengths. The Sardinian Channel, which separates the south coast of the island from North Africa and Sicily, is about a 100-mile-wide and, like the Strait of Sicily or Sicilian Channel, allows passage between the Western and Eastern Mediterranean Sea. The prevailing winds are influenced by this orographic "bottleneck" and are predominantly Ponente (Westerly Wind) or Sirocco (South-Easterly Wind). Sirocco is more frequent than Libeccio, but both raise a very challenging sea for navigation, while the northern winds cause fewer problems near the coast. The summer sea breeze in the Gulf of Cagliari tends to come from the South-East (SE), whereas west of Capo Spartivento Headland, it comes from the WEST (W).

**CURRENTS**  
Current along the Western Coast goes north, while along the south coast, it goes east. In both areas, it is weak and may be influenced at the surface by the wind, if it is fresh, thus changing direction.

**LANDSCAPES**  
Heading south from Cape Falcone to Cape Caccia Headlands, the coast is very wild and does not offer shelter from the prevailing winds. After the spectacular Cape Caccia cliffs, dominated by the Lighthouse, the wide, protected Gulf of Alghero opens up, with Porto Conte, green pine forests, and large beaches. To the south of Alghero, as far as the Gulf of Oristano, the only viable shelter is Bosa, with the port at the river mouth. From here on, a succession of cliffs interspersed with beaches. The Gulf of Oristano has a low, elusive coastline that rises again to the south of Cape Frasca, where the inland reliefs are high and the coastal profile is made up of very large sandy beaches or, in some cases, even enormous ones, interrupted only by rocky outcrops, as in the case of Piscinas. There are no harbours and the whole coastline is battered by waves coming from the west. Going further south, after Porto Flavia, the landscape becomes more varied and we find the two main satellite islands of Sardinia, namely Sant'Antioco and San Pietro, which are particularly fascinating. At the extreme south-western end of the island, it is worth mentioning Porto Pino, which, on its southern side, has enormous white sand dunes such as Is Arenas Blancas, which are clearly visible even from the open sea. At Cape Teulada, the coast bends to the east and, for about ten miles (as far as Cape Spartivento), is a succession of rocky areas and bays with white sandy beaches. There are very few buildings on the coast and the landscape is beautiful and wild, with steeply rising hills covered in Mediterranean scrub and red granite. To the east of Capo Spartivento, with its characteristic Lighthouse, as far as Cape of Pula, the beaches become deep and very long, the constructions on the coast are always few, and the panorama with the nearby mountains is pleasant. Around Cagliari, the large coastal ponds dominate, divided by the high promontory of Cape Sant'Elena. To the east, there is the large, long Poetto Beach running from Cagliari to Quartu Sant'Elena. After Capitanà, the hinterland becomes mountainous again and the coast is a continuous succession of rocky capes and beautiful bays featured with sandy beaches, which continue as far as Cape Carbonara and Island of Crabs or Cabbages.

