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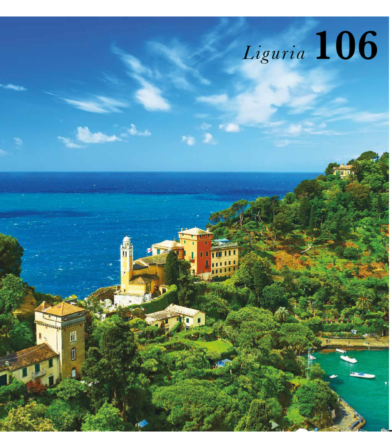

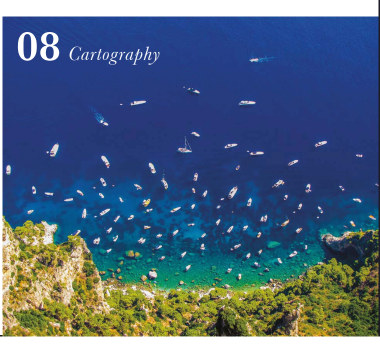

Advice about the weather?
Talk to us for advice before or during your cruise.

Sea itinerary?
A valuable support for organising and customising your boat itinerary.

Do you need a transfer?
Entrust this to us and find your boat ready at the starting point.

777 PILOT BOOK
competence and passion
777pilotbook.com

Unattainable Marina?
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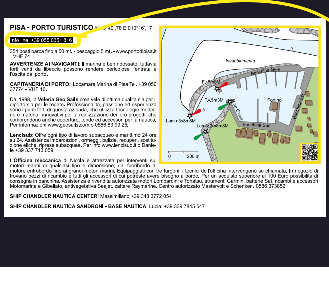
Do you want to tell 777?
Through the infoline we offer a privileged channel; share with us your feedback, complaints or suggestions.

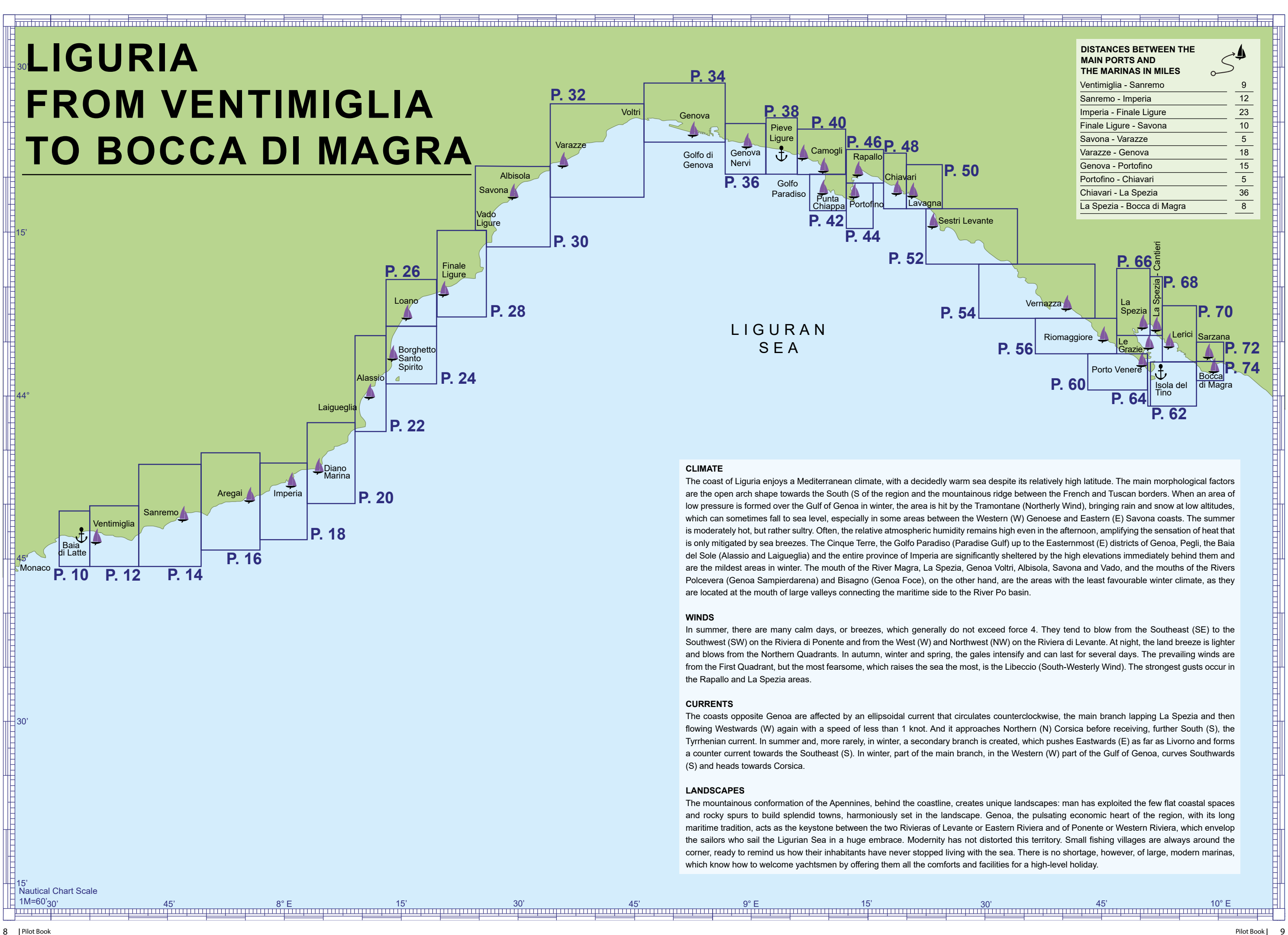
Perfect and relaxed holiday?
We will find you someone to help you on board, even for short periods.

