



- BEHIND THE SCENES OF 777 PILOT BOOKS
- OUR VALUES 3 THE 777 CREW 7
- TERRITORY: ADRIATIC SEA 8
- 12 **ITALIAN STYLE - NUVOLARI LENARD**
- SUZUKI ITALIA: HOW TO CHOOSE YOUR IDEAL 16 INFLATABLE BOAT
- THE SUCCESS OF CATAMARANS IN ITALIAN 20 SEAS
- MASSIMO TOSI: "THE NEW ERA OF 30 ANTIFOULING FILM"
- SMART ON BOAT: AUTONOMY, FLEXIBILITY & 34 FREEDOM AT YOUR BOAT'S FINGERTIPS





290 Šolta

DALMATIAN COAST - FROM ZADAR TO SPLIT

DALMATIAN COAST - FROM SPLIT TO

SOUTHERN DALMATIAN ISLANDS

INDEX & KEY TO SYMBOLS

CARTOGRAPHY

MONTENEGRO

MONTENEGRO

LOCALITIES

ŠOLTA

BRAČ

LASTOVO

**40** Cartography

40

98

154

268

362

290

296

304

# **ONSHORE ITINERARIES**

Croat

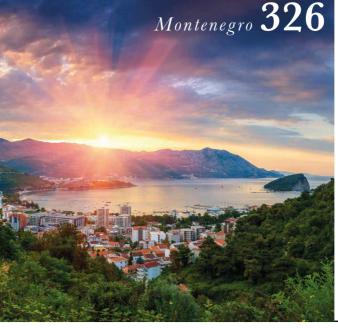
#### 311 INTRODUCTION

- 312 CROATIA The most diverse land of all
- 326 MONTENEGRO
- A land whose lust is to enchant you

# **SUPPLEMENTS**

- THE BEST NAUTICAL STYLE 18
- 28 THE BEST NAUTICAL TOOLS SAFETY ON BOARD: THE IMPORTANCE OF A 36
- GOOD BATTERY
- 38 ETIQUETTE AT SEA 39







## TECHNICAL SECTION

- 334 DISTRESS SIGNALS
- MARITIME BUOYAGE SYSTEM 335 CARDINAL MARKS 336
- 337 INTERNATIONAL MARITIME SIGNAL FLAGS
- 338 DAY AND NIGHT IDENTIFICATION OF VESSELS
- RULES FOR MANOEUVRING 340
- FLAGS OF THE WORLD 341
- SOUND SIGNALS 342 ESSENTIAL GLOSSARY 344
- WEATHER SYSTEMS 346
- THE CLOUDS 354
- 356 NAVIGATION BULLETINS

ESSENTIAL VOCABULRY

361

FORMALITIES AND INFO: CROATIA - MONTENEGRO 358



777

# Adviatic Sea

#### Adriatic Sea More than any other arm of the Mediterranean

Sea, the Adriatic Sea insinuates itself into the continental Europe. Indeed, it is right here in the Panzano Bay in Monfalcone that the Mediterranean achieves its most extreme northern latitude. Greek traces are everywhere. Greeks founded the first coastal cities on the sites of Neolithic villages: Adria, Ancona, Trogir, Split, Vis. Right from the start, the history of the Adriatic Sea was identified with sailors and merchants. The Illyrians who inhabited it to the north and east were very active on the sea, great navigators, shipbuilders, and fearsome pirates. Illyrians and Liburnians gave the Roman fleets and armies a hard time, and intervened decisively to put a stop to the pirate activities which were disrupting regular maritime traffic. The Roman era was a time of great prosperity for the Adriatic, the only time when all its shores were united under the

and developing. When the Roman Empire collapsed, divisions, wars, and devastations began, which, at alternating times, have continued to the present day. It was not until the year 1000 that the Adriatic began to flourish again. In the meantime, pirates and adventurers travelled the length and breadth of the Adriatic. Arabian fleets came as far as Grado. Venice emerged from the mists of the

same state and, together, they were progressing

northern lagoons, an extraordinary, dreamlike city which for almost a millennium was the mistress of the Adriatic Sea. It never managed to unify all the coasts like the Romans, but its control over the water was complete. The centuries in which Venice ruled were also the only time when the Adriatic was ruled by a city of its own and not by distant capitals. Venice directly controlled the northern coast, Istria, the islands, and the main towns of Dalmatia. On the eastern coast to the north, there was a long-standing Croatian and Hungarian presence, followed by Hapsburgs. Whereas to the south, Turks came to conquer many parts of the Dalmatian and Montenegrin coast and all of Albania. To the west, in Romagna and Le Marche, Papal control was long and

