



Additional chart coverage may be found in CATP2, Catalog of Nautical Charts.
SECTOR 17 — CHART INFORMATION

SECTOR 17

COAST OF GREECE—THERMAIKOS KOLPOS TO ALEXANDROUPOLIS

Plan.—This sector describes the N shore of the Aegean Sea from Thermaikos Kolpos to the port of Alexandroupolis. The general descriptive sequence is from W to E.

General Remarks

17.1 Caution.—In March and April, a strong current has been observed setting out of Thermaikos Kolpos. This is probably caused by the melting of snow and freshets from the rivers.

Thermaikos Kolpos (40°00'N., 23°00'E.)

17.2 Thermaikos Kolpos, a large gulf, is entered between Akra Sippias, the NW entrance point of Dhiavlos Skiathou, and Akra Paliourion, 47 miles NNE. Kolpos Thessalonikis, at the head of this gulf, leads to the port of Thessaloniki. The land on the SW side of the gulf presents a magnificent range of mountains with several conspicuous peaks. The land on the NE side is also mountainous, but the peaks are not so high. The head of the gulf is backed by low and marshy land through which several rivers flow to the sea.

A conspicuous church and a prominent small house stand on the coast 8.5 miles NW of Akra Sippias. Another conspicuous house is situated 1.2 miles farther NW.

Akra Damoukhari (39°24'N., 23°11'E.), a prominent headland, is surmounted by high wooded hills. A prominent white tower stands on a hill at the S side of the cove which is entered close S of the point.

Akra Dhermatas (39°48'N., 22°51'E.), marked by a main light, is a prominent lofty headland. The coast extending up to 6 miles NW of this point is high, rocky, and terminates abruptly in a bluff. To the N of this bluff, the mountain ranges trend away from the coast and leave an area of low land bordering the shore of the gulf. The town of Karitsa stands on the NE slopes of Oros Ossa, 5 miles NW of Akra Dhermatas, and is conspicuous from seaward.

The village of Stomion is situated 6.8 miles NW of Akra Dhermatas. During good weather, small vessels can anchor in a depth of 12m, about 0.5 mile off the village. Larger vessels can anchor in a depth of 18m, sand and mud, about 0.8 mile NE of the village. Anchorage can also be obtained, in depths of 16 to 18m, mud, off the mouth of Potamos Pinios which flows into the gulf 2 miles NNW of the village. Silting occasionally occurs in the vicinity of the mouth of this river.

Akra Platamon, a low point fronted by shoals, is located 4.7 miles NNW of Stomion and surmounted by the conspicuous ruins of a fort. The village of Platamon, standing 5.7 miles NW of Akra Platamon, consists of a large and irregular group of buildings. These buildings are surrounded by a wall and are situated on a rocky height which overhangs the sea. A conspicuous fort stands near the coast 0.5 mile NW of the village.

Akra Atheridha (40°22'N., 22°40'E.), marked by a light, is a low point fronted by shoals. The low and sandy shore lying

between Akra Platamon and this point is at times subject to heavy breaking surf.

Akra Yardharis (40°31'N., 22°45'E.), the SE extremity of a low spit, is located 9.8 miles NNE of Akra Atheridha. The shore between is generally low and marshy and is constantly changing. Two rivers flow into the gulf along this stretch of the coast and cause extensive silting. Potamos Axios flows through a delta lying close W of Akra Yardharis and is the largest river in this vicinity. Several old gun emplacements, which appear as grassy mounds, stand on the spit.

Nisis Kavoura lies on the coastal bank 0.3 mile S of the point and is connected to the shore by a causeway. A light is shown from a structure standing on the W end of this islet. A radiobeacon and a racon are situated at the light. A lighted buoy is moored about 0.7 mile SE of the islet and marks the edge of the coastal shoal bank.

Akra Paliourion (39°55'N., 23°45'E.), marked by a light, is a low point fronted by a dangerous rock which forms the SE extremity of Khersonisos Kassandras, a large peninsula.

Akra Kassandras (39°57'N., 23°21'E.), the SW extremity of the peninsula, is formed by a low promontory which appears as an island from a distance. A main light is shown from a prominent structure, 14m high, standing 0.7 mile NE of the extremity of the promontory.

During winds from between NW and NE, vessels may obtain anchorage in a depth of 24m, fine sand and shells, ESE of the light. During offshore winds, vessels can also anchor in a depth of 22m, mud, about 1.5 miles NNE of the light, but the bottom is uneven and depths decrease rapidly towards the coast.

