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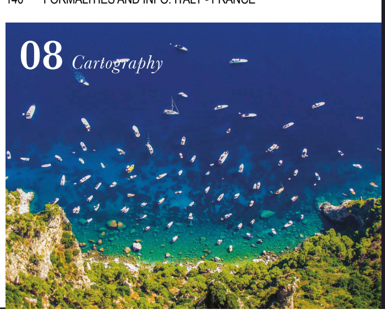

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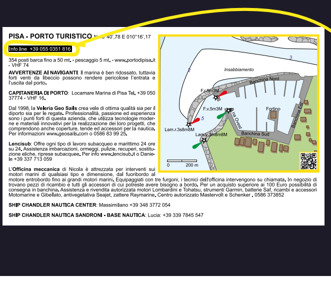
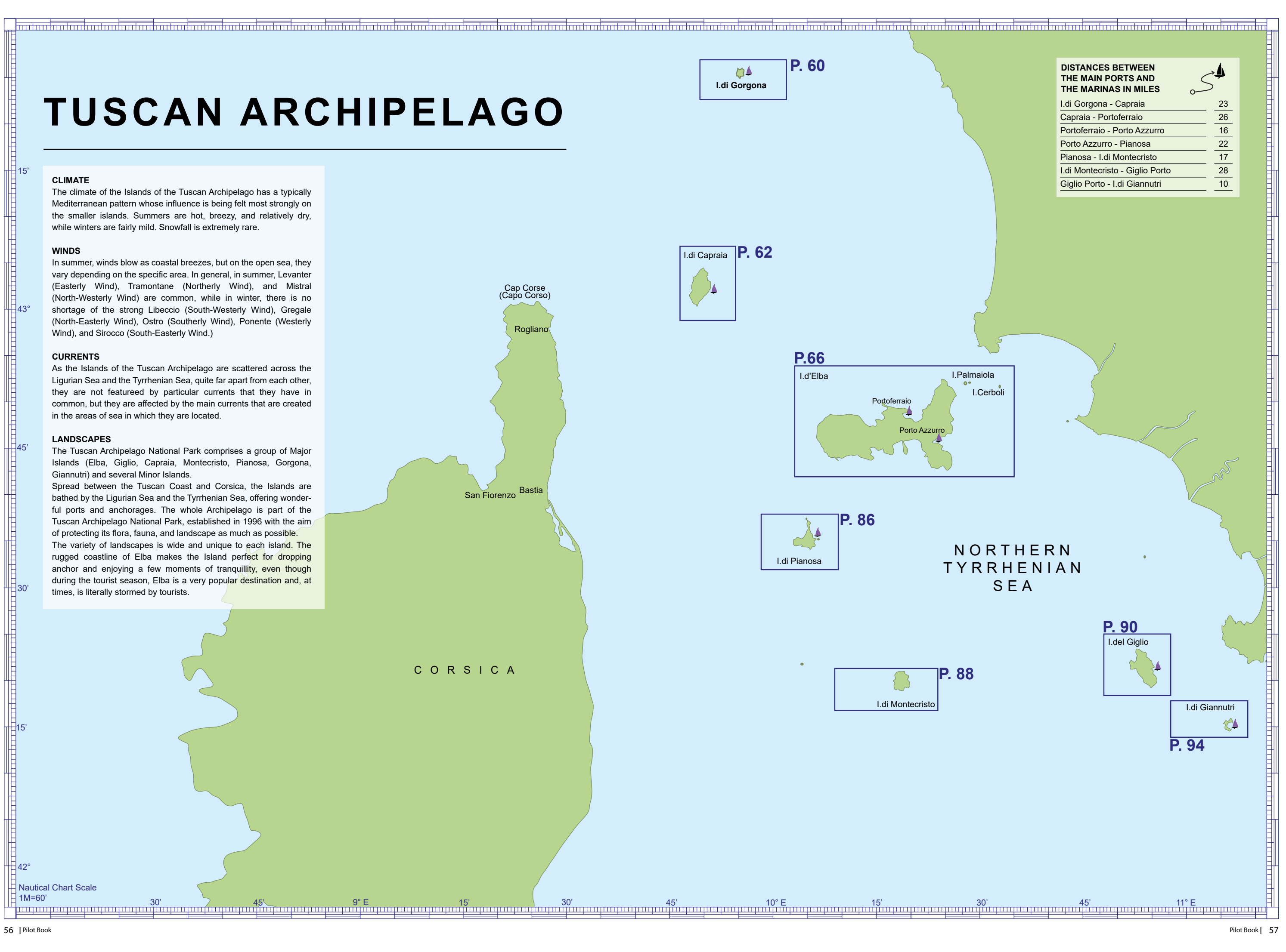


Infoline 777
INFOLINE is our helpline number for assistance, suggestions and advice to our readers. This service was designed with our knowledge of
the difficulties that yachtsmen can face when looking for suitable mooring or anchoring options, in order to provide assistance before and during navigation.
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.



TUSCAN ARCHIPELAGO

CLIMATE
The climate of the Islands of the Tuscan Archipelago has a typically Mediterranean pattern whose influence is being felt most strongly on the smaller islands. Summers are hot, breezy, and relatively dry, while winters are fairly mild. Snowfall is extremely rare.

WINDS
In summer, winds blow as coastal breezes, but on the open sea, they vary depending on the specific area. In general, in summer, Levanter (Easterly Wind), Tramontane (Northerly Wind), and Mistral (North-Westerly Wind) are common, while in winter, there is no shortage of the strong Libeccio (South-Westerly Wind), Gregale (North-Easterly Wind), Ostro (Southerly Wind), Ponente (Westerly Wind), and Sirocco (South-Easterly Wind.)

