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SECTOR 8 — CHART INFORMATION

SECTOR 8

WEST COASTS OF GREECE AND ALBANIA—NISOS OXIA TO KEP I KEFALI

Plan.—This sector describes the W coasts of Greece and Albania between Nisos Oxia and Kep i Kefali and the off-lying islands. The descriptive sequence is NNW.

General Remarks

8.1 Winds—Weather.—Over the open sea W of Greece, winds of gale force have been observed at times from early November until the middle of March. However, they are almost unknown from May to September. Local squalls are quite common along this coast during the summer months, especially during windy weather.

On the coast of Greece fog is uncommon. It usually forms at night and clears soon after sunrise. Calms or light winds from between SE and W and a clear sky are favorable for formation.

Rain usually falls in the winter from September to April but the summer as a rule is rainless.

Tides—Currents.—Off the W coast of Greece, a general current sets from the Kikladhes (Cycladhes) along the coast and into the Adriatic Sea. Its strength is greatest near the coast and decreases with the distance offshore. Its average velocity off the coast of Greece, with good weather, is from 0.5 to 0.75 knot. With strong W and SE winds the velocity is increased considerably.

Nisos Kefallinia (38°10'N., 20°35'E.)

8.2 South coast.—Nisos Kefallinia, the largest of the Ionian Islands, lies in the W approach to Patraikos Kolpos. The island is mountainous and irregular in shape. Oros Ainos, its summit, is 1,618m high and stands in the S part of the island. Argostolion, the largest town, is situated in the W part of the island and fronted by a roadstead which can be used by large vessels.

Akra Mounda (38°04'N., 20°47'E.), the SE extremity of the island, consists of a steep cliff, 30m high, which descends to a low plain on its N side. A reef, with a least depth of 2.4m, extends up to about 1.7 miles SE from this cape. When rounding this cape, vessels are advised to give it a wide berth.

Akra Katelios, marked by a light, is located 1.9 miles WNW of Akra Mounda. Several prominent white cliffs, 61 to 91m high, extend to the W of this point.

A submarine cable extends SSE from a point on the shore close NE of Akra Katelios and anchoring is prohibited in its vicinity.

Akra Liakas, a low shelving point, is located 10.5 miles WNW of Akra Mounda and rises gradually inland to cultivated land. Several sunken rocks front this point and Danistri Rock, 2.7m high, lies 0.5 mile SSW of it.

Akra Ayios Nikolaos, located 4.2 miles NW of Akra Liakas, is a low shelving point which is fronted by an islet and several rocks. A monastery, with a high tower, stands 0.8 mile ENE of this point and a prominent white house is situated 0.5 mile E of it.

Nisos Vardhianoï (38°08'N., 20°26'E.), a low and narrow island, lies about 1.5 miles offshore, 2.8 miles SW of Akra Ayios Nikolaos. This island is surrounded by a reef which has depths of less than 9m and extends up to 0.3 mile S and 0.5 mile W of it. A light is shown from a structure, 8m high, standing on the SE part of the island. The passage lying between this island and mainland to the N is mostly foul and should not be used except by small vessels with local knowledge.

Kolpos Argostoliou (38°09'N., 20°28'E.), a long and narrow gulf, indents the W part of the S coast and is entered between Akra Ayios Yeoryios, located 1.5 miles NNE of Nisos Vardhianoï, and Akra Lardhigos, 1.8 miles E. A conspicuous concrete works stands on the S side of the latter point. Depths in the gulf range from 18 to 28m in the fairway and shoal gradually to 11m and less near the head. The land on the E side of the gulf is backed by high, steep mountains; whereas, the land on the W side is comparatively low.

Northeast and SE winds prevail in Kolpos Argostoliou during the winter months, while NW winds prevail during the summer months. Heavy squalls occur frequently during the winter months.

Lixourion (38°12'N., 20°27'E.), a small harbor, lies on the W side of the gulf and is protected by two breakwaters. The entrance is 370m wide and there are depths of 4 to 5m in the harbor. Anchorage can be taken by large vessels in depths of 11 to 18m, mud, about 0.3 mile NE of the entrance.

8.3 Argostolion (38°11'N., 20°31'E.) (World Port Index No. 41790) is the largest town on Nisos Kefallinia. It is situated on the W side of a sheltered inlet which lies between a peninsula extending N from Akra Lardhigos and the mainland to the E. A main commercial quay, 210m long, fronts the town and has depths of 5.5 to 7m alongside. An approach channel, with depths of 6.1 to 7m, leads to this quay which can accommodate vessels up to 5.5m draft. Vessels can also anchor or secure to mooring buoys to work cargo. Large vessels usually anchor near the middle of the inlet in a depth of 18m, soft mud. Pilotage is compulsory for all foreign vessels. Pilots can be contacted by VHF and board at the N end of the inlet.

A prison building standing near the N end of the town, a group of windmills and a chapel at a cemetery situated on the SE side of the inlet, and an obelisk standing near the center of a causeway at the S end of the inlet are all conspicuous and easily identified.

Two submarine pipelines, marked by lighted buoys, extend up to 240m seaward from a power station which stands on the side of the inlet.

Caution.—Due to changes in depths and terrain resulting from earthquakes, all vessels entering the gulf should use extreme caution.

8.4 West coast.—**Akra Yerogombos** (38°11'N., 20°21'E.), a rocky headland, forms the SW extremity of Nisos

Kefallinia. A main light is shown from a structure, 13m high, standing on this point. It is reported that this light structure can not be easily identified against the background.

A prominent monastery stands close to the shore 1.2 miles N of the headland.

Between Akra Yerogombos and Akra Atheras, 11.5 miles N, the coast is backed by bold and steep-to cliffs. Akra Atheras is a rugged headland and can easily be identified by several steep white cliffs on its W side.

Kolpos Mirtou, an exposed and deep bay, lies 4 miles E of Akra Atheras and has no commercial significance. Assos Peninsula, a high and double peaked promontory, is located on the NE side of this bay, 6.5 miles ENE of Akra Atheras. The conspicuous ruins of a fortress are situated on the outer edge of this promontory. Temporary anchorage can be taken in depths of 24 to 31m in a bight lying close N of this promontory.