Akra Pirgos, surmounted by a tower, is located 9 miles NNW of Akra Kassandras and is fronted by foul ground.

17.3 Dhiorix Portes (Dhiorix Neas Potidhais) (40°12'N., 23°19'E.), a canal, cuts through the isthmus at the N end of Khersonisos Kassandras. It connects the E side of Thermaikos Kolpos to the head of Kolpos Kassandras (Toronaios Kolpos) and is frequented by fishing vessels. The canal, which is subject to silting, has a least width at sea level of 35m and is maintained at a dredged depth of 2.7m. A bridge, with a vertical clearance of 18m, spans the E end of the canal and the remains of an ancient wall, which extended across the isthmus, stand close S of it.

Nea Moudhania, located 3.2 miles NNW of the W entrance to the canal, is fronted by a small craft harbor which is protected by a mole.

Akra Epanomi (40°22'N., 22°53'E.), marked by a light, is a very low point. A narrow sandy spit extends SSW from the point and is marked by a lighted buoy. Vessels are advised to pass at least 2 miles seaward of this point. Two prominent stranded wrecks are reported to lie in the vicinity of this point and a white stone hut, standing close NE of the light, is reported to be more prominent than the light structure. A radar reflector is situated at the light structure and several more stand close NE of it.

Wrecks with depths of 22m and 25m lie 3.2 miles WNW and 5.2 miles NW, respectively, of Akra Epanomoi.

Akra Tuzla is located 7.1 miles NW of Akra Epanomi and is formed by a low and sandy spit which is difficult to distinguish, except from the N or S. A hut and several radar reflectors are situated 0.5 mile NE of the extremity of this point.

Akra Megalo Karambournou (Megalo Emvolon) (40°30'N., 22°49'E.), a cliffy point, is marked by a light shown from a prominent structure. A lighted buoy is moored about 0.8 mile SW of the point and marks the edge of the coastal shoal bank. An ancient fort stands close inland of the light and the prominent village of Angelokhori is situated 1 mile SE of it. A conspicuous water tower, consisting of a black framework structure, stands 1.8 miles SE of the point. A prominent church, with twin red belfries, is situated in the village of Nea Mikhanniona, 3 miles SE of the point.

17.4 Kolpos Thessalonikis (40°33'N., 22°53'E.), at the head of Thermaikos Kolpos, is entered between Akra Vardharis and Akra Megalo Karambournou, 3 miles ESE. The port and city of Thessaloniki are situated along the N shore of this bay. Muddy water from the rivers at the W side of the gulf may often be observed across the entrance to the bay.

Akra Mikro Karambournou (Mikro Emvolon) (40°12'N., 23°19'E.), 26m high, is located on the E side of the bay and marked by a light. Ormos Thessalonikis, entered N of this cliffy point, leads to the port. A conspicuous mill, with a tall chimney, is situated 1.1 miles NE of the point. A prominent radiomast and a church, with a conspicuous dome, stand 0.4 mile SE and 0.6 mile E, respectively, of the point.

Lighted buoys are moored about 0.6 mile W and 2.2 miles W of Akra Mikro Karambournou and mark the edges of the coastal shoal banks.

An aeronautical light is occasionally shown from the control tower of an airport situated on the SE shore of the bay, 4 miles SSE of Akra Mikro Karambournou. Two radio masts, 93m high, stand near the shore, 1.7 miles SW of the control tower.

A directional sector light, indicating the approach to the port, is shown from a tower standing 1.7 miles NNE of Akra Mikro Karambournou. A radiobeacon is situated at the light. A prominent tower stands 1 mile N of the light.

Caution.—Vessels must not exceed a speed of 10 knots within Kolpos Thessalonikis.

A recommended approach route, which is indicated on the chart, leads NNW and NE into the bay.

There is an almost constant mirage over the low shore on the NW side of the gulf and this has caused many accidents.

A lighted platform is situated 0.5 mile seaward of the runway at the airport on the SE side of the bay. A submarine cable and a line of piles supporting runway approach lights extend between this platform and the shore.

A prohibited anchoring area, which may best be seen on the chart, fronts the shore 1.9 miles SE of Akra Mikro Karambournou and extends up to 0.3 mile seaward.

Thessaloniki (40°38'N., 22°56'E.)

World Port Index No. 42530

17.5 Thessaloniki, an extensive port, extends along the E and N sides of Ormos Thessalonikis and includes a free zone area. It is backed by the city and its suburbs which was formerly known as Salonica. The E and central parts of the port are sheltered by a detached breakwater.