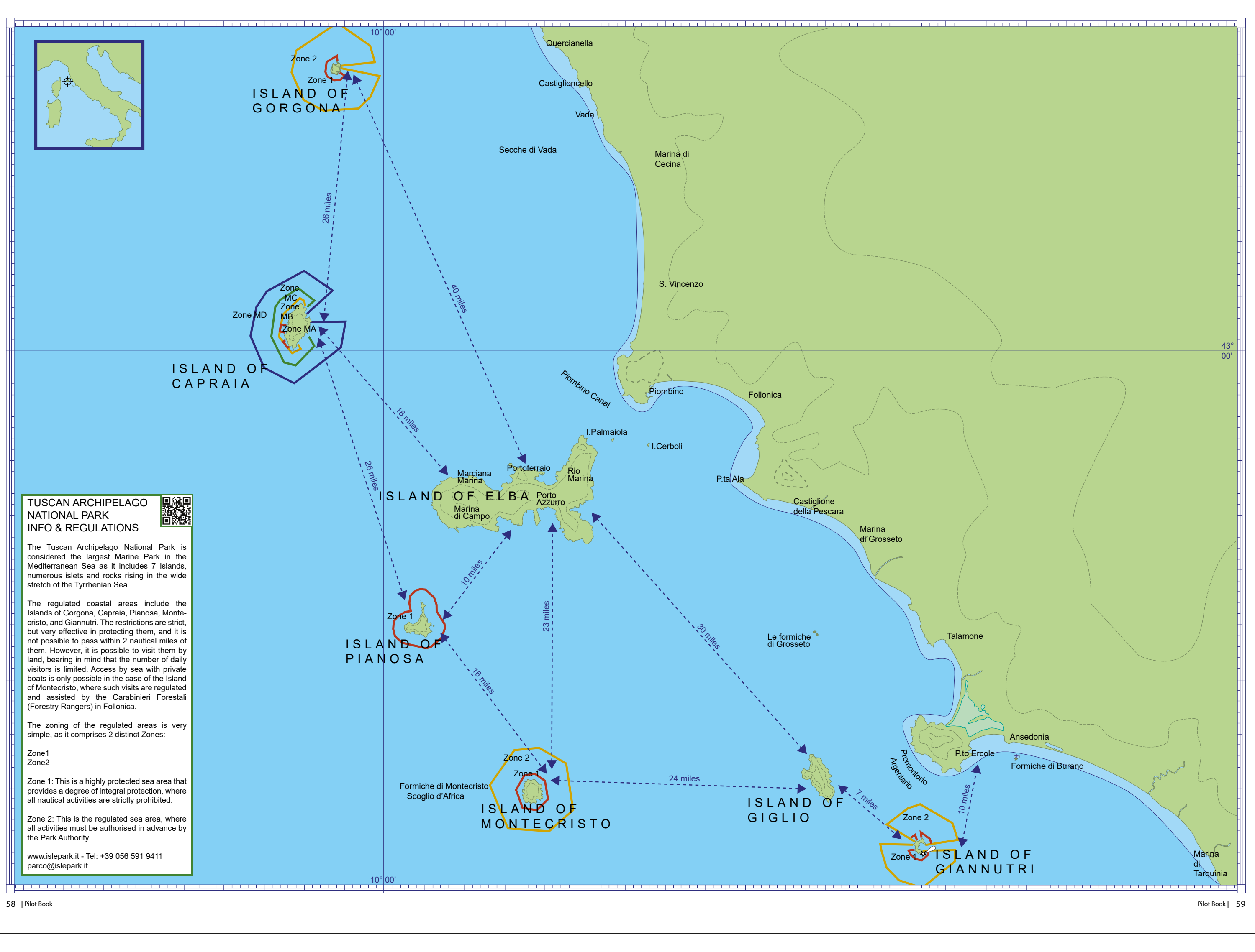
CURRENTS
As the Islands of the Tuscan Archipelago are scattered across the Ligurian Sea and the Tyrrhenian Sea, quite far apart from each other, they are not featureed by particular currents that they have in common, but they are affected by the main currents that are created in the areas of sea in which they are located.

LANDSCAPES
The Tuscan Archipelago National Park comprises a group of Major Islands (Elba, Giglio, Capraia, Montecristo, Pianosa, Gorgona, Giannutri) and several Minor Islands.
Spread between the Tuscan Coast and Corsica, the Islands are bathed by the Ligurian Sea and the Tyrrhenian Sea, offering wonderful ports and anchorages. The whole Archipelago is part of the Tuscan Archipelago National Park, established in 1996 with the aim of protecting its flora, fauna, and landscape as much as possible.
The variety of landscapes is wide and unique to each island. The rugged coastline of Elba makes the Island perfect for dropping anchor and enjoying a few moments of tranquillity, even though during the tourist season, Elba is a very popular destination and, at times, is literally stormed by tourists.

DISTANCES BETWEEN THE MAIN PORTS AND THE MARINAS IN MILES

I.di Gorgona - Capraia	23
Capraia - Portoferraio	26
Portoferraio - Porto Azzurro	16
Porto Azzurro - Pianosa	22
Pianosa - I.di Montecristo	17
I.di Montecristo - Giglio Porto	28
Giglio Porto - I.di Giannutri	10

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



TUSCAN ARCHIPELAGO NATIONAL PARK
INFO & REGULATIONS

The Tuscan Archipelago National Park is considered the largest Marine Park in the Mediterranean Sea as it includes 7 Islands, numerous islets and rocks rising in the wide stretch of the Tyrrhenian Sea.

The regulated coastal areas include the Islands of Gorgona, Capraia, Pianosa, Montecristo, and Giannutri. The restrictions are strict, but very effective in protecting them, and it is not possible to pass within 2 nautical miles of them. However, it is possible to visit them by land, bearing in mind that the number of daily visitors is limited. Access by sea with private boats is only possible in the case of the Island of Montecristo, where such visits are regulated and assisted by the Carabinieri Forestali (Forestry Rangers) in Follonica.