Akra Vlioti, the N extremity of Nisos Kefallinia, is located 6 miles N of Kolpos Mirtou. Several high and reddish colored cliffs stand along the coast close S of this cape.

8.5 East coast.—Akra Kapri (38°07'N., 20°49'E.), the steep-to E extremity of Nisos Kefallinia, is located 3.3 miles NNE of Akra Mounda. It is marked by a light and rises close W to a high and sharp-topped wooded hill.

Akra Pronos, marked by a light, is located 2.4 miles NW of Akra Kapri. This point is surmounted by a conspicuous building.

Akra Dhikhalia (38°17'N., 20°41'E.), marked by a light, is located 9.5 miles NW of Akra Pronos. The coast between is steep-to. Akra Sikia, located 3 miles SE of Akra Dhikhalia, is formed by a conspicuous rocky and perpendicular cliff, 30 to 40m high. Akra Dhikhalia is a bold and rocky headland which rises close SW to a high conspicuous peak. During the summer, temporary anchorage can be taken in depths of 18 to 22m within a small bay which is entered close S of this headland.

Ormos Samis (38°16'N., 20°39'E.), a large bight, indents the coast close W of Akra Dhikhalia and is sheltered from all except N winds. The village of Sami stands along the S shore of Kolpos Samis, a bay, lying in the S part of the bight. This village is fronted by a small harbor which is protected by two moles. The harbor has depths 5 to 7m and is used by coasters and ferries. Anchorage may be taken in a depth of 7m off the village.

Ormos Ayias Evfimia, a small bay, lies in the NW part of the bight. A village, fronted by a pier, stands at its head. Anchorage by small vessels may be taken in depths of 4 to 14m off the pier and the holding ground is good.

Akra Fiskardho (38°28'N., 20°35'E.), marked by a light, is located 11.7 miles NNW of Akra Dhikhalia. This point is surmounted by a rounded tower and two ruined square towers. Ormos Fiskardho, a small bay, is entered close S of this point and a resort village is situated along its W shore. The village is fronted by a small craft harbor protected by a breakwater. Coasters with local knowledge can anchor in a depth of 14m, good holding ground, near the head of the bay.

Nisos Ithaki (38°26'N., 20°40'E.)

8.6 Nisos Ithaki is high, mountainous, and generally steep-to. This island is nearly divided into two parts by Kolpos Molou, which indents its E side. Several indentations lie along its rocky coasts and provide shelter to local craft. Ithaki, the principal town, stands at the head of Ormos Vathi on the E coast. The E coast is considerably more irregular than the W coast, being indented by numerous small bays and coves.

Porthmos Ithakis, a deep strait, separates Nisos Kefallinia from Nisos Ithaki.

Akra Ayios Ioannis (38°19'N., 20°47'E.), the SE extremity of Nisos Ithaki, is marked by a light. This point is fringed by foul ground and backed by a high peak close inland.

Kolpos Moulou, a deep and steep-to gulf, is entered between Akra Skhoinos, located 4.8 miles NNW of Akra Ayios Ioannis, and Akra Ayios Ilias, 2.5 miles N. This gulf extends 4.2 miles SSW to its head.

Ithaki (38°22'N., 20°43'E.) (World Port Index No. 41770), a small harbor, lies at the head of Limin Vathi, a bay, which is entered on the SE side of the gulf. The town of Vathi stands along the shore of the bay. This harbor provides limited berthing facilities for small vessels and large vessels can work cargo at the anchorage. During the winter, strong W and NW squalls occur quite frequently. There is a main commercial quay, 50m long, which has a depth of 7m alongside and is used by ferries and small passenger vessels.

An islet, marked by a light, lies on the W side of the bay, 0.3 mile from the head. It is conspicuous and is surmounted by a prominent building, a former prison. The most suitable anchorage lies between this islet and the W shore of the bay in a depth of 14m, mud and sand. Vessels can also anchor E of the islet in depths of 16 to 18m.

8.7 Ormos Frikes (38°28'N., 20°41'E.), a small and open bay, lies 2.2 miles NW of Akra Ayios Ilias. It provides anchorage in depths of 3 to 6m. A small craft harbor, protected by a breakwater, fronts the village of Frikes at the head of this bay. A detached shoal, with a depth of 9.1m, lies in the SE approach to the bay, about 0.4 mile SE of the S entrance point.

Akra Melissa (Ayios Ioannis), the N extremity of Nisos Ithaki, is located 5 miles NW of Akra Ayios Ilias. Kolpos Afalon, an open gulf, is entered between Akra Melissa and Akra Exoyi, 2 miles SW. It is too deep to provide secure anchorage or shelter. Akra Exoyi, formed by the outer end of a high promontory, is the NW extremity of Nisos Ithaki.

A small bay lies 2.6 miles SE of Akra Exoyi, and a conspicuous church is situated on its S entrance point.

Akra Ayiou Andreou (38°18'N., 20°43'E.), the S extremity of Nisos Ithaki, is located 11.7 miles SE of Akra Exoyi.

Nisos Arkoudhiou (38°33'N., 20°43'E.), a high and rocky island, lies 4 miles NE of the N extremity of Nisos Ithaki.

Nisis Atokos (38°29'N., 20°49'E.), a rocky and conspicuous island, lies 7.5 miles E of the N extremity of Nisos Ithaki. The summit of this island, which rises near its S end, consists of three peaks of near similar height, the tallest being 334m high.

Nisos Levkas (38°42'N., 20°39'E.)

8.8 Nisos Levkas, the third largest of the Ionian Islands, is mountainous and irregularly shaped. Stavrotos, 1,182m high, is the highest peak and stands in the central part of the island. The NE end of the island is separated from the mainland by a narrow channel through which a canal has been dredged. Nisos Meganisi, a fairly large island, and several small islets lie off the E coast of Nisos Levkas.

Akra Dhoukaton (38°34'N., 20°33'E.), the SW extremity of Nisos Levkas, is fronted by a small dark islet. A main light is shown from a prominent structure, 15m high, standing 0.2 mile N of the extremity of the cape.

Akra Ayiou Ioannou, the NW extremity of the island, is located 17 miles NNE. The coast between is fairly regular and steep-to within 0.5 mile of the shore.

Akra Pidhimatis Sappous, a white triangular cliff, is located 2 miles N of Akra Dhoukaton. It is 238m high and conspicuous.