SARDINIAN  
SEA



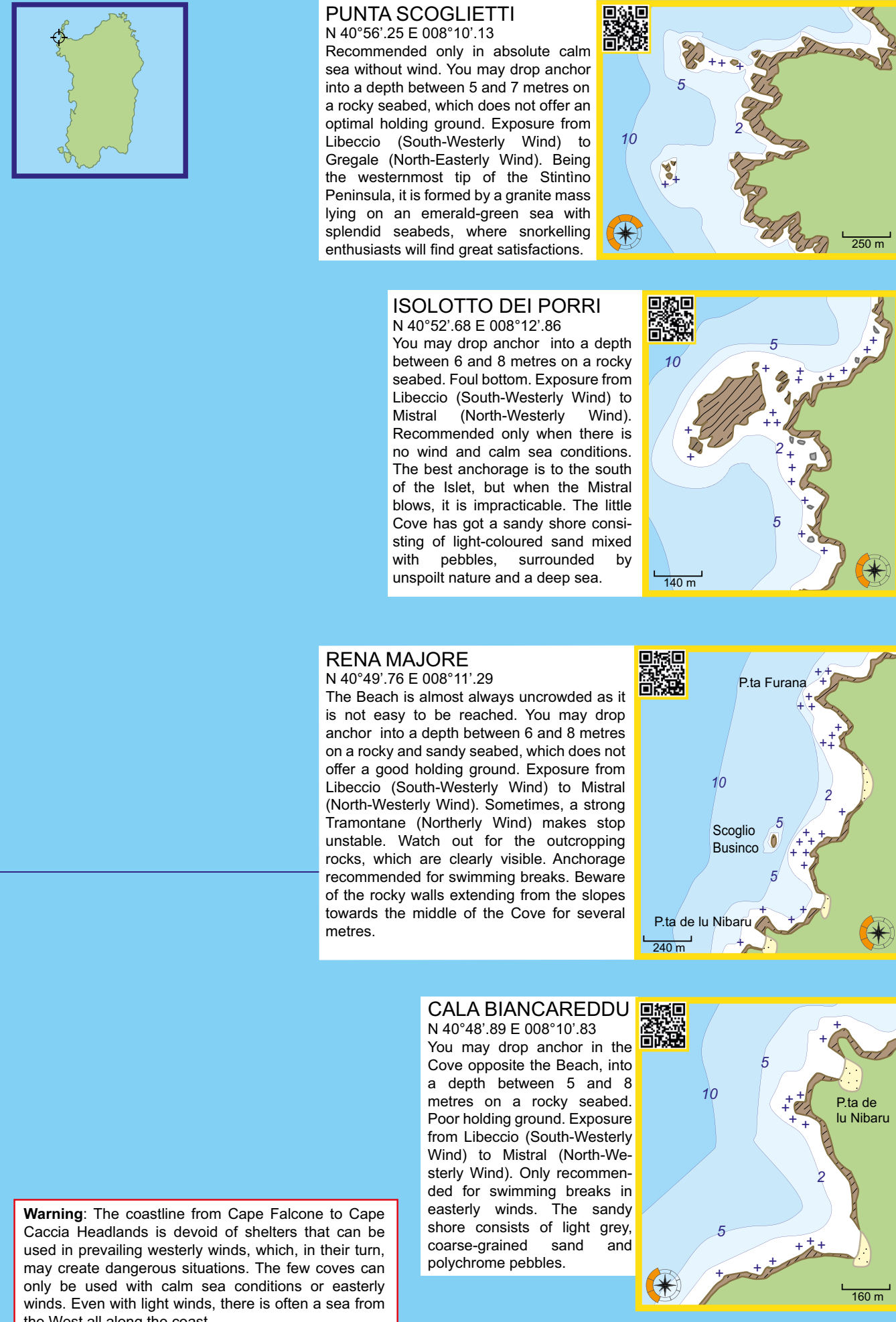
DISTANCES BETWEEN THE MAIN PORTS AND MARINAS IN MILES	
Maristella - Fertilia	7
Fertilia - Alghero	2
Alghero - Mahon	190
Alghero - Bosa	22
Bosa - Isola Mai di Ventre	19
Isola Mai di Ventre - Oristano	19
Oristano - Marceddi	11
Marceddi - Porto Palma	12
Porto Palma - Buggerru	17
Buggerru - Portoscuso	16
Portoscuso - Carloforte	4
Carloforte - Calasetta	3
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Santa Margherita di Pula - Perd'E Sali	8
Perd'E Sali - Cagliari	11
Cagliari - Porto	5
Porto - Quartu Sant'Elena Capitanà	6
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SOUTHERN  
TYRRHENIAN  
SEA WESTERN  
SECTOR

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**PUNTA SCOGLIETTI**  
N 40°56'25" E 008°10'13"  
Recommended only in absolute calm sea without wind. You may drop anchor into a depth between 5 and 7 metres on a rocky seabed, which does not offer an optimal holding ground. Exposure from Libeccio (South-Westerly Wind) to Gregale (North-Easterly Wind). Being the westernmost tip of the Stintino Peninsula, it is formed by a granite mass lying on an emerald-green sea with splendid seabeds, where snorkelling enthusiasts will find great satisfactions.

