



Additional chart coverage may be found in CATP2, Catalog of Nautical Charts.
SECTOR 7 — CHART INFORMATION

SECTOR 7

WEST COAST OF GREECE AND DHIORIX KORINTHOU

Plan.—This sector describes the SW and W sides of the peninsula of Peloponnisos, from Akra Tainaron to Nisos Oxia, and the shores of the gulfs which separate it from the mainland. Dhiorix Korinthou (Corinth Canal) is also included. The descriptive sequence is W and N to Akra Papas, and then E to the SE entrance of the canal.

Messiniakos Kolpos (36°50'N., 22°02'E.)

7.1 Messiniakos Kolpos is deep and clear of off-lying dangers. The only port of importance within this gulf is Kalamai, which lies in the NE part. The peninsula forming the E side of the gulf consists of a generally flat-topped mountain range. This range rises steadily to Profitas Ilias (Mount Taygetos), its highest peak, which is snow covered, 2,407m high, and stands 34 miles N of Akra Tainaron.

The N shore is bordered by a low plain and several streams, mostly dry in summer, flow into the head of the gulf. The N part of the W shore is formed by the slopes of Oros Likodhimon, which is 960m high and stands 13.5 miles SW of Kalamai, and the S part is formed by hills. The currents formed by the wind off the S end of the W shore sometimes attain rates up to 2 knots.

7.2 East side.—**Akra Tainaron** (36°23'N., 22°29'E.), the S extremity of Peloponnisos, is marked by a light and is fully described in Sector 12.

Vrakhonisis Karavi, a group of rocks, lies 4 miles WNW of Akra Tainaron.

Akra Girosso, 310m high, is located 7.8 miles NW of Akra Tainaron and is the SW extremity of a conspicuous promontory. Reddish cliffs front the shore for 2.7 miles NNW of this point.

Akra Tigani, the N extremity of this promontory, is located 4.2 miles N of Akra Girosso. This point is 65m high, white in color, steep, and is surmounted by the ruins of a tower. Oros Miniatika, a flat-topped peak, stands 3 miles NE of Akra Tigani and is prominent.

Ormos Limeniou, an inlet, is entered 8.5 miles N of Akra Tigani and is the best natural harbor within the gulf. A light is shown near the S entrance point and the village of Limeni is situated on the S shore of the inlet. Small vessels can anchor in depths of 5 to 18m off the S shore.

Several small bays lie along the coast between Akra Tainaron and Ormos Limeniou, and provide shelter to coasters with local knowledge.

Akra Trakhilas, located 6 miles NNW of Ormos Limeniou, is a narrow and prominent headland.

Akra Selenitas (Akra Tsaknova), located 3.2 miles NNW of Akra Trakhilas, is marked by a light. The village of Kardhamili is situated 4 miles NNW of Akra Selenitas. It is fronted by a small jetty, which is used by coasters, and a breakwater which is marked by a light. Nisos Meropi (Chapel Islet) lies close offshore 0.3 mile S of Kardhamili and is surmounted by a

prominent church. Vessels can anchor in a depth of 12m off the village.

Akra Kitries (36°55'N., 22°08'E.), a steep-to point, is the W extremity of a conspicuous bold promontory. A light is shown from a prominent structure, 11m high, standing on the point.

Vessels can anchor in a depth of 12m in Ormos Almiro, which is entered 5 miles N of Akra Kitries, and about 0.3 mile offshore.

7.3 West side.—**Akra Akritas** (36°43'N., 21°52'E.), the W entrance point of the gulf, is a steep pinnacle which is connected to the mainland by a low isthmus.

Nisis Venetiko, 174m high, lies 1 mile SSE of Akra Akritas and is marked by a light at its N end. Petrokaravo (Nisidhes Avgo), consisting of four above-water rocks, lies 1 mile S of Nisis Venetiko. The S and largest rock of this group is 9m high.

Akra Livadhies, located 6.5 miles NE of Akra Akritas, is marked by a light. This prominent headland has the conspicuous ruins of a castle standing close W of it and the village of Koroni is situated on its N side. This village is fronted by a small craft harbor which is protected by a breakwater with depths of 1.8 to 5.5m alongside. The current is reported to set strongly around this headland. Vessels can anchor in depths of 14m to 18m, mud, about 0.5 mile NE of the breakwater head. Vessels can also anchor within Ormos Nemi, which is entered 2 miles SW of Akra Livadhies, in depths of 16m to 18m, sand, about 0.5 mile offshore.