We are like islands in the sea, separate on the surface, but connected in the deep. (William James) Galešniak Croatia Bourbons followed one another. All this has left traces in the architecture, the landscapes, the culture. All the souls of Europe have merged here to give something special. Despite millennia of strong human presence, nature has preserved itself from the assaults of the last two centuries. Areas invaded by massive and often, unfortunately, deleterious industrial development, such as Marghera, testify to mistakes, but alongside these, extraordinary natural areas survive which we are learning more and more to respect. From Torre Guaceto to Miramare, there are many fine stretches of coastline. A cruise along Italy's Adriatic Coastline allows you to enjoy this, alternating between nature and cities of art in a succession of the most diverse landscapes, ranging from the sunny and snow-white little towns of Apulia to the mists and dreamy visions of the lagoons and marshes of the north. Rising from the abyssal depths of the Ionian Sea and proceeding through the Strait of Otranto, which has a threshold of about -800 metres in its central part, the seabed drops out again, reaching depths of about -1,200 metres in the wide basin of the Southern Adriatic, located off the coast of Apulia. Continuing further to the North-West (NW), this plain rises abruptly, giving rise to a steep continental slope, reaching an altitude of about -200 metres, then the ascent continues to the shallow depths featuring the Northern Adriatic Sea. This long continental shelf is only interrupted by the presence of the Fossa di Pomo or Pomo Pit, a depression off the coast of Pescara, which reaches depths of about -240 metres. The Pomo Pit, due to its physical features and position, is an excellent natural laboratory for the study of many oceanographic phenomena. In its northernmost portion, i.e. the one which lies north of the straight line between Ravenna and Pula, the Adriatic Sea never reaches depths greater than 40 metres. To be more precise, the only point in this area achieving a 50-metre depth is, incredibly, within the Venice Lagoon.

continuous, while further south, Normans, Angevins, Aragonese, and

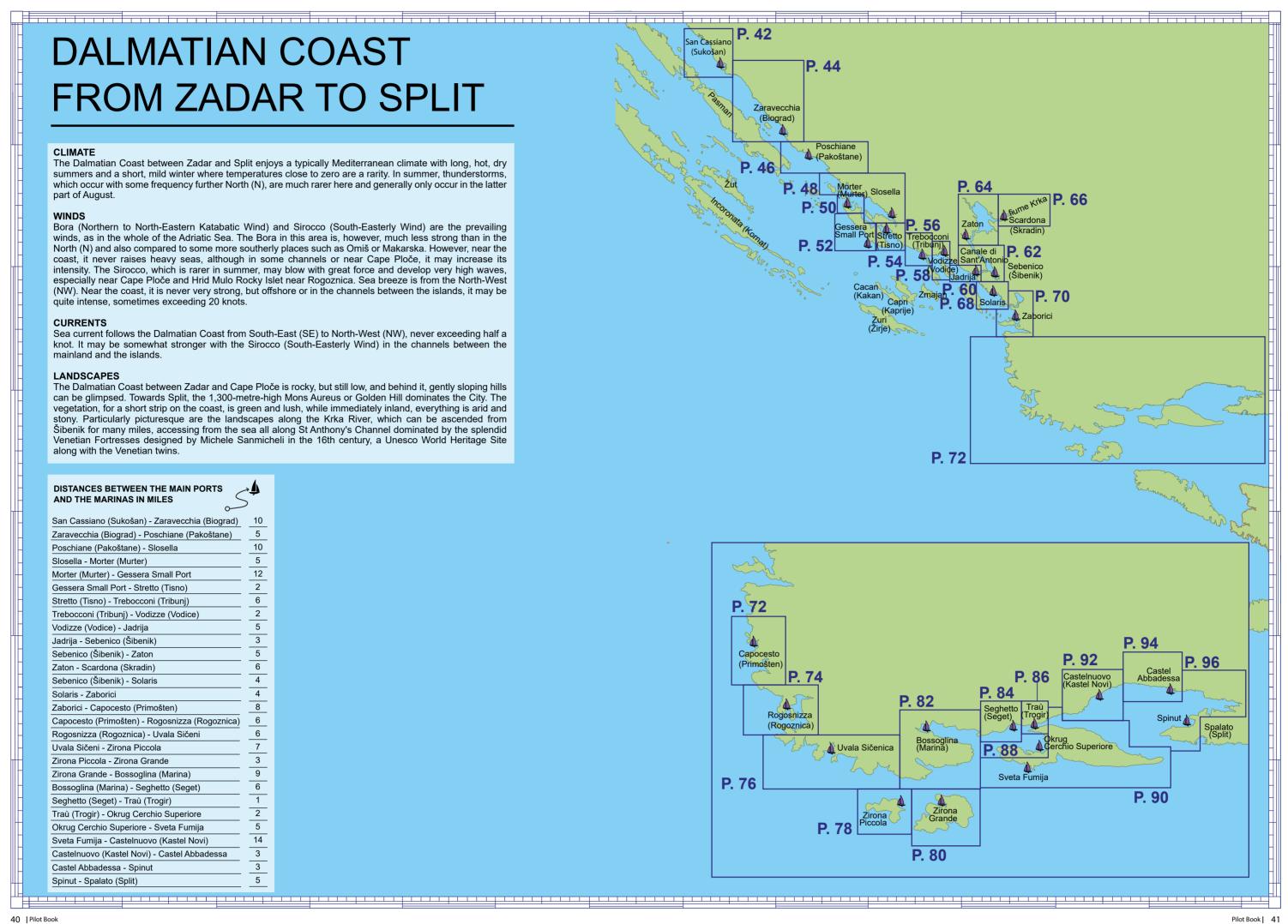
#### Currents The general surface sea circulation is featured by a cyclonic regime, i.e. counterclockwise, with water entering the Adriatic Sea through the Strait of Otranto from the eastern side, moving up the whole eastern coastline, reaching the northernmost portion of the basin, and then descending along the Italian coasts. This general pattern is enriched by other circulation vortices which occur at different times of the year. Strong winds are able to modify this pattern, either by increasing or decreasing the intensity of currents. In wintertime, the Adriatic Sea presents a temperature gradient between two well differentiated zones: the northern zone, with colder waters and temperatures between 10 and 12°C, and the southern part with warmer waters around 15°C. Off the coast of Apulia, there is a cyclonic vortex, with slightly colder water at its centre and a tail extending as far as the Strait of Otranto. This vortex reaches speeds of over 25 centimetres per second (cm/s), while in the rest of the sea, speeds remain below 10

