



Sea - Seek

Ebook Sailing guide / Guide nautique

SW Atlantic Ocean

August 2024



SW Atlantic Ocean

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SW Atlantic Ocean

40°09.16 S
47°03.92 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean



🇫🇷 Le relief sous-marin de l'Atlantique au Sud de l'équateur est beaucoup plus simple qu'au Nord.

On y trouve la dorsale Médio-Atlantique, avec, en vis-à-vis des éléments de reliefs mentionnés, le bassin Brésilien, profond de 6000 à 7000 m, et le bassin Argentin, profond de 5000 à 6000 m, et que séparent la dorsale du Rio Grande, où les profondeurs, ici encore, peuvent n'être que de quelques centaines de mètres.

La grande différence est l'extension du plateau continental, qui est très étroit le long des côtes du Brésil entre Natal et les abords de Porto Seguro, puis commence à s'élargir pour devenir très étendu au large de l'Argentine, eu point

d'englober les îles Malouines (Falkland) et posséder même un prolongement (plateau des Falkland) jusqu'à la Géorgie du Sud.

Le plateau des Falkland est séparé du bassin Argentin par la zone de fracture des Falkland (ou faille des Malouines) qui forme un escarpement de part et d'autre duquel les profondeurs passent brutalement de 1000 à plus de 6500 m.

Au Sud du plateau une chaîne de montagnes sous-marines (ride Nord-Scotia) sépare la plaque Sud-Américaine de la plaque Scotia; à l'Est de la Géorgie du Sud, toujours le long de la ligne de séparation des plaques, le prolongement de la chaîne est bordé en direction du Sud la fosse des îles Sandwich du Sud (fosse du Meteor), qui atteint 8185 m de profondeur. C'est la seule fosse de l'Atlantique associée à une zone de subduction comparable à celles du Pacifique.


1 - N Brazil

1°51.77 S
51°41.44 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - N Brazil



- A Santarem harbor (Para Brazil)
- B Cabo Orange (N Brazil)
- C Ilha de Maraca and ilha Jipioca (Amapa Brazil)
- D Cabo Norte (Amapa Brazil)
- E Port of Cameta (Para Brazil)
- F Port of Vila Do Conde (Para Brazil)
- G Port of Belem (Para Brazil)

 Brazil is the only country in the world that lies on the equator while having contiguous territory outside the tropics. It occupies a large area along the E coast of S. America.

Brazilian territory also includes a number of islands and islets.

Brazilian pleasure slowly takes off. Motor boats are 80 to 90% of the market, while the "sailors" are rare, but quite dynamic.

Regarding moorings overall funds generally good holding.

On Amazon, during the summer, almost every day brings winds. It can be violent (40 to 50 knots) but the risk of damage is low.

Yacht clubs are often local VIP clubs.

Marinas always have a security service 24 hours 24. At the entrance as on the pontoons. This is necessary, especially when the latter adjoins a favela.

The port facilities are highly variable. Some Brazilian marinas sometimes offer free first days in port. The prices are very variable (you can go from single to quadruple between a municipal port and a private marina.)

Negotiate feasible, especially for a parking lot of a month or more.

Marinas ask the boat's papers and sometimes official entry documents in the country.

Formalities

In case of your first-time arrival in Brazil, you have to arrange, although not in a pressing way, for proper clearance. The different departments are now all located in the town of Cabedelo (easy access by the little train that stops in our village)

You have 2 working days for clearing formalities in the FOLLOWING order , whereby not just the skipper but the whole crew has to be present.

1. Federal police (immigration) Requirements : passports of all crew and the ships papers.

They will issue an individual tourist visa slip valid for 90 calendar days and in a second step for another 90 days if desirable or necessary. So, after all, you're only allowed to stay in Brazil for a total of 180 calendar days/year. At the time of clearing-in, a manifest with all the names of the whole crew will be issued. This document has to remain on board

Note : if some of the crew intend to leave before the scheduled sailing of the vessel, they only have to present themselves at the airport with their individual tourist visa slip and their passports. Just make sure NOT to lose that visa slip as otherwise some serious hassle might pop up.

In case some of the crew intend to leave on another vessel, they have to present themselves, with their passport and tourist slip, together with the new skipper at the time of clearing out.

2. Customs (Alfandega)- ships'papers and the doc. delivered by the Federal Police.

3. Port Authorities (Capitania dos Portos) with the docs delivered under (1) &

(2).4. Health Authorities (Vigilancia Sanitaria)- with the compilation of everything plus vaccination docs if any.

DON' t reverse this order as you may have wasted a trip. If one of the authorities in the sequence isn't available, don't lose your temper, just go back the following day. Locations and details :

The 4 authorities are all located inside the port of Cabedelo premises or just in front. The train station is quite near- get out on the right hand side, follow the street parallel to the tracks until the port area, turn right and the port entry is 200m away. Just ask for ?Policia Federal, then for Alfandega, afterwards for Capitania dos Portos and finally for Vigilancia Sanitaria.

Be aware that most offices close between 11.30 am and 2 pm. As with ALL official places in Brazil, the wearing of slacks is mandatory and when arriving in bermudas might have access refused.

Generally speaking, the Brazilians are very welcoming and the formalities usually don't result into a hassle. The only thing one has to bear in mind, is that time hasn't got the same value compared to the NW and NE Atlantic.

WHEN LEAVING :

* Brazil : the same formalities, with the exception of the Health Authorities, have to be done in REVERSE order.

* For another sailing destination in Brazil, one has to clear-out at customs first and then with immigration.

Visa extension :

As mentioned, one upon arrival receives automatically 90 days. If you need to stay longer, close to the end of the 90 d. one has to apply for for an extension of up to another 90 days with the Federal Police in downtown JOAO PESSOA . Bring with you passport(s), ship's papers and and entry paper and everybody concerned needs to be present. The charge is R\$25/person, payable at the bank opposite the Fed's building whereupon with proof of payment one has to return to get the necessary stamps. They're open Monday-Friday 8am-6pm although it's safer to go well before 4 pm as all banks close at that hour.

Be aware:


1. Not to extend the 90 days before applying as everybody will be subject to a daily fine of 8R\$/calendar day.
2. The 180 days are the maximum one is allowed to stay in the territory of Brazil in a given year.

Boat visa extension

Although your total stay in Brazil is limited to 180 days/year, your boat can be

cleared to remain up to 2 years which allows you to go home or visit other Latin-American countries.

Before leaving, you have to go to the port authorities (Capitania dos Portos) in JOAO PESSOA with a certified declaration from the caretaker (marina); thereupon proceed to the Ministry of Finances (Receita Federal) in CABEDELO. Based upon the paper issued by the Port Authorities, they will issue a free laissez passer (void of all kind of import duties). Your only engagement is to declare that within the time-frame you will take the boat out of Brazil and to undertake that you will not sell part or the whole in Brazil.

 Le Brésil s'étend de l'équateur au tropique du capricorne et occupe une vaste zone le long de la côte E de l'Amérique du S. Le territoire brésilien comprend également un certain nombre d'îles ou d'îlots.

Peu développée jusqu'il y a quelques années, la plaisance brésilienne prend lentement son envol. Les bateaux à moteur représentent 80 à 90 % du marché , tandis que les "voileux" sont rares, mais assez dynamiques.

En ce qui concerne les mouillages, globalement les fonds accrochent bien.

Sur l'Amazone, durant l'été, pratiquement chaque jour amène son grain. Il peut être violent (40 à 50 nœuds) mais le risque de dégât est faible.

Les clubs nautiques sont souvent des clubs de VIP locaux.

Les marinas ont toujours un service de gardiennage 24 h sur 24. A l'entrée comme sur les pontons. Ceci est nécessaire, surtout lorsque la marina jouxte une favela.

Les installations portuaires sont très variables. Certaines marinas brésiennes offrent parfois la gratuité des premiers jours à quai. Les prix sont très variables (on peut passer du simple au quadruple entre un port communal et une marina privée.)

Négocier est faisable, surtout pour un stationnement d'un mois ou plus.

Les marinas demandent les papiers du bateau et parfois les documents officiels d'entrée dans le pays.

Balisage:

On est en balisage IALA système B: vert à gauche et rouge à droite.

Formalités

Si vous touchez terre pour la première fois au Brésil, vous devrez faire les formalités d'entrée sans pour autant vous précipiter ; Les différents services sont maintenant tous regroupés à Cabedelo. (Accès facile par le petit train qui s'arrête au village)

Vous avez 2 jours, ouvrables, pour faire votre entrée au pays, à la Police Fédérale

(Immigration), puis aux douanes (« Alfandiga », à la « Receita Federal »), puis à la capitainerie (« Capitania dos Portos »), et enfin à la « Vigilancia Sanitaria » !...Mais ce délai reste assez « flexible », d'autant que tout le monde n'est pas forcément disponible sur le moment mais tout devrait être bouclé dans la semaine. Habillez-vous en pantalon, l'accès pourrait vous être refusé si vous vous présentez en short...

Première étape

Polícia Federal et immigration :

Ils sont situés dans l'enceinte du port de Cabedelo, dans le bâtiment juste à droite de la guérite d'entrée. Lorsqu'on arrive par la gare, sortir par la droite, suivre la parallèle à la voie ferrée jusqu'au port, puis suivez à droite : l'entrée du port est à 200 mètres. Les services d'immigration vous donneront un visa touristique de permanence au Brésil valable 3 mois ; il est renouvelable une fois ; c'est-à-dire que vous avez droit de rester au Brésil au maximum 6 mois par année calendaire. Si vous avez l'intention d'y laisser votre bateau en vous absentant du pays, vous pouvez demander une extension de séjour sous douane pour le bateau, laissé sous la garde d'une entité reconnue, qui peut aller jusqu'à 2 ans.

Deuxième étape

Alfândega (Receita Federal, inistério da Fazenda) (fermés entre midi et 2 h.)

Amenez avec vous la documentations reçue de l'Immigration.

En sortant du port, bien que la Capitania soit droit devant vous, tournez d'abord à votre droite pour trouver le bâtiment rouge brique de la Receita Federal sur votre droite, où vous devrez déclarer tout ce que vous avez et n'avez pas à bord!

Troisième étape

Capitania dos Portos :

En face de l'entrée du port.

Elle est ouverte jusqu'à 18h. et son rôle consiste essentiellement à garantir la sécurité de la navigation le long des côtes brésiliennes. Allez y avec les documents de tout l'équipage et du bateau. Lorsque sous quittez l'escale, notifiez quelconque changement d'équipage.

Quatrième étape

Vigilância Sanitaria :

Retournez dans l'enceinte du port, à côté du bâtiment de l'Immigration, munis de vos carnets de vaccination, pour répondre à un questionnaire et probablement

prendre rendez-vous pour une visite à bord, sans grande complication, rassurez-vous.

D'une manière générale, le brésilien est extrêmement accueillant, et toutes ces formalités se passent de la meilleure façon, pour peu que vous réalisiez que la valeur du temps n'est probablement pas la même ici que de l'autre côté de l'Atlantique.

Sortie :

Si vous quittez le territoire Brésilien, vous devez refaire les mêmes formalités en sens inverse, sauf la Vigilance Sanitaire

Si vous quittez un port Brésilien pour un autre, il vous faut passer à la Capitainerie et à l'immigration.

Prolongation de visa : Si vous avez besoin de rester plus de 3 mois au Brésil, vous devez aller demander au service d'Immigration de la Police Federal de Joao Pessoa une extension de votre visa initial, qui peut aller jusqu'à 90 jours. Ce service se trouve en centre ville, sur une petite place bordée de charmants vieux arbres, située en haut d'une rue marchande que vous trouverez sur la droite de la place de Lagoa

Tous les bus qui vont de Cabedelo à Joao Pessoa passent par Lagoa.

Emportez votre passeport, des papiers du bateau, et votre reçu d'Entré au Brésil ; vous aurez un formulaire à remplir, puis aurez une taxe de l'ordre de R\$ 25,00 (par personne) à aller payer à la banque en face, après quoi vous devrez retourner au service d'Immigration pour y recevoir le tampon de votre nouveau visa (toutes les personnes concernées doivent être présentes). Bureaux ouverts de lundi à vendredi, de 8h à 16h, mais ferme entre 11h30 et 14 h.

Prolongation du « visa » du bateau :

Bien que votre séjour total au brésil ne puisse excéder 6 mois, votre bateau peut, lui, rester jusqu'à 2 ans, ce qui signifie que vous pouvez laisser le bateau pour visiter par voie terrestre ou aérienne d'autres pays d'Amérique latine, ou rentrer quelques mois dans votre pays d'origine, par exemple.

Pour ce faire, avant de quitter le Brésil, vous devez :

Aller à la Capitania dos Portos de Joao Pessoa munis d'une déclaration estampillée de l'entité reconnue (marina) qui a la garde de votre bateau et d'une procuration; puis passer à la Receta Federal de Cabedelo, qui, au vue de ce document visé par la Capitania, vous ferra une extension de droit de séjour sous douane de votre bateau (sans aucune taxe d'importation à payer), en vous sous engageant à revenir pour quitter le Brésil avec.



Brazil - North

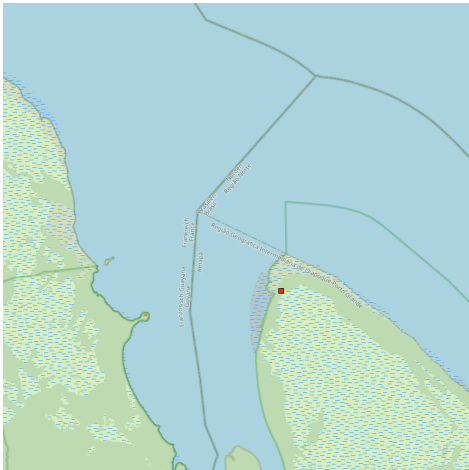



Brazil - North

1.1 - Cabo Orange (N Brazil)

4°25.09 N
51°32.58 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - N Brazil

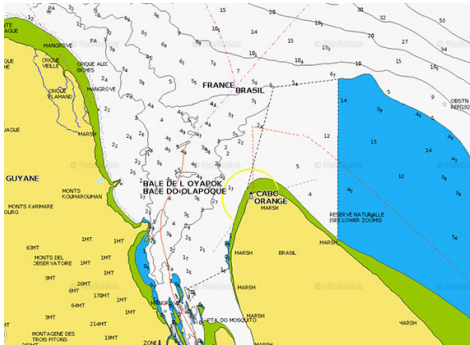


 Cabo Orange (cape Orange) is a cape on the N coast of Brazil, separated from the coast of French Guiana by a large bay watered by the estuary of the Oyapock River. Cape Orange is the northernmost point of the Brazilian state of Amapá. It is located in an area of tidal marshland protected in Cabo Orange National Park.

Cape Orange is indeed the northernmost point of the Brazilian coast; the cape's

western coastline ends at the Oyapock estuary, whose mouth marks the end of the Brazilian coast.

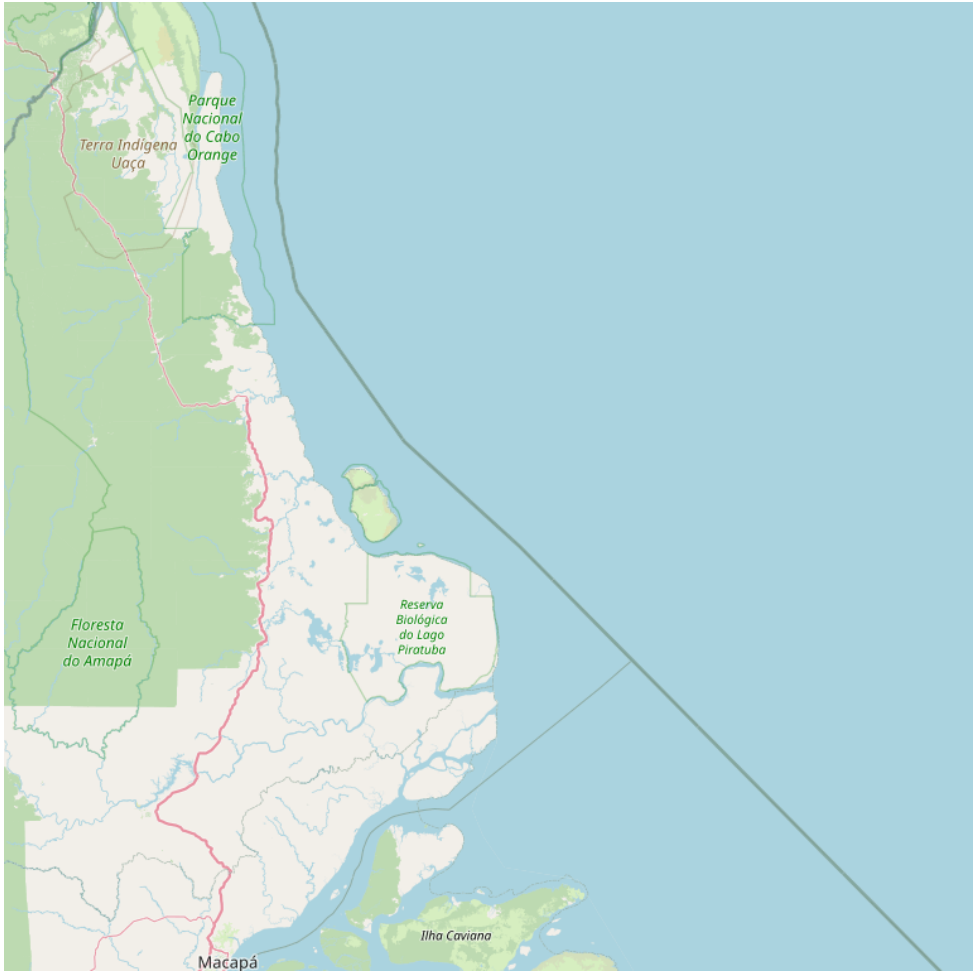
A light is shown from a green metal, tripod structure standing on the N edge of Banco Orange, 3.5 miles NNE of Cabo Orange.



1.2 - Ilha de Maraca and ilha Jipioca (Amapa Brazil)

2°00.48 N
50°19.49 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - N Brazil - Ilha de Maraca and ilha Jipioca (Amapa Brazil)




160 



Ilha de Maracá (N Brazil)

Congrats... Thanks

 Maracá Ecological Station is an ecological station some 5 km offshore of the Brazilian town of Amapá, in the state of the same name, Amapá. The ecological station is entirely located on the 2 adjacent islands Ilha: de Maracá do Norte and Ilha de Maracá do Sul.

The islands have a combined north-south extent of some 40 km (25 mi).

It is reported that depths are not less than 5.5m mud, and that the anchorage is sheltered from the tidal currents and the bore. Greater depths are to be found farther off the island, but the tidal currents are so strong that an anchorage there would be untenable at springs.

A ship should approach the anchorage from the NNE, giving the N part of the island a berth of at least 4 miles. The W end of the N part of the island can be kept close aboard.

The anchorage is plainly indicated by the opening of Igarape do Inferno. The tide reaches its highest level in Canal de Varador de Maraca about 2 to 3 hours after the beginning of the flood tide.

At the equinoxes, the tide has been observed to rise 10m and tidal currents to run for a short period at a rate of 7 knots. This rate rapidly diminishes within four days after springs. During these periods, there is a heavy sea offshore.

Ilha Jipioca lies about 2 miles N of the S entrance point off Canal Turluri and is inaccessible as it is surrounded by shallow mud banks.

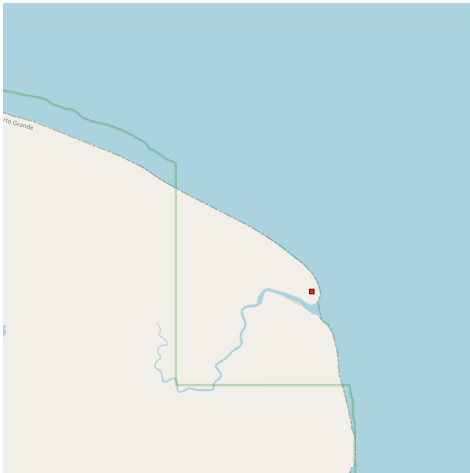



Ilha de Maraca and ilha Jipoica (N Brazil)

1.3 - Cabo Norte (Amapa Brazil)

1°41.00 N
49°55.45 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - N Brazil



 Cabo Norte is the limit of the estuary of the Amazon river. It is 19 NM from Ilha Jipoica.

The cape is low, wooded, and slightly higher than the neighboring coast.




1.4 - Port of Belem (Para Brazil)

1°27.18 S
48°30.24 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - N Brazil



 The port of Belem is the most important commercial port on the N coast of Brazil. The port is situated on the E bank of the Rio Para about 70 miles from its mouth. Communication is maintained with all inland Amazon ports. This is the best port at which to enter Amazonia, but a detailed chart is essential for the Para River, which leads the 80 miles inland to Belem. This is a lively and interesting port. Beware of the intense boating activity in this area and take care regarding the

tidal streams, which can reach up to 5kn.

Beyond the harbour, is the site of the former yacht club. There are no longer any shore facilities here.

Moorings are available at the Marina B&B (001° 28.63'S 048° 28.47'W) and there is a dock where a dinghy can be safely left. Always ask the guards at the marina gate to get a taxi for you as the area around is not very safe. Take a business card with you to be able to show a taxi driver for the return trip.

Further up the river is an anchorage in front of the Hotel Beira Rio.

Most services, supplies and basic chandlery can be found in the town. Phone: 91 3216-2129

Fax: 91 3216-2130




1.5 - Port of Vila Do Conde (Para Brazil)

1°32.34 S
48°45.19 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - N Brazil





 Vila do Conde has a causeway extending 450m from the shore leading to a jetty which serves an aluminum factory. The outer berth is 292m long and is used for handling bulk

cargo. The inner berth is 251m long and is used for handling general cargo and aluminum ingots. The depths alongside are 12.2m at the inner berth and 18.9m at the outer berth. The maximum permissible draft is governed by the fairway depth in the Rio Para.