Akra Petalidhi, located 10 miles N of Akra Livadhies, is low, marked by a light, and surmounted by a prominent white church. The village of Petalidhion stands close W of this point. Vessels, with local knowledge, can anchor within Ormos Petalidhion in depths of 10m to 13m, sand and mud, about 0.6 mile NNE of the light. Anchoring is prohibited to the S of this position.

The Potamos Pamissos flows into the head of the gulf, 4.6 miles NE of Akra Petalidhi and is navigable by boats. Vessels can anchor in a depth of 15m, about 0.8 mile off this river mouth.

7.4 Kalamai (37°01'N., 22°07'E.) (World Port Index No. 41940), a small port, lies 6.5 miles N of Akra Kitries. The harbor is protected by breakwaters and an oil terminal is situated 1.8 miles W of the town.

Depths—Limitations.—The harbor has 1,380m of total commercial quayage and provides berths, 160 to 460m long, with depths of 7.1 to 10m alongside. There are facilities for general cargo, bulk, tanker, ro-ro, and container vessels. Vessels up to 20,000 dwt, 175m in length, and 9m draft have been accommodated.

An offshore berth lies about 250m S of the oil terminal. It consists of several mooring buoys and is connected to the shore by several submarine pipelines.

Aspect.—The town is situated on a plain with hills to the N and NE. A conspicuous citadel stands on a wooded hill close N

of the harbor. A prominent mill stands on the W side of the harbor and a tall chimney is situated 0.2 mile NW of it.

Pilotage.—Pilotage is compulsory. Pilots can be contacted by VHF and board about 0.5 mile from the breakwaters. Vessels should send an ETA and draft 48 hours in advance.

Anchorage.—Temporary anchorage may be taken in depths of 22 to 40m, sand and mud, good holding ground, SE and S of the harbor.

Caution.—The harbor is subject to silting and the harbormaster should be contacted for the latest information concerning depths.

West Coast of Peloponnisos

7.5 Winds—Weather.—In winter, the winds are rather variable, but generally alternate between mild S winds and cool NE winds. The change to NE winds occurs usually in a squall with heavy rain and thunder. The NE winds blow from high land and consequently are squally and may reach high velocities locally; for example, the wind blowing out of Messiniakos Kolpos is often strong and squally, with sudden changes in direction between NE and SE.

The scirocco is most frequent in autumn and spring. Its onset is marked by a sudden rise in temperature and in relative humidity.

In summer, NW winds prevail.

Land and sea breezes are experienced in settled weather in winter and increase considerably in spring. Near the coast, land and sea breezes are well-developed. The land breeze in many areas is reinforced by winds blowing down from the mountains and may reach force 4. Off the W coast of Peloponnisos it blows from N or NE, while on the S coast it blows out of the gulfs.

Tides—Currents.—The current parallels the coast in a general NW direction and off Akra Tainaron may reach a velocity of 1 knot. The current is invariably stronger in the channels between the islands.

Akra Sakouli (36°49'N., 21°42'E.), located 10 miles NW of Akra Akritas, is the S extremity of a small islet which is connected to a low promontory on the mainland by a causeway. This islet is surmounted by a conspicuous tower and the promontory, to which it is connected, is surmounted by a conspicuous fortress.

A small craft harbor, protected by a mole, fronts the E side of the promontory and the town of Methoni is situated 0.7 mile N of it. Small vessels can anchor in a depth of 9m about 0.3 mile ESE of Akra Sakouli.

Nisis Sapienza lies with Akra Karsi, its N extremity, located 1 mile S of Akra Sakouli. Akra Karsi is marked by a light. Two unmarked shoals, with depths of 7.2 to 9.2m, lie in the middle of Stenon Methonis, the passage which leads between Akra Sakouli and Nisis Sapienza. This passage should not be used by large vessels.

Nisis Sapienza rises to a height of 219m and a main light is shown from a prominent structure, 8m high, standing on a hill 0.5 mile inland at the S end of the island.

Nisis Skhiza, low and barren, lies 3 miles SE of Nisis Sapienza and rises to a height of 202m near its N end. Nisis

Ayia Mariani, rocky and barren, lies 0.8 mile W of the N end of Nisis Skhiza and is 30m high.

The coves lying on the S side Nisis Skhiza and the E side of Nisis Sapienza afford shelter to small vessels with local knowledge.