Nisos Sesoula, 35m high, lies 1.2 miles offshore, 8 miles N of Akra Dhoukaton. This rock is the outermost danger along this stretch of the coast and is marked by a light.

Ormos Fleva, a small and open bay, lies between Akra Ayiou Ioannou and Akra Yirapetra, 2 miles NE. Several windmills stand near the shore at the head of this bay and are prominent. A narrow peninsula extends E from Akra Yirapetra, the N extremity of the island. The E end of this peninsula forms the W side of the N entrance to the channel which separates Nisos Levkas from the mainland.

8.9 Ormos Vasilikis (38°36'N., 20°36'E.), a wide and deep bay, is entered E of Akra Dhoukaton. It provides anchorage in depths of 22 to 28m, sand, near the head with excellent shelter. Good anchorage can also be taken in a depth of 18m, about 0.5 mile W of the village of Vasiliki, which stands on the E side of the bay.

Oros Poros (38°39'N., 20°43'E.), 545m high, is the summit of a mountainous ridge the termination of which forms the SE extremity of Nisos Levkas.

Nisos Meganisi (38°04'N., 20°47'E.), an irregular shaped island, lies off the S part of the E coast of Nisos Levkas from which it is separated by Stenon Meganisiou, a narrow and deep passage. Akra Kefal is the termination of a long and narrow peninsula which extends SE from the W part of Nisos Meganisi. The bight formed by this peninsula and Akra Langadha, located 4 miles N of Akra Kefali, has considerable depths and is backed by high and prominent cliffs. Nisos Kithros, a small islet, lies close S of Akra Langadha. Between Akra Langadha and Akra Makria Pounda, the N extremity of the island, the coast is indented by several inlets. Small vessels with local knowledge can shelter within these inlets.

Stenon Meganisiou (38°38'N., 20°44'E.), a narrow channel, leads between Nisos Levkas and Nisos Meganisi. This channel has a least depth of 42m and Nisos Thilia, an islet, lies on its E side close W of the NW part of Nisos Meganisi. Anchorage can be taken by small vessels in depths of 18 to 22m, sand, in the passage lying between Nisos Thilia and Nisos Meganisi. Anchorage can also be taken by small vessels, with local knowledge, in Limin Spilia and Ormos Vathi, two inlets, which indent the N coast of Nisos Meganisi.

Nisos Skorprios (38°42'N., 20°44'E.) lies 1.5 miles N of the NW part of Nisos Meganisi and divides the channel into two branches. Nisos Sokava lies about 200m W of Nisos Skorprios. This small islet is 18m high and is fronted by foul ground on its N and S sides. Nisos Madhhouri lies close off the E coast of Nisos Levkas, 1 miles NW of Nisos Skorprios. This islet is 44m high and a shoal lies about 0.3 mile SSW of it. Nisos Skorpidihi is located about 200m N of Nisos Skorprios and a least depth of 18m lies in the narrow passage between them. Nisos Sparti lies 1 mile N of Nisos Skorprios and is steep-to on its E side.

Vessels proceeding through the W branch of Stenon Meganisiou should pass W of Nisos Sokava, SE of Nisos Madhhouri, NW of Nisos Skorpidihi, and SE of Nisos Sparti. These vessels should not closely approach Nisos Sokava, because of the foul ground extending NNW from it.

Vessels proceeding through the E branch of Stenon Meganisiou can pass on either side of the shoal patches which lie in the middle of the passage between Nisos Skorprios and Nisos Meganisi.

Ormos Vlikho (38°42'N., 20°43'E.), a small bay, lies on the E side of Nisos Levkas, 1.5 miles W of Nisos Skorprios. It is entered from the N through a narrow channel with a least depth of 7.3m. Nisos Madhhouri and Nisos Sparti lie in the approaches and may be passed on either side. The bay is sheltered, backed by high land on all sides, and the village of Vlikho stands along its W shore. It is mostly used by small craft and yachts. Anchorage can be taken in the middle of the bay in a depth of 7m, mud.

Caution.—Several submarine cables lie within Stenon Meganisiou and may best be seen on the chart. Anchoring is prohibited in their vicinity.

Nisos Oxia to the Levkas Canal

8.10 Nisos Oxia (38°17'N., 21°06'E.) forms the NW entrance point of Patraikos Kolpos and is fully described in Sector 7.

Potamos Akheloos, the largest river in Greece, flows into the sea 1.5 miles N of the N end of Nisos Oxia. The bar, which lies across the narrow entrance, has a depth of 0.6m and breaks during SW winds. A low and grassy island lies in the mouth and forms two narrow entrance channels. Sand banks, nearly awash, border these channels on either side. The river has depths of 2.5 to 7m for up to 30 miles above the mouth.

Nisoi Ekhinadhes (38°22'N., 21°02'E.), a group of islands, lies in the N approaches to Patraikos Kolpos, 5 miles NW of Nisos Oxia. Nisos Vromonas, high and flat-topped, is the outermost island of the group and lies 5 miles WNW of the mouth of Potamos Akheloos. Nisos Makri lies 1.5 miles ESE of Nisos Vromonas and has a conspicuous conical summit, 124m high. Nisos Kouneli, 25m high, lies close E of Nisos Makri and is marked by a light. The passages between these islands are deep and clear.

Voriai Ekhinadhes (Nisoi Dhragonera) (38°28'N., 21°02'E.), a group consisting of several small islands and several above-water rocks, fronts the coast N of Nisoi Ekhinadhes and lies across the entrance to Ormos Astakou, a large bay. Navigable channels lead between most of the islands. Nisos Dhragonera, the largest island of the group, lies

6.8 miles N of Nisis Makri. Nisis Kaloyeros lies 0.5 mile NE of Nisis Dhragonera and is marked by a light. Nisis Prasa, 12m high, lies 1.9 miles W of the W side of Nisis Dhragonera and is the outermost danger of the group.

Custance Shoal, with a least depth of 12.8m, lies on Venerable Banks, about 2.3 miles NNW of Nisis Prasa. Deep-draft vessels should avoid this area.