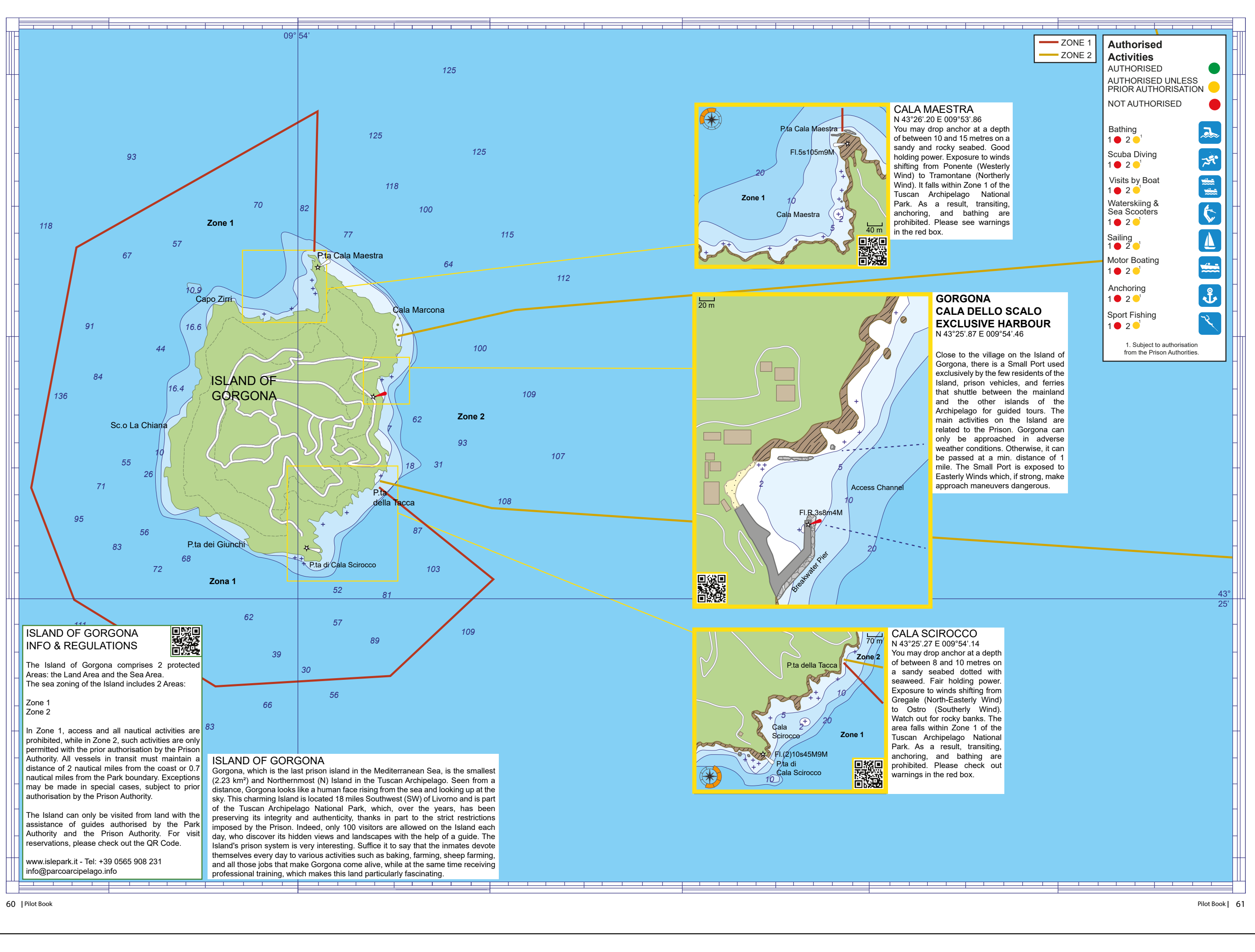
The zoning of the regulated areas is very simple, as it comprises 2 distinct Zones:

Zone1
Zone2

Zone 1: This is a highly protected sea area that provides a degree of integral protection, where all nautical activities are strictly prohibited.

Zone 2: This is the regulated sea area, where all activities must be authorised in advance by the Park Authority.

www.islepark.it - Tel: +39 056 591 9411
parco@islepark.it



CALA MAESTRA
N 43°26'.20 E 009°53'.86
You may drop anchor at a depth of between 10 and 15 metres on a sandy and rocky seabed. Good holding power. Exposure to winds shifting from Ponente (Westerly Wind) to Tramontane (Northerly Wind). It falls within Zone 1 of the Tuscan Archipelago National Park. As a result, transiting, anchoring, and bathing are prohibited. Please see warnings in the red box.

GORGONA CALA DELLO SCALO EXCLUSIVE HARBOUR
N 43°25'.87 E 009°54'.46
Close to the village on the Island of Gorgona, there is a Small Port used exclusively by the few residents of the Island, prison vehicles, and ferries that shuttle between the mainland and the other islands of the Archipelago for guided tours. The main activities on the Island are related to the Prison. Gorgona can only be approached in adverse weather conditions. Otherwise, it can be passed at a min. distance of 1 mile. The Small Port is exposed to Easterly Winds which, if strong, make approach maneuvers dangerous.

CALA SCIROCCO
N 43°25'.27 E 009°54'.14
You may drop anchor at a depth of between 8 and 10 metres on a sandy seabed dotted with seaweed. Fair holding power. Exposure to winds shifting from Gregale (North-Easterly Wind) to Ostro (Southerly Wind). Watch out for rocky banks. The area falls within Zone 1 of the Tuscan Archipelago National Park. As a result, transiting, anchoring, and bathing are prohibited. Please check out warnings in the red box.

ISLAND OF GORGONA
INFO & REGULATIONS

The Island of Gorgona comprises 2 protected Areas: the Land Area and the Sea Area.
The sea zoning of the Island includes 2 Areas:

Zone 1
Zone 2

In Zone 1, access and all nautical activities are prohibited, while in Zone 2, such activities are only permitted with the prior authorisation by the Prison Authority. All vessels in transit must maintain a distance of 2 nautical miles from the coast or 0.7 nautical miles from the Park boundary. Exceptions may be made in special cases, subject to prior authorisation by the Prison Authority.

The Island can only be visited from land with the assistance of guides authorised by the Park Authority and the Prison Authority. For visit reservations, please check out the QR Code.

www.islepark.it - Tel: +39 0565 908 231
info@parcoarcipelago.info

ISLAND OF GORGONA
Gorgona, which is the last prison island in the Mediterranean Sea, is the smallest (2.23 km²) and Northernmost (N) Island in the Tuscan Archipelago. Seen from a distance, Gorgona looks like a human face rising from the sea and looking up at the sky. This charming Island is located 18 miles Southwest (SW) of Livorno and is part of the Tuscan Archipelago National Park, which, over the years, has been preserving its integrity and authenticity, thanks in part to the strict restrictions imposed by the Prison. Indeed, only 100 visitors are allowed on the Island each day, who discover its hidden views and landscapes with the help of a guide. The Island's prison system is very interesting. Suffice it to say that the inmates devote themselves every day to various activities such as baking, farming, sheep farming, and all those jobs that make Gorgona come alive, while at the same time receiving professional training, which makes this land particularly fascinating.