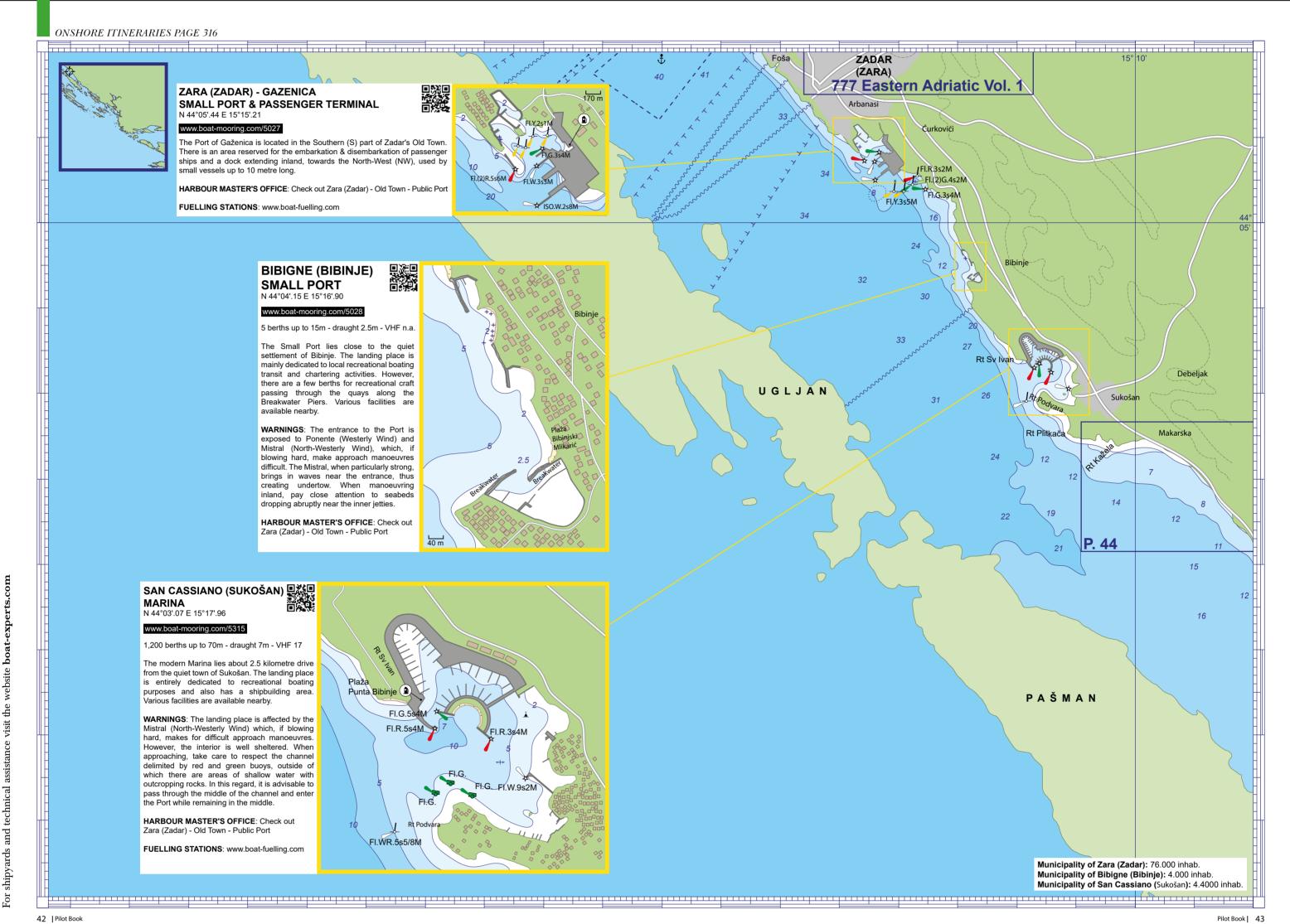
centimetres per second (cm/s). In February, and then in March, due to more severe weather conditions, there is a decrease in surface temperature of a couple of degrees centigrade compared to the beginning of the year. The cold water which can be seen along the coast of the Marches largely comes from the Po River. In April, with the onset of the surface warming