7.6 Ormos Navarinou (36°54'N., 21°40'E.) (World Port Index No. 41910), a circular bay, forms the largest harbor in Peloponnisos and provides anchorage to large vessels, including VLCCs. This bay is protected from the W by Nisos Sfaktiria and the town of Pilos stands on its SE shore.

Depths—Limitations.—Pilos, an open port, is fronted by a 250m long pier which has a depth of 9.8m alongside. Vessels up to 110m in length and 8m draft can be accommodated. In addition, there is 600m of berthage suitable for small craft.

Aspect.—Nisis Sfaktiria, rocky and barren, rises to a height of 150m near its N end. Steep and white cliffs stand in the vicinity of the S end of this island and are conspicuous from seaward.

Nisis Pilos, 37m high, lies close S of the S extremity of Nisis Sfaktiria and is marked on its SE side by a light. A conspicuous monument is situated close N of the light. This rocky islet is perforated near its N end and the aperture resembles an arch.

The bay is entered between Nisis Pilos and Akra Varela, 1 mile SSE. Shoals, with a least depth of 11m, lie in the S approaches about 1 mile WSW of Akra Varela.

Oros Likodhimon, 959m high, stands 8 miles E of Pilos and is conspicuous from the offing. Neokastro, a conspicuous ruined castle, stands close W of Pilos and a light is shown from its W side.

Palaiokastron, a prominent ruined fortress, stands 0.5 mile N of the N end of Nisis Sfaktiria and has cliffs on its N and S sides.

Nisis Khelonisi lies in the N part of the bay, 1.6 miles N of Pilos. This small islet is 7m high and is marked by a light. Sfaktirias Xera, a shallow shoal, lies in the NW part of the bay, 0.7 mile WNW of Nisis Khelonisi.

Pilotage.—Pilotage is compulsory. Pilots can be contacted by VHF and generally board about 1 mile seaward of Nisis Pilos. Vessels should send an ETA and a request for pilot 24 hours prior to arrival.

Anchorage.—Anchorage can be taken within the bay according to draft, except in the N part which is foul. In summer, large vessels usually anchor in a depth of 18m, about 0.3 mile N of Pilos. In winter, to avoid much of the heavy swell, vessels usually anchor in depths of 18 to 24m, E of Nisis Khelonisi.

7.7 Akra Marathos (37°03'N., 21°34'E.), a low point, is surmounted by a village and backed by a cultivated plain.

Nisis Proti, a wooded island, lies 0.5 mile W of the point and rises to a height of 184m in its N part. A light is shown from the S extremity of this island. The passage leading between the island and the mainland is shoal and should only be used by small craft.

Vessels can anchor in a depth of 13m, sand and rock, about 0.4 mile SW of Akra Marathos. It has been reported (1981) that large vessels can find good anchorage about 0.5 mile W or N of Nisis Proti, according to the weather.

Nisoi Strofadhēs (37°15'N., 21°00'E.), consisting of two islets connected by a ridge of sunken rocks, lies 28 miles NW of Nisis Proti. The S and larger islet is rocky with cliffs up to 11m high. A stone monastery, 26m high, stands near its N shore and a light is shown from a structure, 11m high, standing on its NW extremity.

Akra Katakolou (37°38'N., 21°19'E.), a promontory, extends 2 miles S from the coast. A main light is shown from a prominent structure, 9m high, standing near the S extremity of the cape. A conspicuous radio mast is situated near the town of Pirgos, which stands on a hill 6 miles ENE of the light.

7.8 Katakolon (37°39'N., 21°19'E.) (World Port Index No. 41880), a small town, is situated on the W shore of Ormos Katakolou, a bight, which is entered close E of Akra Katakolou. The town is fronted by a small harbor which is protected by breakwaters. There is 600m of total commercial berthage with depths of 3 to 8m alongside. Vessels up to 16,000 grt and 7.5m draft can be accommodated.

The harbor can be contacted by VHF. Pilotage is not compulsory, but local pilots are available and are recommended for vessels without local knowledge. Vessels can anchor in a depth of 9m, about 0.2 mile SE of the breakwater heads.



KATAKOLON LIGHTHOUSE

Nisos Zakynthos (37°46'N., 20°47'E.)

7.9 Nisos Zakynthos lies with Akra Yeraki, its low SE extremity, located 16 miles WNW of Akra Katakolou. The W part of this island is mountainous and the E part is formed by a wooded and cultivated plain.