CORSICA EASTERN COAST

CLIMATE
There is a big difference between the North and the South of Corsica: the North has longer and colder winters, with rather high reliefs that often become white, while the South is fully Mediterranean, with very mild winters. Precipitation also changes considerably, from a more humid north to a very dry south. In any case, being a Mediterranean island, in summer, there are very long periods of good, stable weather, while in winter, the climate is mild, especially on the coasts.

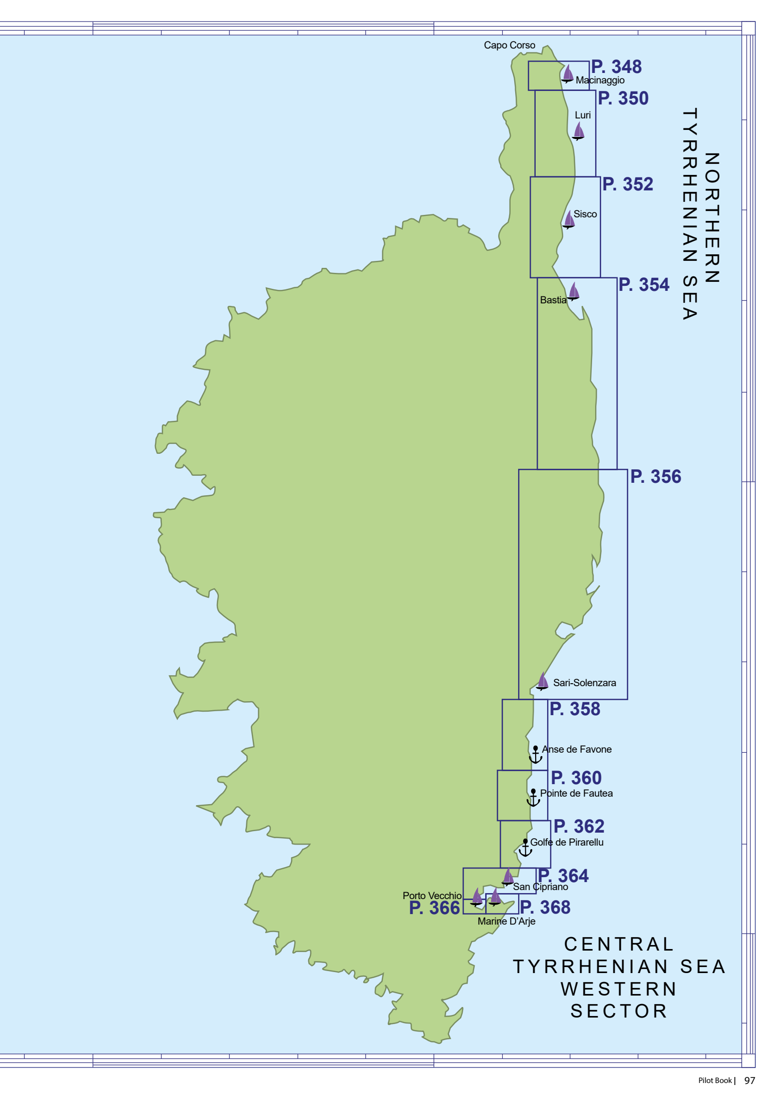
WINDS
The northern end, between Bastia and Cap Corse, is heavily influenced by the Ligurian Sea and is affected by the gales from the west. The southernmost part of the coast, from Porto-Vecchio to Cape Pertusato, is part of the Strait of Bonifacio and is affected by the particular weather conditions that feature the area. Wind is often fresh and tends to be from the West in summer, or from the East in winter. The central part, between Solenzara and Bastia, is rather quiet, there is rarely a strong wind in summer and breezes are often light. In winter, Sirocco (South-Easterly Wind) may blow impetuously and generate a dangerous sea.