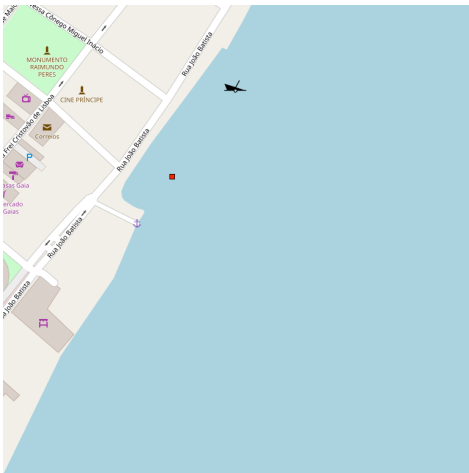
Phone: +55 91 91 3754 1027


Fax: +55 91 3754 1176

1.6 - Port of Cameta (Para Brazil)

2°14.77 S
49°29.76 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - N Brazil



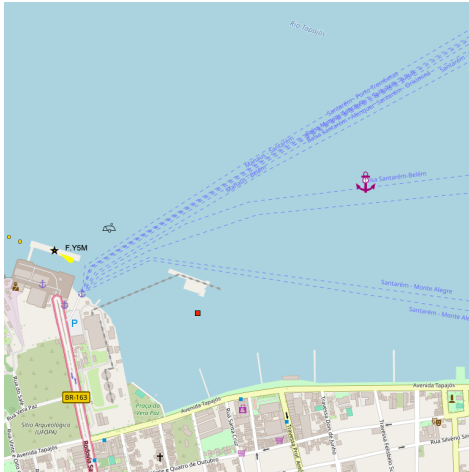
 Stands on the W bank of the rio Tocantins, about 90 NM from Belem. The town is built on the river bank and is an important trade center. The tidal range is about 3m; the current attains a rate of about 2.5 knots.




1.7 - Santarem harbor (Para Brazil)

2°24.97 S
54°43.95 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - N Brazil



 Santarem harbor stands on the S side of the mouth of the Rio Tapajós, 1 NM S of Ponta Negra.

An L-shaped wharf lies 1.25 miles SW of Ponta Negra. Its outer face is 200m long, with a depth of about 10m alongside.

Small craft can berth on the 180m long inner section, which has a depth of 6m alongside.

During low stages of the river, tidal currents are felt in the Rio Tapajós. During times of tidal influence, the water appears yellow.

Vessels can obtain anchorage with good holding ground abreast of the city, in depths of 15 to 20m.

Phone: +55 93 3523 4693

Fax: +55 93 3523 4447




2 - NE Brazil

6°30.42 S
37°50.54 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - NE Brazil



 Brazil is the only country in the world that lies on the equator while having contiguous territory outside the tropics. It occupies a large area along the E coast of S. America. Brazilian territory also includes a number of islands and islets. Southern Brazil has subtropical or temperate climate. The annual average temperatures vary between 12°C (53.6°F) and 22°C (71.6°F). It snows in the mountain ranges. Brazilian pleasure slowly takes off. Motor boats are 80 to 90% of the market, while the "sailors" are rare, but quite dynamic.

Regarding moorings overall funds generally good holding.

On Amazon, during the summer, almost every day brings winds. It can be violent (40 to 50 knots) but the risk of damage is low.

Yacht clubs are often local VIP clubs.

Marinas

always have a security service 24 hours 24. At the entrance as on the pontoons. This is necessary, especially when the latter adjoins a favela.

The port facilities are highly variable. Some Brazilian marinas sometimes offer free first days in port. The prices are very variable (you can go from single to quadruple between a municipal port and a private marina.)

Negotiate feasible, especially for a parking lot of a month or more.

Marinas ask the boat's papers and sometimes official entry documents in the country.

Formalities

In

case of your first-time arrival in Brazil, you have to arrange, although not in a pressing way, for proper clearance. The different departments are now all located in the town of Cabedelo (easy access by the little train that stops in our village)

You have 2 working

days for clearing formalities in the FOLLOWING order , whereby not just the skipper but the whole crew has to be present.

1. Federal police (immigration) Requirements : passports of all crew and the ships papers.

They

will issue an individual tourist visa slip valid for 90 calendar days and in a second step for another 90 days if desirable or necessary. So, after all, you're only allowed to stay in Brazil for a total of 180 calendar days/year. At the time of clearing-in, a manifest with all the names of the whole crew will be issued. This document has to remain on board

Note : if some of the crew intend to leave before the scheduled sailing of the vessel, they only have to present themselves at the airport with their individual tourist visa slip and their passports. Just make sure NOT to lose that visa slip as otherwise some serious hassle

might pop up.

In case some of the crew intend to leave on another vessel, they have to present themselves, with their passport and tourist slip, together with the new skipper at the time of clearing out.

2. Customs (Alfandega)- ships'papers and the doc. delivered by the Federal Police.

3. Port Authorities (Capitania dos Portos) with the docs delivered under (1) & (2).4. Health Authorities (Vigilancia Sanitaria)- with the compilation of everything plus vaccination docs if any.

DON'

t reverse this order as you may have wasted a trip. If one of the authorities in the sequence isn't available, don't lose your temper, just go back the following day. Locations and details :

The

4 authorities are all located inside the port of Cabedelo premises or just in front. The train station is quite near- get out on the right hand side, follow the street parallel to the tracks until the port area, turn right and the port entry is 200m away. Just ask for ?Policia Federal, then for Alfandega, afterwards for Capitania dos Portos and finally for Vigilancia Sanitaria.

Be aware that most offices close

between 11.30 am and 2 pm. As with ALL official places in Brazil, the wearing of slacks is mandatory and when arriving in bermudas might have access refused.

Generally speaking, the Brazilians are very welcoming and the formalities usually don't result into a hassle. The only thing one has to bear in mind, is that time hasn't got the same value compared to the NW and NE Atlantic.

WHEN LEAVING :

* Brazil : the same formalities, with the exception of the Health Authorities, have to be done in REVERSE order.

* For another sailing destination in Brazil, one has to clear-out at customs first and then with immigration.

Visa extension :

As

mentioned, one upon arrival receives automatically 90 days. If you need to stay longer, close to the end of the 90 d. one has to apply for for

an extension of up to another 90 days with the Federal Police in downtown JOAO PESSOA . Bring with you passport(s), ship's papers and an entry paper and everybody concerned needs to be present. The charge is R\$25/person, payable at the bank opposite the Fed's building whereupon with proof of payment one has to return to get the necessary stamps. They're open Monday-Friday 8am-6pm although it's safer to go well before 4 pm as all banks close at that hour.

Be aware:

1. Not to extend the 90 days before applying as everybody will be subject to a daily fine of 8R\$/calendar day.
2. The 180 days are the maximum one is allowed to stay in the territory of Brazil in a given year.


Boat visa extension

Although

your total stay in Brazil is limited to 180 days/year, your boat can be cleared to remain up to 2 years which allows you to go home or visit other Latin-American countries.

Before leaving, you have to go to the

port authorities (Capitania dos Portos) in JOAO PESSOA with a certified declaration from the caretaker (marina); thereupon proceed to the Ministry of Finances (Receita Federal) in CABEDELO. Based upon the paper issued by the Port Authorities, they will issue a free *laissez passer* (void of all kind of import duties). Your only engagement is to declare that within the time-frame you will take the boat out of Brazil and to undertake that you will not sell part or the whole in Brazil.

 Le Brésil s'étend de l'équateur au tropique du capricorne et occupe une vaste zone le long de la côte E de l'Amérique du S. Le territoire brésilien comprend également un certain nombre d'îles ou d'îlots.

La Région Sud est la seule région brésilienne localisée presque totalement au-dessous du Tropique du Capricorne et, par cela même, est la plus froide du Brésil.

La caractéristique générale du climat du Sud est subtropicale présentant une sensible oscillation thermique pendant l'année. Il est possible de différencier clairement deux saisons : l'hiver, qui peut être froid et l'été, chaud, surtout dans les zones de basse altitude des trois États.

Peu

développée jusqu'il y a quelques années, la plaisance brésilienne prend

lentement son envol. Les bateaux à moteur représentent 80 à 90 % du marché , tandis que les "voileux" sont rares, mais assez dynamiques. En ce qui concerne les mouillages, globalement les fonds accrochent bien. Les clubs nautiques sont souvent des clubs de VIP locaux.

Les

marinas ont toujours un service de gardiennage 24 h sur 24. A l'entrée comme sur les pontons. Ceci est nécessaire, surtout lorsque la marina jouxte une favela.

Les installations portuaires sont très variables.

Certaines marinas brésiliennes offrent parfois la gratuité des premiers jours à quai. Les prix sont très variables (on peut passer du simple au quadruple entre un port communal et une marina privée.)

Négocier est faisable, surtout pour un stationnement d'un mois ou plus.

Les marinas demandent les papiers du bateau et parfois les documents officiels d'entrée dans le pays.

Balisage:

On est en balisage IALA système B: vert à gauche et rouge à droite.

Formalités

Si

vous touchez terre pour la première fois au Brésil, vous devrez faire les formalités d'entrée sans pour autant vous précipiter ; Les différents services sont maintenant tous regroupés à Cabedelo. (Accès facile par le petit train qui s'arrête au village)

Vous avez 2 jours,

ouvrables, pour faire votre entrée au pays, à la Police Fédérale (Immigration), puis aux douanes (« Alfandiga », à la « Receita Federal »), puis à la capitainerie (« Capitania dos Portos »), et enfin à la « Vigilancia Sanitaria » !...Mais ce délai reste assez « flexible », d'autant que tout le monde n'est pas forcément disponible sur le moment mais tout devrait être bouclé dans la semaine. Habillez-vous en pantalon, l'accès pourrait vous être refusé si vous vous présentez en short...

Première étape

Policia Federal et immigration :

Ils

sont situés dans l'enceinte du port de Cabedelo, dans le bâtiment juste

à droite de la guérite d'entrée. Lorsqu'on arrive par la gare, sortir par la droite, suivre la parallèle à la voie ferrée jusqu'au port, puis suivez à droite : l'entrée du port est à 200 mètres. Les services d'immigration vous donneront un visa touristique de permanence au Brésil valable 3 mois ; il est renouvelable une fois ; c'est-à-dire que vous avez droit de rester au Brésil au maximum 6 mois par année calendaire. Si vous avez l'intention d'y laisser votre bateau en vous absentant du pays, vous pouvez demander une extension de séjour sous douane pour le bateau, laissé sous la garde d'une entité reconnue, qui peut aller jusqu'à 2 ans.

Deuxième étape

Alfândega (Receita Federal, inistério da Fazenda) (fermés entre midi et 2 h.)

Amenez avec vous la documentations reçue de l'Immigration.

En

sortant du port, bien que la Capitania soit droit devant vous, tournez d'abord à votre droite pour trouver le bâtiment rouge brique de la Receita Federal sur votre droite, où vous devrez déclarer tout ce que vous avez et n'avez pas à bord!

Troisième étape

Capitania dos Portos :

En face de l'entrée du port.

Elle

est ouverte jusqu'à 18h. et son rôle consiste essentiellement à garantir la sécurité de la navigation le long des côtes brésiliennes. Allez y avec les documents de tout l'équipage et du bateau.

Lorsque sous quittez l'escale, notifiez quelconque changement d'équipage.

Quatrième étape

Vigilância Sanitaria :

Retournez

dans l'enceinte du port, à côté du bâtiment de l'Immigration, munis de vos carnets de vaccination, pour répondre à un questionnaire et probablement prendre rendez-vous pour une visite à bord, sans grande complication, rassurez-vous.

D'une manière générale, le brésilien

est extrêmement accueillant, et toutes ces formalités se passent de la

meilleure façon, pour peu que vous réalisiez que la valeur du temps n'est probablement pas la même ici que de l'autre côté de l'Atlantique.

Sortie :

Si vous quittez le territoire Brésilien, vous devez refaire les mêmes formalités en sens inverse, sauf la Vigilance Sanitaire

Si vous quittez un port Brésilien pour un autre, il vous faut passer à la Capitainerie et à l'immigration.

Prolongation de visa :Si

vous avez besoin de rester plus de 3 mois au Brésil, vous devez aller demander au service d'Immigration de la Police Federal de Joao Pessoa une extension de votre visa initial, qui peut aller jusqu'à 90 jours. Ce service se trouve en centre ville, sur une petite place bordée de charmants vieux arbres, située en haut d'une rue marchande que vous trouverez sur la droite de la place de Lagoa

Tous les bus qui vont de Cabedelo à Joao Pessoa passent par Lagoa.

Emportez

votre passeport, des papiers du bateau, et votre reçu d'Entré au Brésil ; vous aurez un formulaire à remplir, puis aurez une taxe de l'ordre de R\$ 25,00 (par personne) à aller payer à la banque en face, après quoi vous devrez retourner au service d'Immigration pour y recevoir le tampon de votre nouveau visa (toutes les personnes concernées doivent être présentes). Bureaux ouverts de lundi à vendredi, de 8h à 16h, mais ferme entre 11h30 et 14 h.

Prolongation du « visa » du bateau :

Bien

que votre séjour total au Brésil ne puisse excéder 6 mois, votre bateau peut, lui, rester jusqu'à 2 ans, ce qui signifie que vous pouvez laisser le bateau pour visiter par voie terrestre ou aérienne d'autres pays d'Amérique latine, ou rentrer quelques mois dans votre pays d'origine, par exemple.

Pour ce faire, avant de quitter le Brésil, vous devez :

Aller

à la Capitania dos Portos de Joao Pessoa munis d'une déclaration estampillée de l'entité reconnue (marina) qui a la garde de votre bateau et d'une procuration; puis passer à la Receta Federal de Cabedelo, qui, au vue de ce document visé par la Capitania, vous fera une extension de droit de séjour sous douane de votre bateau (sans aucune taxe



🇬🇧 Located on the coast of São Luís, the state capital, the port has a deep access channel and berths, enabling the mooring of large ships.

Port of Itaqui is the largest cargo port in Brazil, near the city of São Luís, Maranhão. It is not to be confused with the city of Itaqui, in the state of Rio Grande do

Sul, near the border with Argentina. The main cargoes include aluminum ingots and bars, pig iron, general, dry and liquid bulk cargoes, soybean and copper.

The Port of Itaqui has 7 operational berths and 1 new petroleum pier to be released in December 2014 (berth 108), with depths that vary from 10-18 meters, and 2 kilometers of wharfs.

The port has a large bonded area of approximately 117,000 m².

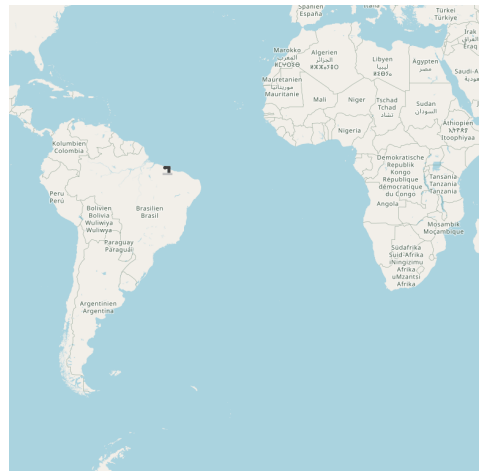
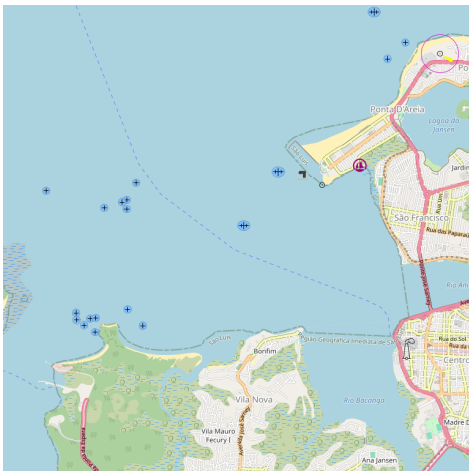
Phone: +55 (98) 3216-6000

Mail: comunicacao@emap.ma.gov.br

2.2 - Port of Sao Luis (Maranhao Brazil)

2°30.35 S
44°19.24 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - NE Brazil





🇧🇷 The port of Sao Luishas silted up and has ceased to be important as a port after the construction of the port of Itaqui.

The port of Sao Luis is used mainly by fishing boats and pleasure craft. It has a few piers that allows mooring, but only at flood tide, to ships of 2,5 to 3,5 draft.

Cruisers are urged to take precautions if visiting this port. Policia Federal (immigration) and Customs are at the port entrance.

The historical center is at 30 minutes drive away.

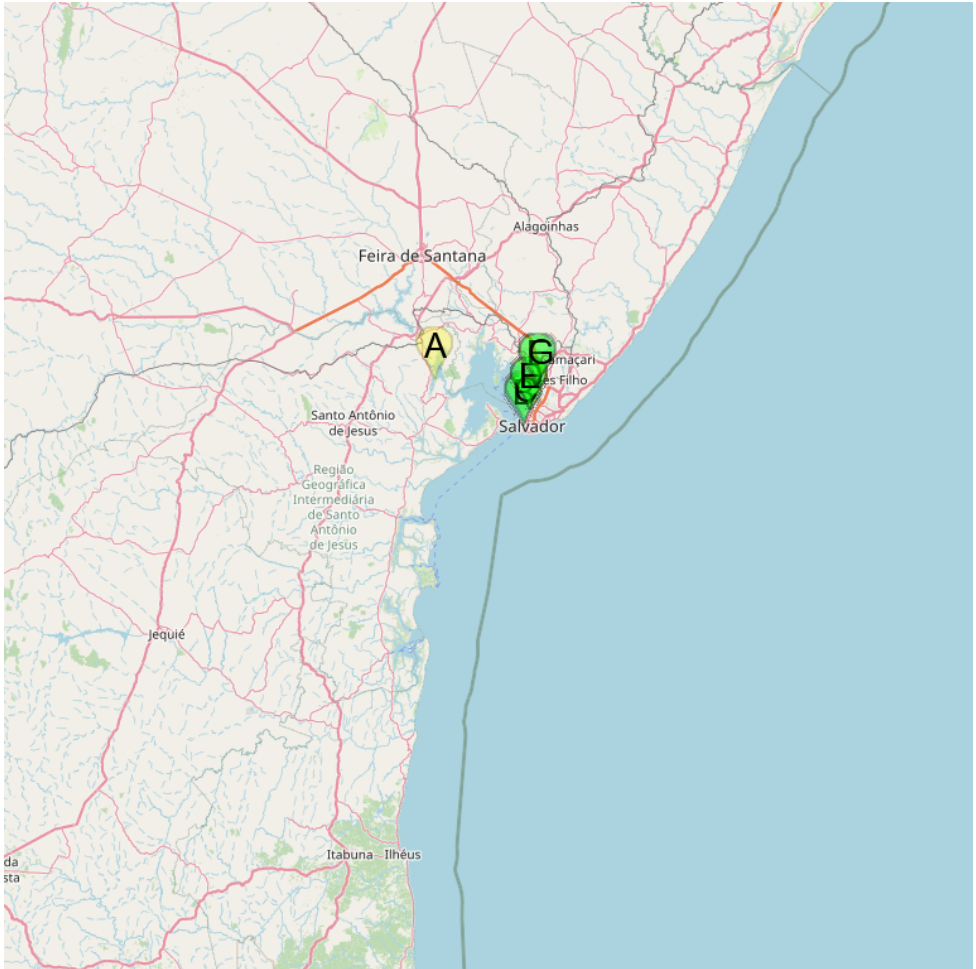
Anchor south of Itaqui, near all the pilot boats and tugs. Good holding in mud. It is possible to tie the dinghy near a sloping ramp and climb the slippery steps to get ashore.

There is a sort of marina, Marina Aven, which appears to dry out completely at low water and thus only suitable for catamarans or others who can sit on the bottom. They have a dock space for four yachts and (rain?) water is available.


2.3 - Todos os Santos Bay (Bahia Brazil)

12°51.38 S
38°40.07 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - NE Brazil - Todos os Santos Bay (Bahia Brazil)



- A Maragojipe quay (Bahia Brazil)
- B Bahia Marina (Salvador de Bahia)
- C TERMINAL TURÍSTICO NÁUTICO DA BAHIA (SANTO ANTONIO DE JESUS)
- D CLAMMA Pier Salvador (Bahia)
- E Marina Angra dos Veleiros (Salvador de Bahia)
- F Aratu late Clube (Aratu Salvador de Bahia))
- G Estaleiro Aratu marina (Savador de Bahia)

 The bay of All Saints (Baia de Todos os Santos in Portuguese), also known as "All Saints' Bay" and "Todos os Santos Bay", is the principal bay of the Brazilian state of Bahia, on the eastern coast of Brazil, surrounding part of Bahia's capital Salvador and opening to the Atlantic Ocean.. It is the largest bay in Brazil which

offers a multitude of marinas and anchorages.

Cruisers are warned not to visit secluded anchorages in the Bahia de Todos os Santos. It is also strongly recommended that, unless taking up a berth in one of the marinas, vessels should avoid anchoring in the Port area where several armed boardings and robberies have taken place.

For clearance, all the offices are located in the main port. You will be required to check in with the Policia Federal before you proceed to the Capitania Dos Portos. The Policia Federal is located next to the Receita Federal in the main port, ten minute walk from the Capitania. Enter the waterfront side of the port at the passenger terminal (about 200 meters further down), and then backtrack along the waterside of the port to the Policia Federal office (hours 9-12/2-5 Mon-Fri and 9-12 Sat).

Checking in with the Policia Federal is mandatory here.

The staff at both marinas are most helpful and will advise about formalities
Capitania dos Portos

Tel:+55 71 3320-3759

Fax:+55 71 3320-3811

Situated in the white Navy complex next to the harbour. Guard will direct you after seeing your passport and a visitor pass will be issued.

The approach is straight forward and deep, but with surprisingly strong currents in the middle of the bay and also at the northern end. The night approaches are well marked to all the marinas. Beware of wrecks off the cape on the eastern side of the entrance to the bay.

There are a number of yacht clubs in and around Salvador, and repair facilities at some of them are very good as they cater for a large local boating community.