**ISOLOTTO DEI PORRI**  
N 40°52'68" E 008°12'86"  
You may drop anchor into a depth between 6 and 8 metres on a rocky seabed. Foul bottom. Exposure from Libeccio (South-Westerly Wind) to Mistral (North-Westerly Wind). Recommended only when there is no wind and calm sea conditions. The best anchorage is to the south of the islet, but when the Mistral blows, it is impracticable. The little Cove has got a sandy shore consisting of light-coloured sand mixed with pebbles, surrounded by unspoilt nature and a deep sea.

**RENA MAJORE**  
N 40°49'76" E 008°11'29"  
The Beach is almost always uncrowded as it is not easy to be reached. You may drop anchor into a depth between 6 and 8 metres on a rocky and sandy seabed, which does not offer a good holding ground. Exposure from Libeccio (South-Westerly Wind) to Mistral (North-Westerly Wind). Sometimes, a strong Tramontane (Northerly Wind) makes stop unstable. Watch out for the outcropping rocks, which are clearly visible. Anchorage recommended for swimming breaks. Beware of the rocky walls extending from the slopes towards the middle of the Cove for several metres.

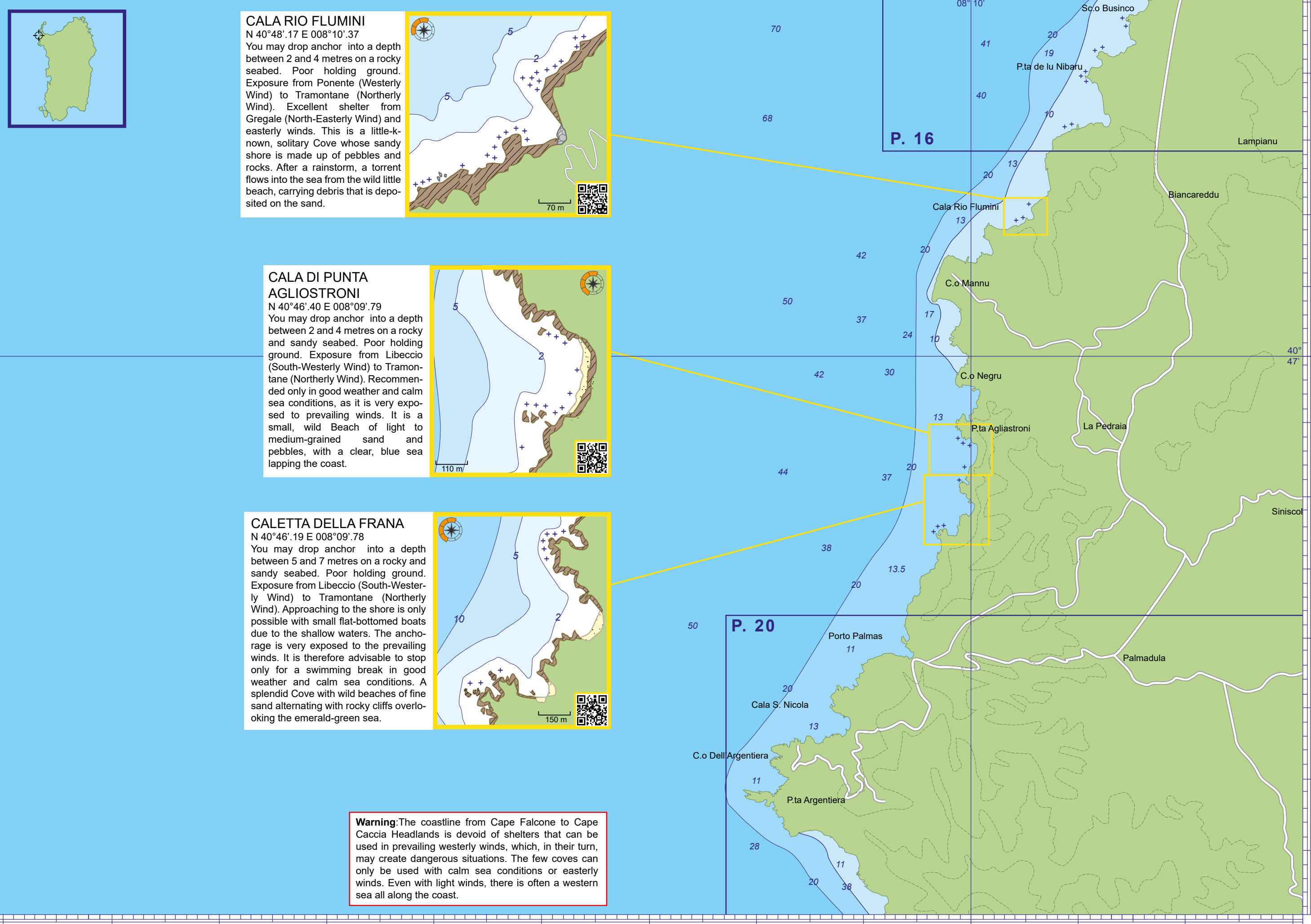
**CALA BIANCAREDDU**  
N 40°48'89" E 008°10'83"  
You may drop anchor into the Cove opposite the Beach, into a depth between 5 and 8 metres on a rocky seabed. Poor holding ground. Exposure from Libeccio (South-Westerly Wind) to Mistral (North-Westerly Wind). Only recommended for swimming breaks in good weather and calm sea conditions, as it is very exposed to prevailing winds. The sandy shore consists of light grey, coarse-grained sand and pebbles.