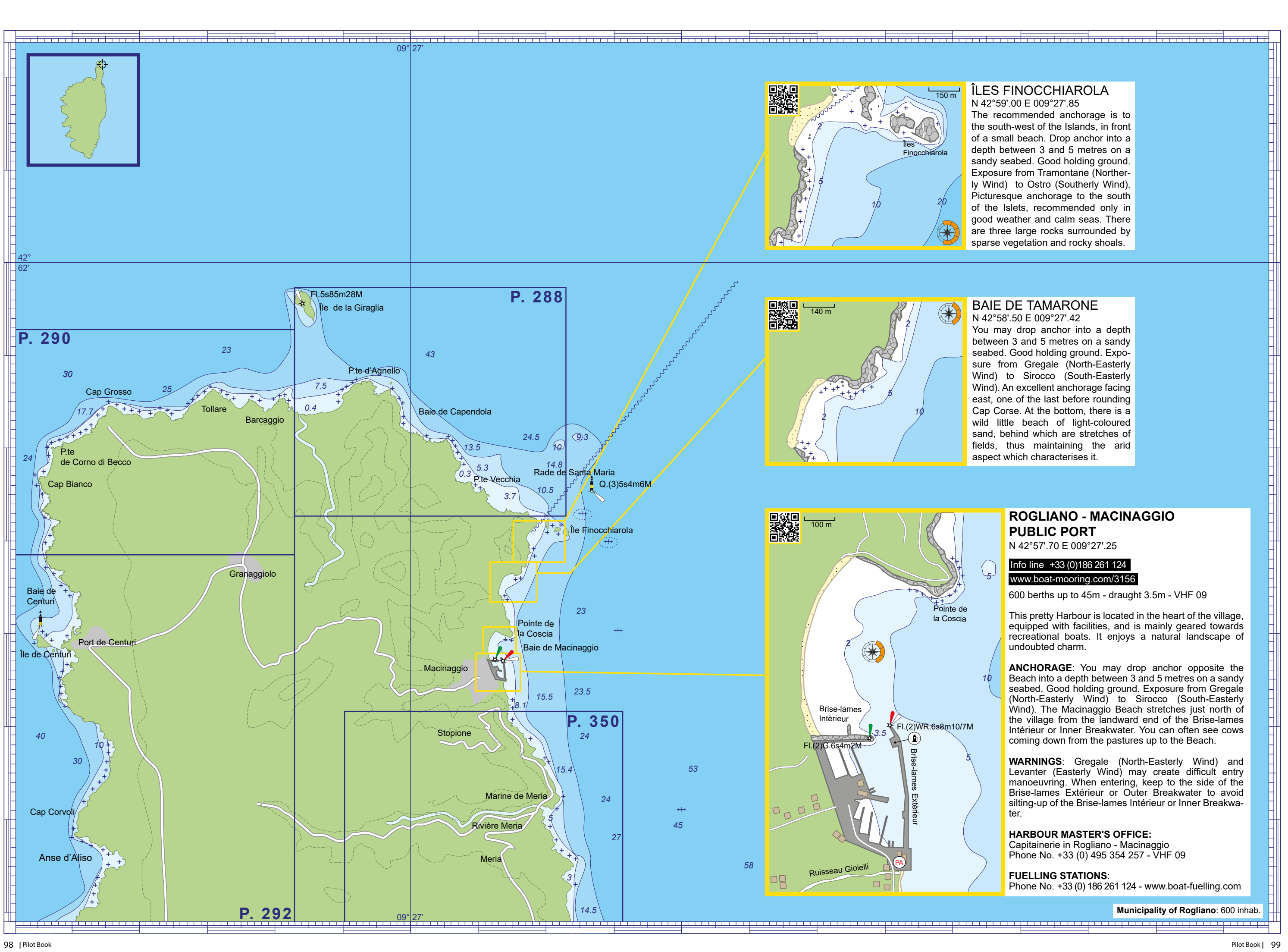
CURRENTS
Current is weak and, in the central-northern part (north of Campoloro), it moves northwards with a certain intensity. Further south, it is very variable and linked to the weather conditions of the Strait of Bonifacio, which greatly influence it.

LANDSCAPES
The mountains of the Cap Corse are high and imposing and the coastline is a succession of rocky capes and bays with sandy or pebble beaches. The old villages high up on the hills and the Genoese Watchtowers are excellent vantage points. To the south of Bastia, as far as Solenzara, the coast is low and sandy and, inland, there is a large flat area, although the mountains behind are always clearly visible. In the far south, the landscape with steep, rugged mountains is very reminiscent of nearby Gallùra Region with a continuous alternation of rocky capes and beaches with turquoise water.

DISTANCES BETWEEN THE MAIN PORTS AND MARINAS IN MILES

Marine D'Arje - Porto Vecchio	3
Porto Vecchio - San Cipriano	6
Porto Vecchio - Bonifacio	32
Porto Vecchio - Porto Cervo	34
San Cipriano - Sari-Solenzara	17
Sari-Solenzara - Bastia	54
Bastia - Sisco	7
Sisco - Luri	5
Luri - Macinaggio	5





ÎLES FINOCCHIAROLA
N 42°59'.00 E 009°27'.85
The recommended anchorage is to the south-west of the Islands, in front of a small beach. Drop anchor into a depth between 3 and 5 metres on a sandy seabed. Good holding ground. Exposure from Tramontane (Northerly Wind) to Ostro (Southerly Wind). Picturesque anchorage to the south of the Islets, recommended only in good weather and calm seas. There are three large rocks surrounded by sparse vegetation and rocky shoals.

BAIE DE TAMARONE
N 42°58'.50 E 009°27'.42
You may drop anchor into a depth between 3 and 5 metres on a sandy seabed. Good holding ground. Exposure from Gregale (North-Easterly Wind) to Sirocco (South-Easterly Wind). An excellent anchorage facing east, one of the last before rounding Cap Corse. At the bottom, there is a wild little beach of light-coloured sand, behind which are stretches of fields, thus maintaining the arid aspect which characterises it.

ROGLIANO - MACINAGGIO PUBLIC PORT
N 42°57'.70 E 009°27'.25
Info line +33 (0)186 261 124
www.boat-mooring.com/3156
600 berths up to 45m - draught 3.5m - VHF 09

This pretty Harbour is located in the heart of the village, equipped with facilities, and is mainly geared towards recreational boats. It enjoys a natural landscape of undoubted charm.