Kolpos Lagana, a bay, indents the SE side of the island. It is seldom used because it is obstructed with rocks and shoals and has a rocky bottom. A main light is shown from a prominent structure, 7m high, standing on Akra Keri, the S extremity of the island.



AKRA KRIONERI LIGHTHOUSE

Akra Skinari, the NW extremity of the island, is 61m high and flat-topped. A main light is shown from a prominent structure, 9m high, standing on this point. The summit of the island, 676m high, rises 7 miles S of this point.

Akra Krioneri, a low point, is located on the E side of the island, 12 miles SE of Akra Skinari, and is marked by a light. An uncharted patch, with a depth of 4.8m, is reported (1988) to lie about 1 mile N of Akra Krioneri.

Limin Zakynthos (Zante) (37°47'N., 20°54'E.) (World Port Index No. 41870), a small bay, is entered close S of Akra Krioneri. The town of Zakynthos is situated on the NW side of this bay and is fronted by a small harbor which is protected by a breakwater. The harbor has general depths of 2 to 4m. The main commercial quay is 500m long and has depths of 5 to 6.7m alongside. Vessels up to 100m in length and 5m draft can be handled. Vessels can also anchor in depths of 18 to 22m, about 0.5 mile NE of the N breakwater head and work cargo from lighters. Because of submarine cables, vessels should not anchor to the W of the above position.

Conspicuous landmarks include a church situated in the town; a red chimney standing S of the harbor; a belfry standing near the roof of the S breakwater; the ruins of a fortress situated close behind the town; and a radio mast standing 2 miles SW of the town. The harbor can be contacted by VHF. Pilotage is not compulsory, but local pilots are available.

West Coast of Peloponnisos (continued)

7.10 Akra Tripiti (37°50'N., 21°06'E.), a low and cliffy point, is marked by a light. A conspicuous castle stands on the summit of a hill which rises 1.5 miles inland, 3.1 miles NE of this point.

Mesokanali Reef, with a least depth of 5m, lies 7 miles NW of Akra Tripiti.

Akra Killinis, located 6 miles N of Akra Tripiti, is low, rocky. Depths of less than 10m extend up to 0.8 mile NW and NE of the point and foul ground extends up to 1.2 miles N of the point. Vessels should give this point a wide berth.

Nisis Kavkalidha, a small and low islet, lies close W of Akra Killinis. A main light is shown from a prominent structure, 15m high, standing on this islet.

Limin Killinis, a small craft harbor, lies on the E side of Akra Killinis and is protected by a breakwater. Small vessels can anchor in depths of 9 to 11m, about 0.8 mile E of the breakwater.

Akra Pappas (Akra Araxos) (38°13'N., 21°22'E.) is located 20 miles NE of Akra Killinis. The coast between is low, sandy, and backed by wooded and cultivated land.

This point is marked by a light and shoals, with depths of less than 11m, extend up to 1 mile seaward of it. A dangerous wreck and a wreck, with a depth of 16m, lie about 1.2 miles and 3 miles WSW, respectively, of Akra Pappas.

The prominent ruins of a fortress stand on Akra Kounoupele, which is located 7 mile S of Akra Pappas, and an aeronautical light is occasionally shown from a structure standing 5 miles NE of it.

Caution.—A submarine cable, which may best be seen on the chart, extends seaward from a point on the shore 0.5 mile N of Akra Tripiti. Anchorage is prohibited within the vicinity of the cable.

A prohibited area, which may best be seen on the chart, fronts the coast in the vicinity of Akra Pappas and extends up to 1.5 miles from the shore.

Patraikos Kolpos (38°15'N., 21°30'E.)

7.11 Patraikos Kolpos, a gulf, separates Peloponnisos from the mainland to the N and is entered between Akra Pappas and Nisos Oxia, 13 miles WNW. There are no detached dangers in the middle of the fairway of this channel. Though the shores bordering this gulf are generally low, they are backed by high land.

Winds—Weather.—In the gulf, the prevailing NE wind blows for nine months of the year, but during the summer, a fresh NW wind or sea breeze blows occasionally.

Tides—Currents.—A countercurrent sets in the opposite direction to that of the wind on the S coast of the gulf. This current either sets toward or away from Patrai, depending on the direction of the wind.

Southwest of Akra Pappas, the current parallels the coast in a general NW direction in the order of 0.2 to 0.4 knot, but it is invariably stronger in the passages between the islands. In the vicinity of Akra Pappas, the current is caused almost entirely by the wind. With fresh NE winds the current sets W at a velocity of 1.5 knots or greater, and sets E with NW winds.