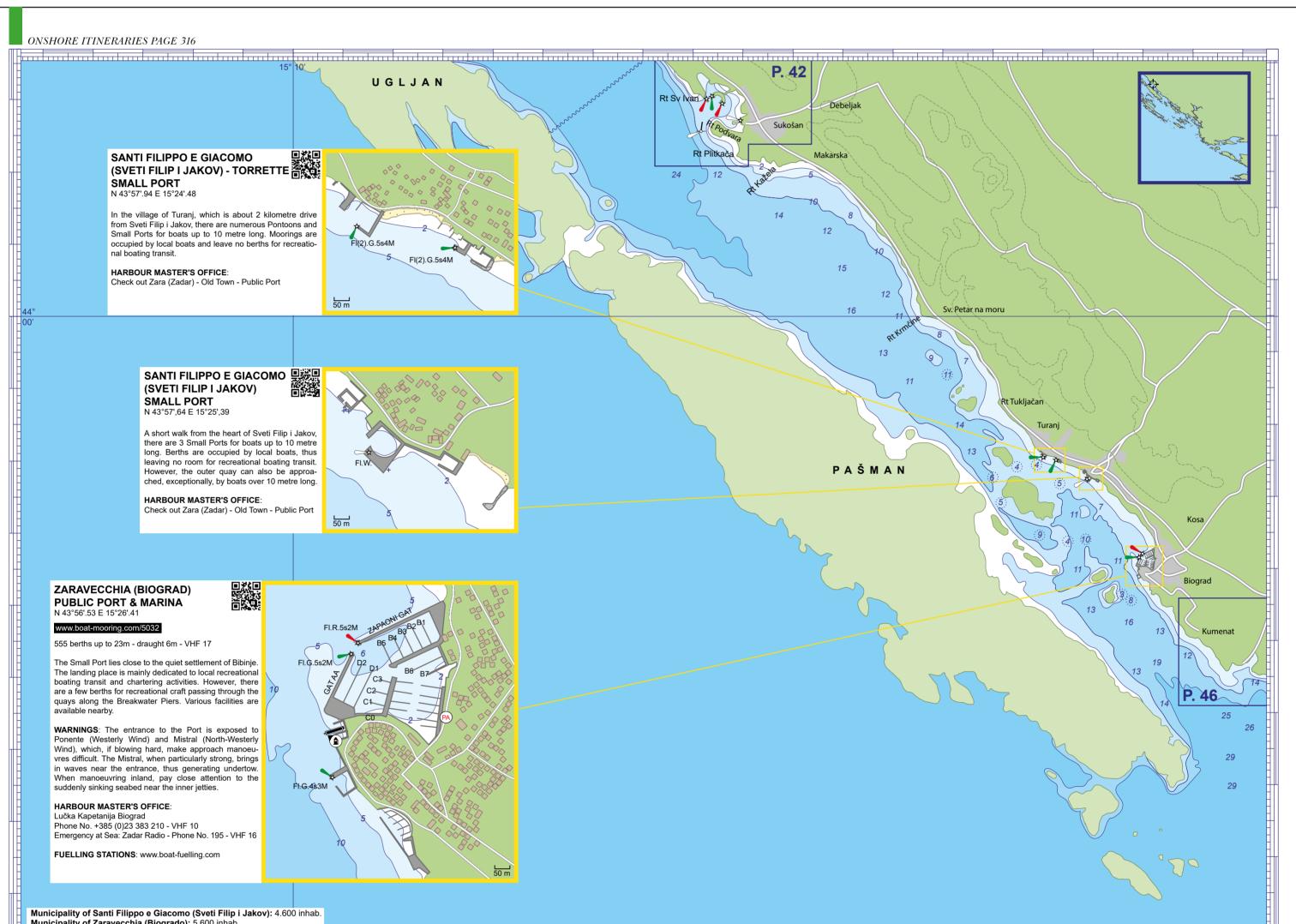


Pilot Book | 9

quite intense, sometimes exceeding 20 knots.







NORTHERN ADRIATIC SEA

Pilot Book | 45

Municipality of Zaravecchia (Biogrado): 5.600 inhab. 

For

For shipyards and technical assistance visit the website **boat-experts.com** 

44 | Pilot Book



BRAČ



# HARBOUR

The Public Port and the Marina rise to the West (W) of the Island of Brač, right in the heart of the town of Milna. The landing place extends into the Bay, thus becoming a fjord. The village is very pretty, full of typical restaurants. Just a short walk from the town centre of Milna, there is also the Small Port, entirely dedicated to recreational boating.

URIOSITIES

One of Brač's greatest assets is its abundance of white limestone, the whose presence derives from the karst nature of its soil. Brač most historically important stone centre is Pučisća, a hamlet in the north of the Island, which is also known as in the past it was protected by 13 fortresses. Since 1906, Pučisća has also been home to the only Stone-

Heading to the North-West (NW), at the foot of the picturesque village of mooring buoys dedicated to recreational

boats. To the North (N) of the Island, near the villages of Sutivan and Supetar, we find two Port complexes for recreational boats. Supetar is the main settlement on the Island of Brač offering many amenities. Going clockwise, recreational crafts can be found in various places such as as Golden Horn.

. . . . . . . . . . .

been used in all eras for world-famous buildings: ranging from Diocletian's Palace in Split to the White House in Washington and the Reichstag Building Brač's top cultural events include the in Berlin. In the sphere of Croatian art, the great users of Pučisća stone were sculptor and architect Juraj Dalmatinac (1410-1473) as well as his pupil Andrea Alessi (1425-1505), who chose it for the construction of St James' Cathedral in Šibenik (built between 1431 and 1536) and the funeral Chapel of Blessed Gio-

Splitska, Postire, Pučišća, Povlja and Sumartin Bobovisca, there is a Small Port and a few Finally, to the South (S) of the Island, close to the beautiful town of Bol, the landing place, which is located in the new part of the Public Port, welcomes recreational boats. This location is the main tourist destination. Two kilometres from the town centre, there are also mooring buoys, right next to the most renowned Croatian Beach, better known