Winds—Weather.—A strong, cold, and dry NW wind, known as the vardarac, sometimes blows down the valley of Potamos Axios. This wind mostly occurs in the winter and creates difficult sea conditions in the roadstead. It usually begins suddenly, lasts for 1 to 5 days, and is commonly of force 6 to 8. During the summer, N winds, known as the etesians, sometimes blow strongly and may reach gale force, raising clouds of dust.

Depths—Limitations.—The harbor consists of six main piers which provide about 6,000m of total quayage with depths of 5.5 to 12m alongside. There are facilities for ro-ro, bulk, general cargo, container, and tanker vessels. Vessels of up to 66,000 dwt and 11.5m draft can be accommodated.

Several industrial installations are situated close W of the main harbor and are fronted by offshore berths which are connected to the shore by submarine pipelines.

A concrete sea islet (EKO), with two berths, is used by oil and gas carriers. It can handle vessels of up to 22,000 dwt, 170m in length, and 9.8m draft.

A multi-buoy offshore oil berth (EKO) lies in a depth of 14.6m and can handle tankers of up to 95,000 dwt, 258m in length, and 12.8m draft.

Mamidoil sea berth can handle tankers of up to 200m in length and 9.8m draft. Vessels anchor and secure their sterns to the buoys.

It is reported (1994) that a new Mamidoil jet oil offshore sea berth has been established which can handle vessels of up to 170,000 dwt and 14m draft.

Aspect.—The old part of the city stands on the slope of a steep hill and is enclosed on its landward side by high walls with several towers. The modern suburbs, with many prominent large buildings, are situated on the lower ground and extend towards Akra Mikro Karambournou.

Pilotage.—Pilotage is compulsory for all vessels over 500 grt. Pilots can be contacted on VHF and board within about 1 mile S of the E end of the breakwater. Vessels should send an ETA at least 24 hours in advance.

Anchorage.—Anchorage can be taken as convenient S of the harbor in depths of 10 to 20m, mud. The roadstead has good holding ground, but is exposed to SW winds. Tankers are advised to anchor in depths of 17 to 20m about 1 mile WNW of the directional light.

Caution.—A patch of foul ground, reported (1998) to have a least depth of 5m, lies 0.5 mile SSW of the W end of the breakwater.

An outfall pipeline extends 0.3 mile SW from a point on the shore 0.7 mile SE of the E end of the breakwater. Anchoring and fishing are prohibited in the vicinity of this pipeline which is marked by a lighted buoy.

Due to the existence of submarine cables, an area prohibited to anchorage, which may best be seen on the chart, extends 4 miles S from the W side of the harbor.

Prolonged N winds can reduce the water level in the harbor and approaches by up to 0.6m.

Khalkidhiki Khersonisos

17.6 Khalkidhiki Khersonisos, a large and mountainous peninsula, projects SE into the NW part of the Aegean Sea. This main peninsula terminates in three smaller peninsulas, each about 25 miles long, lying roughly parallel to each other. Khersonisos Kassandra is the W peninsula, Khersonisos Sithonia is the central, and Khersonisos Ayion Oros is the E peninsula. The latter two are rugged and covered with forests.

Kolpos Kassandras (39°56'N., 23°50'E.)

17.7 Kolpos Kassandras (Toronaioi Kolpos) lies between Khersonisos Kassandra and Khersonisos Sithonia. This gulf is entered between Akra Paliourion, previously described, and Akra Ambelos, 8 miles ENE. Vessels can anchor near the head, but elsewhere the depths within the gulf are generally too great.

In November a current setting NE at a velocity of more than 1 knot, with a light breeze from the ESE, has been observed at the S entrance of Kolpos Kassandras.

Akra Soulina (40°06'N., 23°26'E.), a small and sandy projection, is located on the W side of the gulf and is fringed by rocks. The village of Athitos is situated close inland of this point and can be easily identified by two conspicuous windmills, one standing on each side.

A prominent tower, visible from seaward, and a conspicuous school building are situated in the vicinity of the village of Nea Fokaia, 2.8 miles NW of Akra Soulina. It is reported (1994) that a prominent hotel stands 2.5 miles SSE of Akra Soulina.

The village of Potidhaia is situated 26 miles NW of Akra Paliourion. It stands on the N side of the E entrance to Dhiorix Portes, the canal, which cuts through the isthmus at the N end of Khersonisos Kassandra. A target, consisting of a lighted float, is moored about 2 miles NE of this village.