Concierge 777
Available from 08.00 am to 8.00 pm, it provides technical assistance, information about shipyards and fuel stations, on-board services and deliveries, excursion planning; bike, motorbike and car rental (with or without driver), restaurants, hotels and show reservations, medical care and beauty services.



Infoline 777
INFOLINE is our helpline number for assistance, suggestions and advice to our readers. This service was designed with our knowledge of
the difficulties that yachtsmen can face when looking for suitable mooring or anchoring options, in order to provide assistance before and during navigation.
Leafing through the 777 Pilot Book, you will find it within the cartography in each single box dedicated to ports, together with other useful information.
Use it.

LIGURIA FROM VENTIMIGLIA TO BOCCA DI MAGRA



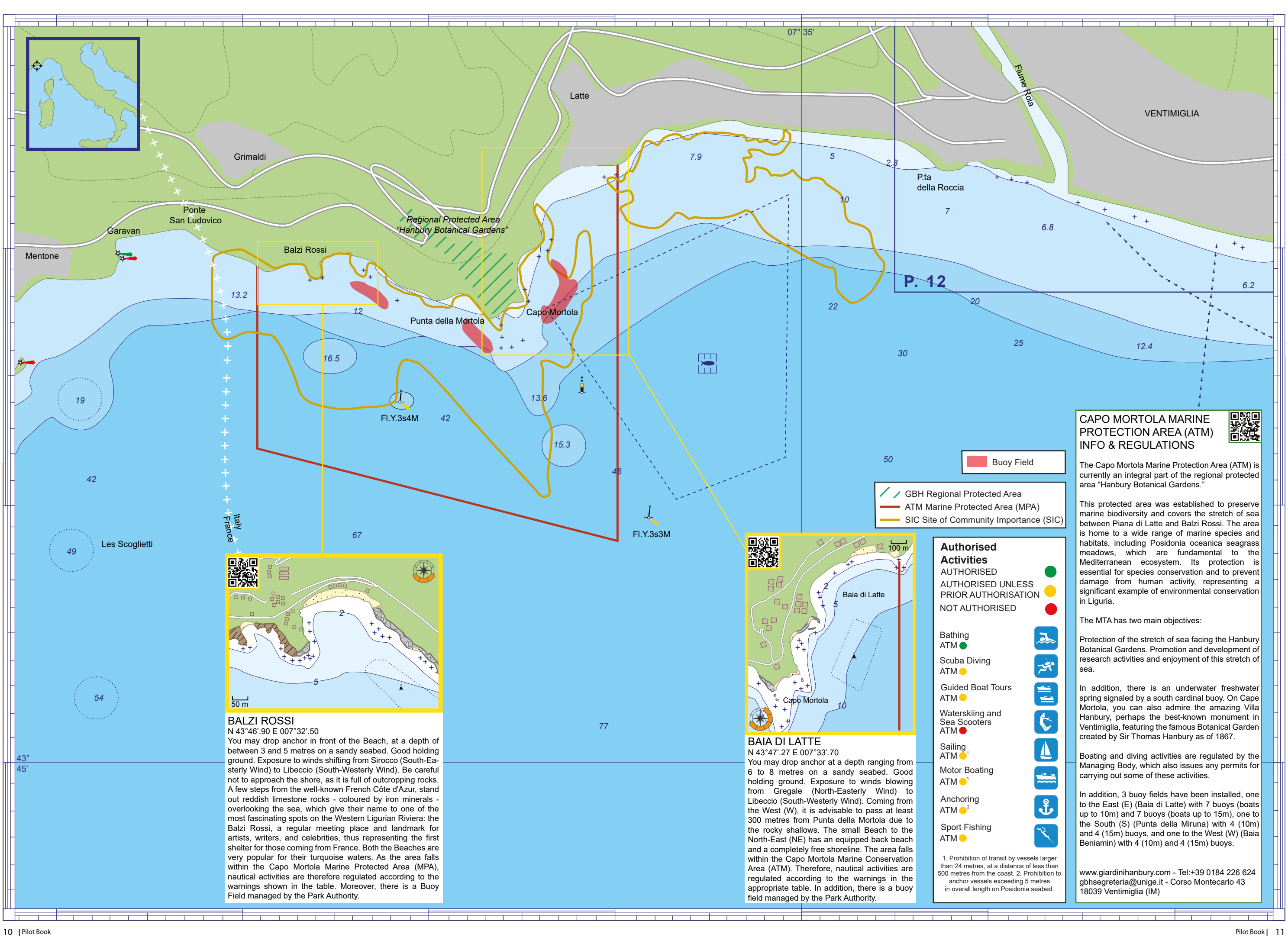
DISTANCES BETWEEN THE MAIN PORTS AND THE MARINAS IN MILES	
Ventimiglia - Sanremo	9
Sanremo - Imperia	12
Imperia - Finale Ligure	23
Finale Ligure - Savona	10
Savona - Varazze	5
Varazze - Genova	18
Genova - Portofino	15
Portofino - Chiavari	5
Chiavari - La Spezia	36
La Spezia - Bocca di Magra	8