Caution.—Numerous fishing vessels may be encountered within Patraikos Kolpos. These vessels often work in pairs, about 0.5 mile apart, with a net extended between them.

7.12 South shore.—**Akra Vardhia** (38°13'N., 21°23'E.), located close E of Akra Pappas, is surmounted by the prominent ruins of a tower. The lagoon entered between these points is the site of Pappas, a small craft harbor, which is protected by a breakwater and is used as a military base.

From Akra Vardhia, the S coast of the gulf extends 15 miles E to Patrai and is low and sandy. Several villages stand along the shore.

Akra Ayia, a low point, is located 1.7 miles NNE of Patrai and is marked by a light. A tower stands close N of the light.

Akra Rion (38°19'N., 21°47'E.) is located at the SE end of the gulf, 2.4 miles NNE of Akra Ayia. The coast between is low and sandy. A castle is situated on the point and is marked by a light. An oil terminal, with several tanks, is situated close E of the point and is fronted by a short jetty. A berth, consisting of several mooring buoys, lies close off the jetty and is reported

(1994) to accommodate tankers up to 160m in length and 9.1m draft.

Patrai (38°15'N., 21°44'E.)

World Port Index No. 41850

7.13 The city of Patrai (Patron) is situated along the S shore of the gulf and is fronted by a large harbor which consists of several basins protected by an extensive detached breakwater.

Wind—Weather.—During the winter, winds from between the NE and SE prevail and occasionally attain gale force.

Tides—Currents.—The tidal rise is small, being only 0.5m at springs.

During strong NE winds, a current may occasionally set strongly to windward off the port. The tidal current, which does not exceed 0.5 knot, usually sets SW on the ebb and NE on the flood.

Depths—Limitations.—Vessels normally enter and leave the port by the N entrance.

The main commercial facilities include Psilis Quay, 180m long, with a depth of 7m alongside; Gounari Jetty, which has 530m of total berthage with a depth of 8.5m alongside; Agiou Nikolaou Jetty, which has 824m of total berthage with depths of 6.5 to 8.5m alongside; Astinges Jetty, 380m long, with depths of 8.5 to 11.5m alongside; Glyfadas Quay, 244m long, with a depth of 10.5m alongside; and North Jetty, 300m long, with a depth of 12m alongside.

There are facilities for general cargo, ro-ro, passenger, and container vessels. Ro-ro vessels up to 200m in length can be handled. Other vessels up to 11.3m draft, with no length limitation, can be accommodated.

An extensive marina, protected by a breakwater, lies close N of the main harbor.

Aspect.—The city is conspicuous from seaward. Oros Panakhaikon, 1,929m high, stands 9 miles ESE of the harbor and is prominent.

Prominent landmarks include Ayios Pandokrator Church, with three domes, standing about 0.8 mile SSE of the elbow of the breakwater; Venetia Castle (Frouirion Patron), situated on a hill 0.4 mile NE of Ayios Pandanassa Church; and a high chimney situated in the N part of the city.

Pilotage.—Pilotage is compulsory. Pilots can be contacted by VHF channel 12 and board about 0.5 mile seaward of the breakwater.

Anchorage.—Large vessels usually anchor to the W of the breakwater in depths of 22 to 29m, mud and sand.

7.14 North shore.—**Akra Oxia** (38°17'N., 21°06'E.), the S extremity of Nisos Oxia, is steep-to and forms the NW entrance point of Patraikos Kolpos. A light is shown from a prominent structure, 8m high, standing on this point. Nisos Oxia appears as two islands from the offing because of the low neck lying at its central part.

Akra Evinou, a low and shingle point, is located 18 miles E of Akra Oxia. Shoals, which are subject to continuous silting, extend S of this point and are marked by a lighted buoy.

The N shore of the gulf between Akra Oxia and the vicinity of Akra Evinou is formed by a chain of low and sandy islands



AKRA OXIA LIGHTHOUSE



AKRA ANDIRRION LIGHTHOUSE

which form the seaward side of the extensive Mesolongion Lagoon. This lagoon is accessible only to boats and vessels should not approach the coastal bank in this area.