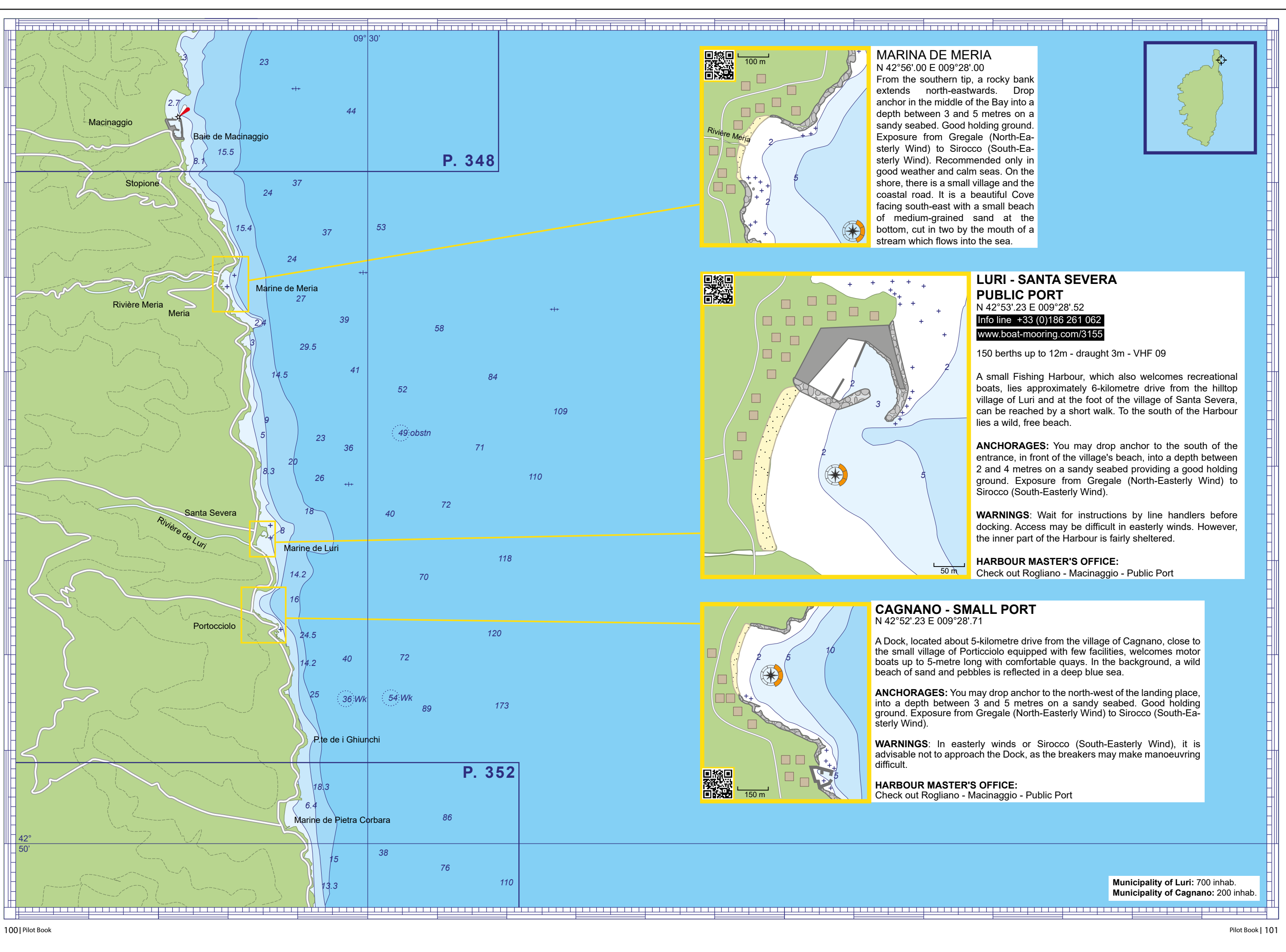
ANCHORAGE: You may drop anchor opposite the Beach into a depth between 3 and 5 metres on a sandy seabed. Good holding ground. Exposure from Gregale (North-Easterly Wind) to Sirocco (South-Easterly Wind). The Macinaggio Beach stretches just north of the village from the landward end of the Brise-lames Intérieur or Inner Breakwater. You can often see cows coming down from the pastures up to the Beach.

WARNINGS: Gregale (North-Easterly Wind) and Levanter (Easterly Wind) may create difficult entry manoeuvring. When entering, keep to the side of the Brise-lames Extérieur or Outer Breakwater to avoid silting-up of the Brise-lames Intérieur or Inner Breakwater.

HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE:
Capitainerie in Rogliano - Macinaggio
Phone No. +33 (0) 495 354 257 - VHF 09

FUELLING STATIONS:
Phone No. +33 (0) 186 261 124 - www.boat-fuelling.com

Municipality of Rogliano: 600 inhab.



MARINA DE MERIA
N 42°56'.00 E 009°28'.00
From the southern tip, a rocky bank extends north-eastwards. Drop anchor in the middle of the Bay into a depth between 3 and 5 metres on a sandy seabed. Good holding ground. Exposure from Gregale (North-Easterly Wind) to Sirocco (South-Easterly Wind). Recommended only in good weather and calm seas. On the shore, there is a small village and the coastal road. It is a beautiful Cove facing south-east with a small beach of medium-grained sand at the bottom, cut in two by the mouth of a stream which flows into the sea.

LURI - SANTA SEVERA PUBLIC PORT
N 42°53'.23 E 009°28'.52
Info line +33 (0)186 261 062
www.boat-mooring.com/3155
150 berths up to 12m - draught 3m - VHF 09

A small Fishing Harbour, which also welcomes recreational boats, lies approximately 6-kilometre drive from the hilltop village of Luri and at the foot of the village of Santa Severa, can be reached by a short walk. To the south of the Harbour lies a wild, free beach.

ANCHORAGES: You may drop anchor to the south of the entrance, in front of the village's beach, into a depth between 2 and 4 metres on a sandy seabed providing a good holding ground. Exposure from Gregale (North-Easterly Wind) to Sirocco (South-Easterly Wind).

WARNINGS: Wait for instructions by line handlers before docking. Access may be difficult in easterly winds. However, the inner part of the Harbour is fairly sheltered.

HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE:
Check out Rogliano - Macinaggio - Public Port

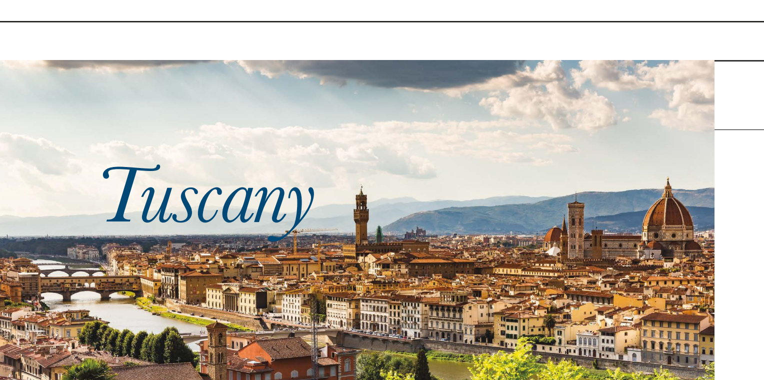
CAGNANO - SMALL PORT
N 42°52'.23 E 009°28'.71
A Dock, located about 5-kilometre drive from the village of Cagnano, close to the small village of Porticciolo equipped with few facilities, welcomes motor boats up to 5-metre long with comfortable quays. In the background, a wild beach of sand and pebbles is reflected in a deep blue sea.

ANCHORAGES: You may drop anchor to the north-west of the landing place, into a depth between 3 and 5 metres on a sandy seabed. Good holding ground. Exposure from Gregale (North-Easterly Wind) to Sirocco (South-Easterly Wind).