Ormos Platiyiali (38°28'N., 21°06'E.), a small and enclosed inlet, is thoroughly sheltered and provides anchorage in a depth of 24m, mud. In the S part of the bay is an angled quay, 700m in length, extending E for 400m, with depths alongside of 10.9 to 12.8m, then NE for 300m, with depths alongside of 9.5 to 10m. At the head of the bay three jetties extend SE, each 200m in length, with alongside depths of 6.5 to 7m; another quay extends SE for 300m, with depths alongside of 6 to 6.5m.

Ormos Astakou (38°31'N., 21°05'E.), an open bay, provides shelter. The NW side of the bay is rugged and rises abruptly to heights of over 600m. The town of Astakos is situated at the NW head of the bay and is fronted by a pier which is used by ferries. The pier is 200m long and has a depth of 3.7m alongside. Anchorage can be taken in depths of 22 to 24m, mud, about 0.3 miles SE of the pier.

8.11 Ormos Vourkos (38°40'N., 20°58'E.), a small bay, lies 10 miles NNW of Ormos Astakou. It is sheltered and provides anchorage in depths of 22 to 28m, sand, about 0.7 mile E of the W entrance point. Anchorage can also be taken in depths of 15 to 18m, sand, within Ormos Mitikas, a small bay, which is entered close W of Ormos Vourkos.

Akra Kamilafka (38°40'N., 21°55'E.), the W entrance point of Ormos Mitikas, is marked by a light. This cape is fronted by irregular depths and should not be closely approached.

Oros Kandhili, 1,877m high, stands 1.5 miles NNE of this cape and is very conspicuous.

Nisos Kastos (38°34'N., 20°54'E.), a narrow and mountainous island, lies with its N end located 4 miles S of Akra Kamilafka. This island is steep-to and its summit, 148m high, stands near the N end. Small craft harbors lie on its E and W sides.

Nisos Kalamos (38°38'N., 20°55'E.), a mountainous island, lies close N of Nisos Kastos and is separated from it by a deep channel. A conspicuous flat-topped peak stands in its central part and a light is shown from the E extremity of the island. The town of Kalamos is situated on the SE side of the island and is fronted by a small craft harbor which is protected by an angled breakwater. Anchorage can be taken in depths of 14 to 16m, about 0.2 mile offshore NE of the breakwater.

Nisis Formikoula (38°34'N., 20°52'E.), 14m high, lies 1.2 miles SW of the SW extremity of Nisos Kalamos. This small islet is flat-topped, marked by a light, and fronted by above-water rocks. Ifaloi Formikoula, a group of shallow shoals, extend up to about 0.8 mile NNW and NW of this islet.

The above islet and shoals are the only dangers encountered by vessels which are proceeding directly to the Levkas Canal from Patraikos Kolpos or the S part of Peloponnisos.

Caution.—Submarine cables, which may best be seen on the chart, extend between the mainland and the N coast of Nisos Kalamos and between the S coast of Nisos Kalamos and

the N end of Nisos Kastos. Anchoring in the vicinity of these cables is prohibited.

Ormos Palairou (38°46'N., 20°51'E.), a small and open bay, lies 7.5 miles NNW of Akra Kamilafka. The village of Palairos is situated on its E side and is fronted by a pier. A conspicuous white house stands on a ridge, 2 miles SE of the village. Anchorage can be taken at the head of this bay in a depth of 18m, mud.

Akra Kefali (38°45'N., 20°45'E.), a bold point, is located 9 miles NW of Akra Kamilafka and is the SE entrance point of Ormos Dhrepanou. It is 11m high, fronted by rocks, and is marked by a light.

Ifalos Miaouli, a reef, lies about 0.5 mile SE of Akra Kefali and has a least depth of 2.7m.

Ormos Dhrepanou (38°46'N., 20°44'E.) leads to the S entrance of Levkas Canal and is entered between Akra Kefali and Akra Mayemenos, 1.7 miles WSW. This bay has a depths of over 60m in the entrance, decreasing to 8m at its head.

Nisis Volios, 5m high, lies at the E side of the entrance to the canal and is marked by a light. A conspicuous fortress stands on a hill, 0.3 mile E of this small islet.



NISIS VOLIOS AND LIGHT

Levkas Canal (38°49'N., 20°44'E.)

8.12 Levkas Canal is 3.5 miles long, nearly 30m wide, and has a least depth of 4.3m. It was reported that the least depth in the channel was 4.9m. Vessels bound for Stenon Prevezis from the W side of Peloponnisos can save 12 miles by using the canal and avoid inclement weather. Vessels up to 4m draft can transit the canal during daylight hours only.

The depths in the canal decrease about 0.3m with N winds and increase a similar amount with S winds. The current in the canal is also influenced by the wind. It sets most frequently from N to S with a velocity of 1 to 2.5 knots.

The limits of the fairway are marked by posts with triangular reflectors. In addition, the entrances are marked by lights and lighted buoys, although it has been reported (1994) that the canal is unmarked.

A conspicuous citadel stands on the E side of the N entrance and is marked by a light. Pilotage is compulsory for merchant vessels. Pilots can be contacted by VHF and board about 0.5 mile off the S entrance and about 2.5 miles off the N entrance.

A floating swing bridge crosses the canal close W of the citadel at the N entrance. It will be opened upon request and has a main channel with a width of 30m. Overhead power cables span the canal and have a vertical clearance of 40m.

Levkas (38°49'N., 20°44'E.), a small town, is situated on the W side of the canal close S of the N entrance and is fronted by a small craft harbor. Small vessels can anchor off the town in a depth of 5m.

In good weather during the summer, vessels can anchor off the N entrance of the canal in a depth of 10m, about 0.5 mile



LIGHT ON THE CITADEL AT THE
N END OF LEVKAS CANAL

NE of the citadel. Large vessels can anchor farther out in depths of 16 to 18m. This roadstead is exposed to N and NW winds which usually raise a heavy sea.

Vessels may also anchor on the W side of the S entrance of the canal. This roadstead provides good holding ground in a depth of 12m, mud and weeds, about 150m offshore.

Caution.—Anchoring is prohibited within the fairway of the canal.

The N entrance of the canal is reported to be subject to silting.

Stenon Prevezis (38°55'N., 20°44'E.)

8.13 Stenon Prevezis, a narrow and tortuous channel, leads into Amvrakikos Kolpos (Gulf of Amvrakia). It is entered between Akra Skilla (Akra Kokala), a low promontory, and an unnamed point, 1.2 miles NW, which is surmounted by the ruins of Fort Pandokrator.