Limin Mesolongion (38°22'N., 21°25'E.) (World Port Index No. 41800), a small harbor, lies within Mesolongion Lagoon and is accessible via a narrow entrance channel. This channel is marked by lighted beacons and has a dredged depth of 5.5m over a width of 40m (1993). Vessels up to 5.4m draft can be handled. The harbor can be contacted by VHF and vessels are advised to ascertain the latest information concerning depths, as the channel and harbor are subject to frequent silting. Pilotage is not compulsory, but unlicensed pilots are available and are recommended for vessels without local knowledge.

Lighted buoys, which mark the seaward entrance of the channel, are moored about 0.5 mile SW of Nisos Tourlis, a small islet, which is connected to the harbor by a causeway lying close E of the channel. A passenger landing pier is situated at Nisos Tourlis and vessels can anchor in depths of 10 to 13m close S of the entrance channel.

Nisos Ayios Sostis (38°19'N., 21°22'E.), low and sandy, lies 2 miles W of the entrance to Limin Mesolongion. A light is shown from a prominent structure, 11m high, standing on the E end of this islet.

Krioneri (38°21'N., 21°36'E.), a small town, is situated at the head of a bight, 6 miles NE of Akra Evinou. It stands at the foot of Ormos Varasovon, which rises to a height of 914m. A small pier, with a depth of 3.7m alongside, fronts the town and is approached via a buoyed channel with a dredged depth of 4m. Local knowledge is necessary for entry.

Akra Andirrion (38°20'N., 21°46'E.) is located at the NE end of the gulf, 8 miles E of Krioneri. A light is shown from a conspicuous old fortress standing on this low point.

Korinthiakos Kolpos

7.15 Korinthiakos Kolpos is entered from the W through a narrow strait, which is known as The Narrows (Stenon Rion) and is connected to Saronikos Kolpos by Dhiorix Korinthou (Corinth Canal). This canal shortens the route from the E part of Greece to the W part by about 150 miles. The main passage through the center of this gulf is clear of dangers.

Winds—Weather.—The NW wind blowing during the summer raise a considerable sea in the E part of the gulf, but at night it is usually calm. In the W part of the gulf a NE wind

prevails, which usually increases in force as the entrance to the gulf is approached. In Krissalos Kolpos and Andikiron Kolpos, it is usually calm during the summer, although a fresh breeze may be blowing in the middle of the gulf.

The Narrows (38°19'N., 21°46'E.), lying between Akra Rion and Akra Andirrion, has a least depth of 27m in the fairway. At springs, the tidal currents attain a rate of 2 knots in this strait, but they are influenced by the force and direction of the wind. The currents generally set E with the flood and W with the ebb. During strong winds, the ebb current, flowing out of the gulf, may attain rates of 3.5 knots in the center and 5 knots at the sides of The Narrows. This current diminishes to the E of the strait.

Caution.—Ferries frequently cross between the Akra Rion and Akra Andirrion.

An anchoring prohibited area, which may best be seen on the chart, lies in the vicinity of The Narrows.

7.16 South side.—**Akra Dhrepanon** (38°20'N., 21°52'E.), located 3.5 miles NE of Akra Rion, is low and sandy. A light is shown from a prominent structure, 7m high, standing on this point. A shallow spit extends NW from this point and its seaward extremity is marked by a lighted buoy.

A cement factory, fronted by a quay, is situated 0.3 mile SSW of Akra Dhrepanon. This quay is 300m long and has depths of 9.8 to 11.6m alongside. Vessels of up to 30,000 tons can be accommodated alongside.



AKRA DHPANON LIGHTHOUSE

Aiyion (38°15'N., 22°05'E.) (World Port Index No. 41840), a small town, stands at the head of Ormos Aiyiou, a small bay. A pier and a quay front the town. The pier is 90m long and has a depth of 5m at its head. The quay is 213m long and has depths of 5.2 to 8.5m alongside. Pilotage is compulsory for foreign vessels and pilots are provided from Patrai.

Vessels can anchor in a depth of 27m, mud, good holding ground, about 0.2 mile NW of the head of the pier.

A stranded wreck was reported (1994) to lie about 0.4 mile NNW of the head of the pier.

The town is prominent and stands on the seaward side of a flat hill. A conspicuous chimney is situated at a papermill standing on the W side of the bay. Several jetties front the papermill and are used by small coasters.

Akra Likoporia (38°08'N., 22°29'E.), a low headland, is overlooked by a prominent hill, 172m high, which stands near the shore. A light is shown from a prominent structure, 15m high, standing on this point.