CLIMATE
The coast of Liguria enjoys a Mediterranean climate, with a decidedly warm sea despite its relatively high latitude. The main morphological factors are the open arch shape towards the South (S of the region and the mountainous ridge between the French and Tuscan borders. When an area of low pressure is formed over the Gulf of Genoa in winter, the area is hit by the Tramontane (Northerly Wind), bringing rain and snow at low altitudes, which can sometimes fall to sea level, especially in some areas between the Western (W) Genoese and Eastern (E) Savona coasts. The summer is moderately hot, but rather sultry. Often, the relative atmospheric humidity remains high even in the afternoon, amplifying the sensation of heat that is only mitigated by sea breezes. The Cinque Terre, the Golfo Paradiso (Paradise Gulf) up to the Easternmost (E) districts of Genoa, Pegli, the Baia del Sole (Alassio and Laigueglia) and the entire province of Imperia are significantly sheltered by the high elevations immediately behind them and are the mildest areas in winter. The mouth of the River Magra, La Spezia, Genoa Voltri, Albisola, Savona and Vado, and the mouths of the Rivers Polcevera (Genoa Sampierdarena) and Bisagno (Genoa Foce), on the other hand, are the areas with the least favourable winter climate, as they are located at the mouth of large valleys connecting the maritime side to the River Po basin.

WINDS
In summer, there are many calm days, or breezes, which generally do not exceed force 4. They tend to blow from the Southeast (SE) to the Southwest (SW) on the Riviera di Ponente and from the West (W) and Northwest (NW) on the Riviera di Levante. At night, the land breeze is lighter and blows from the Northern Quadrants. In autumn, winter and spring, the gales intensify and can last for several days. The prevailing winds are from the First Quadrant, but the most fearsome, which raises the sea the most, is the Libeccio (South-Westerly Wind). The strongest gusts occur in the Rapallo and La Spezia areas.

CURRENTS
The coasts opposite Genoa are affected by an ellipsoidal current that circulates counterclockwise, the main branch lapping La Spezia and then flowing Westwards (W) again with a speed of less than 1 knot. And it approaches Northern (N) Corsica before receiving, further South (S), the Tyrrhenian current. In summer and, more rarely, in winter, a secondary branch is created, which pushes Eastwards (E) as far as Livorno and forms a counter current towards the Southeast (S). In winter, part of the main branch, in the Western (W) part of the Gulf of Genoa, curves Southwards (S) and heads towards Corsica.

LANDSCAPES
The mountainous conformation of the Apennines, behind the coastline, creates unique landscapes: man has exploited the few flat coastal spaces and rocky spurs to build splendid towns, harmoniously set in the landscape. Genoa, the pulsating economic heart of the region, with its long maritime tradition, acts as the keystone between the two Rivieras of Levante or Eastern Riviera and of Ponente or Western Riviera, which envelop the sailors who sail the Ligurian Sea in a huge embrace. Modernity has not distorted this territory. Small fishing villages are always around the corner, ready to remind us how their inhabitants have never stopped living with the sea. There is no shortage, however, of large, modern marinas, which know how to welcome yachtsmen by offering them all the comforts and facilities for a high-level holiday.



BALZI ROSSI
N 43°46'.90 E 007°32'.50
You may drop anchor in front of the Beach, at a depth of between 3 and 5 metres on a sandy seabed. Good holding ground. Exposure to winds shifting from Sirocco (South-Easterly Wind) to Libeccio (South-Westerly Wind). Be careful not to approach the shore, as it is full of outcropping rocks. A few steps from the well-known French Côte d'Azur, stand out reddish limestone rocks - coloured by iron minerals - overlooking the sea, which give their name to one of the most fascinating spots on the Western Ligurian Riviera: the Balzi Rossi, a regular meeting place and landmark for artists, writers, and celebrities, thus representing the first shelter for those coming from France. Both the Beaches are very popular for their turquoise waters. As the area falls within the Capo Mortola Marine Protected Area (MPA), nautical activities are therefore regulated according to the warnings shown in the table. Moreover, there is a Buoy Field managed by the Park Authority.

BAIA DI LATTE
N 43°47'.27 E 007°33'.70
You may drop anchor at a depth ranging from 6 to 8 metres on a sandy seabed. Good holding ground. Exposure to winds blowing from Gregale (North-Easterly Wind) to Libeccio (South-Westerly Wind). Coming from the West (W), it is advisable to pass at least 300 metres from Punta della Mortola due to the rocky shallows. The small Beach to the North-East (NE) has an equipped back beach and a completely free shoreline. The area falls within the Capo Mortola Marine Conservation Area (ATM). Therefore, nautical activities are regulated according to the warnings in the appropriate table. In addition, there is a buoy field managed by the Park Authority.

Authorised Activities
AUTHORISED
AUTHORISED UNLESS PRIOR AUTHORISATION
NOT AUTHORISED

Bathing ATM
Scuba Diving ATM
Guided Boat Tours ATM
Waterskiing and Sea Scooters ATM
Sailing ATM[1]
Motor Boating ATM[1]
Anchoring ATM[2]
Sport Fishing ATM

1. Prohibition of transit by vessels larger than 24 metres, at a distance of less than 500 metres from the coast. 2. Prohibition to anchor vessels exceeding 5 metres in overall length on Posidonia seabed.

CAPO MORTOLA MARINE PROTECTION AREA (ATM) INFO & REGULATIONS
The Capo Mortola Marine Protection Area (ATM) is currently an integral part of the regional protected area "Hanbury Botanical Gardens."