Aratu late Clube

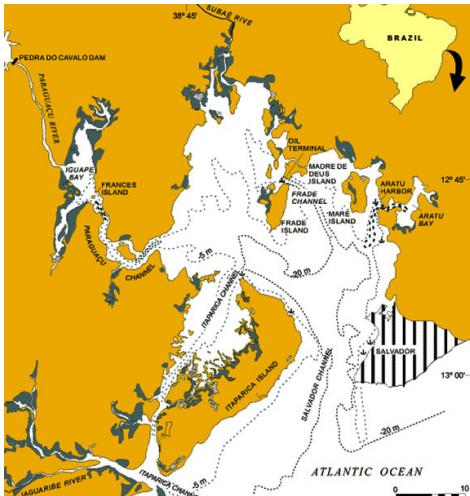
Rodovia Paripe ? CIA,
, S/N, Simoes Filho

Tel:+55 071 32167444
Bahia Yacht Club

Sete de Setembro 3252
, Salvador BA
, Brazil CEP 40130 001

Tel:+55 (0)71 3336 9011

,VHF Channel 16, 68

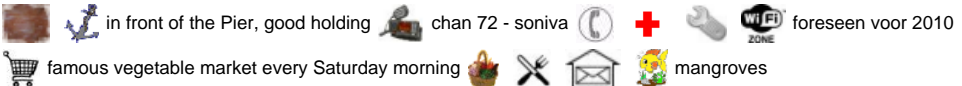
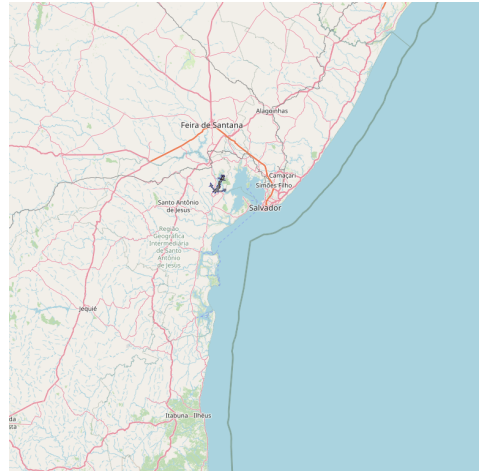


Todos os Santos Bay (Bahia Brazil)

2.3.1 - Maragojipe quay (Bahia Brazil)

12°46.94 S
38°54.36 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - NE Brazil - Todos os Santos Bay (Bahia Brazil)



After rounding the fort of Paraguaçu (or Salamina), we arrive at "Ilha do Francês" (Ilha do Francês). At left, just after the island, is Maragogipe at the mouth of rio Guai.

The city has a concrete pier more than 100 meters long.

Maragogipe is located in a sheltered place, against the Rio Paraguaçu and Rio Guai.

Good holding anchorage (mud) except in the middle of the river. Don't approach the town (bottom up quickly).

plan de FORMALITES ADMINISTRATIVES à votre entrée à BAHIA

Quand vous arrivez à Salvador da Bahia vous devriez faire les démarches administratives suivantes (dans l'ordre indique sinon vous risquez de faire quelques aller/retour pour rien ;-)) toutes indiqués sur notre petite carte routiere

1. visite de la ANVISA (Agencia Nacional de Vigilância Sanitária - services sanitaires) avec vos pasport(s) (si vous êtes vacciné prenez les docs)
2. visite de la Policia Federal avec le document de l'Anvisa + carnet de bord + pasport(s)
3. viste de la Receita Federal pour déclarer votre bateau avec le document de la Policia Federal + carnet de bord + pasport(s)
4. visite de la Capitania dos Portos avec les documents des instances submentionnées + carnet de bord + pasports(s)

Conseil, partez vers 10h ... vous pourriez y passer facilement plus de 2h en total ET la capitania n'accepte les étrangers qu'a partir de midi pour les inscriptions de

bateaux

Pour vous aider a retrouver votre chemin quelques indications précises (à partir de la marina CENAB) :

1. sortez de la marina et longez l'avenida da França (le long du mur 'pipi' des hangars de quai) jusqu'au moment (+/- 500m) ou vous voyez que le mur peint blanc change en briques naturelles rouges, là vous avez l'entrée des passagers pour le port de Salvador (si la porte est fermée vous pouvez aller jusqu'à l'entrée des voitures avec la barriere), quand vous êtes sur le quai vous continuez au nord et +/-

600m plus loin vous pouvez entrer le bureau de l'Anvisa, montez l'escalier au premier et rentrez dans la première porte à droite et présentez vous.

2. quand vous sortez de l'Anvisa, prenez à gauche (d'où vous venez) vers la Police Fédérale, vous refaites tout le trajet le long du quai et vous continuez encore

200m après l'entrée jusqu'au moment ou vous voyez de un petit parking, juste avant le parking il y a le bâtiment de la PF (il y a une grande barre metalique devant la porte qui évite de se garer devant, entrez, dans le couloir la première porte à gauche, ici soyez très gentil (surtout gardez le calme !), la "madame" du bureau n'est pas évidente/facile à traiter et elle ne parle ni français ni anglais ...

3. quand vous avez survécu la PF en sortant du bâtiment tournez tout de suite à gauche sous le parking couvert et dirigez vous vers la fenêtrés ou vous pouvez déclarer l'entrée du bateau à la Receita Federal

4. une fois fini dirigez vous vers la sortie du quai et repartez direction marina, une fois la vous continuez a longer l'eau (passez le poste essence) jusqu'à la base militaire ou vous entrez, après se faire identifier vous allez à gauche jusqu'à l'avant dernier bâtiment (main droite) porte de milieu pour faire les formalités de la Capitania dos Portos

Bon, pratiquement maintenant : vous avez un droit (visa) d'être au Brésil pour 90 jours, idem pour votre bateau, après vous pouvez prolonger de

90 jours MAIS pour cela vous devez aller à l'aéroport pour le visa et après repasser par la Receita Federal pour le voilier, après ... vous dev(ri)ez sortir du pays pour 6 mois minimum. Le bateau par contre peut rester jusqu'à 2 ans mais vous devez le garder dans une marina ET vous devez faire la demande officielle chez la Receita Federal. Pour la Capitania vous ne devez rien faire jusqu'à votre sortie de Bahia.

Vous pouvez me contacter quand vous êtes au mouillage a Maragojipe (12°46.9471 S - 038°54.3682 O) via la VHF canal 72 quand je suis au village la

VHF est en veille, ou venez me visiter à mon volier le "Basile" à l'ancre devant le ponton, ou contactez-moi par mail ou msn sur ixanthes (a) gmail.com

Bon vent et à bientôt

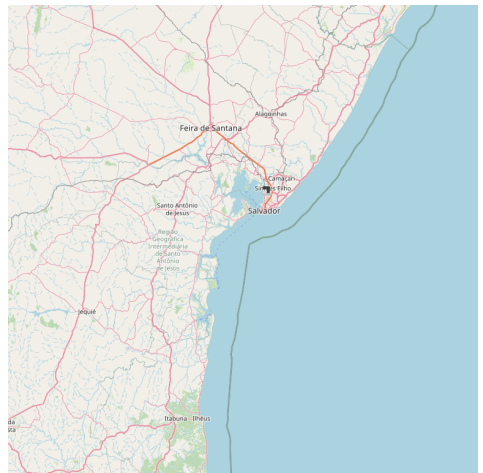
Ivan



2.3.2 - Estaleiro Aratu marina (Savador de Bahia)

12°48.51 S
38°27.29 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - NE Brazil - Todos os Santos Bay (Bahia Brazil)



Phone: (71) 3594-7373 fax: (71) 3594-9393

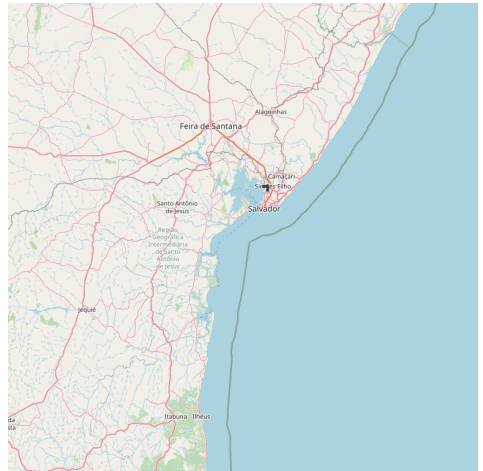
e-mai: marinaaratu@marinaaratu.orn.br




2.3.3 - Aratu Iate Clube (Aratu Salvador de Bahia)

12°48.70 S
38°27.59 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - NE Brazil - Todos os Santos Bay (Bahia Brazil)



 Towards the bottom of the Bay of All Saints, to starboard, there is a marked channel that leads to the bay of Aratu.

It is from there that share the most contributes regatta Bahia, the place of arrival is Maragogipe, in August, in honor of Saint Bartholomew, the saint patron of the city.

Phone: (71) 3216-7444 / 7303 / 3216-5138 fax: (71) 3216-5138

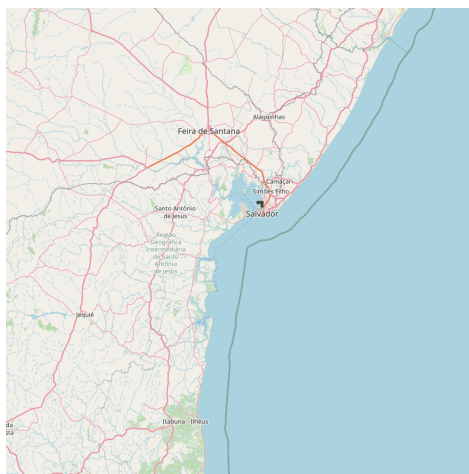
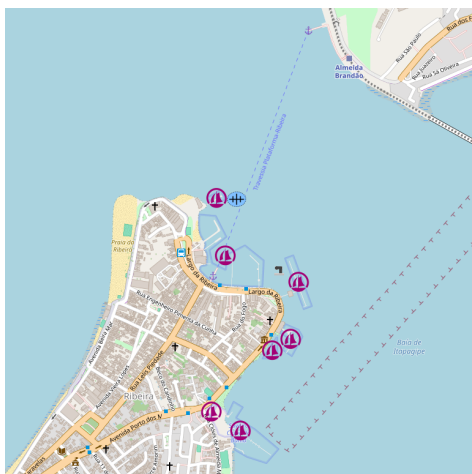
e-mail: aratuclube@uol.com.br




2.3.4 - Marina Pier Salvador (Bahia)

12°54.70 S
38°29.51 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - NE Brazil - Todos os Santos Bay (Bahia Brazil)



 A friendly marina in the sheltered Itapajipe bay, N of Salvador city. All facilities, laundry, WiFi, chandlery, restaurant, small shop. Nearby bus into the city. Owner speaks English and French and is most helpful.

A good place to leave the boat. At LW 1.4m in the approach channel.

Phone: (+55) 71 3316 1406

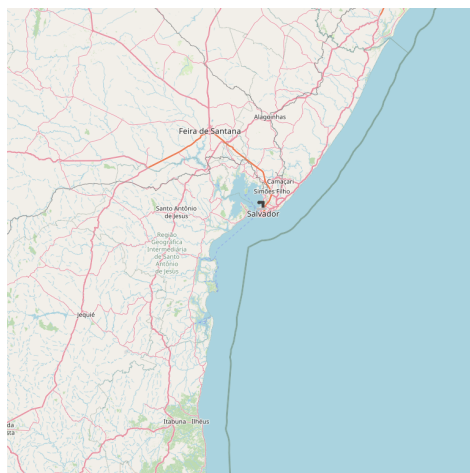
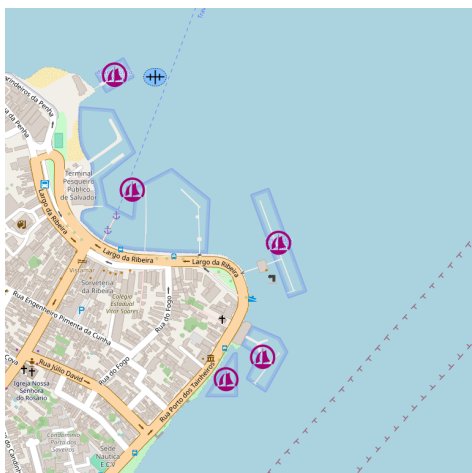
Fax:(+55) 71 3316 1406 e-mail: tropicalfun@tropicalfun.com.br




2.3.5 - Marina Angra dos Veleiros (Salvador de Bahia)

12°54.76 S
38°29.48 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - NE Brazil - Todos os Santos Bay (Bahia Brazil)



 Floating marina, floating dock, bar, restaurant and VHF radio.

Tel/Fax: (71) 3316-5628 e-mail: angradosveleiros@terra.com.br

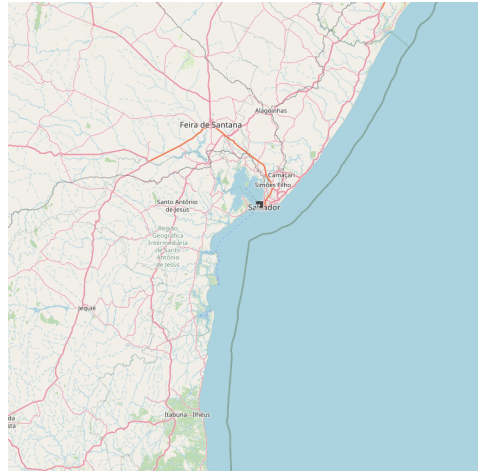
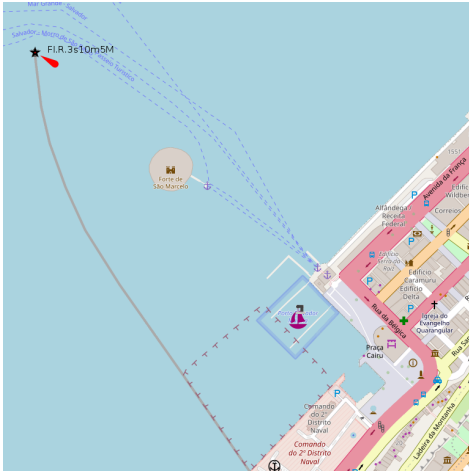



2.3.6 - TERMINAL TURÍSTICO NÁUTICO DA BAHIA (SOCICAM)

12°58.34 S
38°30.92 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - NE Brazil - Todos os Santos Bay (Bahia Brazil)





 The marina has floating docks, with a potential swell running snubbers are recommended. Helpful staff (english, french and portuguese). Cheaper than Marina Bahia.
Tel:+55 (71) 3241 9783

e-mail: marina.ttnb@socicam.com.br <http://socicamnauticaeturismo.com.br/>



Baie de Tous Les Saints TERMINAL TURÍSTICO NÁUTICO
NOVEMBRE 2017
CHRISTIAN FEHR


2.3.7 - Bahia Marina (Salvador de Bahia)

12°58.71 S
38°31.27 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - NE Brazil - Todos os Santos Bay (Bahia Brazil)





 Bahia Marina offers customers and users complete infrastructure.

Consists of:

- * Bowl berth of 176,000 m²;
- * 400 wet empty marina spaces on aluminum floating piers, with access control equipped with lampposts, all with electricity and water meters taken at each point to encourage rational use of water ;

- * 200 dry empty parking spaces on the outdoor patio with access control;
- Courtyard for docking with 5,000 m²;
- * Travel Lift, modern and safe equipment for handling vessels up to 40 tons;
- * Station SSB and VHF radio signal and Wi-Fi;
- * Parking on three floors with 560 available empty spaces;
- * Floating Gas Station;
- * Stores of nautical products, vessels, conveniences, maintenance services (mechanical, hull, sail, electric-electronics etc.).

The area just outside this marina can be dangerous and it is advisable to use a taxi even for short distances, day and night.

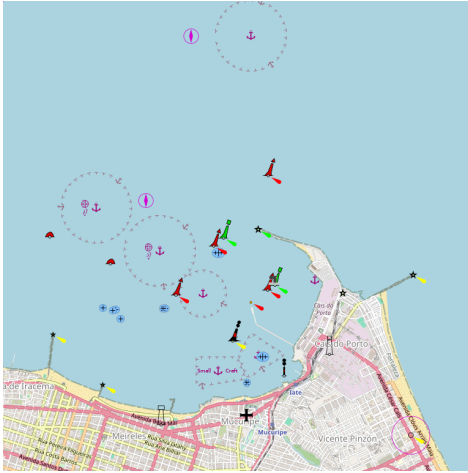
Phone +55 (0)71 3322 7244


Fax:+55 (0) 71 3322 7244 e-mail: bmarina@bahiamarina.com.br

2.4 - Fortaleza port (Ceara Brazil)

3°42.36 S
38°28.80 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - NE Brazil



 This is the most important city on the north coast and is also a busy fishing harbour.

For the unsuspecting, the bay is littered with wrecks (those not buoyed show above the water), and the water shallows quickly, so care should be taken on entry. Lights on the buoys can be undetected from over 50m away.

Visiting cruisers warn that parts of the city (including areas round the Park Hotel) are not safe, recommending to travel in groups and use a taxi instead of public transport. However, much of Fortaleza is fairly upscale with nice shopping and dining.

Credit card fraud is a problem here, so take extra care if using one.

It is possible to anchor at the commercial harbour on arrival to check in. This anchorage however is not safe and there's no where to leave your dinghy when going ashore. The alternative is to berth at the marina and make the necessary office visits by taxi.

Phone: +55 85 3266 8800

Fax: +55 85 266 5211

Offices are open every day, 24 hours, and cruisers report not being charged overtime on a Saturday.

Most visitors moor at the Marina Park Hotel, to the west. A night entry should be avoided as many boats string lines right across the marina.

The anchorage off the Yacht Club is reported as unsafe following frequent robberies from yachts anchored there.

Tel:+55 85 263 1744

Fax:+55 85 263 2099

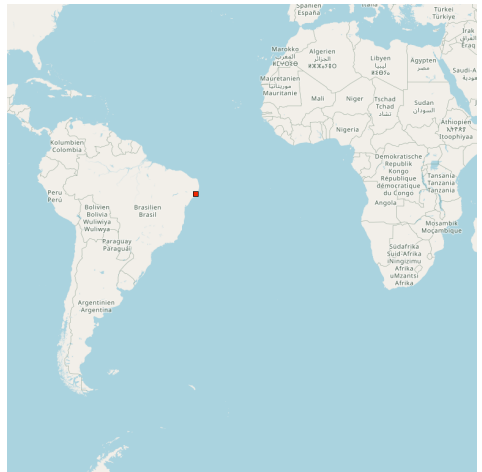
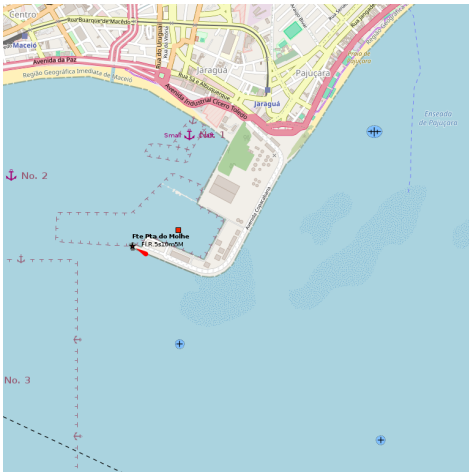



Marina Park Hotel Fortaleza

2.5 - Porto De Maceio

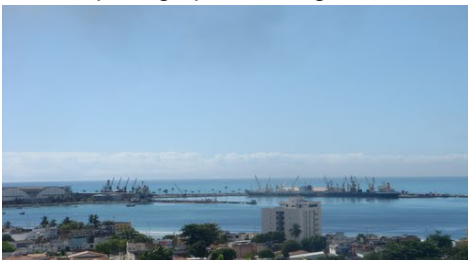
9°40.88 S
35°43.57 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - NE Brazil



 Port protected by a breakwater.

 Port protégé par une digue.



Entre Cabo de Sao Roque et Punta de Santa Rita, à 13 miles au SSE, la côte n'a pas rien de notable. Elle est couverte de collines de 35 à 60m de haut, qui sont peu boisées, et de plusieurs villages et plantations de cocotiers.




2.7 - Porto do Natal (Rio Grande do Norte Brazil)

5°46.12 S
35°12.28 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - NE Brazil



 The port of Natal is situated at the mouth of the Rio Pontengi. The river flows into the sea through an opening in the barrier reef. The barrier reef forms a natural breakwater for the port. The prevailing winds most of the year are from the ENE to SE. Formalities can be carried out at the yacht club.


If this is your final port of call in Brazil, you will need to go to

the Policia Federal in Natal, half an hour away by car, and the Receita Federal Office and Capitania Dos Portos in the nearby port.

There is a good anchorage in front of the yacht club or you can pick up a mooring, taking care of the movements of the other boats swinging around in the strong (ebb) current; the flood is not so strong. Use an anchor light. Depths around 9 to 11 metres.

There is also a good anchorage at Rio Potengi.

Provisioning is easy at several supermarkets in the city.

 C'est un port de commerce situé à l'embouchure du fleuve Potengi. Cette rivière se jette dans la mer grâce à une ouverture dans la barrière de corail qui forme un brise-lame naturel pour le port.

Les vents dominants, la plupart de l'année, sont en provenance du ENE à SE.

Pour la plaisance, il faut aller mouiller devant le club nautique un peu avant, au nord.

Tel: 84 4005 5311

Mail: administrativo@codern.com.br


2.8 - Iate Clube do Natal (Rio Grande do Norte Brazil)

5°45.90 S
35°12.26 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - NE Brazil






 The late Clube do Natal marina is in the town of Monsenhor Gil (Brazil). Visiting yachtsmen welcomed. Good general repair facilities. Water, showers (cold water), bar and restaurant. (Pool & recreational facilities not open to visitors). Wifi and laundry services available.

The club can help with formalities. Fuel (if taking from the transit dock, dirty fuel has been reported).

Tel: +55 84 3202-4402

90 pl. (<18 m)

 La marina late Clube do Natal se situe dans la localité de Monsenhor Gil (Brésil).

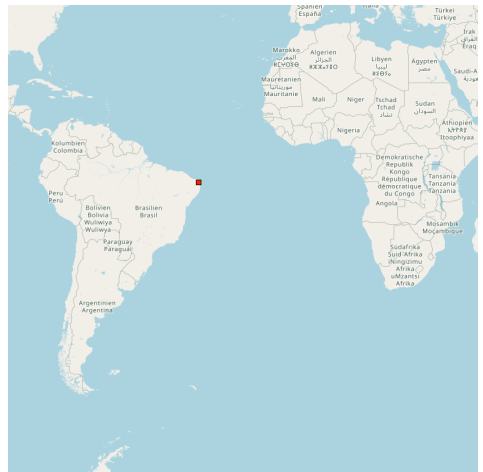
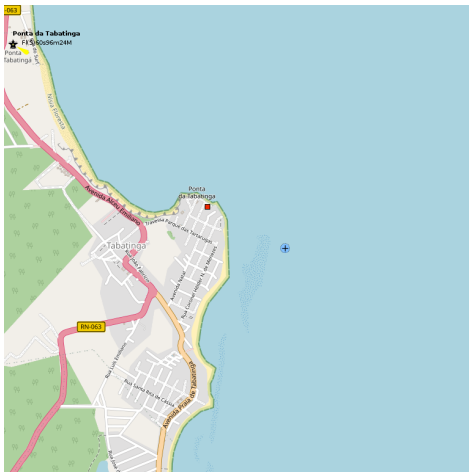
Tel: +55 84 3202-4402


90 pl. (<18 m)


2.9 - Ponta da Tabatinga (Rio Grande do Norte Brazil)

6°03.38 S
35°05.88 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - NE Brazil



 Ponta da Tabatinga is about 18 miles SSE of Natal. It is of a reddish color and marked by a light.