17.8 Limin Koufo (39°58'N., 23°55'E.), a small bay, lies on the E side of the entrance to the gulf and is frequented by fishing vessels. It affords shelter from all winds, the land on either side of the entrance being high and bold. The village of Koufos stands on the NE side of the bay.

Akra Papadhia is located 6.7 miles NW of Akra Ambelos at the S extremity of a small peninsula. An islet lies close off this point and is marked by a light. Spalathronisia, consisting of a group of three islets, lies up to 0.5 mile offshore, 1 mile NW of the light. Limin Toronis is entered close E of Akra Papadhia. This small inlet provides anchorage for small vessels with local knowledge.

Nisis Kelifos lies 6.5 miles NW of Akra Papadhia. This uninhabited islet is 110m high and is fringed by shoals.

Anchorage can be obtained in a depth of 8m close W of the village of Neos Marmaras which stands 5.2 miles NNW of Akra Papadhia. This village is fronted by a small pier and a conspicuous school building is situated near its S end. Porto

Kara, a yacht basin, lies 1 mile S of the village and a conspicuous hotel stands on the N side of the entrance.

Akra Kastro, located 13 miles NNW of Akra Papadhia, is fronted by rocks. A shallow rocky shoal lies at the S end of a bank which extends up to 1.2 miles SSW of the point and should be given a wide berth.

Skala Yerakini (40°16'N., 23°26'E.), an ore terminal, lies at the head of the gulf. A factory stands close to the shore and is fronted by a small lighter pier. Vessels anchor in a depth of 10m about 0.2 mile NNE of the pier and load from lighters. Vessels can also anchor in a depth of 22m close S of a pier fronting the shore at Skala Kalivia, 1.5 miles NW of Skala Yerakini. Pilotage for these facilities is not compulsory but is available from Thessaloniki.

Kolpos Ayiou Orous (40°12'N., 24°00'E.)

17.9 Kolpos Ayiou Orous (Singitikos Kolpos) lies between Khersonisos Sithonia and Khersonisos Ayion Oros. This gulf is entered between Akra Psevdhokavos, located 2.7 miles WNW of Akra Ambelos, and Akra Pinnes, 17.8 miles NE.

The peninsula on the W side of the gulf is mountainous and rises to its summit near the middle. The peninsula on the E side is also mostly mountainous, but is thickly wooded and intersected by numerous ravines. Numerous monasteries and chapels are scattered throughout this peninsula. Oros Athos, 2,033m high, stands near the SE end of the peninsula and is formed by an isolated cone of white limestone. Violent squalls descending from this peak are experienced all along the SE shore of Khersonisos Ayion Oros.

Akra Psevdhokavos (39°57'N., 24°00'E.), the SW entrance point of the gulf, is fronted by foul ground and marked by a main light.

Akra Adholo, marked by a light, is located 5.5 miles NNE of Akra Psevdhokavos and dangerous rocky reefs extend up to 1.5 miles SE of it. Ormos Sikias is entered between this point and Akra Sikia, 1 mile NNW, which is fronted by an islet and several rocks. This bay provides good shelter for small vessels. The navigable fairway has a width of 0.6 mile and is clear and deep. A conspicuous white house stands 0.5 mile W of Akra Sikia and two windmills are situated on the beach at the head of the bay. There are depths of 30m in the center of the bay and 9 to 18m near the head. Small vessels are advised to anchor near the SW corner of the bay.

17.10 Nisis Dhiaporos (40°13'N., 23°47'E.), a large and wooded islet, lies close off the W shore of the gulf and is fronted by several small islets and rocks.

Ormos Mesopanayia, a small bay, is entered close SE of the extremity of Nisis Dhiaporos and provides anchorage for small vessels, with local knowledge, in depths of 7 to 16m.

Ormos Dhimitri, another small bay, is entered NW of Nisis Dhiaporos and between two small islets. It provides shelter to small vessels with local knowledge.

Akra Arkoudha (40°20'N., 23°47'E.), located at the head of the gulf, is prominent and rises abruptly to a height of 180m.

Akra Pinnes (40°47'N., 24°19'E.), the SE entrance point of the gulf, is marked by a light. The village of Dhafni stands 7.2 miles NW of Akra Pinnes and is fronted by a small pier. An ancient monastic community, consisting of twenty

monasteries, is situated along the N part of Khersonisos Ayion Oros. Pilgrims and visitors to this community are landed at Dhafni.

Nisis Ammouliani (40°20'N., 23°54'E.) lies in the NE part of the gulf. This barren island is 100m high and a group of small islets and rocks lies between its SE end and the mainland shore.