Between Ormos Aiyiou and the entrance to Dhiorix Korinthou, 45 miles ESE, the S shore of the gulf is quite regular with no significant indentations.

Kiaton (38°01'N., 22°45'E.), a small town, is fronted by a harbor which is formed by two moles. There are depths of 2 to 8m in this harbor which is used by coasters.

7.17 North side.—Akra Mornos (38°22'N., 21°52'E.), located 5.8 miles NE of Akra Andirion, is low and sandy. This point is marked by a light and is the S extremity of a swampy delta. Navpaktos, a small town, stands at the head of a bay 2.5 miles NW of the point. This town is fronted by a small craft harbor and vessels can anchor in a depths of 13 to 24m about 0.4 mile S of it.

Akra Marathias, located 6 miles ENE of Akra Mornos, is low and wooded. Ifalos Marathias, a reef, has a least depth of 3.8m and lies about 0.7 mile SE of this point.

Nisis Trizonia lies 0.3 mile offshore 3.5 miles SE of Akra Marathias. This island can be easily identified by prominent reddish cliffs on its S and W sides. A light is shown from the NE side of the island and an islet lies 0.5 mile E of the SE extremity of the island.

Akra Psaromita (38°19'N., 22°11'E.) is a steep-to point and the land behind it rises in three gradual slopes. A light is shown from a prominent structure, 9m high, standing on this point.

Akra Andromakhi is located 9 miles E of Akra Psaromita and the shore between is indented by several small coves. The prominent village of Eratini is situated at the head of the W cove. This point is bold, 93m high, and is marked by a light.

7.18 Itea (38°26'N., 22°25'E.) (World Port Index No. 41820), a small ore port, lies at the head of Kolpos Itea, a gulf, which is entered between Akra Andromakhi and Akra Makri-Nikolas, 8.8 miles ESE.

Depths—Limitations.—Numerous islets, rocks, and shoals lie in the W part of the gulf and large or deep-draft vessels should keep clear of them and not attempt to pass through the constricted and unmarked passages which lead between them.

A general cargo pier fronts the town and has two berths with depths of 6.3 to 7.5m alongside. Vessels up to 130m in length and 6m draft can be accommodated.



AKRA PSAROMITA LIGHTHOUSE

Two bauxite ore berths, each consisting of short piers, lie within Limin Itea and can accommodate vessels up to 40,000 dwt, with a maximum draft of 10.5m.

Pilotage.—Pilotage is compulsory. Pilots can be contacted by VHF and board about 1 mile SE of the pier. In bad weather, vessels should enter the bay at the head of the gulf without the pilot and anchor. Vessels should send an ETA 24 hours in advance.

Anchorage.—Anchorage can be taken in Limin Iteas, a bay, at the head of the gulf. A good berth lies in a depth of 18m, mud, about 0.3 mile SW of the pier at Itea.

A designated anchorage area for laid up vessels, the limits of which may best be seen on the chart, occupies most of the SW part of Limin Itea.

Vessels may also anchor in depths of 22 to 26m within Ormos Galaxidhiou. This bay lies at the W side of the gulf and is sheltered by a chain of islets and reefs which extend NE across its entrance.

Caution.—Several outfall pipelines lie in the vicinity of the port and may best be seen on the chart.

7.19 Andikira (38°22'N., 22°38'E.), a small town, is situated at the head of Andikiron Kolpos, an irregular bay, which is entered between Akra Pangalos, located 1.5 miles E of Akra Maki-Nikolas, and Akra Velanidhia, 8.7 miles ESE. Several islets and shoals lie along the sides of the gulf, but the central part is deep and clear. Pilotage is compulsory within the gulf. Pilots can be contacted by VHF and board 1 mile off the coast in daylight hours only.

At the head of the bay is Aspra Spitia Ore Terminal, an aerial loading stage for bauxite ore. It is 70m long, with mooring dolphins on either side, and has an along-side depth of 8.4m.

Small vessels can anchor in depths of 18 to 37m, about 0.2 mile off the town. Three offshore berths, connected by submarine pipeline, lie in the E part of the gulf and can accommodate vessels up to 183m in length and 10.3m draft.

In addition, a quay, 240m long, is situated on the NE side of the gulf and has a depth of 9.1m alongside.

Caution.—An anchorage prohibited area, which may best be seen on the chart, lies in the NE part of gulf.

Akra Melangavi (38°02'N., 22°51'E.) is located 13.5 miles SSE of Akra Velanidhia. A light is shown from a prominent structure, 13m high, standing on this point.