An extensive bar, consisting of coarse sand and gravel covered with weed, lies across the entrance to this channel.

Ifalavlax Alexandrou Chrisanthi, a dredged fairway, leads ENE across the bar and into depths of more than 11m. This fairway has a width of 60m and is dredged to a depth of 8.8m. It is indicated by a lighted range and marked by lighted buoys which may best be seen on the chart.

8.14 Preveza (38°57'N., 20°45'E.) (World Port Index No. 41730), a small town, stands on the W side of Ormos Prevezis, a bay, which lies at the inner end of Stenon Prevezis. This town is fronted by a small harbor which is protected by an angled breakwater. Large vessels may anchor in the harbor to work cargo.

Tides—Currents.—The currents in Stenon Prevezis, although mainly tidal, are irregular and strong. The ebb current, when accompanied by a N wind, sometimes attains a rate of 3.5 knots.

The tidal currents usually set along the axis of the channel in the central part. They sets E and W at the W end of the channel and NE and SW at the E end. Vessels entering the channel with the current on their port sides will have the current on their starboard sides when leaving it, and vice versa.

Depths—Limitations.—Entry is controlled by the dredged channel which leads through Stenon Prevezis. The main commercial facilities include a pier, 250m long, with a depth of 13m alongside; a pier, 100m long, with depths 11 to 13m alongside; a pier, 110m long, with depths of 6 to 12m

alongside; and a pier, 100m long, with depths of 4 to 9m alongside. Vessels up to 165m in length and 8.5m draft can be accommodated.

Aspect.—Fort Aktion, white and conspicuous, stands on the E side of the channel, 1.4 miles NE of Akra Skilla. Fort Ayios Yeoryios, consisting of high buildings, is situated in the N part of Preveza, 1 mile NNW of Fort Aktion.

Pilotage.—Pilotage is not compulsory for foreign merchant vessels. Pilots can be contacted by VHF and board about 1 mile seaward of the outer lighted channel buoys. Vessels must inform the harbor authority at Preveza before entering or leaving Stenon Prevezis.

Anchorage can be taken in the harbor in a depth of 12m, mud, about 0.2 mile off the center of the town.

Anchorage.—Vessels awaiting a pilot may anchor in depths of 14 to 16m, about 1 mile SW of the ruins of Fort Pandokrator. Larger vessels, or those intending to remain for any length of time, should anchor farther out in a depth of 20m, mud.

Caution.—Several submarine cables and pipelines, which may best be seen on the chart, lie across Stenon Prevezis. Anchorage is prohibited in their vicinity.

Ferries frequently cross Stenon Prevezis.

Amvrakikos Kolpos (38°58'N., 20°58'E.)

8.15 Amvrakikos Kolpos, an extensive landlocked body of water, is entered N of Akra Akra, which is located at the NE end of Stenon Prevezis. A buoy marks the extreme N boundary of shoals NE of Cape Akra Akra. Caution should be exercised while navigating in this area due to numerous shoals and depths less than 5m in the vicinity of the N coast of Cape Akra Akra. The shoreline of this gulf is very irregular, being indented by numerous coves and small bays. The S and E coasts are fairly steep-to, but the N coast of the gulf is formed by an irregular stretch of swampy land and lagoons. Several villages stand along the shores, but are only of local importance.

The W end of the gulf is divided by a large peninsula that extends in a SE direction from the shore to the N of Preveza. The main part of the gulf is entered between this peninsula and Akra Panayia, the outer extremity of a bold and steep tongue of land, which extends N from the S shore.

Ormos Salaoras (39°01'N., 20°48'E.), a large and fairly deep bay, lies in the NW part of the gulf. A coastal bank, with depths of less than 8m, fronts the N shore of this bay and extends up to 2 miles S. Akra Salaora, marked by a light, is the S extremity of an island-like peninsula which extends from the N shore. Anchorage can be taken in depths of 6 to 7m, about 0.7 mile S of this point.

The N coast of the gulf to the E of Ormos Salaoras is fronted almost extensively by a series of projecting shoals. Inland, the low and swampy shore is intersected by several rivers and canals of no commercial significance.

Ormos Koprainis (39°01'N., 21°06'E.), an open bay, lies in the NE corner of the gulf. The small village of Aliki is situated in its NW part and the village of Menidi, a resort, is situated in its NE corner. Anchorage can be obtained in depths of 12 to 18m, mud, about 0.7 mile NE of the W entrance point of the bay.

8.16 Ormos Vonitsis (39°01'N., 20°58'E.) lies in the SW part of the gulf and is deep in its outer part. The town of Vonitsa is situated at the head of this bay and is fronted by a small craft harbor protected by a mole. A prominent fort stands on a hill close W of the town. An extensive valley extends S from the head and is bordered by steep mountains. Anchorage can be taken in depths of 10 to 14m, about 0.2 mile N of the town.

Ormos Loutrakiou (38°54'N., 21°04'E.), the largest bay on the S coast of the gulf, lies 7.5 miles E of Ormos Vonitsis and is deep in its central part. The village of Loutrakion is situated on the W side of a narrow inlet at the head of this bay. Small craft can anchor in depths of 4 to 6m off the village.

Ormos Palaiomilou, a cove, lies along the W shore of this bay. Good anchorage may be taken in depths of 6 to 8m, mud, about 0.3 mile S of its N entrance point.

Ormos Amfilokhias (38°54'N., 21°09'E.), a long and narrow bay, indents the SE corner of Amvrakikos Kolpos and is deep in most parts. Anchorage can be taken in depths of 15 to 20m at the head of the bay close off the town of Amfilokhia (Karvasaria).

The coast extending N of Ormos Amfilokhias along the E side of the gulf is steep-to. It is mountainous inland and has no towns or bays of any commercial significance.

Stenon Prevezis to Nisos Kerkira

8.17 Akra Mitikas (39°00'N., 20°43'E.), a cliffy point, is located 3.9 miles NNW of the N entrance point of Stenon Prevezis. A shallow bank, with rocks, fronts this point and extends up to about 0.8 mile seaward. A main light is shown from a structure standing on a rock 0.2 mile NW of the point.