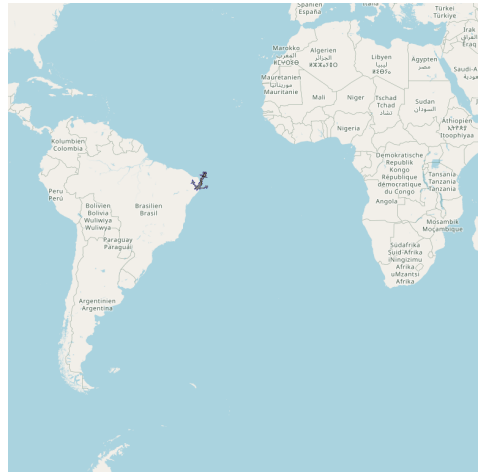
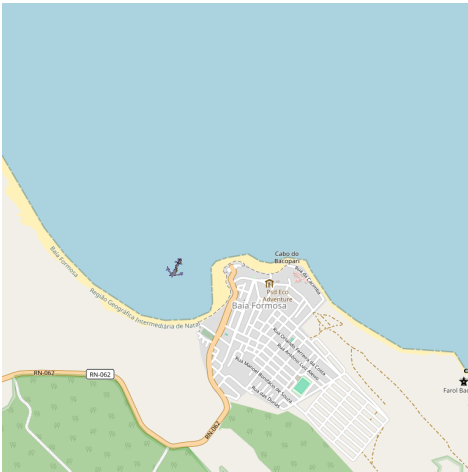
 Ponta da Tabatinga est située à environ 18 miles au SSE de Natal. Elle est de couleur rouge et marquée par un feu.





2.10 - Bahia Formosa (Rio Grande do Norte Brazil)

6°21.99 S
35°00.74 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - NE Brazil



 It is possible to anchor in baia Formosa, in depths of 7 to 9 m.
Sheltered from S and SE winds.

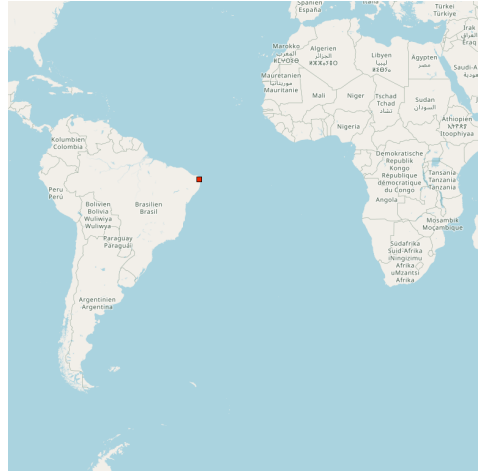
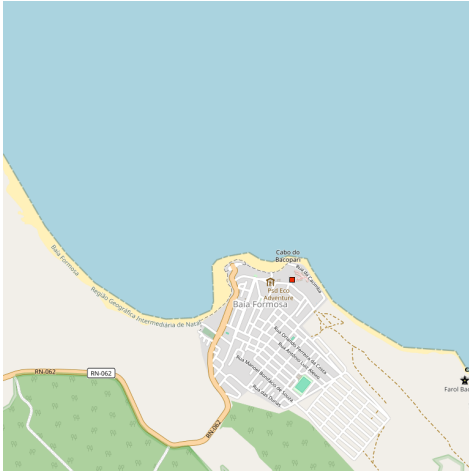
 On peut mouiller dans la baie Formosa, par 7 à 9 m.
Protégée des vents du S et SE.





2.11 - Cabo Bacopari (Rio Grande do Norte)

6°22.05 S
35°00.24 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - NE Brazil



 Cabo Bacopari closes baía Formosa and shows a light.

 Le cap Bacopari ferme la baie Formosa et porte un phare.

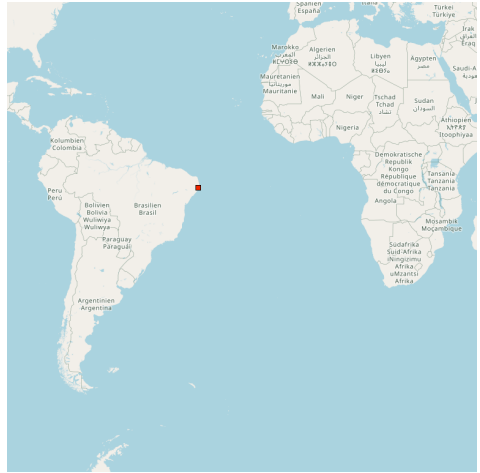



2.12 - Porto De Suape (Pernambuco Brazil)

8°23.93 S
34°57.13 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - NE Brazil





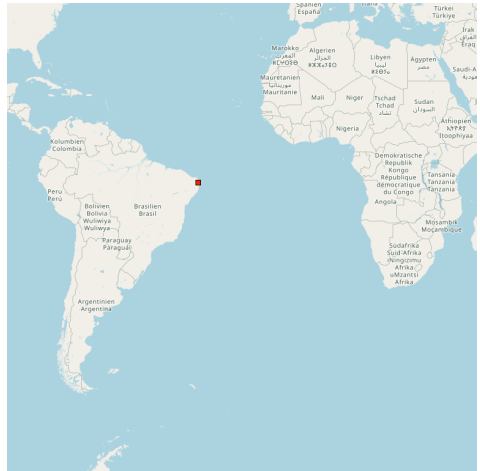
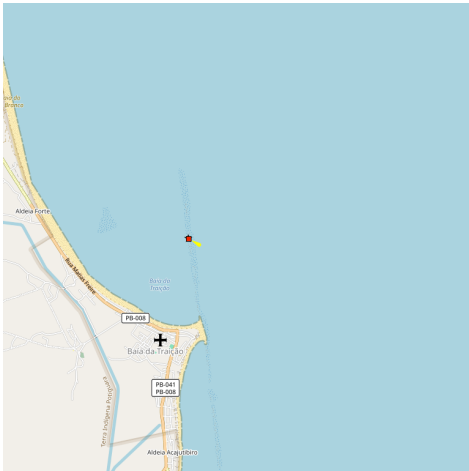
 Port protected by a breakwater.




2.13 - Ponta da Trincheira (Rio Grande do Norte)

6°40.54 S
34°55.94 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - NE Brazil



 Ponta da Trincheira lies 19 miles SSE to Cabo Bacopari. A light is on a reef that lies close E of the point.



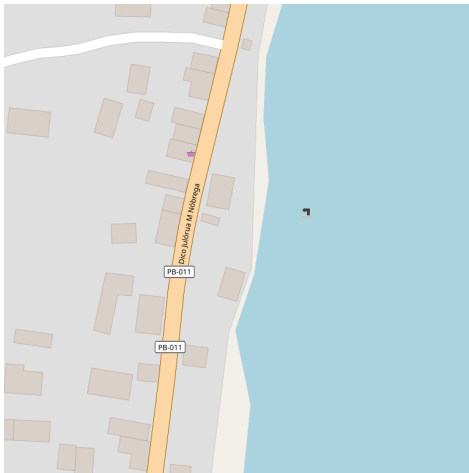
Ponta da Trincheira se trouve à 19 miles au SSE du cap Bacopari. Un phare se trouve sur un rocher qui s'étend à l'E de la pointe.




2.14 - Ribeira Adventure Club (Sao Paulo Brazil)

7°01.77 S
34°52.28 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - NE Brazil



 Bow-to and Stern-to moorings for about 10 boats plus anchor space. Water, electricity and internet use available. Drinks and tapas at Luciano's small bar. Speaks Spanish and English. Regular water taxis. Although the channel leading up to this mini-marina is not sufficiently deep to admit the average deep draught cruising yacht, centreboarders, catamarans, and smaller yachts can get through. Phone 55 83 3665.5003 - 55 83 9 9805.6105

cruising yachts. You can independently anchor close to the marina or tie up to one of their mooring buoys or docks.

What was once a fishing village has now become a busy resort, popular with the Brazilian jet-set and notorious for its all-night music.

Everywhere in Jacare noise can be a problem.

40 berth marina with water and electricity - inner docks are shallow, outer docks depth 4.5m. Clean showers, laundry, wifi, small swimming pool, bar/restaurant.

Able to organize entry formalities (they will go with you or send a driver with you) and assist with finding parts and repairs. The driver knows everyone. Owner Nicolas is a sailor and used to help organize transatlantic rallies. Very safe and a good place to leave a boat for a long period. French, English, Brazilian all spoken. Useful website with local information and entry waypoints.

Tel: + 55 83 87 39 11 44 or +55 83 86 00 67 98



2011:12:26 16:22:27

...

Tout est dit ci-dessus, sauf que l'électricité n'est pas facturée en plus.

La police fédérale est dans un bâtiment "proche" de Jacaré (taxi...), les douanes et affaires maritimes sont au port de Cabedello (encore taxi, le même...) mais on peut revenir en train, folklorique, à faire absolument.

On peut aussi aller en train jusqu'à Joao Pessoa.

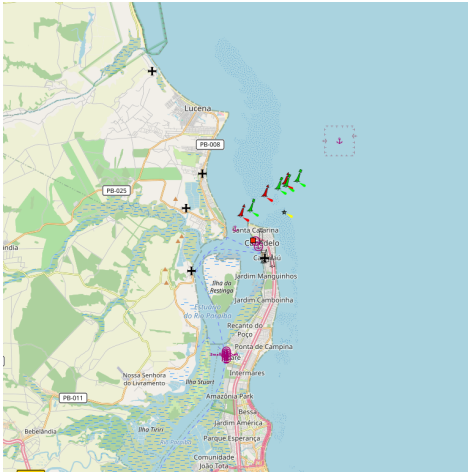
Bien le bonjour à Philippe et Francis qui vous aideront dans tous vos besoins.


2.16 - Port do Cabedelo (Paraiba Brazil)

6°58.32 S
34°50.40 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - NE Brazil





 Cabedelo is situated approximately 100MN south of Natal where the Rio Paraíba enters the sea. It's location makes it a useful arrival/departure point for Brazil. It is situated on the eastern bank of the Northern Paraíba River Estuary, just 18 km from João Pessoa City, Capital of the State of Paraíba.

Entry is possible day or night, as the channel is well marked with buoys. Note however that quite often some of these are not working, so if your first time it's advisable to avoid a night entry.

It is a good place to leave the boat if exploring the interior.

Clearance should be completed within two working days of arrival. The order in which you visit the various officials is important, otherwise, you might have a wasted journey. If one is not available, just return the next day.

Visit Immigration (Federal Police) first, followed by the Customs (Alfandega) with the ships' papers and the document provided by the police, then the Health Authorities (Vigilância Sanitária) with any vaccination documents and finally the Port Authority with all the papers presented and provided so far and all the documentation previously accumulated.

Remember, all the crew has to be present. There is a marina close to Joao Pessoa, capital of Paraíba state. The

police visit the marina every day and one can drive with them to check in at Cabedelo where there is also a customs office and the port captain's office. This is in front of the harbour entrance in Cabedelo.

If Jacare is your first port of call, take the train from the station next to Jacare Wharf to Cabedello (20 minutes). It is now possible to

complete all the formalities at the harbour. Alternatively, if staying at the marina here, they will assist you with doing formalities, all very quick and easy.

All the authorities are all located inside the port of Cabedelo premises or just in front. The train station is quite near (get

out on the right hand side), follow the street parallel to the tracks until the port area, turn right and the port entry is 200m away. Just ask for 'Polícia Federal?', then for Alfandega??, afterwards for 'Capitania dos Portos?' and finally for 'Vigilância Sanitária?'. Remember most offices close between 11.30 am and 2 pm.

Normally you will be granted a 90 day visa which can be extended for another 90 days, but be sure to get the extension before the initial 90 days expires as there is a fine for each day otherwise.


This coast is fringed by reefs, so it is important to make for the outer buoy of the approach channel.

The entrance and channel are well marked but not all beacons are lit. The river is also quite wide with several shallow areas, so unless you know the place well it is advisable to do a daytime entry or exit. Jacare Village marina have a list of entry points on their website.

Once inside the harbour, keep close to the quay, after which, move to the centre of the river Paraíba. There is a shoal in front of Favella and anchoring near here is not recommended.

Phone: +55 83 3228 2030

Fax: +55 83 3228 2033

 Port de commerce

L'entrée du port de Cabedelo, au est située sur la pointe extrême Est du continent Sud Américain.

« Jacaré » (ce qui signifie Crocodile, mais vous aurez bien du mal à en trouver un !) est à 2 miles derrière le port (07°02'S, 34°51'W) dans l'estuaire abrité du rio Paraíba ; c'est une escale connue de bouche à oreille depuis les années 70, réputée calme et sûre, avec un chenal d'entrée bien balisé, de jour comme de nuit (ce qui n'est pas souvent le cas sur la côte du Brésil).




2.17 - Reserva Biológica Atol das Rocas

3°51.33 S
33°48.52 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - NE Brazil - Reserva Biológica Atol das Rocas



160  

 The coral atoll is built on the upper, western part of the flat top of a volcanic seamount on the north east part of the Brazilian continental margin. The seamount rises to a depth of 30 to 15 metres (98 to 49 ft) below the surface. The distance from the reef to the edge of the top of the seamount is about 1 kilometre (0.62 mi) to the west, 5 kilometres (3.1 mi) to the north west and 12 kilometres (7.5 mi) to the east.[3]

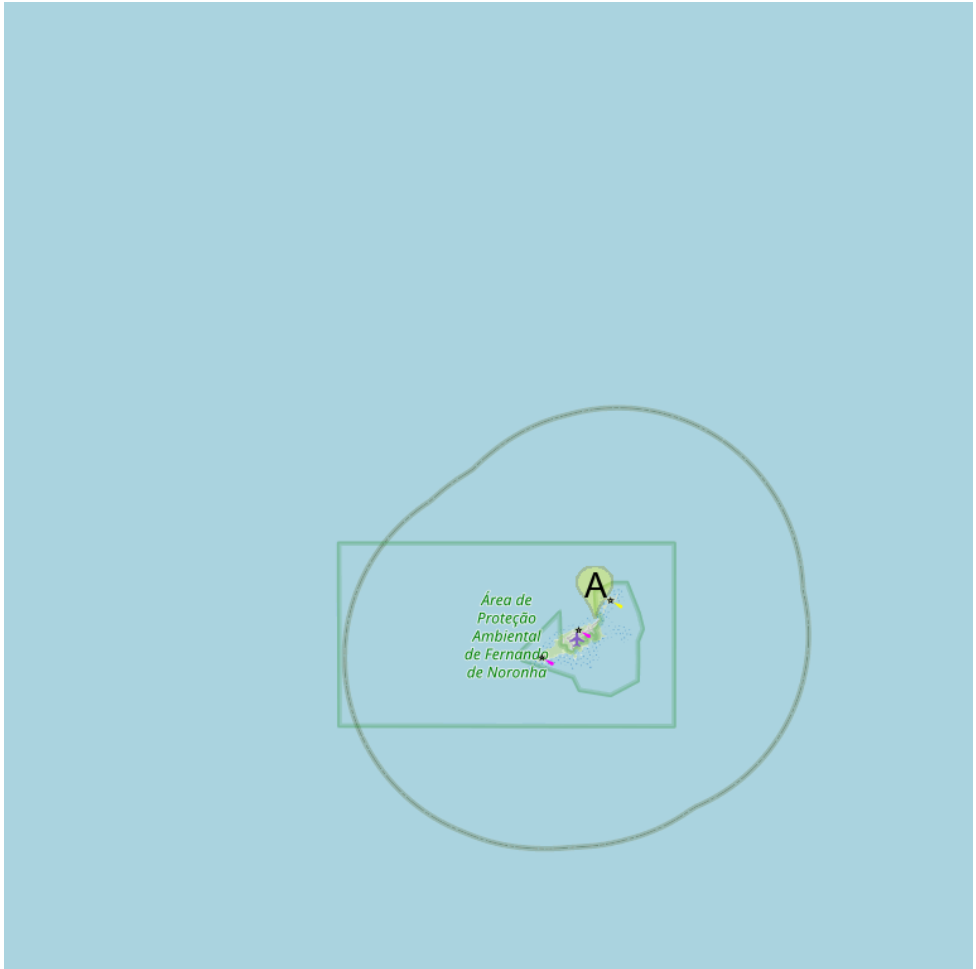
The sediment in the lagoon and surrounding the atoll is mostly coarse sand, much of which originates from the corals and mollusc shells.




2.18 - Fernando de Noronha archipelago (Rio Grande do Norte Brazil)

3°50.72 S
42°29.33 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - NE Brazil - Fernando de Noronha archipelago (Rio Grande do Norte Brazil)



A Bahia de Santo Antonio (F de Noronha N Brazil)

 Fernando de Noronha is an archipelago of 21 islands and islets in the Atlantic Ocean, 354 km offshore from the Brazilian coast. The archipelago got its name from the Portuguese merchant Fernão de Loronha, to whom it was given by the Portuguese crown for services rendered regarding wood imported from Brazil.


It is a national maritime park. In 2001 UNESCO designated it as a World Heritage Site because of the importance of its environment.

The islands of this archipelago are the visible parts of a range of submerged mountains. It consists of 21 islands, islets and rocks of

volcanic origin. The main island has an area of 18 km² (6.9 sq mi), being 10 km (6.2 mi) long and 3.5 km (2.2 mi) wide at its maximum. The base of this enormous volcanic formation is 756 metres (2,480 ft) below the surface.

The main island, from which the group gets its name, makes up 91% of the total area; the islands of Rata, Sela Gineta, Cabeluda and São José, together with the islets of Leão and Viúva make up the rest. The central upland of the main island is called the Quixaba.

The life above and below sea is the main attraction of the island. Sea turtles, dolphins, albatrosses and many other species are frequently observed.

 L'archipel a été découvert en 1500 par le navigateur portugais Gaspar de Lemos, Elle est un exemple de préservation de l'environnement et possède le statut de Parc Naturel.

Il est aussi sur la liste du Patrimoine Mondial de l'Unesco.



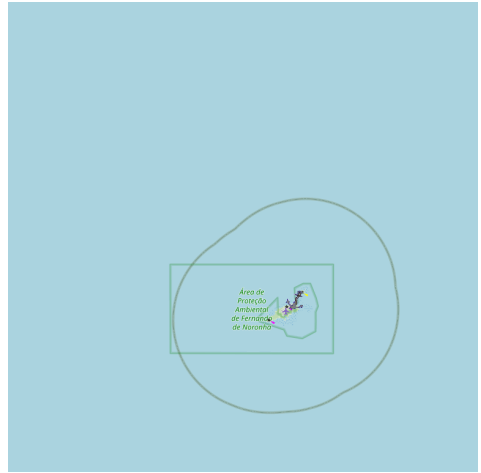
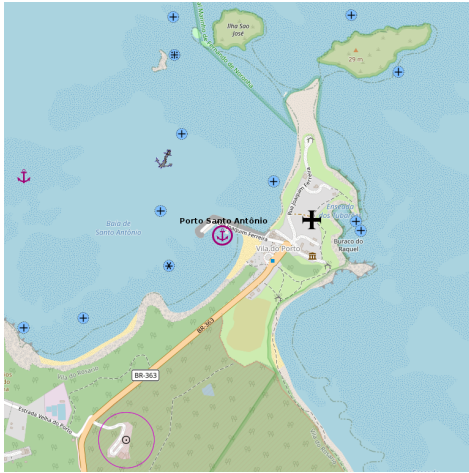
Fernando de Noronha


2.18.1 - Bahia de Santo Antonio (F de Noronha N Brazil)

3°49.88 S
32°24.24 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - NE Brazil - Fernando de Noronha archipelago (Rio Grande do Norte Brazil)





 It is a natural anchorage place, just off the breakwater, which provides protection for the dinghy when landing.

However, this anchorage is reported to be roly. In the winter months (July) the seas here are generally calm.

A stone pier was built for tying up small ships. Bigger ships remain anchored about 500 m from the beach, as there is a sunked greek ship - the Eleani Sthatathos - in the harbour.

In the proximity there is the Sto. Antonio Fort, which is partly destroyed; it was the first of the main island forts and its name was taken over by the entire region.

Visiting yachts are also allowed to anchor along the shore between the harbour and the twin islands of Dois Irmaos. This is the only area in the National Park with no anchoring restrictions.

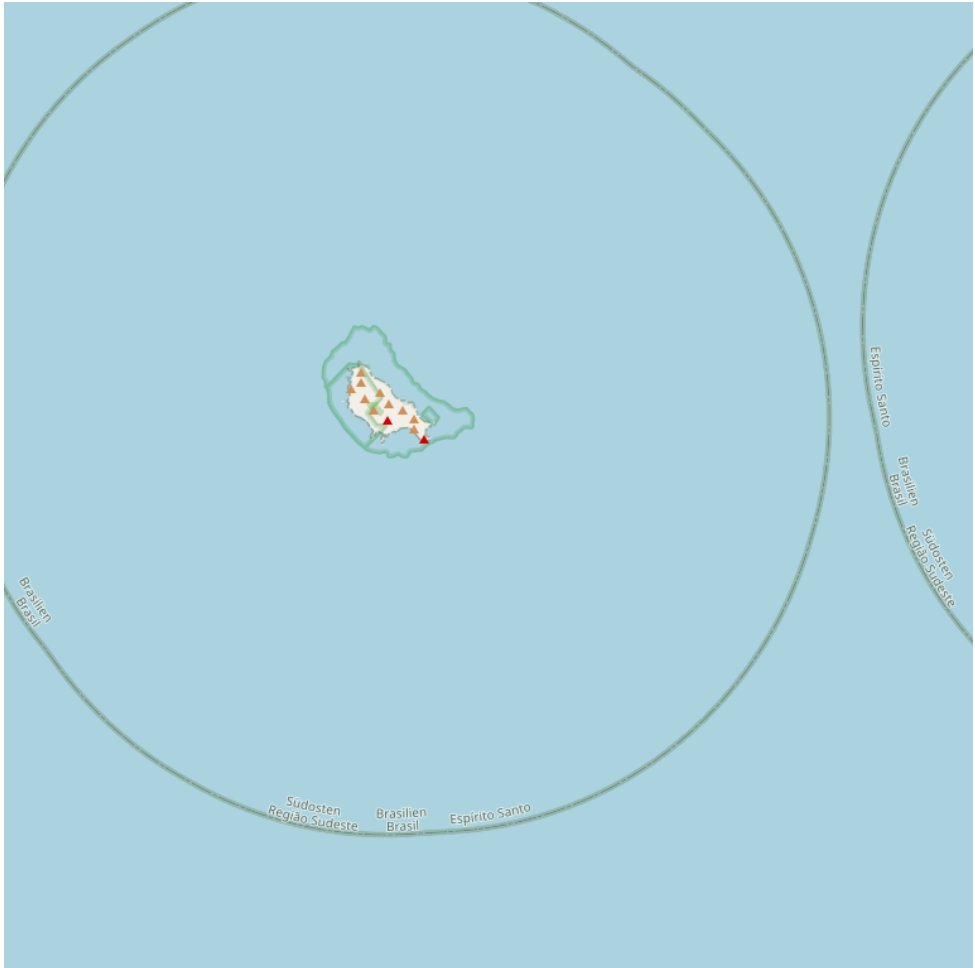
Anchor in 10 to 14m over hard sand (and rock).