WARNINGS: In easterly winds or Sirocco (South-Easterly Wind), it is advisable not to approach the Dock, as the breakers may make manoeuvring difficult.

HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE:
Check out Rogliano - Macinaggio - Public Port

Municipality of Luri: 700 inhab.
Municipality of Cagnano: 200 inhab.



Florence

1) FLORENCE, THE CRADLE OF THE RENAISSANCE

Describing what to visit in Florence is not an easy task: many are the beauties in this city that several massive artists between 1400 and 1500 contributed to turn from small hamlet into **cradle of the Italian Renaissance**. The old town displays masterpieces such as the **Cathedral** with the **Brunelleschi's Dome**, the Giotto's Bell tower and the Baptistery. **Palazzo Vecchio** and **Palazzo Pitti** also have great importance and hold precious works of art inside; **Ponte Vecchio** (Old Bridge) is so suggestive that according to the legend Hitler saved it from bombing. The marvellous **Church of Santa Maria Novella** and the **Basilica di Santa Croce** also hold precious paintings, frescos and sculptures, as well as of course the Uffizi Museum and the Accademia Gallery Museum do, to name a few. The beautiful Florence is so imbued with history and art that it will leave you breathless.

2) THE CHARM OF PISA AND THE LEANING TOWER

Pisa is renowned all over the world as the **city with the Leaning Tower**, enchanting incredulous visitors with its 4 degrees of incline. Several engineering interventions have been successfully operated in order to avoid the incline to increase and the tower to fall. The tower is definitely the main attraction, but it is surrounded by a **spectacular architectural context** which includes the Piazza dei Miracoli (Miracles Square) with the Dome, the Baptistery and the Monumental Cemetery. The historic and artistic heritage of Pisa is large and it mirrors its past as a Maritime Republic. In the old town you can admire the many squares, like for example Piazza dei Cavalieri; the most characteristic alley in the centre, with porticos and craftsman workshops, called "*il borgo*"; and the murals by Keith Haring on the façade of the St. Antonio Church.

3) A PLUNGE IN THE CHIANTI TERRITORY

In the middle of Tuscany, amidst the provinces of Florence, Siena and Arezzo is the awesome Chianti area, where the renowned and loved vine variety grows. This territory is a real **naturalistic and eno-gastronomic paradise, with soft hills, stretches of vineyards and gorgeous country houses**. Remains from the ancient Etruscan and Roman civilization can be admired here, as well as many suggestive medieval hamlets where locals often celebrate the old traditions with feasts and folkloristic events. Hence, visiting the Chianti area means diving into the nature, history and culture of the territory as well as enjoying food and wine tastings in the Chianti wineries and agricultural holdings. An experience that satisfies all senses.

4) THE MAGIC OF SIENA

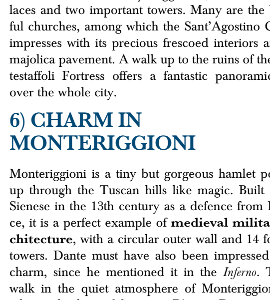
The charm of Siena lies in that it kept its **typically medieval features and magical atmosphere** throughout time. **Piazza del Campo**, the heart of the city, holds/welcomes? the massive **Public Palace** with the **Torre del Mangia**. From its top, you can admire the special 9-slice shell shape of the Square. The **Dome of Siena**, with its typical white and black colours, holds many precious frescos and esoteric symbols inside. Right behind the Dome, the Baptistery of Siena bears the same great importance, both as a worship place, and as a treasure chest of frescoes. The **Siena Civic Museum** holds, amongst the other works of art, the renowned "Allegory of Good and Bad Government", whereas the National Gallery collects/displays many works from the Siena painting scene.

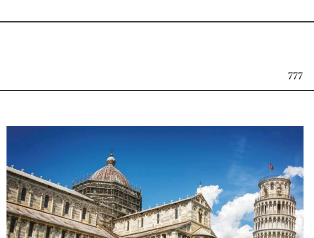
5) TIME STOPS IN SAN GIMIGNANO

Even before entering the old town of San Gimignano, you will get a glimpse of its splendour by the silhouette of its 13 towers. As well as Siena, San Gimignano preserved its **features as a medieval borgo**. The Cathedral, totally frescoed even in the dome, holds some of the many wonders of the city. In the **Piazza del Duomo**, the **Palazzo del Podestà**, the **Torre Grossa** and the **Loggia del Comune** constitute a stunning architectural complex. The Piazza della Cisterna is also incredibly suggestive, with historic palaces and two important towers. Many are the beautiful churches, among which the Sant'Agostino Church impresses with its precious frescoed interiors and the majolica pavement. A walk up to the ruins of the Montestaffoli Fortress offers a fantastic panoramic view over the whole city.

6) CHARM IN MONTERIGGIONI

Monteriggioni is a tiny but gorgeous hamlet popping up through the Tuscan hills like magic. Built by the Sienese in the 13th century as a defence from Florence, it is a perfect example of **medieval military architecture**, with a circular outer wall and 14 fortified towers. Dante must have also been impressed by its charm, since he mentioned it in the *Inferno*. Take a walk in the quiet atmosphere of Monteriggioni and admire the beautiful square **Piazza Roma** and the


Volterra


Pisa

Pieve di Santa Maria Assunta. It is also possible to walk on the walls while enjoying the breathtaking landscape.

7) THE FASCINATING VOLTERRA

Volterra rises nestled in rolling green hills and conveys the atmosphere of the Middle Ages along its steep narrow streets. Still today, the **tradition of alabaster**, for which the Etruscan were renowned, is carried on in the suggestive small shops of the village. With a walk in the old town you can admire the **Cathedral**, the **Priori Palace**, the **Chiesa dei Santi Giusto e Clemente**. The suggestive tower-houses of Buonparenti and Buonaguidi are a very characteristic feature of the medieval urban structure of Volterra. The archaeological remains of the Roman Theater and of the Etruscan Acropolis send you even further back in time and testify the deep historical roots of the place.