. . . . . . . . . .

# Events

**Šupetar Summer Festival**, running throughout the Island's summer season and including a film competition in August. Another noteworthy event - held in July - which is very popular with young people in Croatia is Graffiti Na Gradele, an international festival founded in 2012 as part of Bol's summer events and dedicated to murals, graffiti, and street art. In September, a summer version of the Island's Carnival is celebrated, with parades and events for children all over the Island. Outside the summer season, there is the **Pearl of the Sea**, leading culinary festival held in Šupetar in March, with cooking master classes and challenges between chefs from all over Europe. There is also a curious event that has been held in the village of Postira for several years in October: the World Championship in Olive Picking. One team per country (13 in 2019), made up of two men and two women, can

take part in this competition, which is

accompanied by banquets and tastings

of typical products.

# *HINGS* to SEE

The Marina of Šupetar lies in the middle of a long stretch of popular, child-friendly beaches with gravel and pebble terrain and concrete platforms ideal for leads up to the Baroque interior (with Rat, known as Golden Horn, Croatia's sunbathing. The most centrally located beach is Vlačica, while on the arm of the peninsula East (E) of the harbour is **Banj** Beach - followed to the East (E) by the adjoining necropolis, and rebuilt after a ić Art Gallery, with some 400 works quieter and more sheltered Vela Luka Bay. The eastern peninsula is home to ning Saint John of Brač, 7km to the West South-Eastern (SE) tip, the fishing villathe ruins of a 6th-century late-Roman Villa Rustica and Šupetar's treasured Cemetery, dominated by the Petrinović Family Mausoleum, built between 1924 and 1927 by the sculptor Toma Ro- by Split, including the Božičević-Natali Makarska Riviera to the West (W) of sandić (1878-1958) in a blend of Vienna Castle (1772). After Sutivan, we descend sands and crystal-clear waters of Uva-*Secession style* (visible in the bas-reliefs and bronze doorway) and Byzantine referen- along the Western Coast: the main town la Lovrečina Bay and Škrip, 10km ces (in the domes of white Brač stone is Milna (18km SW of Supetar), a histo-South-East (SE) of Supetar: the Radojkoand oriental style). Many of the graves ric shipbuilding centre with the Baroque vić Tower incorporates a section of the