3 - Ilha de Trindade


20°30.63 S
29°19.30 W


- SW Atlantic Ocean - Ilha de Trindade



160 

 Trindade is a volcanic island off the coast of the Brazilian state of Espírito Santo. It constitutes an archipelago with Martim Vaz.

 Trindade est une île volcanique au large des côtes de l'état brésilien d'Espírito Santo. Il constitue un archipel avec Martim Vaz.

 Trindade es una isla volcánica frente a la costa del estado brasileño de Espírito Santo. Constituye un archipiélago con Martim Vaz.




Simone Marinho

4 - SE Brazil

21°48.77 S
37°20.22 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - SE Brazil



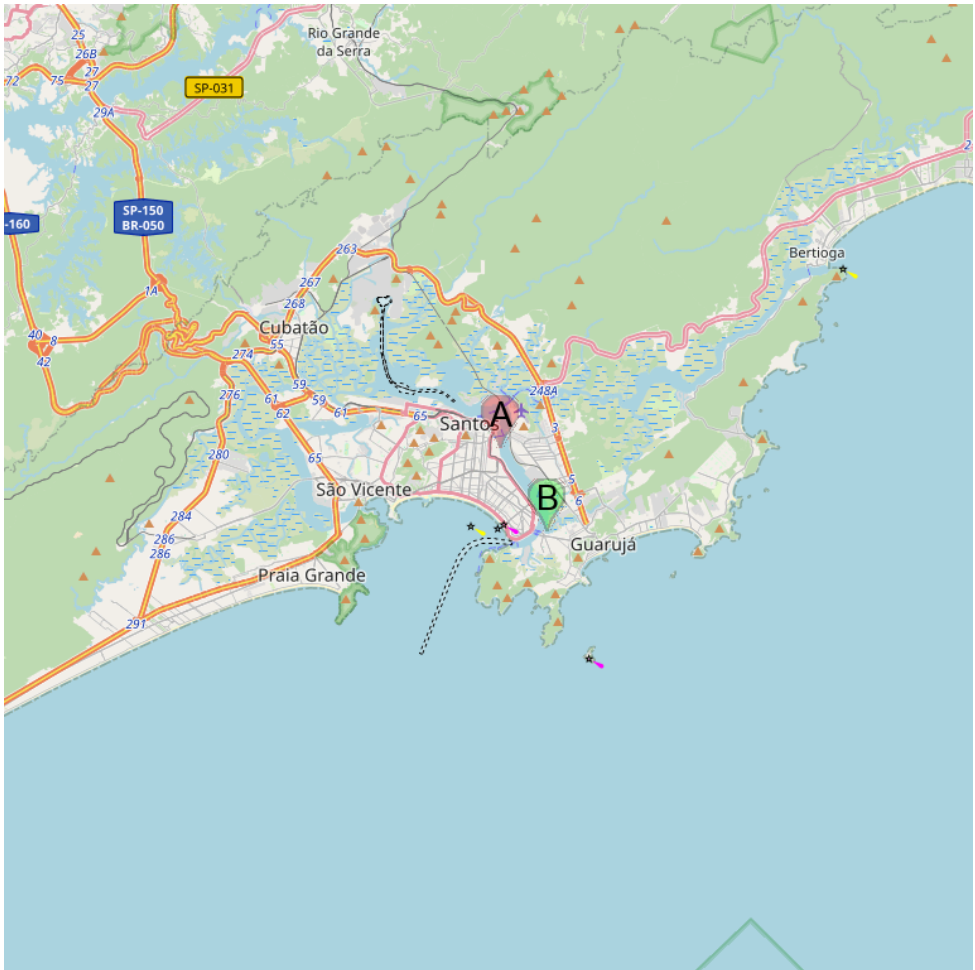
 The Southeast Region of Brazil is composed by the states of Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo. It is the richest region of the country, responsible for approximately 60% of the Brazilian GDP. São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro and Minas Gerais are three richest states of Brazil.



SE Brazil


4.1 - Baía do Santos (Sao Vicente)

- SW Atlantic Ocean - SE Brazil - Baía do Santos (Sao Vicente)



A Port of Santos (Sao Paulo)


B Yacht Club of Santos (Sao Paulo)

 The entry of Bahia do Santos is located between Pta Monduba (on Ilha de Santo Amaro) and Pta Itapu (on Praia Grande) At bottom of the bay is Ilha de Sao Vicente.

It is a wide bay and the shores of it consists of sandy beaches separated by small rocky points.

The E part of Ilha de Sao Vicente is separated from Ilha de Santo Amaro by a narrow buoyed channel which leads to Porto de Santos. There are general depths of 13 to 14.6m in the entrance to the bay and 7 to 10m in its N part.



 Santos lies some 230 NM SW of Rio de Janeiro and is Brazil's biggest and most important port. The city lies partly on the island of St Vincent, and partly on the mainland. This is not an attractive stop but useful for repairs.

The port of Santos is located in the city of Santos,

state of Sao Paulo. It is the busiest container port in Latin America.

The approach channel has been dredged (2012) to a depth of 13.5m. It was reported that silting may be present in the channel and harbor and that depths may be less than charted.

A continuous line of quays front the E and N side of the port for a distance of 5 miles starting about 0.7 mile NE of Ponta da Praia.

The Estuario Wharf (Berths 25 to 35) has alongside depths of 9 to 12m and a length of 1,980m. A submerged mole, with a depth of 11.4m, lies between Berth 28 and Berth 29.

The Dow Chemical Terminal consists of a quay 265m long, which can handle chemical and petroleum vessels up to 45,000 dwt and 11m draft.

A buoyed channel, 100m wide, leads from the harbor channel to the turning basin abreast the wharf at the Alemoa Refinery.

Phone: (13) 3233-6565

Fax: (13) 3233-3080

Yachting facilities are not located on the mainland but across the Canal in Guaruja, on the island.

It is possible to anchor in main river but it is not recommended unless going ashore on the Santos side.

Approach from SW is straightforward with Santos Bay easily identified by the ships at anchor. The buoyed channel leads into the Estuario de Santos. The tidal stream can reach 1.5 knots in either direction. From the NW, there are off-lying dangers which cannot be seen.

From the south at night, picking up eading line No 1 on 021° can be difficult against city lights background.

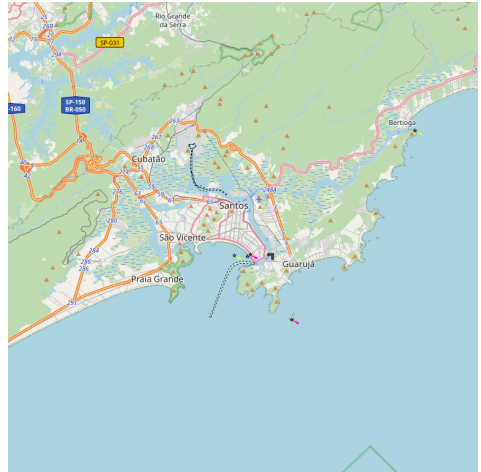
There are moorings at the International Yacht Club, the Estaleiro Supmar, and Santos Yacht Club, although unfortunately Santos YC does not

permit visiting yachts to use their facilities (restaurant and pool etc.).

4.1.2 - Yacht Club of Santos (Sao Paulo)

23°59.24 S
46°17.17 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - SE Brazil - Baía do Santos (Sao Vicente)



🇬🇧 Call prior to arrival. Visitors' dock. All facilities including haul out and a boatyard with all services. Small supermarket on site. Fuel berth. Note that the restaurant, bar, swimming pool and tennis courts are for members only and visitors are not permitted to use these facilities.

Tel: +55(0)13-3358-2980

Fax: +55(0)13 3358 2873





4.2 - Yacht club Ilhabela (Sao Paulo)

23°46.39 S
45°21.34 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - SE Brazil



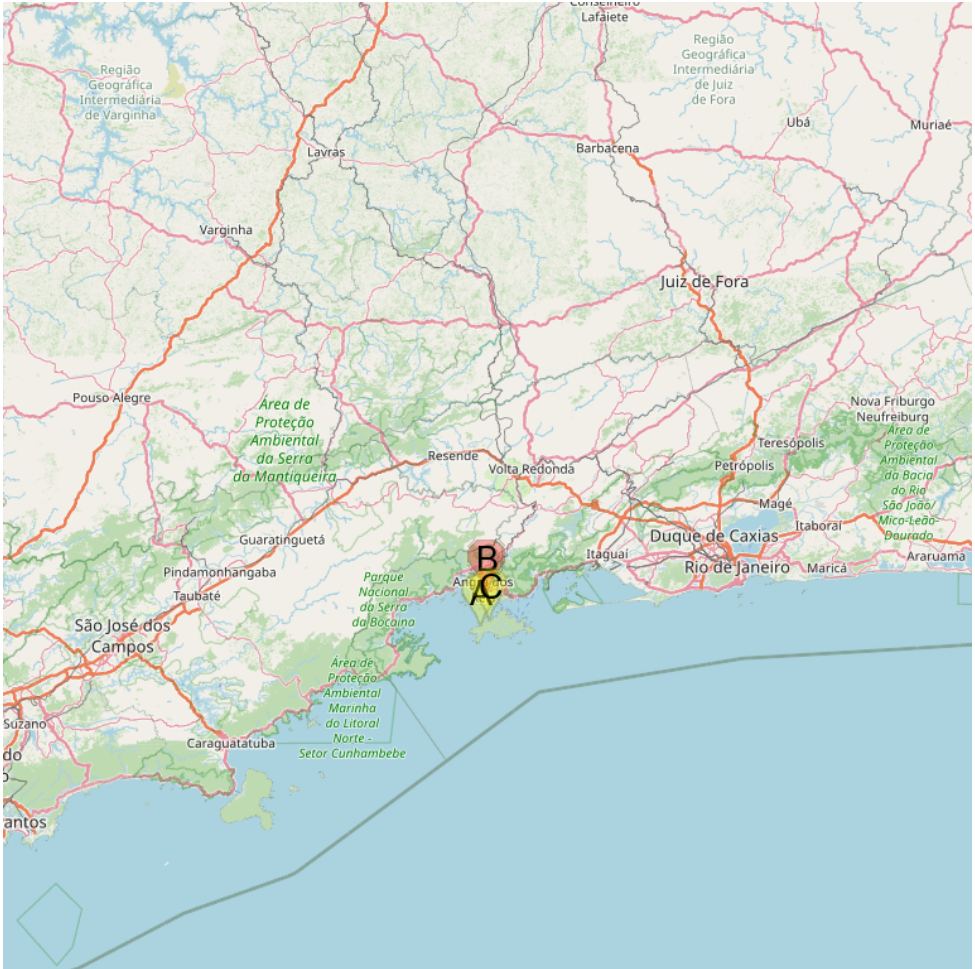
 Ilhabela is a small city in the southeastern coast of Brazil. It is located in a island, about 2 nm far from the continent. The climate is tropical (most of the time hot - the average temperature is about 28/30 degrees Celsius)

 Ilhabela est une petite ville au sud est du Brésil. Elle est située sur une ile, à environ 2mile du continent.. Le climat est tropical (en général chaud avec une température moyenne de 28/30° celsius).

4.3 - Bahia Ilha Grande NW coast (Angra dos Reis)

23°06.00 S
44°29.64 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - SE Brazil - Bahia Ilha Grande NW coast (Angra dos Reis)



- 📍 A Ensenada de Aracatiba (Ilha Grande)
- 📍 C Ensenada de Sitio Forte (Ilha Grande)

📍 B Yacht Club Angra Dos Reis

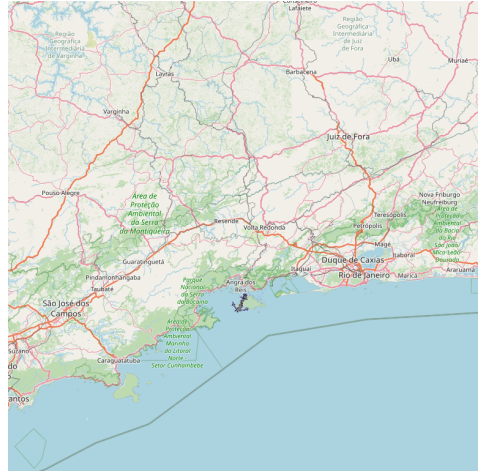
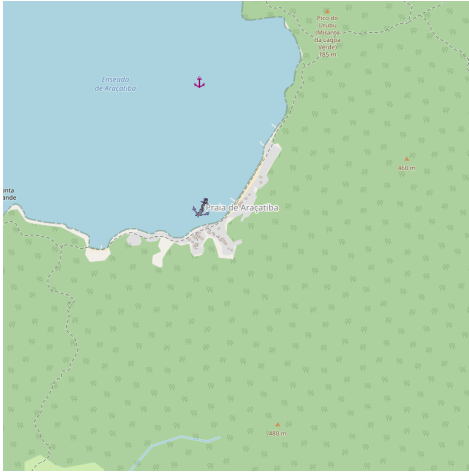
The NW coast of Ilha Grande trends generally NE from Ponta Acaia the N extremity of the island.


4.3.1 - Ensenada de Aracatiba (Ilha Grande)

23°09.22 S
44°19.61 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - SE Brazil - Bahia Ilha Grande NW coast (Angra dos Reis)





 Enseada de Aracatiba is entered between Ponta Grande, 2.5 miles ENE of Ponta Acaia, and Ilha Longa, 1 mile NE and close offshore. Anchorage is available in the bay, with good shelter, about 0.4 mile S of the W end of Ilha Longa, in a depth of 21m, mud.

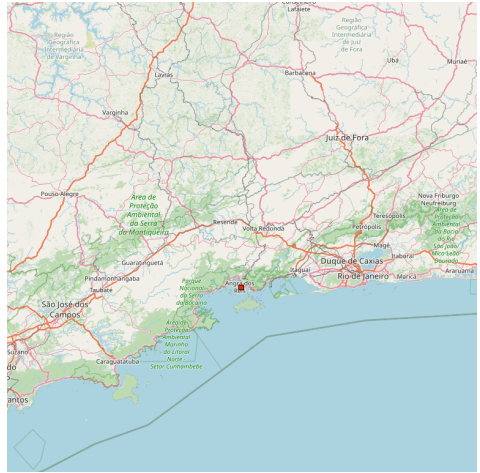



4.3.2 - Yacht Club Angra Dos Reis

23°00.87 S
44°18.06 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - SE Brazil - Bahia Ilha Grande NW coast (Angra dos Reis)





 This club, set across the Bay of Angra from the town, is the most protected anchorage in the area.

All facilities of well appointed club with small boatyard with GRP, wood and metal repair facilities.

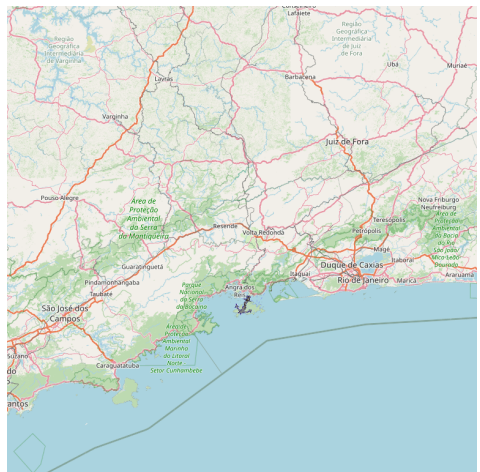
Tel:+55 (0) 24 3365 2349

Fax:+55 (0) 24 3363 0444

4.3.3 - Enseada de Sitio Forte (Ilha Grande)

23°07.80 S
44°17.20 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - SE Brazil - Bahia Ilha Grande NW coast (Angra dos Reis)



Enseada de Sitio Forte is entered between Ponta Grossa de Sitio Forte, about 2 miles NE of Ilha Longa, and Ponta Aripeba, about 1 mile farther E. The head of the bay is formed by a small cove, the W side of which is foul.

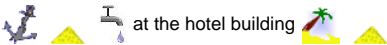
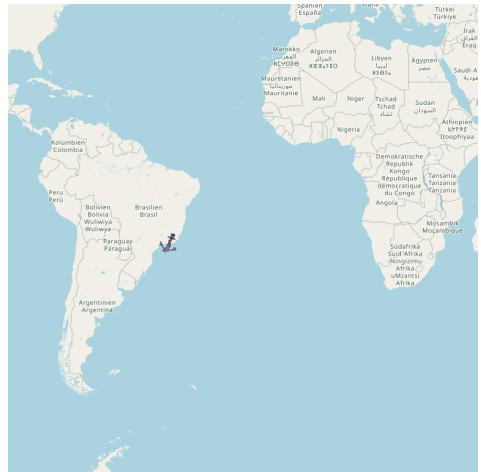
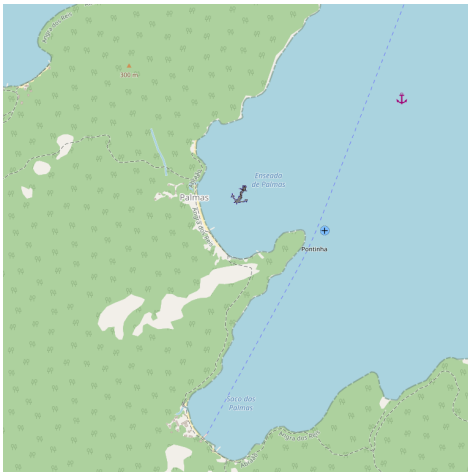
Anchorage, sheltered from all winds, and the best on this coast, may be obtained in the bay. A good berth is situated 1 mile SSE of Ponta Grossa de Sitio Forte, in a depth of 17m, mud.



4.4 - Enseada das Palmas (Ilha Grande)

23°08.55 S
44°08.24 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - SE Brazil



at the hotel building

 Enseada das Palmas lies 2,5 NM NW of Ponta de Castelhanos.

The bay is separated into two small coves by Pontainha.

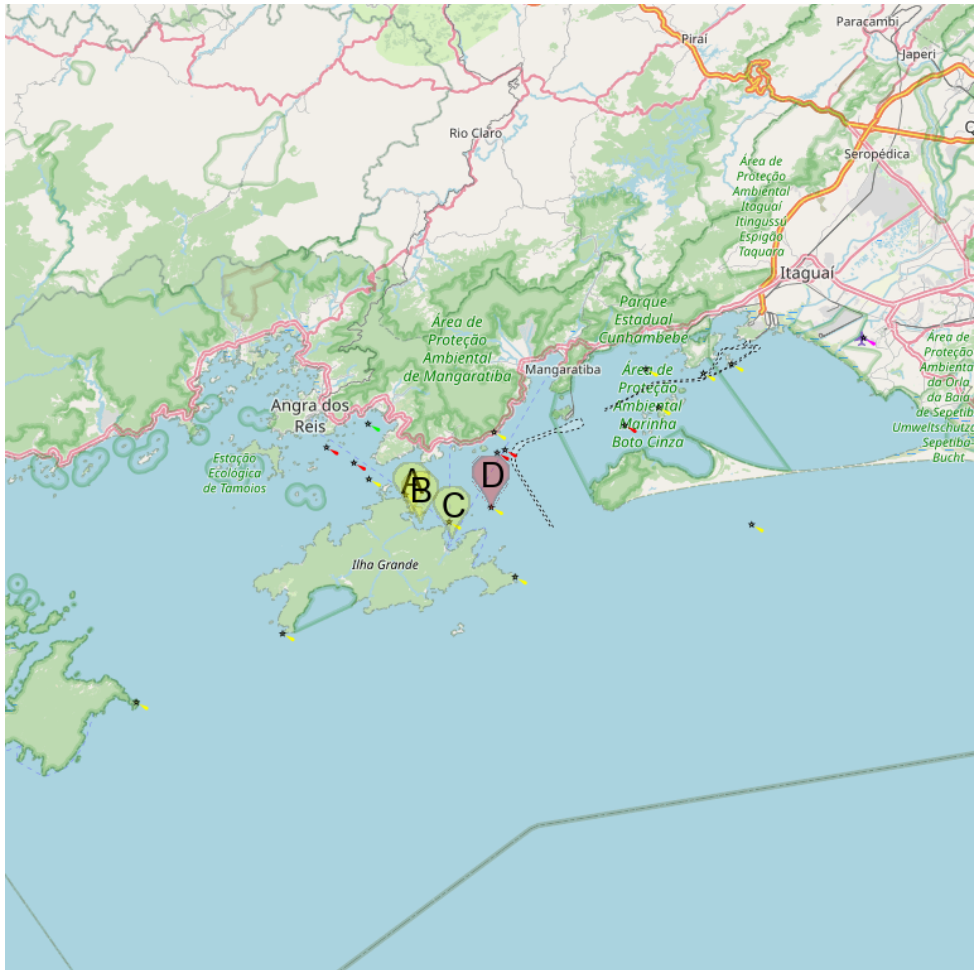
Anchorage can be obtained in the SE part of the bay in depths of about 11m, and small craft may anchor off the head of the S cove, in a depth of about 7m.