Ormos Provlakas lies between the N side of Nisis Ammouliani and the S side of the isthmus of Khersonisos Ayion Oros. Large vessels can anchor in depths of over 40m within this bay.

Caution.—Submarine cables, which may best be seen on the chart, extend across Ormos Provlakas from the N side of Nisis Ammouliani.

17.11 Akra Akrathos (40°08'N., 24°24'E.), the SE extremity of Khersonisos Ayion Oros, is marked by a light and fronted by a small islet. A conspicuous tower stands near the coast 2.1 miles NNW of this point. Akra Khalkias is located 11 miles NW of the point and is surmounted by a small chapel.

A SW current, with a rate of about 1.5 knots, has been observed about 1.5 miles off Akra Akrathos.

Akra Arapis (40°27'N., 24°00'E.), 129m high, is located 26 miles NW of Akra Akrathos. Numerous monasteries, many of which appear at a distance like small towns, are situated along this stretch of coast. Temporary anchorage can be taken by small vessels with local knowledge off some of these monasteries.

Nisidhes Stiliaria (40°27'N., 24°00'E.), consisting of two islets, lies close off Akra Arapis. The N islet lies 0.3 mile N of the point and is marked by a light. The narrow passage lying between these islets and the point is foul.

Kolpos Ierissou (40°28'N., 23°56'E.)

17.12 Kolpos Ierissou, a deep gulf, is entered between Nisidhes Stiliaria and Akra Elefthera, 6 miles NW. The town of Stratonion is situated near the head of a small bay, which forms the NW corner of the gulf, and is fronted by an ore terminal.

Akra Elefthera (40°32'N., 23°55'E.), 182m high, is formed by a steep and rugged projection. Eleftheraki, in islet, lies 0.4 mile SE of the point and is 56m high. An above-water rock lies close SW of this islet.

The village of Nea Rodha is situated in the S part of the gulf and is fronted by a boat harbor. The resort town of Ierissos is situated in the SW part of the gulf and is fronted by a small craft harbor. Vessels can obtain good anchorage in a depth of 27m, sand, about 0.4 mile off Ierissos.

Ormos Plati is entered close inside the SE entrance of the gulf. This small bay has depths of 5 to 16m and provides safe refuge although, the bottom is composed of mud, sand, shells, and stones and the holding ground is not good.

Stratonion (40°31'N., 23°50'E.), a small ore loading port, lies in the NW part of the gulf. The town can easily be identified by an overhead transporter, several furnaces, and many prominent dwellings. A T-shaped pier fronts the town and can handle vessels of up to 4.6m draft alongside. Vessels of

up to 18,000 dwt are secured alongside a loading pedestal, with several mooring buoys, which forms a berth close to the end of the transporter. Pilotage is compulsory and pilots in the service of the mining company assist with mooring. A sunken dam, with a least depth of 14m, lies in the approaches to the facilities.

Kolpos Orfanou (40°39'N., 23°54'E.)

17.13 Kolpos Orfanou (Strimonikos Kolpos) is entered between Akra Elefthera and Akra Apollonias, 13 miles NNE. From a distance, the head of the gulf has a mountainous and wooded appearance. The fairly extensive plain lying between the coast and the foothills of the mountains only becomes apparent within a few miles of the head.

Akra Apollonias is fronted by dangerous shoals and should be given a wide berth. A conspicuous tower stands near the coast 3.7 miles ENE of this cape.

Akra Marmari, a salient point, is located 2.4 miles NW of Akra Elefthera. Ormos Marmari, a small bay, is entered close N of the point and a small islet lies on its W side about 0.3 mile offshore. This islet is 1m high and difficult to distinguish. The bay is clear and has a depth of 12m near its head.

The village of Olimbias stands at the head of a small bay which is entered 4.5 miles NW of Ormos Marmari. The S shore of the bay is indented by two coves which provide shelter to small craft.

Nisis Kavanas (40°37'N., 23°48'E.) lies 1 mile offshore, 4.8 miles NW of Akra Marmari. This islet is 54m high and is marked by a light at its E end. A reef, with several above-water rocks, extends up to about 0.3 mile WNW of the W side of this islet. The passage lying between the W side of the islet and the coast has a navigable fairway, 0.6 mile wide, with a least depth of 16m.

17.14 Ormos Stavros (40°40'N., 23°42'E.) lies on the SW side of the head of the gulf. The small resort town of Stavros, fronted by a small craft harbor, stands at the head of the bay and has a conspicuous church. Good anchorage can be obtained in a depth of 25m, mud, about 0.4 mile NNE of the harbor.