(W) of the chief town, boasts the Veli

# **H**ISTORY

Like neighbouring Hvar, Brač has been continuously inhabited since early Nehas been found in Kopačina Cave. The Island's name probably derives from conquest of Dalmatia (167 BC). Salothe Illyrian word brentos, meaning deer, na's merchants and patricians began to which Greeks translated into the equiva- use the Island as a holiday resort and



Curated by Stefano Aicardi, Giulia Borin | 777

of works and memorabilia has been de- Island is full of quiet Bays such as Osi dicated on the first floor of the National bova and Lučica. The Southern (S) part Library. The latter is located on the we- of Brač is the richest in attractions: the stern side of the Port, a short distance town of Bol, the Medieval Glagolitic from the complex formed by the Parish Hermitage of Blaca (16th century), and Church of Mary's Annunciation, the Vidova Gora (778m, the highest and bell tower, the church Museum, and the most scenic viewpoint on Brač) can be Clock Tower. A majestic stone staircase reached inland, and on the coast Zlatni paintings of the Venetian school) of the most renowned Beach. Within the Port of Church, built in 1604 over an early Chri- Bol, a 17th-century Renaissance-Baroque stian temple dedicated to St Peter and an palace houses the Branislav Deškovfire in 1733. The eclectic Sutivan, mea- of contemporary Croatian art. On the ge of Sumartin (founded in 1646 as an Majakovac pebble Beach, a 12,000sm anti-Turkish shelter), developed around Nature Park, and several historic resi- a Franciscan Monastery. From Sumardences of families who traded with near- tin, start connections to the 60km-long family palace (1515) and Marijanović Brač. The Northern (N) coast offers the

in the Cemetery are adorned with works interior of the Church of Our Lady of ancient Illyrian walls and houses Brać by famous sculptor Ivan Rendić (1849- Annunciation dating from the mid-18th Museum's extensive archaeological and 1932), to whom a gallery with a selection century. The South-West (SW) tip of the ethnological collection. lent of Elaphusa. Unlike Hvar, however, had residences built here from the local Brač was not permanently colonised by white stone - the same material used in Greeks, who merely used it as a trading the construction of Diocletian's Palace base. In this sense, the Island's history in Split. This connection was strengtheis linked to that of nearby Salona, whi- ned during the Barbarian invasions: the olithic times. Archaeological evidence ch became the capital of the Roman Sack of Salona by the Avars, with the province of Dalmatia after the Roman destruction of the city (639 CE), drove some of its inhabitants to take refuge on the coast of Brač. After the presence of

> Croats and Hungarians (who came to Dalmatia in the 7th century and were initially part of the Byzantine Empire, before creating their own independent kingdoms from the 10th century onwards), the three centuries of Venetian rule (1420-1797) saw a massive depopulation of the inland areas of the Island, which were less hospitable than on the coast, and plagues such as that of 1434. This phenomenon continued into the 19th and early 20th centuries and was aggravated by phylloxera outbreaks that penalised local viticulture. Massive population migrations in the early 20th century towards Germany, Chile, the United States, and Australia, and the Island's economic difficulties were further aggravated by the Italian invasion of 1941 and the German occupation in 1943-44. The tourism policy adopted in the second half of the 20th century and the Early Decades of the Third Millen-

nium provided an adequate boost to the

BRAČ

Pilot Book | 299

Island's economy.



298 | Pilot Book

Plastic Bottle. 450 years.









# 1) THE EUPHRASIAN BASILICA'S MOSAICS IN POREČ

The Euphrasian Basilica complex in Poreč is the Christian symbol of Croatia. Declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1997, the Istrian Basilica is named after the local bishop who had it built in 553 on the oratory dedicated to Saint Maurus of Parentium, a martyr under Emperor Diocletian and the first bishop of Poreč. Euphrasius, holding a model of the Basilica in his hand, and Saint Maurus are portrayed in the extremely valuable Byzantine mosaic cycle in the central apse, second only to St. Vitale's in Ravenna in terms of historical and artistic importance.