This protected area was established to preserve marine biodiversity and covers the stretch of sea between Piana di Latte and Balzi Rossi. The area is home to a wide range of marine species and habitats, including Posidonia oceanica seagrass meadows, which are fundamental to the Mediterranean ecosystem. Its protection is essential for species conservation and to prevent damage from human activity, representing a significant example of environmental conservation in Liguria.

The MTA has two main objectives:

Protection of the stretch of sea facing the Hanbury Botanical Gardens. Promotion and development of research activities and enjoyment of this stretch of sea.

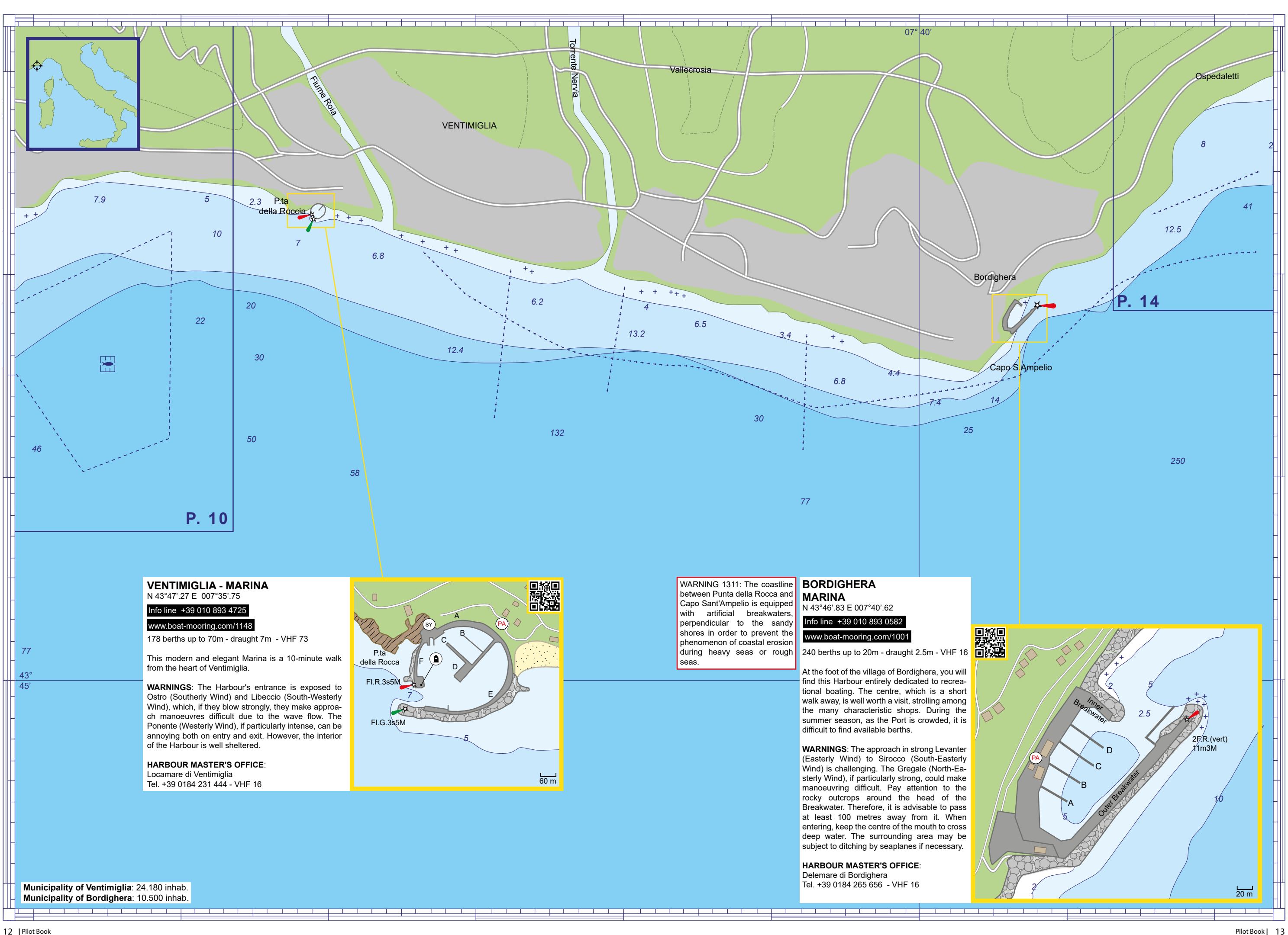
In addition, there is an underwater freshwater spring signaled by a south cardinal buoy. On Cape Mortola, you can also admire the amazing Villa Hanbury, perhaps the best-known monument in Ventimiglia, featuring the famous Botanical Garden created by Sir Thomas Hanbury as of 1867.

Boating and diving activities are regulated by the Managing Body, which also issues any permits for carrying out some of these activities.

In addition, 3 buoy fields have been installed, one to the East (E) (Baia di Latte) with 7 buoys (boats up to 10m) and 7 buoys (boats up to 15m), one to the South (S) (Punta della Miruna) with 4 (10m) and 4 (15m) buoys, and one to the West (W) (Baia Beniamin) with 4 (10m) and 4 (15m) buoys.

www.giardinihanbury.com - Tel:+39 0184 226 624 gbhsegreteria@unige.it - Corso Montecarlo 43 18039 Ventimiglia (IM)

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



VENTIMIGLIA - MARINA
N 43°47'.27 E 007°35'.75
Info line +39 010 893 4725
www.boat-mooring.com/1148
178 berths up to 70m - draught 7m - VHF 73

This modern and elegant Marina is a 10-minute walk from the heart of Ventimiglia.