A conspicuous mass of gray rock, 130m high, stands on the N side of the gorge of a river located 2 miles WNW of the church. This river is spanned by a prominent bridge standing 1 mile NNW of the church. A prominent church stands near the shore in the village of Asprovalta, 3.2 miles N of Stavros.

Potamos Strimon (40°47'N., 23°51'E.) empties into the N part of the gulf. This river is spanned by a bridge standing 1.5 miles inland and the small town of Nea Kerdhilia is situated on the W side of the entrance. It was reported (1986) that the river was silted up, except for a shallow boat channel, and oyster farms had been established off the entrance.

Nisos Thasos (40°40'N., 24°40'E.)

17.15 Nisos Thasos, the N island of the Aegean Islands, is separated from the mainland by Dhiavlos Thasou. This somewhat circular island is mountainous on its E side and appears as a mass of marble covered with trees. Oros Ipsarion,

the summit, stands close N of the center of the island and is 1,129m high. The coasts of the island are fronted by rocks and small islets in many places.

Akra Pakhis (40°48'N., 24°39'E.), fronted by a shoal bank, is the N extremity of the island. Akra Evraiokastros, surmounted by a prominent chapel, is located 3 miles ESE of Akra Pakhis. Ormos Panayias, a bay, lies between Akra Pakhis and Akra Evraiokastros and the town of Thasos stands in its SE part. Good anchorage can be obtained in the W part of this bay in depths of 16 to 18m, excellent holding ground.

The town is fronted by a small craft harbor protected by breakwaters. Small vessels can anchor in a depth of 11m about 0.3 mile off the harbor.

Akra Boumboras (40°37'N., 24°47'E.), the SE extremity of the island, is fronted by rocks and marked by a light.

Nisis Gramvousa lies close off a point 6 miles N of Akra Boumboras. This small islet is 26m high and is surmounted by a small, but conspicuous church. Nisis Koinira, an islet, lies 0.6 mile offshore, 3.2 miles N of Akra Boumboras and is 141m high.

Akra Salonikios, the S extremity of the island, is located 6.4 miles SW of Akra Boumboras and is fringed by a shoal. Nisis Panayia, 35m high, lies 0.8 mile SW of this point and its SE end is fronted by two above-water rocks.

Akra Atspas is located 7.3 miles NW of Akra Salonikios and is marked by a light. Ormos Limenaria, a bay, is entered 3 miles SE of this point and the resort village of Limenaria stands on its N shore near a steep, cliffy point. The village is fronted by a small craft harbor which is protected by a mole and used by fishing vessels. Anchorage, with local knowledge, may be obtained in depths of 11 to 16m about 100m SE of the harbor.

Akra Prinos, the NW extremity of the island, is located 7.8 miles NNE of Akra Atspas and is marked by a light. Vessels with local knowledge can anchor in depths of 35 to 40m within a bight on the NE side the point.

Caution.—Offshore production platforms are situated off the W coast of Nisos Thasos, 6.8 miles SW and 3.5 miles NW of Akra Prinos. A submarine pipeline, which may best be seen on the chart, extends NNE from these platforms to the mainland coast and anchoring is prohibited in its vicinity.

Dhiavlos Thasou (40°50'N., 24°40'E.)

17.16 Dhiavlos Thasou leads between the N side of Nisos Thasos and the low shore of the mainland. This strait has a least width of 2 miles and is, with the exception of Nisis Thasopoula, free of off-lying dangers. The bottom consists of mud and sand.

The current through Dhiavlos Thasou and S of Nisos Thasos generally sets W. During S winds, the current in the strait was observed setting E at a velocity of 0.5 to 1.5 knots.

Nisis Thasopoula (40°50'N., 24°42'E.) lies 3.1 miles NE of Akra Pakhis. This islet is 112m high and is marked by a light at the SE end. The main fairway of the strait passes S of this islet.

Akra Ammodhis (40°46'N., 24°38'E.), the NW entrance point of the strait, is low and marked by a light. It is fronted by foul ground and a shallow rock, which is the outer known danger, lies about 0.8 mile SSW of the light.

Ormos Keramotis is entered between Akra Ammodhis and Akra Keramotis, 2.7 miles E. The town of Keramoti stands at

the E side of the head of this small bay. Akra Keramotis, marked by a light, is the W extremity of a low and sandy spit which forms the SE side of the bay. A conspicuous pillar stands close E of the light. The town is fronted by a small harbor which has depths of up to 7m and is used by local coasters, ferries, and small craft. Small vessels can anchor in a depth of 10m about 300m W of the harbor. Larger vessels can anchor in depths of 13 to 15m, good holding ground, in the outer part of the bay. Local knowledge is advised as shallow patches lie near the entrance fairway.