# 2) OPATIJA'S FIN-DE-SIÈCLEOPULENCE **KVARNER GULF**

Opatija, alongside its ever-present tropical flowering plants, still exudes Middle-European Grandeur. The pioneer of local tourism was Rijeka's we-



built the over-the-top Biedermeier-style Villa Angiolina (1844). Thanks to the opening of the Vienna-Trieste-Rijeka Austrian Southern Railway in the 1870's, Opatija was endowed with many other treasures, such as the 12-km-long Franz-Joseph-Waterfront Promenade, the Juraj Šporer Arts Pavilion (originally a pastry shop), and the Kvarner Hotel (opened in 1884).

## 3) CRES: THE ISLAND OF **GRIFFON VULTURES**

Cres, connected to the smaller Island of Losinj by a bascule bridge, is the main Island within the Kvarner Gulf. Alongside the tranquillity of cosy villages such as Lubenice, there are signs of the Roman and Venetian presence, recalled by the gates and coats of arms adorning the historic buildings of Cres Town and Osor. Cres is also an island of great scenic variety, from the serene Beaches of Sveti Ivan and Mali Bok, to Lake Vrana, and the oak forests on the northern slopes of Tramuntana, where the superb Eurasian Griffon Vulture of Kvarner takes its flight.

## 4) LAND ART ON ZADAR'S **WATERFRONT**

Zadar's Obala Kralja Petra Krešimira IV Seaside Promenade features two magical Land Art installations by Croatian architect Nikola Bašić. The Sea Organ is a staircase with stone steps, under which 35 polyethylene pipes have been inserted: water seeping through cracks in the steps generates a ceaseless natural concert. The Sun Salutation - just 200m away is a glass disc with a 22-m-diameter: under the plate are photovoltaic panels that, at night, release the light energy accumulated during the day in trails of changing colours.

## 5) PAG ISLAND: A PERFECT **BLEND OF GREEN, SALT &** WIND Like most of the islands in northern Dalmatia, Pag is

**ONSHORE ITINERARIES** 

Sailors are explorers and by nature curious and adven-

turous, and they long to see the world from different perspectives. Besides their love of the sea and its secrets, sailors also enjoy exploring the places where they stop.

electricity, but can be the starting point for visi-ts inland. With this in mind, we have gathered the information in the following pages to help you explore the hinterland and to recommend the at-

From extensive on-site research and with advice from locals, we have selected the places, museums, archaeo-logical sites, villages, parks, festivities and events that we believe best reflect the real essence of the island.

Where appropriate, we have also picked a few trustwor-thy professionals, connoisseurs of the territory, who can introduce you to some of the treasures of the island and meet your needs and requests. Besides

providing useful information about locations and how

to get to them, they can usually arrange transport, with a private driver if needed. You can also request a tour guide to organize and accompany you on your trips.

We divided the territory in different zones and provided suggestions about: old villages and castles, archaeologi-cal sites and museums, nature and sport, food and wine,

tractions that we enjoyed most.

an Island of protean faces and landscapes. Rocky scenery and gentle sandy beaches are connected each other by immense valleys over which the incessant Bora (North to North-Eastern Wind) carries salt from the coast, thus creating the conditions for the birth of the renowned sheep's milk cheese Paški Sir or Pag Cheese. Similarly, the springtime quietness and concentration necessary for traditional lace making spill over into the great Pag Town's Carnival and the brilliant summer nightlife of Novalja and Zrće Beach.

# 6) SPLIT: VOICES FROM DIOCLETIAN'S HOMETOWN

Split's days and nights revolve around the Palace that Emperor Diocletian had built from 293 onwards, where he spent the last 8 years of his life. Diocletian's Palace - a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1979 - is a colossal 215mx180m rectangular-shaped building and 30m high walls, within which the nucleus of the future Split was built in the 6th century AD. Its heart is the Peristyle (the courtyard leading to private flats and reception halls), currently turned into a square bearing witness to the serene atmosphere of Croatia's second largest town.

# 7) BRAČ: THE MOST MYSTERIOUS ISLAND **IN DALMATIA**

Every corner of the Dalmatian Island of Brač is pervaded by an enigmatic sense of divine presence, which is hard to put into words. From Bol, it is easy to get to the places that most express this sense: Zlatni Rat Beach, also referred to as the Golden Cape (considered to be the most beautiful Beach in Croatia), where the wind and wave action constantly changes its profile. And the Hermitage of Blaca on the slopes of Vidova Gora or Mount St. Vid, with its expanses of black pine trees that make it the most mysterious peak in Croatia and the Adriatic Sea.