4.5 - Bahia da Ilha Grande East part (Angra dos Reis)

23°04.94 S
44°07.09 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - SE Brazil - Bahia da Ilha Grande East part (Angra dos Reis)



- A Saco do Ceu (Ilha Grande)
- B Ensenada da Estrela (Ilha Grande)
- C Enseada do Abraao (Ilha Grande)
- D Ilha Pau a Pino (Bahia Ilha Grande)

 Lying about 60 miles west of Rio de Janeiro, this large bay with the island of Ilha Grande in the middle, is one of the best cruising grounds in Brazil. It is full of remote anchorages and quiet, traditional fishing villages.

The E part of the bay, lying W of Baía de Sepetiba, is formed by the NE side of Ilha Grande and the coast to the N and is entered between Ilha da Marambaia

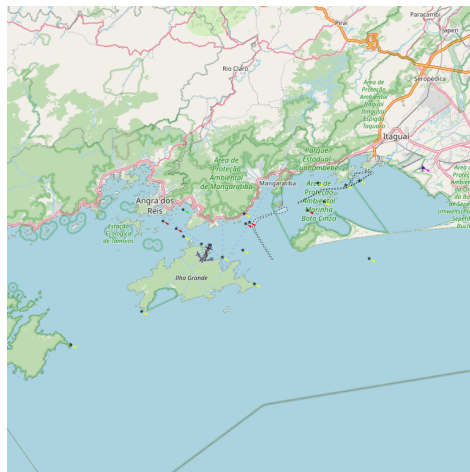
and Ponta de Castelhanos.


The bays and coves on the NE coast of Ilha Grande afford excellent anchorage, but those on the mainland coast are generally exposed to winds from SE through SW, and to the swells caused by these winds.

4.5.1 - Saco do Ceu (Ilha Grande)

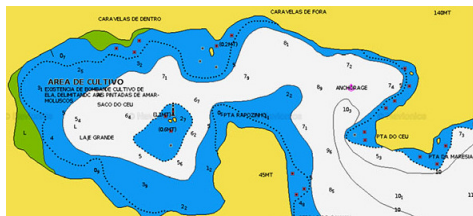
23°06.34 S
44°12.31 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - SE Brazil - Bahia da Ilha Grande East part (Angra dos Reis)



 Saco do Ceu, a landlocked cove, lies in the NW corner of the enseada da Estrela bay.

Anchorage in depths of 6 to 9 m. A depth of 2,2 m exist near the middle of the entrance to the cove, about 183m N of the S entrance point.

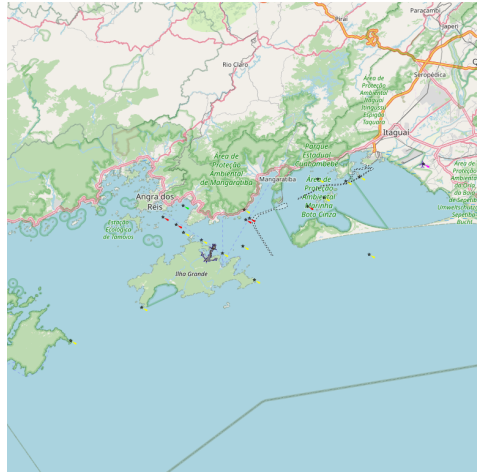
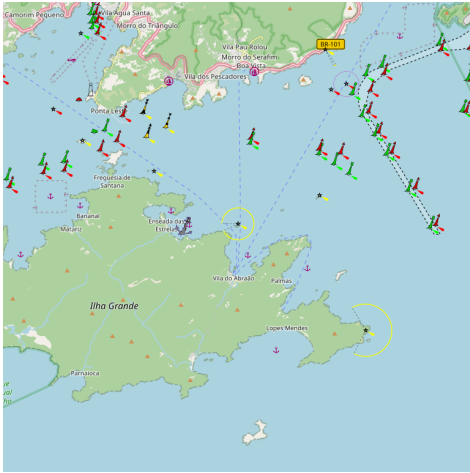



4.5.2 - Enseada da Estrela (Ilha Grande)

23°06.88 S
44°11.73 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - SE Brazil - Bahia da Ilha Grande East part (Angra dos Reis)





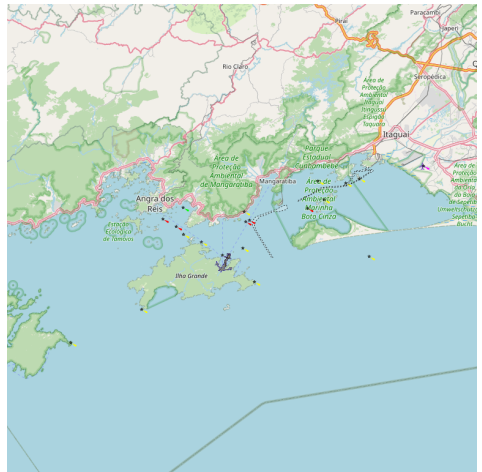
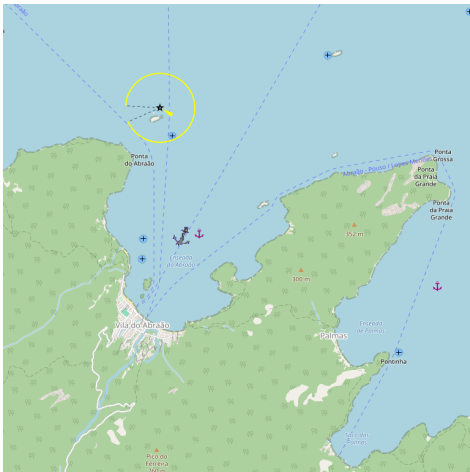
 About 2 NM WNW of enseada do Abraao, enseada da Estrela offers anchorage in all parts of the bay, but the swelle sometimes runs into it.

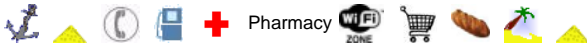



4.5.3 - Enseada do Abraao (Ilha Grande)

23°07.79 S
44°09.72 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - SE Brazil - Bahia da Ilha Grande East part (Angra dos Reis)





 Enseada do Abraao lies about 2 NM NW of enseada das Palmas. On the W shore of the bay are the large buildings of a disused quarantine station and a small landing pier.

Abraao, a small fishing village, stands at the head of the bay.

Vessels drawing up to 3m can berth at the pier at HW.

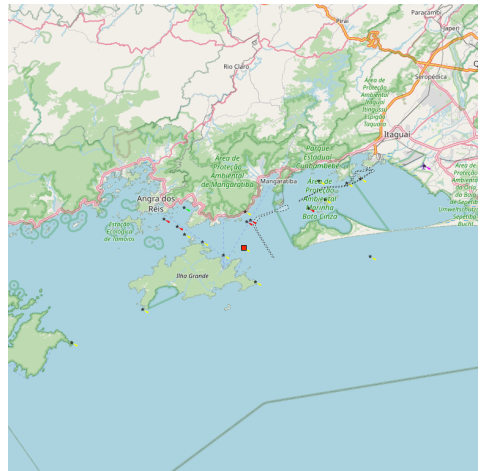
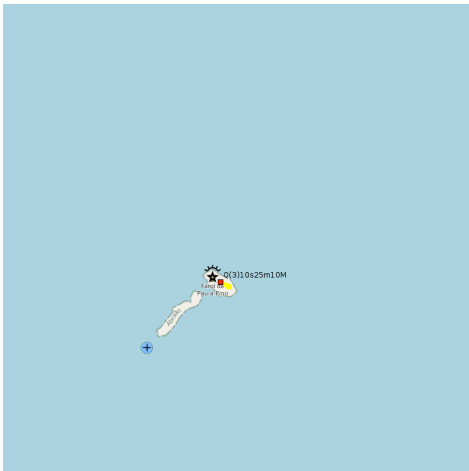
Anchorage may be obtained in any part of the bay according to draft. It is the best anchorage in the E part of Baía de Ilha Grande, and is sheltered from all winds.




4.5.4 - Ilha Pau a Pino (Bahia Ilha Grande)

23°05.92 S
44°07.13 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - SE Brazil - Bahia da Ilha Grande East part (Angra dos Reis)



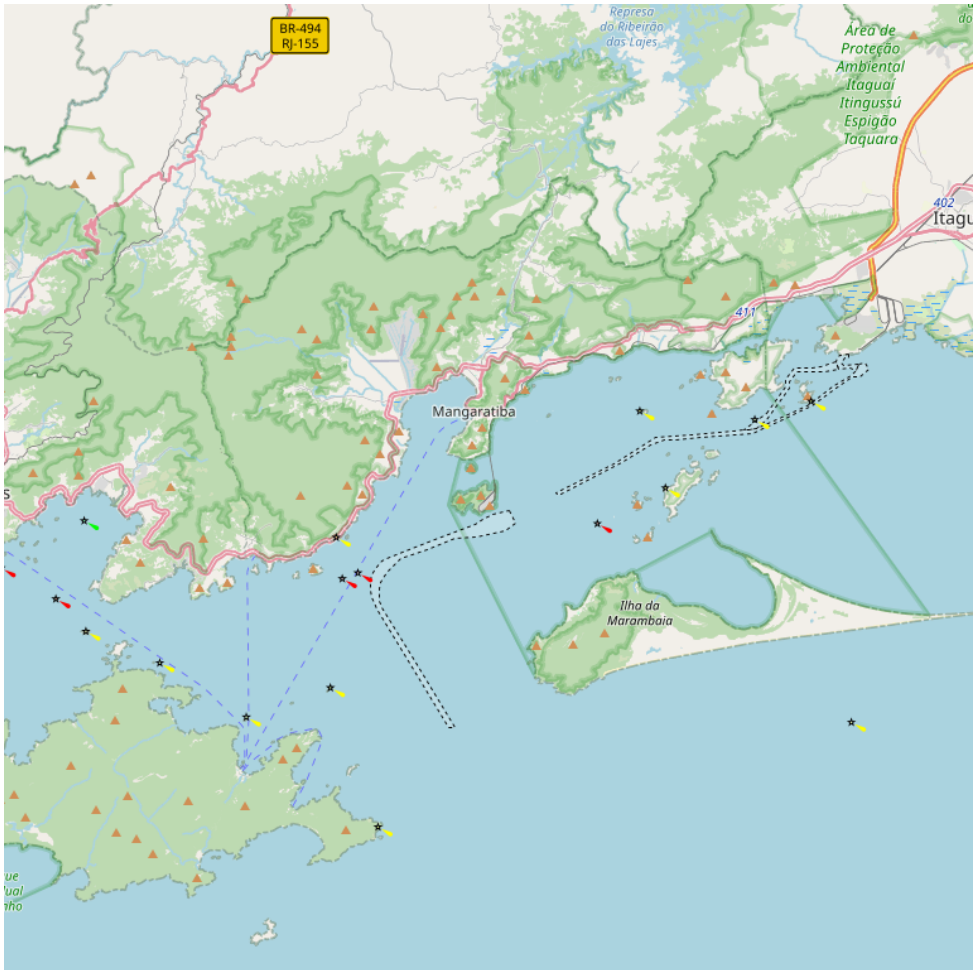
 Ilha Pau a Pino is located about 3 miles N of Enseada das Palmas and rises sheer from the sea. The island has little vegetation, but shows a light. A rocky ledge extends about 0.2 mile SW from the island.




4.6 - Bahia Ilha Grande N shore (Angra dos Reis)

22°57.74 S
44°03.44 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - SE Brazil - Bahia Ilha Grande N shore (Angra dos Reis)

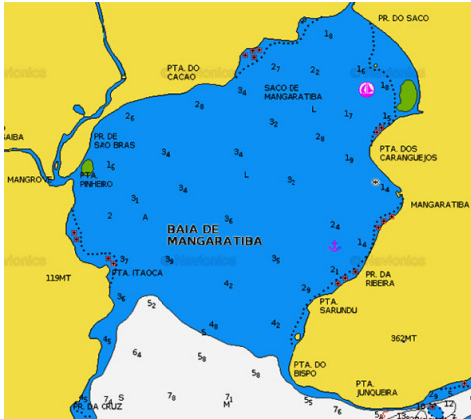


160 

 Baía de Mangaratiba is entered between Ponta do Bispo and Ponta da Cruz. This shallow bay is exposed to the sea, which breaks heavily on its NW shore. The town of Mangaratiba stands on the E side of the bay and has a small concrete pier.

Laje de Mangaratiba, low, dark-colored, and steep-to, lies in the approach to Baía de Mangaratiba, and shows a light.

Between Laje de Mangaratiba and Ponta do Leme, about 10 miles to the WSW, the coast is fringed by off-lying islets and indented by small bays

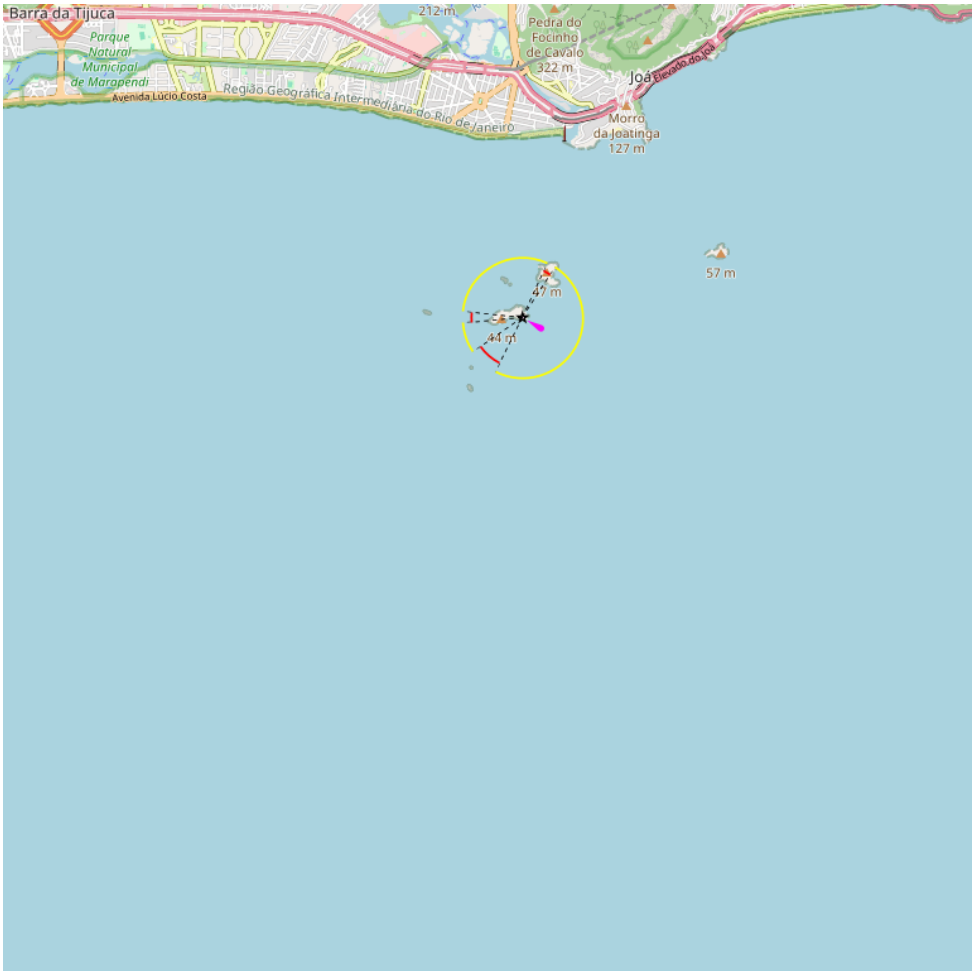


Bahia Ilha Grande N shore (Angra dos Reis)

4.7 - Ilhas Tijucas (Rio de Janeiro)

23°02.39 S
43°18.31 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - SE Brazil - Ilhas Tijucas (Rio de Janeiro)




160



Ilhas Tijucas

2013:04:13 13:13:19

 Ilhas Tijucas is an island in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, situated between Ilha Alfavaca and Ilha do Meio, and nearby to Ilha Pontuda. Ilhas Tijucas, consisting of three islets

and several rocks whose least known depth is 2m, and are located about 1 mile S and SE of Cabo da Gavea.

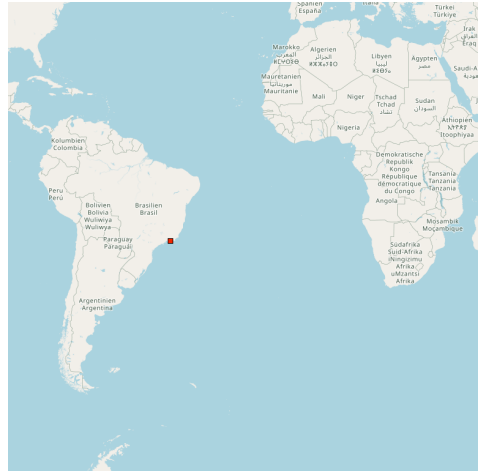
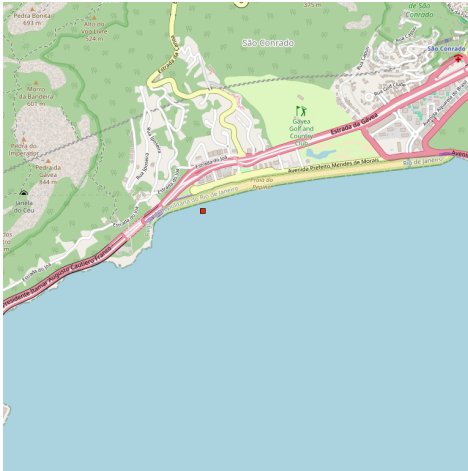
Mariners are advised to navigate in depths no lower than the 20m curve when transiting this area.

A channel runs between the islets and the coast. Vessels using this channel should keep near Cabo da Gavea, which is steep-to.

4.8 - Praia de São Conrado


23°00.13 S
43°16.32 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - SE Brazil



Praia de São Conrado


2013:04:07 18:38:33

 Beach for surfers on its western part and landing of hang gliders and paragliders area.



Praia de São Conrado

2013:04:07 18:39:53

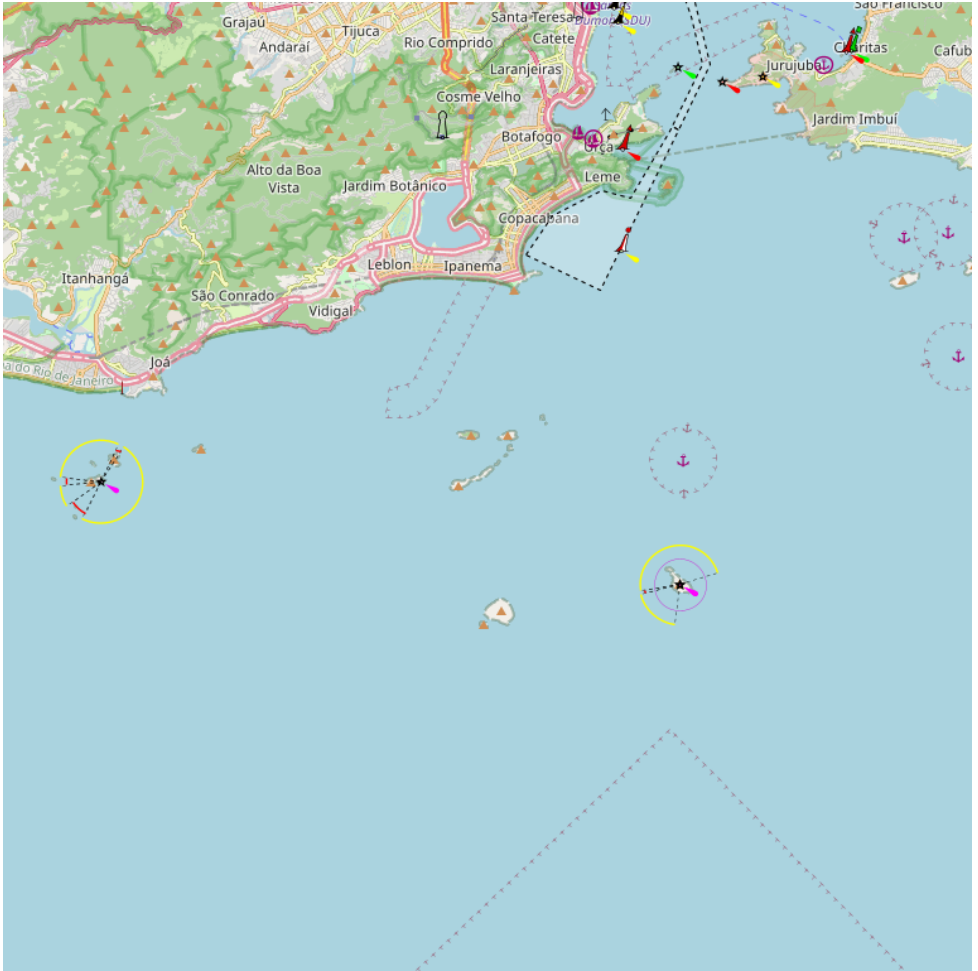
 Plage pour les surfeurs sur sa partie Ouest et zone d'atterrissage

de delta-planes et parapentes.

4.9 - Ilhas Cagarras

23°02.01 S
43°11.97 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - SE Brazil - Ilhas Cagarras




160



Ilhas Cagarras

2013:04:13 13:12:51


 Ilhas Cagarras, about 3 miles N of Ilha Redonda, consists of seven islets. Ilha Comprida is the largest of the group. Ilha de Palmas shows a light. Sunken rocks extend 183m S of the E end of Ilha de Palmas. Ilha

do Pai and Ilha da Mae lie on the NE side of the approach to Baia de Guanabara, close W of Ponta de Itaipu. A shoal patch, with a depth of 20m, lies 0.2 mile S of Ilha do Pai.

Vessels approaching the entrance to Baia de Guanabara should keep a sharp lookout for small craft and fishing vessels.



Baía de Guanabara (Rio de Janeiro)

 Baía da Guanabara is located in the state of Rio de Janeiro. It is 31 km long and 28 km wide at its maximum. It contains many islands and islets.

On its western shore lies the city of Rio de Janeiro

and Duque de Caxias, and on its eastern shore the city of Niterói and São Conçalo. Four other municipalities surround the bay's shores.

The depth is 17 m at the enter of the bay and 8 m vertically to the Rio-Niterói bridge.

The bay is crossed by the Rio-Niterói bridge (13,29 km long) with a central span 72 metres.