WARNINGS: The Harbour's entrance is exposed to Ostro (Southerly Wind) and Libeccio (South-Westerly Wind), which, if they blow strongly, they make approach manoeuvres difficult due to the wave flow. The Ponente (Westerly Wind), if particularly intense, can be annoying both on entry and exit. However, the interior of the Harbour is well sheltered.

HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE:
Locamare di Ventimiglia
Tel. +39 0184 231 444 - VHF 16

WARNING 1311: The coastline between Punta della Rocca and Capo Sant'Ampelio is equipped with artificial breakwaters, perpendicular to the sandy shores in order to prevent the phenomenon of coastal erosion during heavy seas or rough seas.

BORDIGHERA MARINA
N 43°46'.83 E 007°40'.62
Info line +39 010 893 0582
www.boat-mooring.com/1001
240 berths up to 20m - draught 2.5m - VHF 16

At the foot of the village of Bordighera, you will find this Harbour entirely dedicated to recreational boating. The centre, which is a short walk away, is well worth a visit, strolling among the many characteristic shops. During the summer season, as the Port is crowded, it is difficult to find available berths.

WARNINGS: The approach in strong Levanter (Easterly Wind) to Sirocco (South-Easterly Wind) is challenging. The Gregale (North-Easterly Wind), if particularly strong, could make manoeuvring difficult. Pay attention to the rocky outcrops around the head of the Breakwater. Therefore, it is advisable to pass at least 100 metres away from it. When entering, keep the centre of the mouth to cross deep water. The surrounding area may be subject to ditching by seaplanes if necessary.

HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE:
Delemare di Bordighera
Tel. +39 0184 265 656 - VHF 16

Municipality of Ventimiglia: 24.180 inhab.
Municipality of Bordighera: 10.500 inhab.

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

CORSICA FROM CALVI TO BASTIA

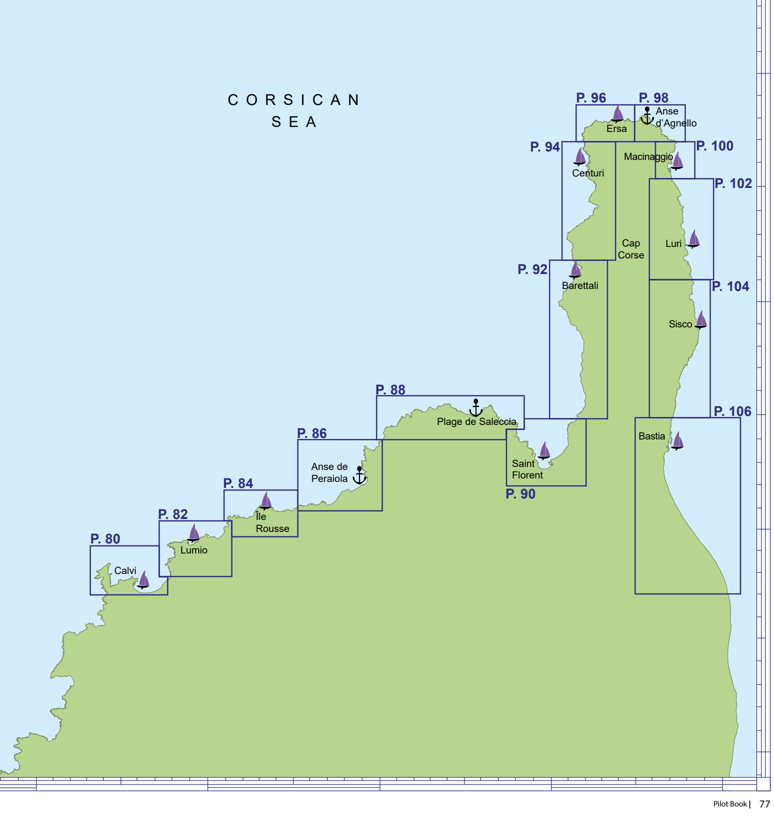
CLIMATE
In the north, winters are cooler and sometimes cold, but everywhere along the coast, the climate is Mediterranean, with long, hot summers. Behind Calvi is Mount Cinto, the highest peak on Corsica, at almost 2,700 metres, whose summit is covered in snow for several months. The Corsican Sea facing the Western Coast is very open and deep.

WINDS
The prevailing winds are westerly: Libeccio (South-Westerly Wind), Ponente (Westerly Wind) and, above all, Mistral (North-Westerly Wind), which comes in unimpeded from the Gulf of Lion. Mistral may blow very strongly and raise a stormy sea. Therefore, it is advisable to pay close attention to forecasts. Between Cap Corse and the Island of Giraglia, the wind generally blows more strongly than to the south, with the summer breeze generally blowing from the west. In winter, it may happen that the easterly winds, passing over the mountains, fall back near the coast accelerated by the katabatic effect.

CURRENTS
Current is extremely weak and, in calm conditions, goes north. However, it is easily influenced at the surface by the direction of wind.

LANDSCAPES
The landscape is truly beautiful and varied: Corsica is sparsely inhabited and boasts long stretches of completely deserted and wild coastline. Rocky stretches, such as Cap Corse, alternate with white sandy Beaches, such as Loto or Saleccia. Don't miss out the plenty of beaches of dark sand or pebbles as well as long stretches of sheer cliffs made of exposed rock with red veins, typically granite. As you descend southwards, the colour of the sheer cliffs becomes paler, but everywhere the profiles of mountains rising rapidly from the coast are truly picturesque.