**Warning:** The coastline from Cape Falcone to Cape Caccia Headlands is devoid of shelters that can be used in prevailing westerly winds, which, in their turn, may create dangerous situations. The few coves can only be used with calm sea conditions or easterly winds. Even with light winds, there is often a sea from the West all along the coast.

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**CALA RIO FLUMINI**  
N 40°48'17" E 008°10'37"  
You may drop anchor into a depth between 2 and 4 metres on a rocky seabed. Poor holding ground. Exposure from Ponente (Westerly Wind) to Tramontane (Northerly Wind). Excellent shelter from Gregale (North-Easterly Wind) and easterly winds. This is a little-known, solitary Cove whose sandy shore is made up of pebbles and rocks. After a rainstorm, a torrent flows into the sea from the wild little beach, carrying debris that is deposited on the sand.

**CALA DI PUNTA AGLIOSTRONI**  
N 40°46'40" E 008°09'79"  
You may drop anchor into a depth between 2 and 4 metres on a rocky and sandy seabed. Poor holding ground. Exposure from Libeccio (South-Westerly Wind) to Tramontane (Northerly Wind). Recommended only in good weather and calm sea conditions, as it is very exposed to prevailing winds. It is a small, wild Beach of light to medium-grained sand and pebbles, with a clear, blue sea lapping the coast.

**CALETTA DELLA FRANA**  
N 40°46'19" E 008°09'78"  
You may drop anchor into a depth between 5 and 7 metres on a rocky and sandy seabed. Poor holding ground. Exposure from Libeccio (South-Westerly Wind) to Tramontane (Northerly Wind). The anchorage is very exposed to the prevailing winds. It is therefore advisable to stop only for a swimming break in good weather and calm sea conditions. A splendid Cove with wild beaches of fine sand alternating with rocky cliffs overlooking the emerald-green sea.

**Warning:** The coastline from Cape Falcone to Cape Caccia Headlands is devoid of shelters that can be used in prevailing westerly winds, which, in their turn, may create dangerous situations. The few coves can only be used with calm sea conditions or easterly winds. Even with light winds, there is often a western sea all along the coast.

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SARDINIAN SEA

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