# 8) DUBROVNIK'S RED ROOFTOPS

Since the 14th century, Dubrovnik, declared a UNE-SCO World Heritage Site in 1979, has been the head of an independent Republic, able to stand up to Venice and the Ottomans with diplomacy and arms. Still today, Dubrovnik is loved worldwide for its instantly recognisable landmarks: the red-roofed houses, the uniformity of doors and windows on the Stradun main street, and the jutting stone which its inhabitants



challenge each other to keep their balance on, and the pride exuding from the historic architectures restored after the devastation caused by the Civil War.

### 9) LOKRUM ISLAND: **Á TRIUMPH OF GREEN IN DALMATIA**

The splendid Lokrum is one of the most-visited destinations on the Elaphiti Islands in southern Dalmatia, only a 10-minute boat ride from Dubrovnik. From the star-shaped Fort Royal (1806), built by the French on the highest point of the Island, you may admire its magical landscape of pine forests, olive groves, and subtropical plants. Lokrum, declared a Protected Nature Reserve (1964) and a Special Forest Vegetation Reserve (1976), also offers a Saltwater swimming Lake called Mrtvo More or Dead Sea, and Maximilian von Habsburg's summer residence built in 1859.

# 10) ZAGREB: A CITY OF IMAGES & SOUNDS

The Croatian capital weaves art and history together in an uninterrupted story of sounds and images. The story unfolds in dozens of museums and art galleries, in St Mark's Church (including 15 effigies in the Gothic portal's niches and the coats of arms of Zagreb and the Kingdom of Croatia and Slavonia formed from the polychrome glazed roof tiles) and in the capital's most beautiful vantage points: the Medvedgrad Fortress (with the Altar of the Fatherland, built in 1994) and the Lotrščak Fortified Tower (containing a cannon fired every day to mark 12 midday).



Pilot Book | 313

777

# Croatia

312 | Pilot Book

## **CROATIA'S TOP BITES & SIPS**

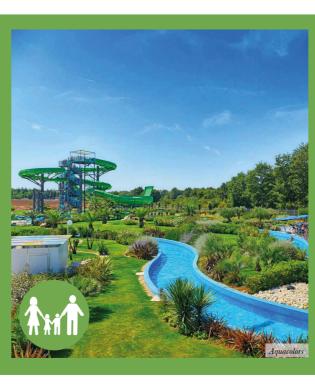
The common thread running through Croatian cuisine is a passion for lamb meat, rigorously grilled under a metal baking dish with a bell-shaped dome lid called *peka*. Differences between coastal, island, and inland cuisine lie in the aromas and seasonings chosen for first and second courses. In the northernmost regions, lamb and fish are stewed with garlic, herbs and white wine, while grated truffles add earthy notes to homemade pasta (Istrian-Dalmatian fuži and mlinci, and Kvarner Šurlice). Potato dumplings and polenta crown Dalmatian fish stew brudet and Split Pašticada: marinated and cooked beef with onions and plums. In the south and the rugged landscape of the Kornati Islands, salty cheeses are the stars, while inland and east, paprika & pickles define the strong flavour of kulen sausages and čobanac rustic meat stew. Croatians are very fond of homemade



syrups and liqueurs, such as rakija pomace brandy and Zadar Maraschino (made from Marasca cherries). Beers are generally preferred to wines whites such as Vrbnička Žlahtina from Kvarner and the reds Teran from Istria and Dingač from Dubrovnik



area.



# **FUN FOR KIDS & ADULTS: ACTIVITIES FOR THE** WHOLE FAMILY For a relaxing day or family fun, here are our top tips: **AQUACOLORS:** Poreć is home to the largest Water & Amusement Park in Croatia: a 100,000sqm surface area with 13 giant slides, a 500m long lazy river, swimming pools, sports fields, entertainment areas, and 5 restaurants. **UNDERWATER PIRATE PARK:** Punat's waters, on the Kvarner Island of Krk, offer a pleasant underwater walk among colonies of fish, underwater plants,

MEDIEVAL PARK: Plunge yourself into the historical roots of Istria and enjoy reconstructions of towns, markets, parades, and battles arranged at the 20km east of Rovinj. Hungary



Pilot Book | 315

#### ALBANIA Page 332-333

curiosities and traditional events for each province over-

To this end, we have divided the territory areas: on each page we have marked all the Visitor Friendly ports with a yellow boat, i.e. those ports with visitor berths. In the

top-right corner of each page we have added useful con-tacts for exploring inland.

In order to make our Pilot Book easier to use while fol-

lowing your route on the chart, find the page number

with the corresponding itinerary at the upper left corner

Old Village & Castles

Mature & Sport

Food & Wine

Archaeological Sites & Museums

Curiosities & Traditional Events

777

Points of interest & Places of worship

looking the sea.

of the page.

Key to

symbols

VISITOR FRIENDLY Moorings ava for transit