DISTANCES BETWEEN THE MAIN PORTS AND MARINAS IN MILES	
Calvi - Lumio	5
Lumio - Île Rousse	6
Île Rousse - Saint-Florent	20
Saint-Florent - Barettali	12
Barettali - Centuri	7
Centuri - Ersa	5
Macinaggio - Luri	5
Luri - Sisco	5
Sisco - Bastia	7



CALVI - PUBLIC PORT
N 42°33'.93 E 008°45'.55
Info line +33 (0)186 261 129 | www.boat-mooring.com/3107
500 berths up to 65m - draught 5.5m - VHF 09
232 mooring buoys up to 26m - VHF 08

The Harbour is a short walk from the old town centre. In the northern area, a small Dock has been created, reserved for local boats and not suitable for recreational boating. Calvi is a beautiful little town that is definitely worth a visit, featuring an important history behind it: it was the seat of Roman garrisons, loyal to the Genoese. Here, you will find the house where Christopher Columbus was born and, also in this town, Napoleon Bonaparte was offered refuge when he fled from Ajaccio, which is why the Fortress defending the town was destroyed by Admiral Horatio Nelson.

WARNINGS: The Harbour is well sheltered from Mistral (North-Westerly Wind), but when it arrives in strong gusts, it may make access and mooring manoeuvres difficult. To the east of the Brise-Lames Extérieur or Outer Breakwater, there are a few mooring buoys, which, when approaching, can only be contacted by VHF 08. Here, you may often find berths when the Harbour is overcrowded.

HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE: Capitainerie in Calvi
Phone No. +33 (0) 495 650 171 - VHF 09

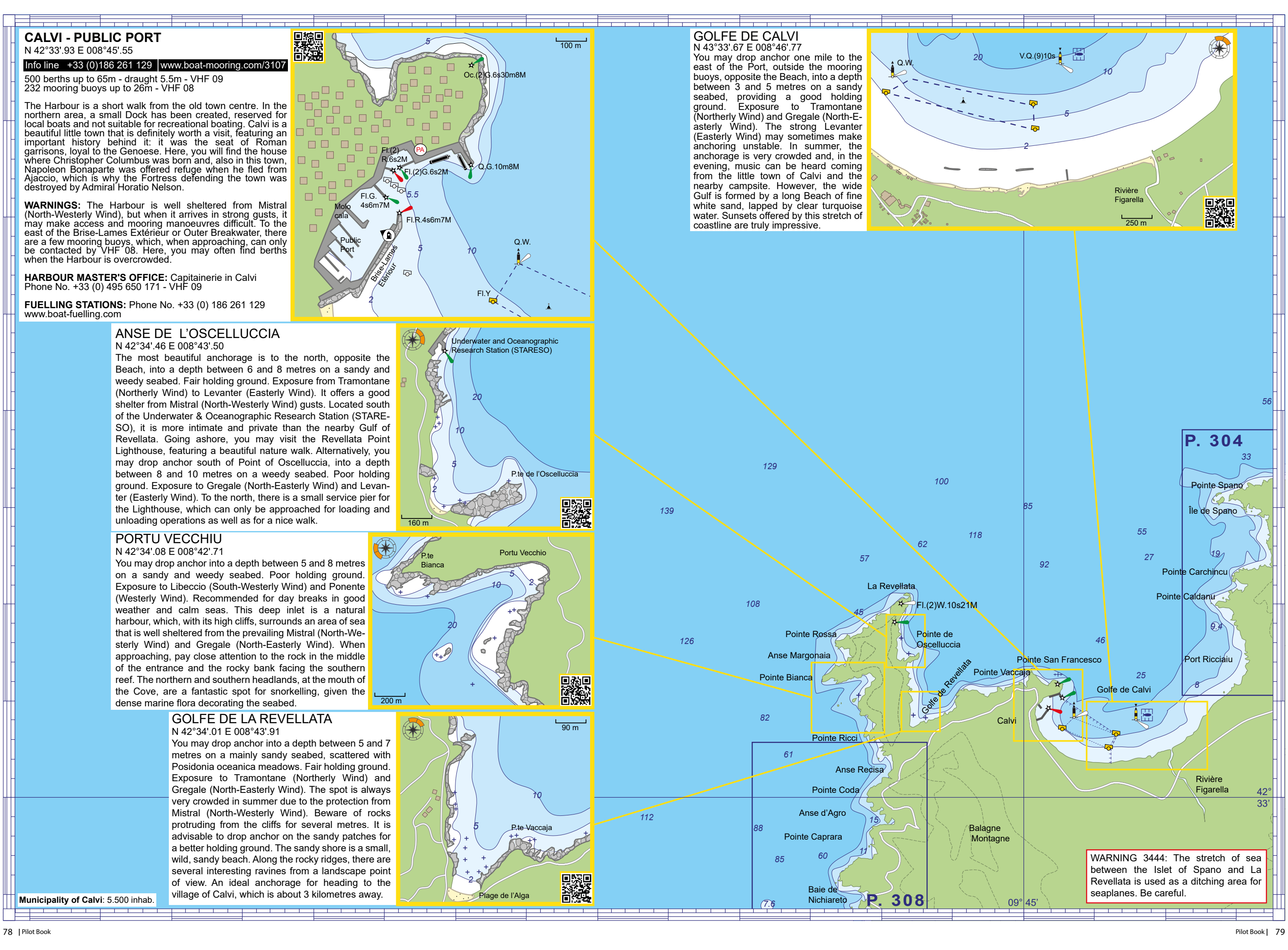
FUELLING STATIONS: Phone No. +33 (0) 186 261 129
www.boat-fuelling.com