In Baía de Guanabara, local winds blow with great regularity. The regularity of the variation of these winds ceases only in the event of bad weather. In this event, usually from June to October, the winds blow from the SW or S.

During this period, SE winds cause a confused breaking sea in Enseada de Botafogo and Enseada de Flamengo. Strong thunderstorms form in the interior of the bay on very hot days from January to March, and generally when the sea breeze either lags or does not blow. They are accompanied by short, but violent, winds and heavy rains.

The islands in the approach to Baía de Guanabara are steep-to, and may be approached safely. The passage between Ilha Rasa and Ilha do Pai is the widest, and is the one generally used by vessels approaching from the E.

All clearance formalities must be undertaken

in the commercial harbour of Rio de Janeiro, which is not recommended to be entered by yacht, as it is much more convenient to stay in one of the marinas and go to the necessary offices by public transport. Marina da Glória is the most conveniently located for a visiting yacht and the office will help with instructions as the various offices are best visited by taxi.


If moving across the harbour to Niterói, be sure to clear out of Rio first.

There are several anchorages and marinas in Rio de Janeiro, one of the most conveniently situated being Marina da Glória close to Rio's smaller airport. The marina is very crowded with local boats, but space is usually found for visitors, although facilities are limited.

Another option is to anchor off the Royal or "Botafogo" YC. They make a charge

for use of their moorings and facilities.

Alternatively, mooring at Niteroi on the eastern side of this large harbour is possibly a cheaper and safer option.

 Baía de Guanabara se trouve dans l'Etat de Rio de Janeiro. Elle entre d'environ 30 km à l'intérieur des terres et est large de presque autant. Elle est parsemée de nombreuses îles et îlots.

A l'W de la baie s'étendent les villes de Rio de Janeiro et Duque de Caxias, et à l'E se trouvent les villes de Niterói et Sao Conçalo. Quatre autres municipalités entourent le rivage de la baie.

La profondeur est de 17 m à l'entrée de la baie et de 8 m à la verticale du pont Rio-Niterói.

La baie est traversée par le pont de Rio-Niterói (13,29 km de long) avec une travée centrale de 72 mètres.

Dans la baie, les vents locaux soufflent avec une grande régularité. La régularité de la variation de ces vents ne cesse que dans le cas de mauvais temps (habituellement de juin à octobre) où les vents soufflent du SW ou S.

Pendant cette période, les vents de SE provoquent une mer confuse dans Enseada de Botafogo et dans Enseada de Flamengo. De forts orages se forment à l'intérieur de la baie, par temps très chauds de Janvier à Mars, et généralement quand la mer brise soit avec un décalage ou pas. Ils sont accompagnés par des vents de courte durée, mais violents, et de fortes pluies.

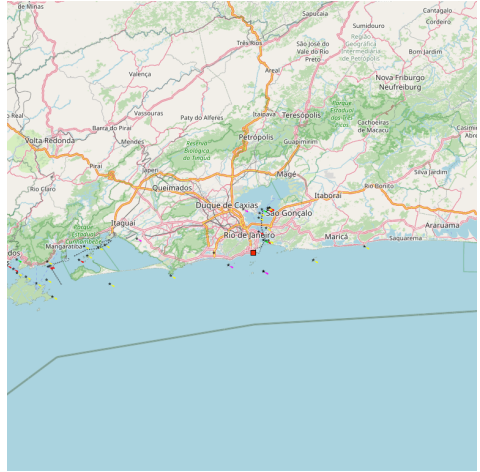
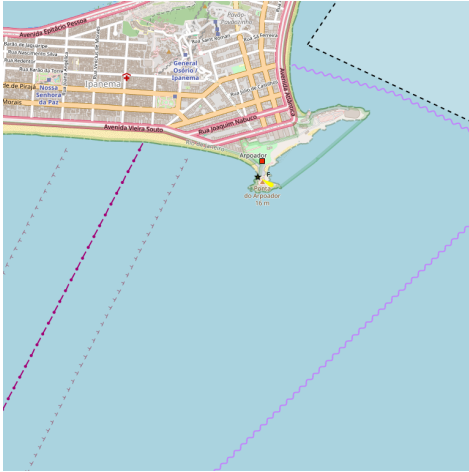
Les îles, à l'entrée de la baie, sont accores et peuvent être approchées en toute sécurité. Le passage entre Ilha Rasa et Ilha do Pai est le plus large, c'est généralement celui qui est utilisé par les navigateurs qui approchent de la baie par l'E.


4.10.1 - Ponta do Arpoador (Rio de Janeiro)


22°59.33 S
43°11.46 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - SE Brazil - Baía de Guanabara (Rio de Janeiro)





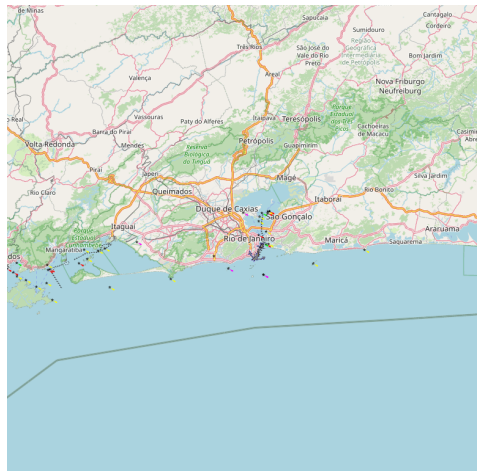
 Ponta do Aroador, about 8 NM of Ponta de Itaipu, closes W entry of Guanabara bay.

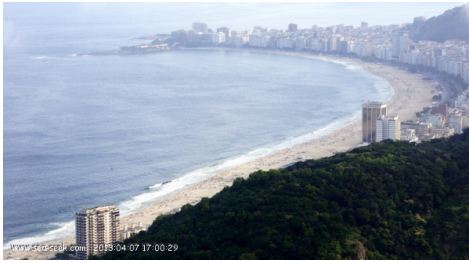
 Ponta do Arpoador, à environ 8 MN de Ponta de Itaipu marque l'entrée W de la baie de Guanabara.

4.10.2 - Praia de Copacabana (Rio de Janeiro)


22°58.28 S
43°10.65 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - SE Brazil - Baía de Guanabara (Rio de Janeiro)






2013:04:07 17:00:29

 Beautiful beach located between Ponta de Copacabana and Ponta de Leme.

Anchorage is possible but it is often subject at swell.

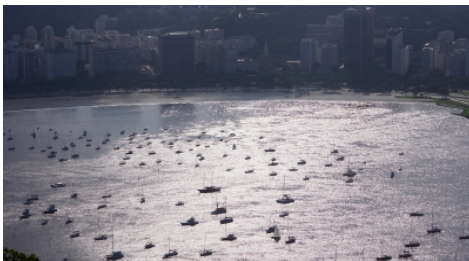
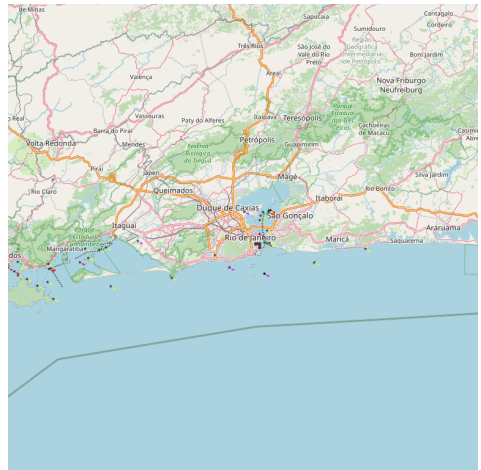
 Magnifique plage de sable blanc, située entre Ponta de Copacabana et Ponta de Leme.

Le mouillage est possible mais souvent un peu rouleur.


4.10.3 - late Clube Rio de Janeiro

22°57.11 S
43°10.29 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - SE Brazil - Baía de Guanabara (Rio de Janeiro)



2013:04:07 16:25:16

 The late Clube do Rio de Janeiro is headquartered in the city of Rio de Janeiro, capital of the state of Rio de Janeiro (Southeast Region of Brazil) and will host the 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games.

The club offers complete training structure


for sailing and is located at Enseada de Botafogo, near airports and major local tourist landmarks.

Tel:+55 (0)21 2543-1244

Fax:+55 (0)21 295 4395



2013:04:07 17:41:25

 Le late Clube do Rio de Janeiro a son siège social dans la ville de Rio de Janeiro, capitale de l'Etat de Rio de Janeiro (Région du Sud-Est du Brésil) et sera l'hôte des Jeux olympiques et paralympiques 2016.

Le club offre la structure de formation complète

pour la voile et est situé à Enseada de Botafogo, à proximité des aéroports et des principaux monuments touristiques locaux.

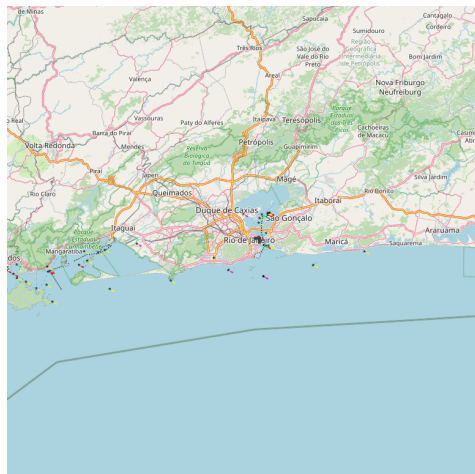
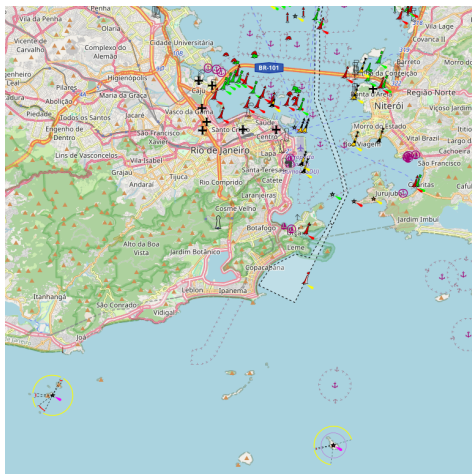


2013:04:07 17:49:54

4.10.4 - Marina da Glória (Rio de Janeiro)

22°55.15 S
43°10.22 W


- SW Atlantic Ocean - SE Brazil - Baía de Guanabara (Rio de Janeiro)





Power plugs and water tap.

2013:04:13 15:48:25

 The entrance to the marina is very easy. Once Laje island left port, it takes at NW towards jetties Gloria.

3 pontoons welcome the casual visitor. The prices are very expensive, but the place is close to downtown. The pontoons are not very well done for.

Possibly stay for a few days off.

Behind the pier N of the entrance, you can anchor.


Tel:+55 21 205 6716

Fax:+55 21 285 4558



Cardinals on the access to the harbor.

2013:04:13 16:01:36

 L'entrée de la marina est très facile. Une fois l'îlot Lajé laissé sur bâbord, on prend au NW en direction

des jetées de Gloria.

3 pontons accueillent le visiteur de passage.

Les prix sont très chers, mais l'endroit est proche du centre ville. Les pontons ne sont pas très bien fichus.

Valable éventuellement pour quelques jours d'arrêt.

Derrière la jetée N de l'entrée, on peut mouiller.



2013:04:13 15:42:01



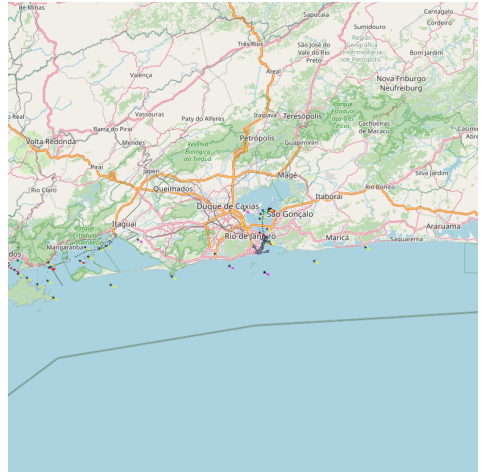
2013:04:13 13:07:34

4.10.5 - Praia Vermelha (Rio de Janeiro)


22°57.32 S


43°09.83 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - SE Brazil - Baía de Guanabara (Rio de Janeiro)



2013:04:07 16:43:00

 Red beach, or Praia Vermelha, in Portuguese, is a sandy beach at the foot of "Sugar Loaf" and a busy mooring place at SW of the Sugar loaf .

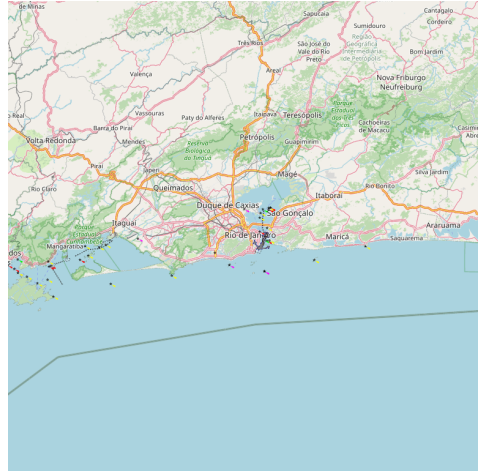
 La plage Rouge, ou Praia Vermelha en portugais, est une plage de sable située au pied du Pain de Sucre et un lieu de mouillage fréquenté au SW du pain de sucre.

4.10.6 - Praia da Urca (Rio de Janeiro)

22°56.55 S
43°09.54 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - SE Brazil - Baía de Guanabara (Rio de Janeiro)






Urca
2013:04:07 16:24:59
jakarta



2013:04:13 13:41:49
jakarta

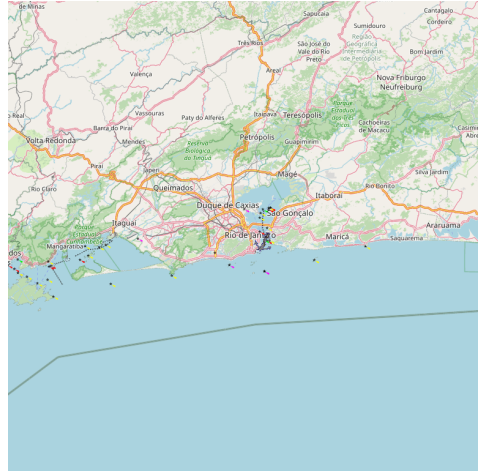
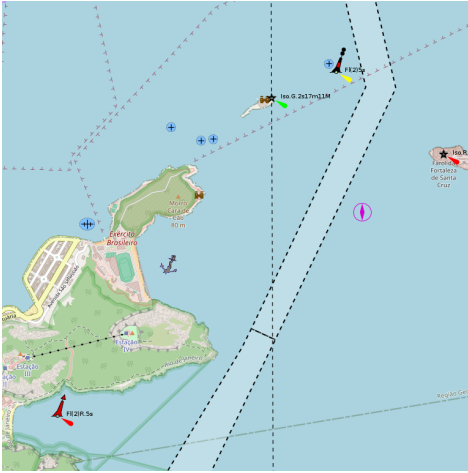
 Urca Beach is a small, narrow beach 100 meters long, located at the foot of the hill of Urca; It is also the main beach of Urca in Rio de Janeiro, frequented by neighborhood residents. The water is totally calm but has a dark tone because of pollution and it is considered unfit for swimming.

4.10.7 - Praia de S João (Rio de Janeiro)


22°56.70 S
43°09.21 W


- SW Atlantic Ocean - SE Brazil - Baía de Guanabara (Rio de Janeiro)





2013:04:07 17:26:41

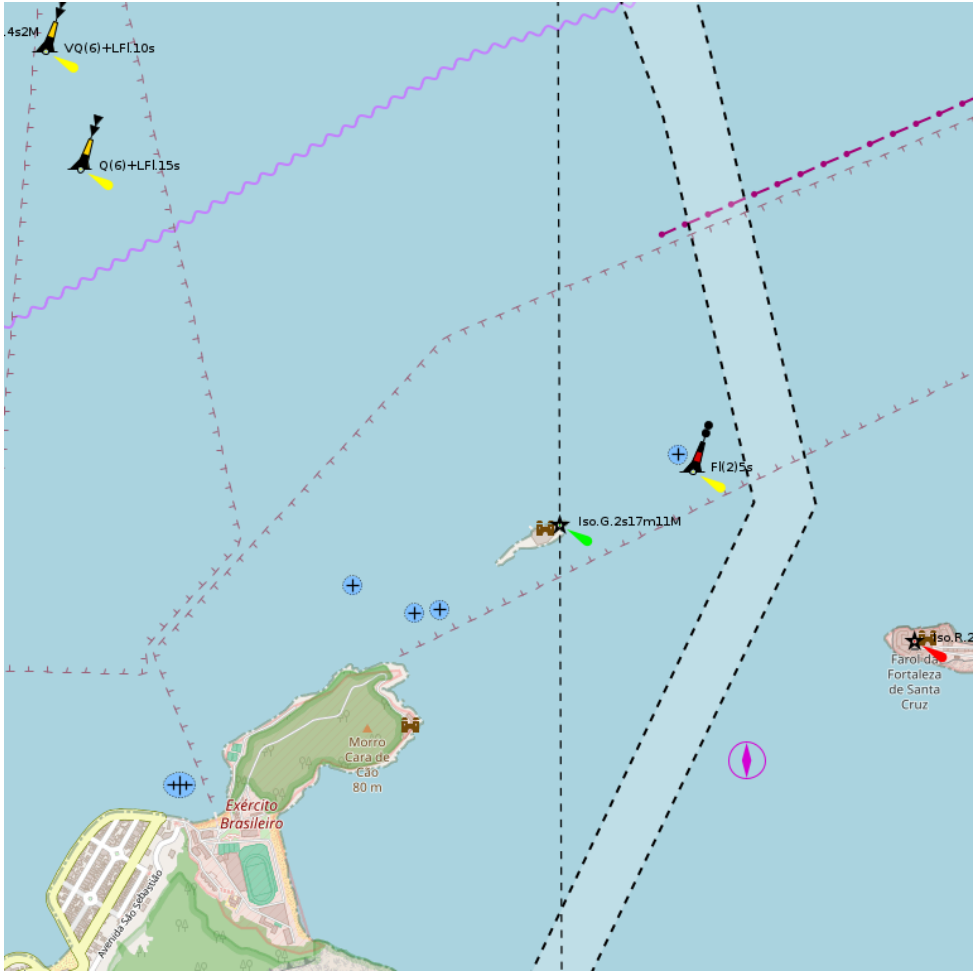
 Anchorage in 6 m, at the foot of the Sugar Loaf, in a bay open to the W.

 Mouillage par 6 m au pied du pain de Sucre dans une baie largement ouverte à l'Est.

4.10.8 - Ilha da Laje

22°56.08 S
43°08.82 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - SE Brazil - Baía de Guanabara (Rio de Janeiro) - Ilha da Laje



160 

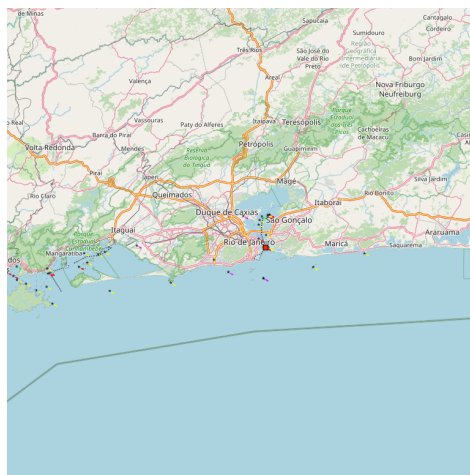


Ilha da Laje
2013:04:07 16:57:06


4.10.9 - Ponta de Santa Cruz

22°56.28 S
43°08.04 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - SE Brazil - Baía de Guanabara (Rio de Janeiro)



Santa Cruz
2013:04:07 17:12:36

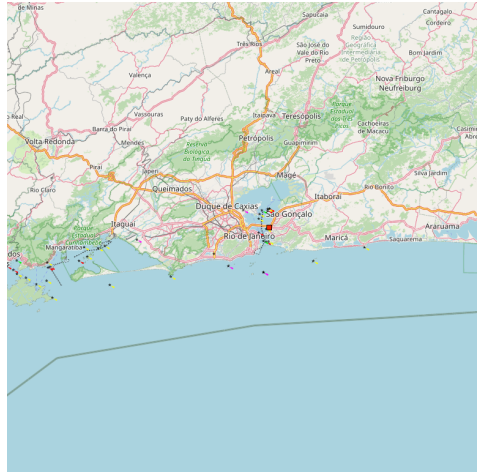
 The entrance of the Guanabara bay lies between Ponta de Santa Cruz, about 6 miles WNW of Ponta de Itaipu and Ponta de Sao Joao, about 0.9 mile to the W.


4.10.10 - Porto de Niteroi (Rio de Janeiro)

22°52.83 S
43°07.15 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - SE Brazil - Baía de Guanabara (Rio de Janeiro)





 Niterói is separated from Rio by the Guanabara Bay. It is a 20 minute ferry ride across the bay to the city.

The port of Niteroi is one of the main Brazilian ports, where most domestic shipyards and also the headquarters of the Brazilian Navy.

The port is located next to the city of Niterói

Center.

Be sure to clear out of Rio and into Niterói correctly when moving across the Bay.

 Le port de Niteroi est

l'un des principaux ports brésiliens, où sont la plupart des chantiers navals domestiques et également le siège de la Marine brésilienne.

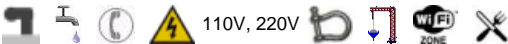
Le port est situé à côté de la ville de Niterói Center

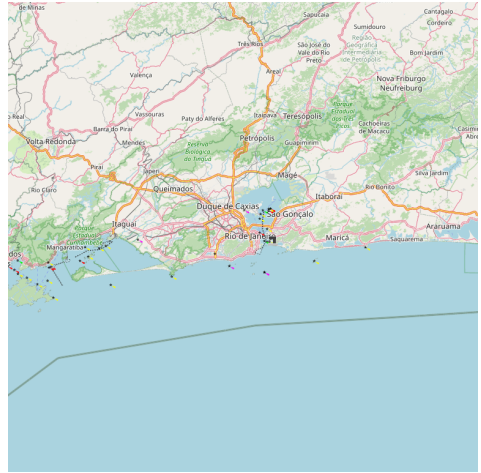
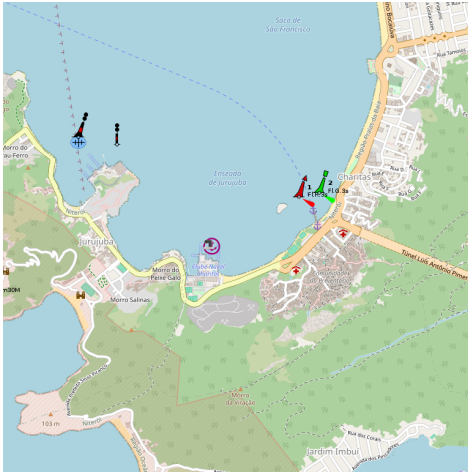
T: +55 21 2219 8600


4.10.11 - Clube naval Charitas (Niteroi Rio de Janeiro)

22°56.01 S
43°06.41 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - SE Brazil - Baía de Guanabara (Rio de Janeiro)





 The marina entrance presents no difficulty. Once past the narrow that's all right then to starboard in the Bay of Jurujuba, in the territory of Niterói. The marina is located S of the bay. One can steer to the marina as soon as it comes into view.