Akra Nestos (40°46'N., 24°48'E.), the NE entrance point of the strait, is a low and salient point lying near the mouth of Potamos Nestos. The shore in this vicinity, which is low and swampy, should be given a wide berth as shoaling off the river entrance has been reported. Several radio towers stand 2.5 miles NNE of the point.

Caution.—Submarine cables lie within Dhiavlos Thasou and may best be seen on the chart.

Kolpos Kavallas (40°52'N., 24°30'E.)

17.17 Kolpos Kavallas, partially sheltered by Nisos Thasos, is entered between Akra Ammodhis and Akra Vrasidhas, 13.2 miles WSW. The W shore of this gulf is mountainous. The N shore is low and sandy and is backed by high mountains. The E shore is low and swampy with several lagoons which frequently overflow in winter. Xeronisi, an islet, lies on the W side of the gulf. It is located 2.5 miles N of Akra Vrasidhas and is 85m high.

Ormos Elevtheron (40°50'N., 24°19'E.), at the SW entrance of the gulf, is entered between Akra Vrasidhas and Akra Iraklites, 0.8 mile N. This bay affords shelter and is frequently used by vessels during S winds. There is little or no tidal current, but the sea level in the bay is greatly affected by the wind. A conspicuous fort stands near the shore in the SW corner and the village of Nea Peramos is situated on the W shore of the bay. Anchorage can be taken as convenient in depths of 9 to 21m, mud, but this bay is open to the E. A small quayed harbor, with depths of up to 7.5m, lies at the N corner of the bay.

Limin Neas Karvalis (40°57'N., 24°29'E.), at the head of the gulf, is a small harbor fronting a fertilizer plant. Two conspicuous silver-colored tanks stand close E of the plant. A jetty extends about 300m S from the shore and has depths of 5.1 to 9.3m alongside. Vessels with drafts of up to 8m can be accommodated along its W side. Pilots are provided from Kavala.

A new bulk terminal has been reported (1995) to be located close W of Limin Nias Karvalis. The terminal consists of a 400m long jetty, with a depth of 12m alongside.

Prinos Oil Terminal (40°56'N., 24°31'E.) lies 1.5 miles offshore in the NE part of the head of the gulf. The berth consists of several mooring buoys and lies in a depth of 25m. Tankers of up to 100,000 dwt can be accommodated. Pilotage is compulsory. Pilots can be contacted on VHF and board in the vicinity of the terminal. Vessels are prohibited from approaching the berth without the permission of the authorities. If unable to berth at the terminal, tankers are required to anchor within the outer anchorage at Kavala.

Kavala (40°56'N., 24°24'E.)

World Port Index No. 42600

17.18 Kavala, on the NW coast of Kolpos Kavalas, lies between Akra Kalamitsas and the S extremity of a rocky promontory, 1 mile ENE. The harbor is sheltered from the S and W by breakwaters. A basin, protected by a breakwater, lies close N of Akra Kalamitsas and is mostly used by fishing vessels.

Depths—Limitations.—The main harbor has 1,305m of total quayage with depths of 6.2 to 10m alongside. There are facilities for general cargo, bulk, ro-ro, and container vessels. Vessels of up to 200m in length and 8.4m draft can be accommodated.

Aspect.—The old part of the town stands on the promontory at the E side of the harbor and is encircled by walls. The new part of the town stands on the slopes above the E section of the harbor. The tower of the ruined fort standing on the promontory is prominent, but a white belfry situated near the S end of the promontory is the most conspicuous landmark in this vicinity. A yellow building, standing isolated on a hill at the back of the new section of the town, is reported to be very conspicuous from a considerable distance seaward. A prominent silo, with a tower at its N end, stands at the W side of the harbor near the root of the grain pier. A main light is shown from the S end of the promontory. Prominent radio masts stand on the W side of the harbor, 1.3 and 1.6 miles WNW of the light.

Pilotage.—Pilotage is compulsory. Pilots can be contacted by VHF and board about 0.5 mile S of the S breakwater. Vessels should send an ETA at least 24 hours in advance.

Anchorage.—Anchorage can be obtained as convenient in depths of 30 to 40m, sand and mud, between 0.5 mile and 2 miles S of the main light.

Caution.—The main harbor is sometimes subject to heavy seas during S winds.

During strong S and N winds, the water level may rise and fall, respectively, up to 0.5m.