8) THE BEAUTIFUL AND QUIET AREZZO

Arezzo, although not as renowned as Florence and Siena, actually boasts all art, history and good food that Tuscany can offer. In actual fact, the reduced touristic flow makes of an even more **relaxed and enjoyable atmosphere**. The **Piazza Grande**, or **Piazza Vasari**, has a peculiar triangular shape and is surrounded by important historical buildings: the **Pieve di Santa Maria**, the **Palazzo della Fraternità dei Laici** with the astronomical clock and the public fountain, Palazzo Lappoli, Palazzo delle Logge and Palazzo Casatorre dei Cofani. Do not miss the San Donato e Vasari Dome and the Basilica of San Domenico. The Casa Vasari House Museum exhibits marvellous works from the great artist and his students.

9) THE STORY OF CORTONA

Cortona is another must-stop-over in the medieval Tuscany. The old town still **bears the buildings from the era and thus its atmosphere**. Amongst the

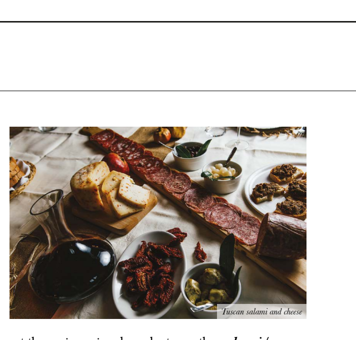
many suggestive narrow streets and corners are the impressive **Piazza della Repubblica**, with the **Palazzo del Capitano del Popolo** and its massive staircase, and the **Piazza Signorelli with the Theatre**. The **Santa Margherita Basilica**, dedicated to the city's patron, combines the Sienese style with Baroque remakes. Do not miss the **Archaeological Park** of Arezzo with the Etruscan and Roman remains, the Tanella di Pitagora and the ruins of the Villa di Ossaia.

10) THE SPECTACULAR VAL D'ORCIA

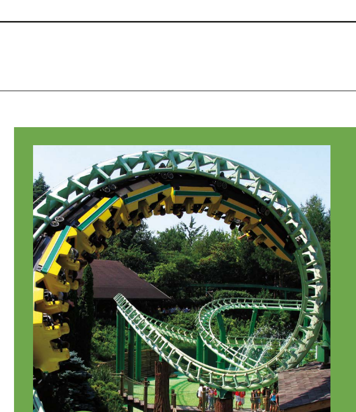
The spectacular area of the Val d'Orcia spreads across **rolling hills, luxuriant vineyards and small suggestive historical hamlets**. Like the Chianti territory, this area offers a 360 degrees view and an immersion in local tradition, culture, food and wine. Take part to the tastings in the wineries and agricultural holdings. Many are the little villages you should not miss: Montalcino with the beautiful fortress, Radicofani with the massive castle and San Quirico d'Orcia with old stone houses and cobbled alleys where to take a walk. A must is also the Abbey of Sant'Antimo, a real jewel of Roman art, completely immersed in the uncontaminated nature of the territory.

A BITE AND A SIP IN TUSCANY

The Tuscan cuisine offers a very tasty mix of light and strong flavours and fully enhances the **simple staples of local agriculture and livestock**. Amongst the main regional products are the ***salami*** (among which the Lardo di Colonnata), **cheese** (among which the renowned *pecorino*, the many **soups** and **pureed soups**, among which the *ribollita*, with black cabbage, beans and bread, the *acquacotta*, and the *pappa al pomodoro*. **Bread without salt** is a cornerstone in the Tuscan cuisine, and it is used in soups, in traditional egg pastas and as the main ingredient for *bruschetta (fettunta)*, served with excellent Tuscan extra-virgin olive oil or with anchovies, chopped liver and olives. Tuscany is also renowned for seafood, but even more for meat. Amongst the **many options of game**, it is impossible not to mention the ***bistecca alla fiorentina*** and the **boar meat** (*cinghiale*). Amongst desserts are the *Cantucci*, dry almond cookies, the Panforte from Siena with almonds, honey and spices and the *Brigidini* from Pistoia, crumbly anise cookies. The extensive regional **DOCG and DOC wine list** comprises the *Chianti*, the *Brunello di Montalcino*, the *Vino Nobile di Montepulciano* among the red and the *Vernaccia di San Gimignano* and the *Candia dei Monti Apuani* among the white.


Tuscan salami and cheese

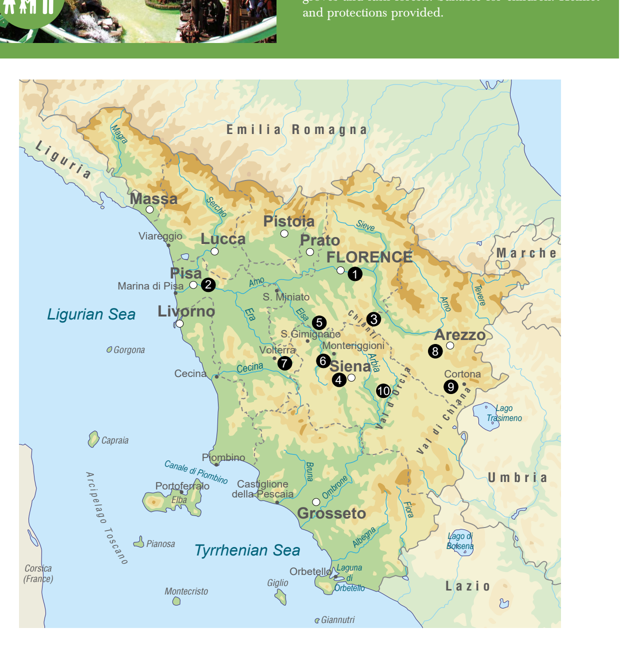
Chianti



FAMILY FUN: ACTIVITIES FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY

For a day of relaxation and full of family fun, here are our suggestions:

IL CAVALLINO MATTO is an amusement park immersed in the green in Marina di Castagneto (LI), offering many different rides such as slides, rollercoasters and funiculars, as well as thematic paths and a 4D cinema.

PARCO PITAGORA is an amusement park in Lido di Camaiore (LU) with many rides, a little train and trampolines, as well as football and basket field and skating rink where to enjoy sports.

LUCCA HORSE RIDING is a company that organises beautiful horse riding across vineyards, olive groves and lush forests. Suitable for children. Helmet and protections provided.