A dangerous wreck is reported (1993) to lie about 0.8 mile offshore, 3.5 miles NNW of the light.

Ormos Nikopoleos, an open bay, is entered between Akra Mitikas and Akra Kastrosikia, 6.2 miles NNW. The latter point is a low and red bluff. The prominent ruins of a fort stand on a high hill 3 miles NW of this point.

Ormos Fanari, a small bay, lies 11.5 miles NW of Akra Kastrosikia. A conspicuous castle, in ruins, stands 2.5 miles E of the entrance of this bay. During summer, temporary anchorage can be taken in a depth of 18m, about 0.3 mile SW of the entrance to this bay.

Ormos Ayiou Ioannou is entered 2 miles N of Ormos Fanari. This small bay provides sheltered anchorage for small vessels with local knowledge. During N winds, anchorage can be taken in a depth of 24m, mud, in the middle of this bay.

Ormos Pargas (39°17'N., 20°24'E.), lying 3.5 miles W of Ormos Ayiou Ioannou, is divided into two inlets by a high and

conical projection which is surmounted by a ruined fortress. The E inlet is protected on its SE side by a chain of rocks and small islets which extend up to about 0.3 mile SSW from the shore. The town of Parga stands on the shore behind the ruined fortress and extends E along the N shore of the E inlet. A small pier fronts the E end of the town. Coasters with local knowledge can anchor within these inlets. During the summer, temporary anchorage can be taken off the bay in a depth of 37m, mud.

Nisos Sivota (39°24'N., 20°13'E.), high and thickly wooded, is located 11 miles NW of Ormos Pargas. This rocky island lies close W of Akra Megalo Mourtemeno, the seaward extremity of a small peninsula. The intervening coast between Ormos Pargas and Nisos Sivota is indented by a few small bays of no importance. Lofos Giouteki, an isolated hill, stands 4.5 miles SE of Nisos Sivota. It is 345m high and the prominent village of Arilla is situated on its S slope.

Nisos Sivota is conspicuous because of its dark color. A main light is shown from a prominent structure standing near the NW extremity of the island.

8.18 Nisos Paxoi (39°12'N., 20°11'E.) is the N of two islands which lie 8.5 miles off the mainland coast. It is generally flat, but rises to a summit, 230m high, which stands in the central part and is surmounted by a conspicuous radio mast. The coasts of the island are bold, particularly on the W side which rises in steep white cliffs. Gaios (Paxoi), a prominent town, stands on the E side of the island. A main light is shown from a prominent structure, 10m high, standing on Akra Lakka, the N extremity of the island.

Ifalos Panayias (Madonna), an isolated reef fringed by shoals, is the only off-lying danger in this area and lies about 2.5 miles NE of the S extremity of Nisos Paxoi.

This reef has a minimum depth of 1m, and caution should be exercised while transiting this area.

Nisis Mongonisi is connected to the SE extremity of the island and the inlet so formed, provides anchorage for small craft with local knowledge in depths of 2 to 4m. Ormiskos Longos, a small cove, lies on the E side of the island. It is protected by a breakwater and provides good shelter for small craft.

Nisos Andipaxoi (39°09'N., 20°14'E.), the S island, is separated from Nisos Paxoi by a channel, 1 mile wide. This island is mostly level, but rises to a height of 118m at its NW end. A main light is shown from a prominent structure, 11m high, standing on Akra Ovoros, the SE extremity of the island.

Nisoi Dhaskalia, a small group of islets and rocks, lies about 0.8 mile S of Akra Ovoros.

Caution.—Submarine cables extend seaward from the E side of Nisos Paxoi and may best be seen on the chart.



NISOS PAXOI FROM NNW, DISTANT 5 MILES

Nisos Kerkira (Corfu) (39°30'N., 19°54'E.)

8.19 Nisos Kerkira, the most important of the Ionian Islands and the second largest, lies a short distance off the mainland near the boundary of Greece and Albania. This island is extremely mountainous throughout most of its area. Oros Pandokrator, 911m high, is the summit of the island and stands in the NE part.

Akra Asprokavos (Cape Bianco) (39°22'N., 20°07'E.), the SE extremity of Nisos Kerkira, is composed of high white cliffs. Shoals front this cape and extend up to about 2.3 miles E and SE of it.

The W coast of the island between Akra Asprokavos and Akra Arilla, 31 miles NW, is of little importance to commercial shipping. There are few landmarks and the only anchorages available are for the use of small craft with local knowledge. The numerous rocks, islets, and shoals found along this section of the coast lie within 1.5 miles of the shore.

Vrakhoi Lagoudhia, consisting of two small islets, lies about 1 mile offshore, 10.3 miles NW of Akra Asprokavos. These islets are surrounded by shoals and are marked by a light.

Ormos Liapadhes, a small bay, is entered 4 miles SE of Akra Arilla. During N and E winds, vessels can anchor here in a depth of 18m, fine sand. Ormos Ayiou Yeoryiou, another small bay, is entered close S of Akra Arilla and provides anchorage in depths of 10 to 14m, sand, in its N part.

Akra Arilla (39°43'N., 19°39'E.), 91m high, is the bold termination of a peninsula and is marked by a light.

Between Akra Arilla and Akra Dhrastis, 5.2 miles NNE, the NW coast of Nisos Kerkira is fronted by numerous small islets, rocks, and shoal patches which extend between it and the island of Nisos Mathraki, 5.5 miles W.

Nisos Mathraki (Nisos Samothraki) (39°46'N., 19°31'E.), 155m high, is a fairly large island. It is fringed by foul ground which extends up to 1.5 miles offshore in places. A detached patch, with a depth of 3.2m, lies about 1.7 miles NW of the N extremity of the island. Vessels, without local knowledge, should not attempt to pass between the island and the NW coast of Nisos Kerkira. Nisis Trakhia, 28m high, lies on a bank 1 mile SW of Akra Sakki, the N extremity of the island.

Nisos Othonoi (39°51'N., 19°24'E.), pine covered, lies 7 miles NW of Nisos Mathraki. This island is precipitous on its W side and rises to heights of 315m in its NW part and 393m in its SW part. A main light is shown from a prominent structure, 10m high, standing near Akra Kastri, the NE extremity of the island. Another light is shown from the S extremity of the island.