Ormos Vistonias (40°58'N., 25°05'E.)

17.19 Ormos Vistonias lies between Akra Baloustra, located 9.8 miles NE of Akra Nestos, and Akra Fanari, 6.5 miles ENE. Akra Baloustra is surmounted by a conspicuous church and a small fishing harbor, protected by breakwaters, lies 0.8 mile W of it.

Akra Fanari (40°57'N., 25°08'E.), the E entrance point of the bay, is surmounted by a prominent hotel and marked by a light. A small boat harbor lies close NNW of the light. A conspicuous monastery and a conspicuous silo stand 3 miles NNE and 3 miles N, respectively, of the point.

Lagos (41°00'N., 25°07'E.), a harbor basin, lies at the NE side of the bay close S of Limini Vistonias, a large lake with extensive plains on each side. This basin is divided into an E or military section and a W or commercial section. A village stands on the NW side of the basin and the N and W sides are quayed with depths of up to 5m alongside. A dredged channel, marked by buoys and beacons, leads NNE to the entrance and is indicated by a lighted range. An outer lighted buoy is moored about 1.3 miles WNW of Akra Fanari. There is a least

depth of 4.3m in the narrow fairway, but the channel and basin are subject to silting. The village should be contacted on VHF for information concerning the latest depths in the approach.

Akra Kourousmilou (40°56'N., 25°16'E.), a rocky projection, is located 6.5 miles ESE of Akra Fanari. Vrakhoi Mermingia, a group of rocks, lies off this point and extends up to 0.5 mile seaward. Akra Akhladha is located 5.1 miles ESE of Akra Kourousmilou at the W end of some prominent red cliffs.

Akra Maronis, located 14 miles ESE of Akra Kourousmilou, lies at the foot of a prominent mountain which rises 2 miles inland to a height of 678m.

Akra Makris (40°51'N., 25°44'E.) is located 7 miles W of the port of Alexandroupolis. A boat harbor, protected by breakwaters, lies 1 mile E of this point and a red cliff is located 0.5 mile E of it. A mountain ridge extends ENE from close N of the point. It stands 2 miles inland and backs the low land in the vicinity of Alexandroupolis.

Alexandroupolis (40°50'N., 25°53'E.)

World Port Index No. 42630

17.20 Alexandroupolis, lying at the NE end of the Aegean Sea, stands on low ground and is backed by a mountainous ridge. The harbor fronts the town and is protected by a breakwater.

Depths—Limitations.—The harbor has 2,467m of total quayage with depths of 2 to 7.3m alongside. There are facilities for general cargo and bulk vessels. Vessels of up to 27,000 dwt, 182m in length, and 5.6m draft can be accommodated.

An offshore tanker berth, consisting of several mooring buoys, lies about 0.4 mile offshore, 1 mile E of the main harbor entrance. It is connected to the shore by a submarine pipeline and can handle tankers of up to 5.2m draft. The berth is used for discharging diesel oil and is marked by a lighted buoy.

Aspect.—The coast in the vicinity of the port is low and backed by a mountain ridge. The town can be identified from a distance by a conspicuous church with three dome-shaped towers. A main light is shown from a prominent structure, 18m high, standing with a signal station at the W side of the harbor.

Pilotage.—Pilotage is not compulsory, but is recommended for large vessels. The port can be contacted on VHF and vessels should send an ETA at least 24 hours in advance. Local private pilots are available and will board about 1 mile S of the entrance.

Anchorage.—The best anchorage berth is in a depth of 8m, mud, between 0.5 and 1 mile offshore. The roadstead has good holding ground, but there is no protection from SW winds, which when strong, cause a heavy sea. In addition, the current, which generally sets along the coast, causes vessels to swing broadside to the sea and to roll heavily.

During onshore gales from between SE and WSW, the roadstead is unsafe.

Caution.—A dangerous wreck is reported to lie in an approximate position 2.6 miles S of the head of the breakwater.

An isolated patch of foul ground lies about 0.4 mile S of the head of the breakwater.

An outfall pipeline, lying 0.2 mile E of the offshore tanker berth, extends 0.7 mile S from the shore and is marked by a lighted buoy.

The coast extending E and SE of the port should be given a wide berth when approaching the harbor. It is fronted by a shallow shoal bank and several wrecks.

A reef fronts the W end of the town and depths of less than 5m lie up to 0.5 mile offshore.

Strong or prolonged N winds may reduce the water level within the harbor.

Numerous fishing vessels may be encountered in the approaches to the port.