ANSE DE L'OSCELLUCCIA
N 42°34'.46 E 008°43'.50
The most beautiful anchorage is to the north, opposite the Beach, into a depth between 6 and 8 metres on a sandy and weedy seabed. Fair holding ground. Exposure from Tramontane (Northerly Wind) to Levanter (Easterly Wind). It offers a good shelter from Mistral (North-Westerly Wind) gusts. Located south of the Underwater & Oceanographic Research Station (STARESO), it is more intimate and private than the nearby Gulf of Revellata. Going ashore, you may visit the Revellata Point Lighthouse, featuring a beautiful nature walk. Alternatively, you may drop anchor south of Point of Oscelluccia, into a depth between 8 and 10 metres on a weedy seabed. Poor holding ground. Exposure to Gregale (North-Easterly Wind) and Levanter (Easterly Wind). To the north, there is a small service pier for the Lighthouse, which can only be approached for loading and unloading operations as well as for a nice walk.

PORTU VECCHIU
N 42°34'.08 E 008°42'.71
You may drop anchor into a depth between 5 and 8 metres on a sandy and weedy seabed. Poor holding ground. Exposure to Libeccio (South-Westerly Wind) and Ponente (Westerly Wind). Recommended for day breaks in good weather and calm seas. This deep inlet is a natural harbour, which, with its high cliffs, surrounds an area of sea that is well sheltered from the prevailing Mistral (North-Westerly Wind) and Gregale (North-Easterly Wind). When approaching, pay close attention to the rock in the middle of the entrance and the rocky bank facing the southern reef. The northern and southern headlands, at the mouth of the Cove, are a fantastic spot for snorkelling, given the dense marine flora decorating the seabed.

GOLFE DE LA REVELLATA
N 42°34'.01 E 008°43'.91
You may drop anchor into a depth between 5 and 7 metres on a mainly sandy seabed, scattered with Posidonia oceanica meadows. Fair holding ground. Exposure to Tramontane (Northerly Wind) and Gregale (North-Easterly Wind). The spot is always very crowded in summer due to the protection from Mistral (North-Westerly Wind). Beware of rocks protruding from the cliffs for several metres. It is advisable to drop anchor on the sandy patches for a better holding ground. The sandy shore is a small, wild, sandy beach. Along the rocky ridges, there are several interesting ravines from a landscape point of view. An ideal anchorage for heading to the village of Calvi, which is about 3 kilometres away.

GOLFE DE CALVI
N 43°33'.67 E 008°46'.77
You may drop anchor one mile to the east of the Port, outside the mooring buoys, opposite the Beach, into a depth between 3 and 5 metres on a sandy seabed, providing a good holding ground. Exposure to Tramontane (Northerly Wind) and Gregale (North-Easterly Wind). The strong Levanter (Easterly Wind) may sometimes make anchoring unstable. In summer, the anchorage is very crowded and, in the evening, music can be heard coming from the little town of Calvi and the nearby campsite. However, the wide Gulf is formed by a long Beach of fine white sand, lapped by clear turquoise water. Sunsets offered by this stretch of coastline are truly impressive.



WARNING 3444: The stretch of sea between the Islet of Spano and La Revellata is used as a ditching area for seaplanes. Be careful.

Municipality of Calvi: 5.500 inhab.

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

ALGAJOLA SMALL PORT & MOORING BUOYS
N 42°36'.60 E 008°51'.29

A Small Marina, located less than 2-kilometre drive from the heart of the village of Algajola, close to the fortified village. Access is only possible for small motorboats of a maximum of 8-metre long, due to shallow waters. At the entrance to the Port, there is a buoy field managed by the municipality.

WARNINGS: Avoid approaching with winds from the North, which may create a wave, thus making access difficult. When approaching from the East, pass north of the cardinal buoy marking the Shoal of Danger d'Algajola.

HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE:
Check out Lumio - Sant'Ambrogio - Marina

LUMIO - SANT'AMBROGIO MARINA
N 42°36'.17 E 008°49'.73
Info line +33 (0)186 261 097
www.ormeggi.eu/3102
200 berths up to 20m - draught 2.5m - VHF 09

The Marina of Sant'Ambrogio is located a stone's throw from the village of Lumio, inside a tourist residence. Inside, quays and piers accommodate recreational boats, but in high season, it is difficult to find a berth.

WARNINGS: In strong Tramontane (Northerly Wind) and Gregale (North-Easterly Wind), entry and mooring manoeuvres may be dangerous. In Gregale wind, dangerous breakers form at the Port entrance. About 1 mile north of the Port is the Shoal of Danger d'Algajola, marked by a north cardinal buoy. Be careful, especially at night, as it is difficult to catch sight of it.