Nisos Erikousa (39°53'N., 19°35'E.), 121m high, is N of the Ionian Islands and lies 7.5 miles NNE of Nisos Mathraki. Its N and W sides are formed by high cliffs. A main light is shown from a structure standing near its E extremity.

Both Nisos Othonoi and Nisos Erikousa are fringed with dangers which extend up to about 1 mile seaward in places. A shoal, with a depth of 11m, lies about 2.5 miles NNE of Akra Kastri.

Akra Ayia Aikaterini (39°49'N., 19°51'E.), 61m high, is located 8 miles ENE of Akra Dhrastis. This point is marked by a light and is surmounted by a conspicuous church. The coast between is generally low, sandy, and is fronted by foul ground.

Caution.—Submarine cables extend between the NW coast of Nisos Kerkira and the off-lying islands and may best be seen on the chart.

8.20 Akra Levkimmis (39°28'N., 20°04'E.), marked by a light, is located 6.3 miles NNW of Akra Asprokavos. This point is the N extremity of a low and sandy peninsula which is difficult to distinguish.

Ormos Levkimmis, a small open bay, lies between Akra Levkimmis and Akra Voukari, 3.5 miles W. It provides excellent anchorage in depths of 28 to 31m.

Between Ormos Levkimmis and Akra Anemomilos, 10 miles NE, the shore recedes to the W and N. Several villages, with anchorages for small craft, are situated along this section of the coast.

Ormos Garitsa, a shallow bay, is entered close N of Akra Anemomilos. It is frequented by fishing craft and Garitsa, a suburb of the town of Kerkira, stands at the head.

Akra Sidhero (39°38'N., 19°56'E.), the N entrance point of Ormos Garitsa, is the E extremity of a rocky promontory on which stands the citadel of Kerkira. A light is shown from a tower standing on the citadel. A disused signal station is situated near the light.

Akra Ayios Nikolaos, the E entrance point of Kerkira Harbor, lies 0.4 mile WNW of Akra Sidhero.

Nisis Vidhon (39°39'N., 19°55'E.), a wooded island, lies 0.7 mile N of Akra Ayios Nikolaos. This island is 38m high and is fringed by foul ground and several above-water rocks. A light is shown from its S extremity. Nisis Kaloyiros, 2m high, lies on a shoal bank 0.4 mile WNW of the SW extremity of the island.

Nisis Lazaretton (Nisos Gouvinon) lies 2 miles WNW of Nisis Vidhon. This small island is 20m high and is fringed by a reef.

8.21 Kerkira (39°37'N., 19°56'E.) (World Port Index No. 41720), the largest town on Nisos Kerkira and the capital of the island, extends along the shore to the W of Akra Ayios Nikolaos. A small harbor, with several piers, fronts the town. Large vessels secure to mooring buoys or anchor in the roadstead to work cargo.

Depths—Limitations.—Depths in the approach, E and SE of Nisis Vidhon, are in excess of 35m. They decrease gradually to 18 to 30m in the roadstead N of the harbor area. The main commercial facilities include 2,050m of quayage, with depths of 5.8 to 6.5m alongside. There are facilities for general cargo, ro-ro, bulk, and ferry vessels. Vessels up to 7.5m draft can be accommodated alongside.

Aspect.—Two prominent radio masts stand close W of an airfield 1.8 miles SW of Akra Sidhero. A conspicuous white tower, with a large red dome, stands 300m W of Akra Ayios Nikolaos. A conspicuous chimney stands 1.2 mile W of Akra Sidhero.

Pilotage.—Pilotage is compulsory. Pilots can be contacted on VHF channel 12 and board in the channel between Kerkira and Nisis Vidhon. Vessels should send an ETA 24 hours in advance.

Anchorage.—Anchorage can be taken in depths of 18 to 29m, stiff mud and clay, in the roadstead N of the town. During the winter, this anchorage is sheltered from NE winds by Nisis

Vidhon. During SE winds, the recommended anchorage lies about 0.4 mile SW of the SE extremity of Nisis Vidhon.

Caution.—Foul ground areas (sunken booms), which may best be seen on the chart, lie between the SE extremity of Nisis Vidhon and Akra Ayios Nikolaos and in the vicinity of the SW extremity of Nisis Vidhon.

A submarine cable, which may best be seen on the chart, lies between Nisis Vidhon and Akra Ayios Nikolaos.

Ferry traffic in the harbor is considerable.

8.22 Ormos Gouvion (39°39'N., 19°51'E.), a shallow and sheltered bay, is only used by small craft and small coasters. Banks extend from both of the entrance points and form only a narrow entrance channel. A marina is situated within this bay.

Ormos Ipsou (39°42'N., 19°51'E.) lies between Akra Kefaloipsos, located 2 miles N of Ormos Gouvion, and a point 1.5 miles NNE. The shores of this bay are fringed by a bank, with depths of less than 9m, which extends up to 0.4 mile seaward in places. A conspicuous red house stands 0.3 mile NW of Akra Kefaloipsos. Vessels occasionally anchor in depths of 12 to 18m, sand, in the S part of the bay, but the holding ground is poor.

Akra Ayios Stefanos (39°46'N., 19°57'E.) is located 6.7 miles NE of Ormos Ipsou. The coast between is bold and steep-to. Several small bays lie along this section of the shore, but are of no commercial importance. A detached patch, with a depth of 16m, lies about 1.2 miles S of Akra Ayios Stefanos. A prominent tower stands 0.4 mile NW of the point.

Ifalos Serpa (39°46'N., 19°58'E.), a reef with an above-water rock, lies about 0.3 mile NE of Akra Ayios Stefanos and is marked by a lighted buoy and a beacon. In calm weather, this danger can be distinguished by the reddish colored water in its vicinity. Vessels should pass to the E of the lighted buoy.

Akra Psaromita (39°47'N., 19°57'E.), located 1.2 miles NNW of Akra Ayios Stefanos, is marked by a light. Ormos Bolana (Ormos Volanas), a small and open bay, lies 0.6 mile W of this point and provides shelter from S winds. Akra Kassiopis, the W entrance point of the bay, is located 1.4 miles WNW of Akra Psaromita. It is fringed by a reef and surmounted by the ruins of a fort.

Between Akra Kassiopi and Akra Ayia Aikaterini, 3.8 miles NW, the coast is fronted by a bank, with depths of less than 9m, which extends up to 0.5 mile seaward.