Kolpos Alkionidhon, a large gulf, lies at the NE end of Korinthiakos Kolpos and is entered between the above two points. This gulf is surrounded by high ground and mountain ranges, and Nisoi Alkionidhes, a group of four islands, lies in its central part. The depths within the bays lying along the shores of this gulf are too great for anchoring and this area is unimportant for shipping.

Ormos Korinthou (38°00'N., 22°52'E.), a deep bay, lying at the SE end of Korinthiakos Kolpos, is entered between Akra Melangavi and Kiaton, 4.5 miles WSW. The S shore of this bay is low and cultivated, but the land rises to mountains close inland. The N shore is formed of generally high ground.

Korinthos (37°57'N., 22°56'E.) (World Port Index No. 41830), a small town, is situated at the S side of the head of the bay. It is fronted by a small harbor which is formed by an angled mole. This harbor has depths of 2 to 7.9m and is used mostly by small craft and coasters. Vessels can anchor in a depth of 26m, about 0.3 mile ENE of the mole. Pilotage is not compulsory, but is advised for vessels without local knowledge.

Vessels can also anchor in depths of 16 to 33m, about 0.3 mile off the village of Loutraki, which is situated at the NE head of the bay 3 miles NNE of Korinthos.

Caution.—Due to the existence of submarine cables, an anchoring prohibited area, which may best be seen on the chart, lies 1.5 miles SSW of Loutraki.

Dhiorix Korinthou (Corinth Canal) (37°56'N., 22°59'E.)

7.20 Dhiorix Korinthou is a canal, 3 miles long, which cuts through the narrowest part of the isthmus between Peloponnisos and the mainland. The sides of the canal at either end are formed by the sloping contour of the land, but the central part passes through a deep cutting in the land.

The prevailing wind in the canal is from the NW, but E and N winds are occasionally experienced. The usual current, which changes direction every six hours, attains a rate of about 2.5 knots, but is influenced greatly by wind.

The canal provides direct access between Korinthiakos Kolpos and Saronikos Kolpos (Sector 13). Vessels bound from ports in Italy and the Adriatic to ports in the E part of Greece

and the Aegean Sea can save considerable distance by the use of the canal. For example, a vessel bound from Brindisi to Piraeus would save 130 miles by using the canal rather than rounding Akra Tainaron, the S extremity of Peloponnisos.

Depths—Limitations.—The NW entrance of the canal lies between two curved breakwaters, 1.5 miles NE of Korinthos. The SE entrance lies at the town of Isthmia, between a curved N breakwater and the shore close W.

Transit of the canal is permitted day and night, except on Tuesday from 0600 to 2000 hours when it is closed for maintenance.

The best time to pass through the canal is when the vessel is stemming the current. With N winds, special care is required when entering the NW end of the canal. Special care is also required to stay in the deepest part of the canal at either end, where the width at the surface is much greater than at the bottom.

The canal is maintained at a depth of 8m over a bottom width of 21m. At sea level, it is 50m wide. Several bridges span the canal and have a minimum vertical clearance of 52m.

There is no limitation concerning the length of vessels. However, passage through the canal is dependent upon beam and draft as follows:

1. Beam 15.5 to 16.6m, with a maximum draft of 6.2m.
2. Beam 15 to 15.5m, with a maximum draft of 6.6m.
3. Beam 14.5 to 15m, with a maximum draft of 6.8m.
4. Beam 14 to 14.5m, with a maximum draft of 7m.

In all cases, the maximum beam allowed is 18.3m and the maximum draft is 7.2m.

Pilotage.—Pilotage is compulsory for all vessels being towed and in the hours of darkness for all vessels over 100 nrt. The pilot stations can be contacted by VHF. Pilots are reported to assume no responsibility for handling, but place their experience and knowledge of the canal at the disposal of shipmasters.

Towage is compulsory for vessels over 800 nrt, for vessels carrying dangerous cargoes, and whenever deemed necessary.

The speed of vessels should not exceed 3 knots when entering the canal nor 6 knots during transit.

The Canal Authority desires a message of notice of intention to transit the canal. This message should include the name of the vessel; nationality; dimensions and net tonnage; ETA; direction of transit; and whether a pilot or tug is required.

It is reported that naval vessels and vessels carrying mail have priority of towage, provided that the interval between their arrival and that of a cargo vessel does not exceed 1 hour.