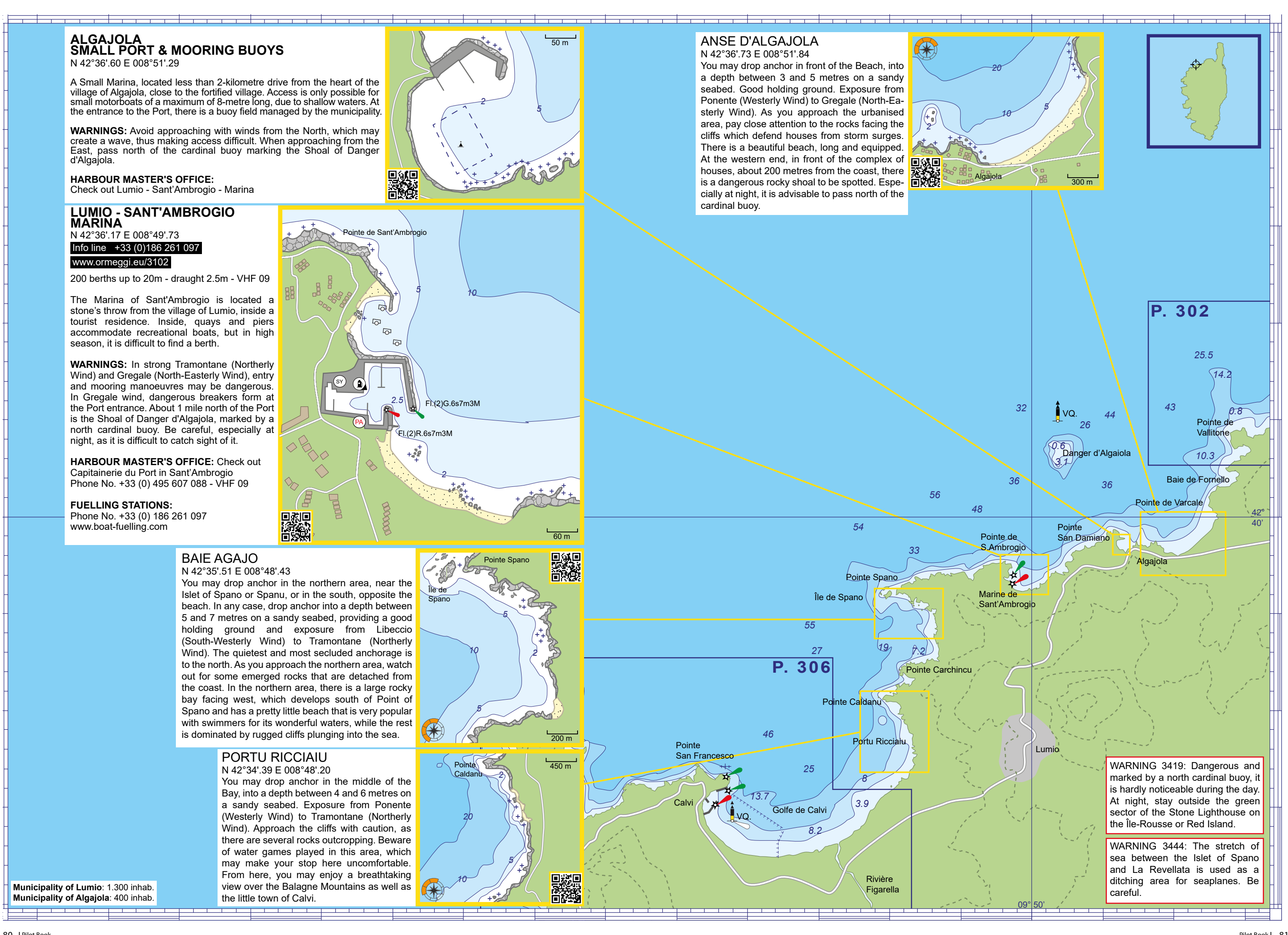
HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE: Check out Capitainerie du Port in Sant'Ambrogio
Phone No. +33 (0) 495 607 088 - VHF 09

FUELLING STATIONS:
Phone No. +33 (0) 186 261 097
www.boat-fuelling.com

BAIE AGAJO
N 42°35'.51 E 008°48'.43
You may drop anchor in the northern area, near the Islet of Spano or Spanu, or in the south, opposite the beach. In any case, drop anchor into a depth between 5 and 7 metres on a sandy seabed, providing a good holding ground and exposure from Libeccio (South-Westerly Wind) to Tramontane (Northerly Wind). The quietest and most secluded anchorage is to the north. As you approach the northern area, watch out for some emerged rocks that are detached from the coast. In the northern area, there is a large rocky bay facing west, which develops south of Point of Spano and has a pretty little beach that is very popular with swimmers for its wonderful waters, while the rest is dominated by rugged cliffs plunging into the sea.

PORTU RICCIAIU
N 42°34'.39 E 008°48'.20
You may drop anchor in the middle of the Bay, into a depth between 4 and 6 metres on a sandy seabed. Exposure from Ponente (Westerly Wind) to Tramontane (Northerly Wind). Approach the cliffs with caution, as there are several rocks outcropping. Beware of water games played in this area, which may make your stop here uncomfortable. From here, you may enjoy a breathtaking view over the Balagne Mountains as well as the little town of Calvi.

ANSE D'ALGAJOLA
N 42°36'.73 E 008°51'.84
You may drop anchor in front of the Beach, into a depth between 3 and 5 metres on a sandy seabed. Good holding ground. Exposure from Ponente (Westerly Wind) to Gregale (North-Easterly Wind). As you approach the urbanised area, pay close attention to the rocks facing the cliffs which defend houses from storm surges. There is a beautiful beach, long and equipped. At the western end, in front of the complex of houses, about 200 metres from the coast, there is a dangerous rocky shoal to be spotted. Especially at night, it is advisable to pass north of the cardinal buoy.



WARNING 3419: Dangerous and marked by a north cardinal buoy, it is hardly noticeable during the day. At night, stay outside the green sector of the Stone Lighthouse on the Île-Rousse or Red Island.

WARNING 3444: The stretch of sea between the Islet of Spano and La Revellata is used as a ditching area for seaplanes. Be careful.

Municipality of Lumio: 1.300 inhab.
Municipality of Algajola: 400 inhab.

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