Caution.—A prohibited area, which may best be seen on the chart, extends along the NE coast of Nisos Kerkira, between the NE part of Ormos Ipsou and Akra Ayia Aikaterini, the N extremity of the island. Navigation, without prior permission of the appropriate naval authorities, is prohibited within this area.

Nisos Sivota to Kep I Kefali

8.23 Notion Stenon Kerkiras (39°21'N., 20°12'E.), a strait, leads into Corfu Channel and is entered between Akra Asprokavos, the SE extremity of Nisos Kerkira and Nisos Sivota. The W side of the approach is obstructed by the foul ground which extends up to 2 miles seaward of Akra Asprokavos. The E side of the approach is clear and deep, having general depths of 55 to 73m.

The E side of Notion Stenon Kerkiras, between Nisos Sivota and Kep i Stilo, 20 miles NNW, is very irregular and is

indented by numerous bays and coves. Potamos Thiamis, the largest of many rivers and streams along this part of the coast, discharges through two mouths. Its S mouth lies 8 miles N of Nisos Sivota and its N mouth lies 10 miles SE of Stilo.

Ormos Igoumenitsis (39°30'N., 20°14'E.), the most sheltered of the many bays along this part of the coast, lies 6 miles N of Nisos Sivota. The entrance of this bay is obstructed by a bar through which an access channel leads. This channel is marked by buoys and has a least depth of 7.9m (1993). A shoal, with a least depth of 5.5m, lies about 0.3 mile W of the entrance to the channel. Simultaneous passage of vessels in opposite directions is prohibited within the channel. General depths of 16 to 26m exist in the greater part of bay within the bar.

The town of Igoumenitsa, a tourist center, is situated at the E side of the bay and a prominent ruined fort stands at its S end.

A pier, extending SW from the shore, fronts the town and is used by ferries. A berth on its W side is 125m long and has a depth of 7m alongside. A berth on its E side is 100m long and has a depth of 5.8m alongside.

A jetty extends 120m W from the shore close S of the pier and has depths of 8.5 to 10m alongside its N side and head. In addition, there is also 480m of quayside with depths of 3 to 6m alongside.

An oil installation is situated in the SE corner of the bay and is fronted by a small pier. A cement factory is situated close NW of the oil installation and is fronted by a small T-head pier with depths of 8 to 9m alongside.

Caution.—Due to the existence of submarine cables, anchoring and fishing are prohibited in an area, which may best be seen on the chart, extending between Nisos Kerkira and a point on the shore close NW of the entrance to Ormos Igoumenitsis.

8.24 Nisos Prasoudhi (39°30'N., 20°09'E.), a small island, lies about 0.8 mile offshore, 6.7 miles NW of Nisos Sivota. It is 40m high, covered in vegetation, and marked by a light. A detached shallow reef lies about 0.4 mile ENE of this island.

Ormos Sayiadhas (39°37'N., 20°10'E.), which indents the coast for 2 miles, lies centered 6.5 miles N of Nisos Prasoudhi. A shallow bank fronts the coast on the SE side of the bay. The small town of Sayiadha is situated at the head of the bay and is fronted by a shallow pier. Vessels can anchor in depths of 7 to 22m, mud, W of the town.

Akra Strovili, the N entrance point of Ormos Sayiadhas, rises to a conspicuous conical hill, 115m high.

Khersonisos Pagania, an irregular shaped peninsula, is located 1.7 mile WNW Akra Strovili. This peninsula is 77m high and has coves on its SE and NW sides.

Kep i Stilo (Kep i Stilit) (39°41'N., 19°59'E.), a low and salient headland, is located 5.5 miles WNW of Khersonisos Pagania. Stilos, a prominent hill, stands 2 miles NE of the point and is 272m high. Nisos Stilos, 82m high, lies close offshore 0.4 mile SE of the point.

Ormos Ftelias lies 1 mile E of Kep i Stilo and the coastal border between Greece and Albania lies in its vicinity.

Caution.—A prohibited area, which may best be seen on the chart, extends along the coast between Nisos Prasoudhi and Ormos Ftelias. Navigation, without prior permission of the appropriate naval authorities, is prohibited within this area.

8.25 Gji i Butrintit (39°44'N., 19°59'E.), an open bay, lies close S of the mouth of Lum i Butrintit. It is considered to afford the best anchorage on the E side of Notion Stenon Kerkiras. Anchorage can be taken in a depth of 31m, mud, about 0.3 mile offshore in the S part of the bay.

Kep i Skales (Kep i Shkalles) is located 4 miles NNW of Kep i Stilo. In the vicinity of this point, the strait leading into Corfu Channel is at its narrowest. A prominent monastery stands on a hill 3.7 miles NNE of Kep i Skales.

The coast between Kep i Skales and a headland, 1.1 miles NNE, is prominent and rises sharply inland to a height of 144m. A bay lies 2 miles NE of Kep i Skales and is obstructed by a small group of islets in its S part. Vessels with local knowledge occasionally anchor off the S side of these islets in depths of 16 to 18m, sand.

Nisis Peristerai (39°48'N., 19°58'E.), a small whitish islet, lies on the W side of the strait, 2.4 miles NNW of Kep i Skales. A main light is shown from a prominent structure, 10m high, surmounting the islet.

Barketa, a rock nearly awash, lies on a shoal bank about 0.5 mile E of Nisis Peristerai.

Gji i Sarandes (39°51'N., 20°00'E.), a small bay, is entered between Kep i Dente, located 5.2 miles NNE of Kep i Skales,



NISIS PERISTERAI LIGHTHOUSE

and Kep i Ferruc, 2 miles NNW. This bay provides anchorage in its central part in depths of 24 to 31m, mud and sand, good holding ground. The small town of Sarande stands at the N end of the bay and is fronted by a pier which is used by small craft. A conspicuous fort stands on a hill at the E side of the bay.

Pilotage for Sarande is compulsory but is only available during daylight hours.

Kep i Kefali (Kepi i Qefalit) (39°55'N., 19°55'E.) is located 4.5 miles NW of Kep i Ferruc, the N entrance point of Gji i Sarandes. This point is 149m high and steep-to. It is covered in bushes and is marked by a light.