The yacht club is superb, it is a military club open to civilians, damage that

prices are high.

Moored at the end of one of five piers and contact the secretary's office next to the dinghy storage area to be allocated a berth number on a pier.

There are only 2 or 3 visitors berths on the "T" formed by the end of the pontoons. It is best to moored bow on the dock because the fixed wooden dock is quite high.

Docking is not necessarily simple: the dangle is 50 m off. We must plan to be able to back the boat. Two mooring lines at least 30 m is required. The first to sufficiently back the boat, the other to be able to take the dangle (it's your mooring that you must pass in the dangle). It finish with the establishment of two moorings and a boat from 1,5 m of the dock ... because there are traffic catamarans and ferries that make dance all day (not at night: fortunately!).

Tel: +55 (0)21 719 5149

Fax: +55 (0)21 710 5162



L'entrée de la marina ne présente pas de difficulté. Une fois le goulet dépassé, c'est tout droit puis à Tribord dans la baie de Jurujuba, sur le territoire de Niteroi. La marina se trouve au S de cette baie. On peut prendre cap sur la marina dès qu'elle est en vue.

Le club nautique est superbe, c'est un club militaire ouvert aux civils, dommage que les prix soient élevés.

Il n'y a que 2 x 3 places visiteurs sur le « T » formé par le bout des pontons. Il est préférable de s'amarrer proue en avant, car le quai de bois fixe est assez haut. L'amarrage n'est pas nécessairement simple : le fin bout qui vous est présenté va chercher la pendille ... 50 m au large. Il faut donc prévoir de pouvoir reculer le bateau. Deux amarres de 30 m au moins sont requises. La première pour reculer suffisamment le bateau, l'autre pour pouvoir prendre la pendille (c'est votre amarre que vous devez passer dans la pendille). On termine par l'établissement de 2 amarres de pointes et un bateau à 1,5 m du quai ... car il y a le trafic des catamarans et ferries qui font danser toute la journée (pas la nuit : ouf).

L'amarrage doit être assez mou pour pouvoir rapprocher l'étrave et sauter à quai. Si le temps est mauvais, les amarres vont être fort sollicitées et il est conseillé d'amarrer très mou et loin du quai. Je crois même qu'il est alors préférable de mouiller devant la marina avant de rompre des amarres ou les bittes de bois rafistolées du quai ... Profondeur de plus de 3 m, marnage de 60 cm. Eau et électricité à chaque place

Le restaurant est panoramique tout un côté vitré montre une immense serre de plantes vertes avec des bassins peuplés de poissons rouges géants. Très souvent des spectacles de Samba ont lieu.

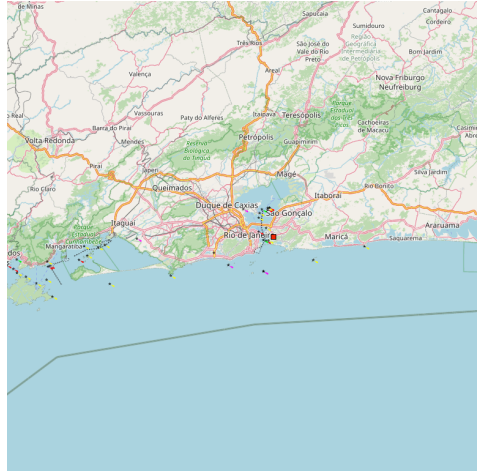
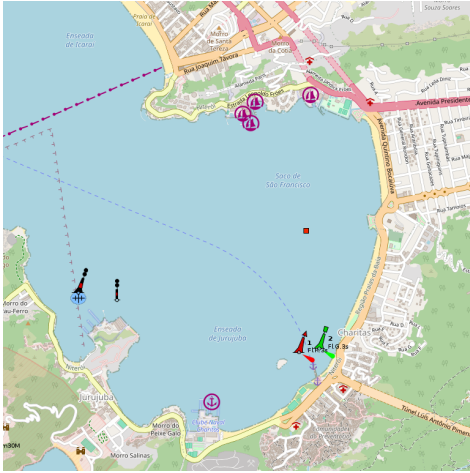
Devant la marina on peut mouiller, mais il n'est plus autorisé de débarquer au club naval avec le dinghy si on est au mouillage.

4.10.12 - Enseada de Jurujuba


22°55.35 S
43°06.00 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - SE Brazil - Baía de Guanabara (Rio de Janeiro)





2013:04:13 13:40:09

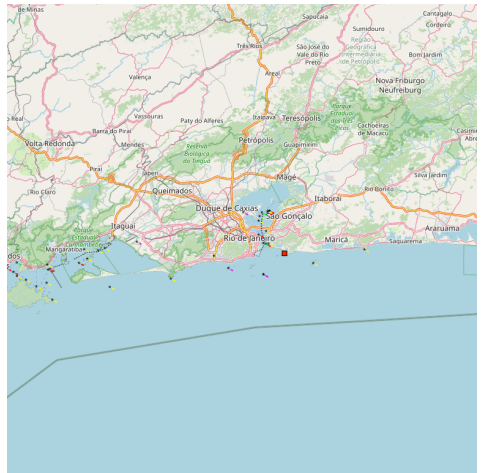
 Cove with 2/4 m depth.

 Crique avec seulement 2 à 4m de fond.


4.10.13 - Ponta de Itaipu (Rio de Janeiro)

22°58.75 S
43°03.01 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - SE Brazil - Baía de Guanabara (Rio de Janeiro)





 Ponta de Itaipu Is at the E entry of Guanabara bay.

3 islands are in front of the point (I. da Menica, the closest of the point, I. da Mae and I. de Pai).

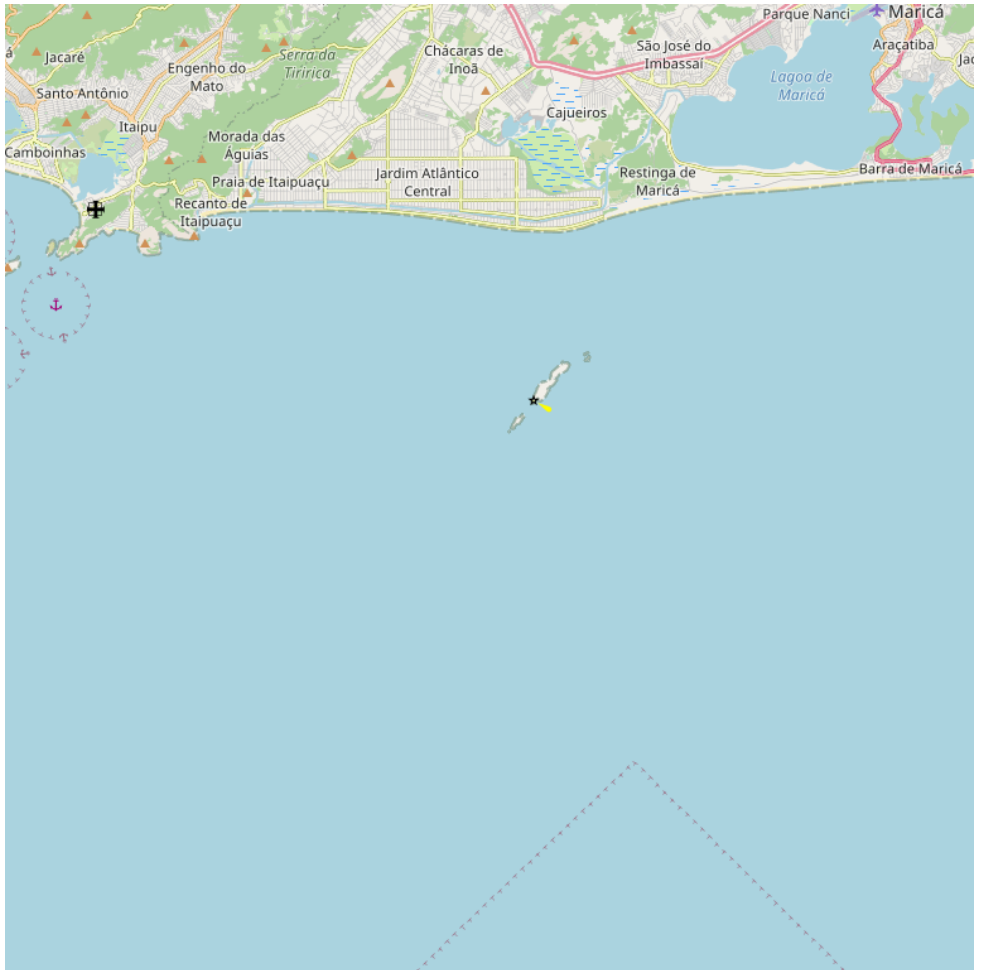
 Ponta de Itaipu marque le côté E de l'entrée dans la baie de Guanabara.

Face à la pointe se trouvent 3 îles (Ile da Menica, la plus proche, île da Mae et île de Pai).

4.11 - Ilhas Maricas (Rio de Janeiro)

23°01.07 S
42°55.14 W


- SW Atlantic Ocean - SE Brazil - Ilhas Maricas (Rio de Janeiro)



160



Ilhas Maricas (Rio de Janeiro)

 The archipelago of Maricas is located about 13 MN WSW of Ponta Negra and near the entrance to Guanabara Baía.

A fire is on the island N.

 L'archipel des Maricas est situé à environ 13 MN à l'WSW de Ponta Negra et

à proximité de l'entrée de Baía Guanabara.

Un feu se trouve sur l'îlot N.



Ilhas Maricas (Rio de Janeiro)

Maricas Lighthouse

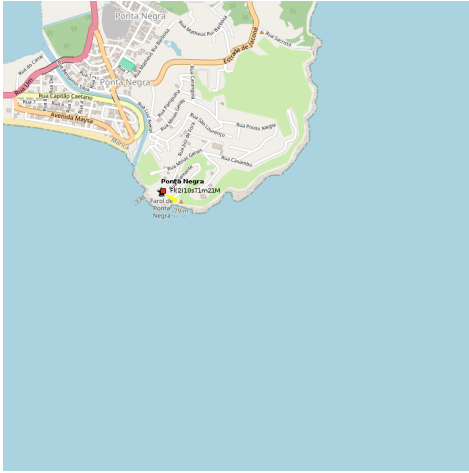
4.12 - Ponta Negra (Maricà Rio de Janeiro)


22°57.63 S

42°41.55 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - SE Brazil





 Ponta Negra forms the W limits of Praia de Macambaba and shows a light.

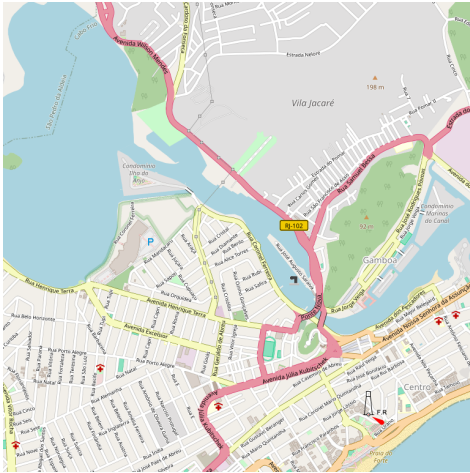
 Ponta Negra forme la limite W de Praia Macambab et porte un phare.




4.13 - Marina Clube Porto Cabo Frio (Rio de Janeiro Brazil) 22°52.51 S 42°01.45 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - SE Brazil



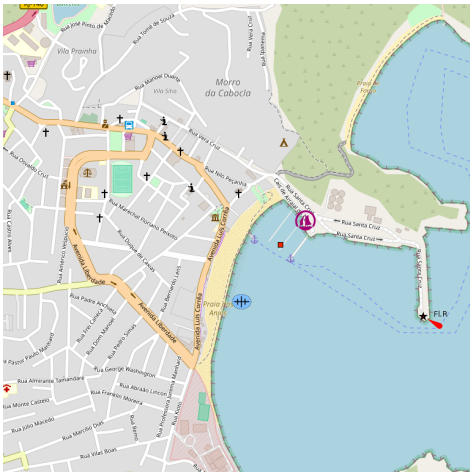


 This club is further up the channel and offers a more relaxed atmosphere. Excellent restaurant.
Phone: (22) 2643 0155

4.14 - Porto Do Forno (Arraial do Cabo Rio de Janeiro)

22°58.27 S
42°01.10 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - SE Brazil



 Small port.

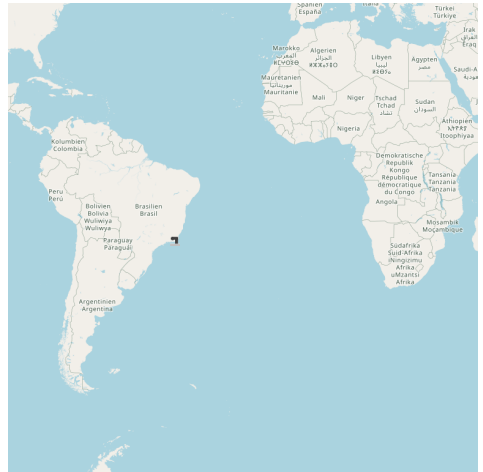
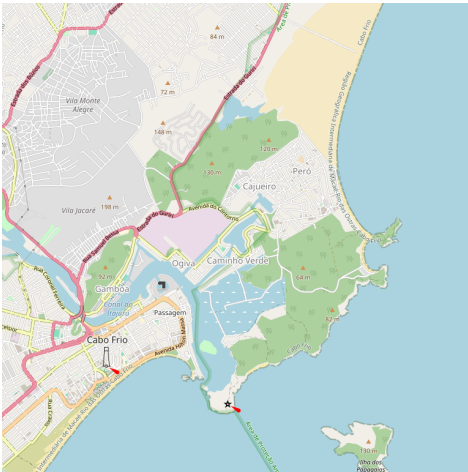


 Petit port de commerce
Tel.: (22) 2622-1185
e-mail:
portodoforno@portodoforno.com.br



4.15 - Lagoa de Araruama (Cabo Frio Rio de Janeiro Brazil) 22°52.41 S 42°00.67 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - SE Brazil





🇧🇷 Located in the Lagoa de Araruama, at Cabo Frio.
25 moorings (<12 m)
Maxi draught: 12 m

🇧🇷 Ce mouillage est situé dans la Lagoa de Araruama, à Cabo Frio.

T: (+34) 902 091 582

25 amarres (<12 m)

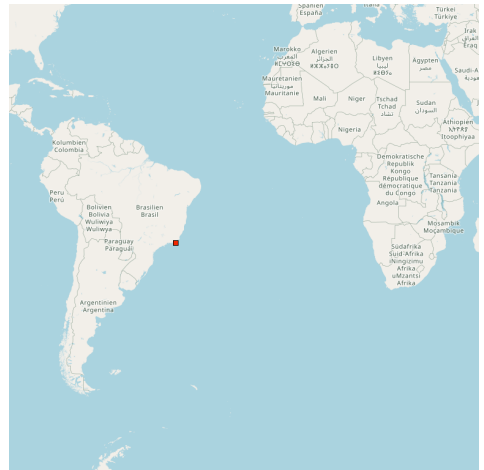
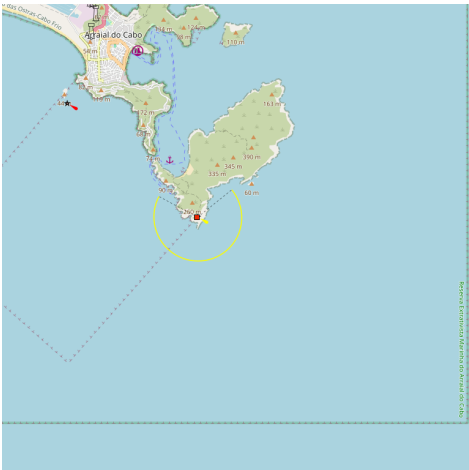
TE max: 12 m




4.16 - Cabo Frio (Rio de Janeiro)

23°00.81 S
42°00.05 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - SE Brazil






 When seen from the SW, the island appears as an undulating plateau with three peaks, of which the middle peak is the highest.

The S extremity of Ilha do Cabo Frio shows a lighthouse.

If travelling south, this is generally the last possible stop before reaching Rio, about 120 miles to the west.

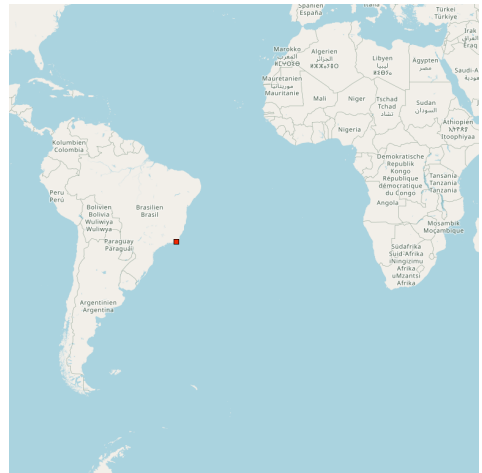
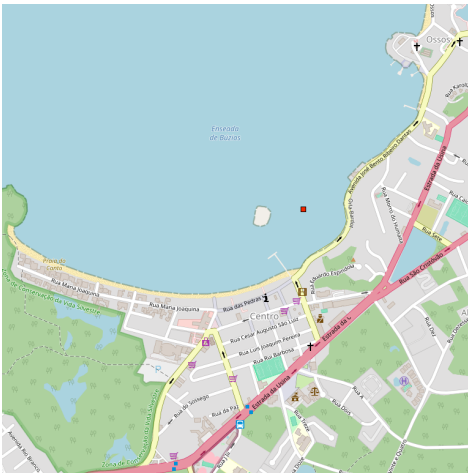
 Vue du SW l'île apparaît comme un plateau ondulant avec 3 sommets. Le sommet du milieu est le plus élevé.


L'extrémité S de l'île de Cabo Frio porte un phare.

4.17 - Buzios cruise port (Rio de Janeiro)

22°45.14 S
41°53.14 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - SE Brazil



 Buzios cruise port is located in the Rio de Janeiro State. The city of Rio de Janeiro is 110 miles away. The city is also known like Armação dos Búzios and often is nicknamed the "Brazil's St Tropez" because of its famous amazing beaches. Buzios cruise port offers clear, calm water of the west coast, the east coast are great for water sports.

Buzios cruise port used to be a point for supplies of the French pirates. It gained its popularity in the 1960 when Armação de Búzios was visited by the famous Brigitte Bardot.

The French actress has her own sculpture in the city "Orla Bardot". It

is real-size and was done by Christina Motta, plastic artist. Since then, Buzios cruise port quickly grew its popularity.

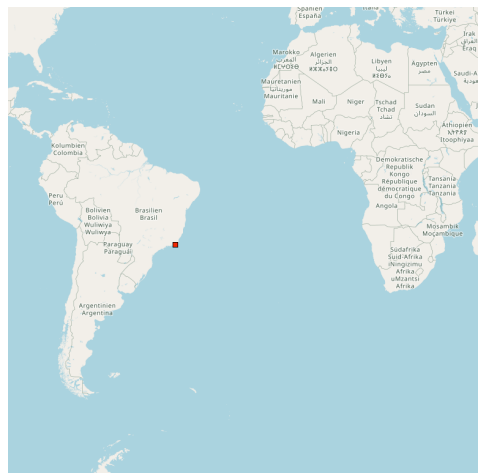
There are moorings available from ICAB which are registered with the Maritime Authorities and are checked twice yearly by professional divers.


There are various anchorages along the shores of the town. The best anchorage is opposite the last house in the village, in the SW corner of the bay. In northerly winds, there is adequate protection to the north of the yacht club, on the southern side of the peninsular, but you are more exposed to the constant SE swell. There is more room to anchor in the other near-by bays, but they are less protected from the east. Beware of the many, insufficiently marked, local fishing devices.



4.18 - late Clube Amação de Buzios (ICAB) (Rio de Janeiro) 22°44.78 S 41°52.94 W

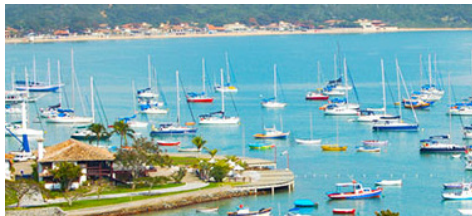
- SW Atlantic Ocean - SE Brazil



 Club Moorings available with access to showers, WC etc. Wifi in restaurant area. Fuel, fresh water and limited repairs can be arranged through the club. No hauling out facility for large yachts. Smaller

craft may be able to dry out on club slip but tidal range only one metre. Good secure dinghy dock.

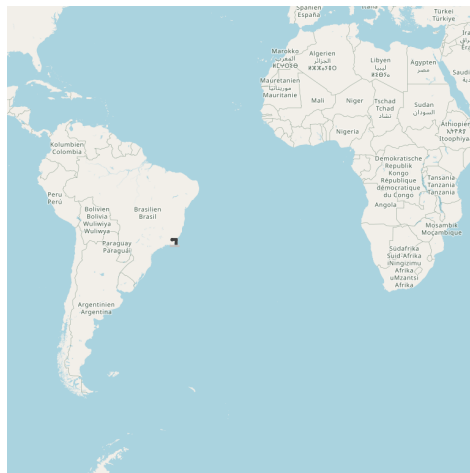
Tel:+55 24 623 1493




4.19 - Macaé (Brazil)

22°22.27 S
41°46.57 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - SE Brazil



 This 18th century little town is becoming an important port for the export of oil. It lies about 50NM north of Cabo Frio.

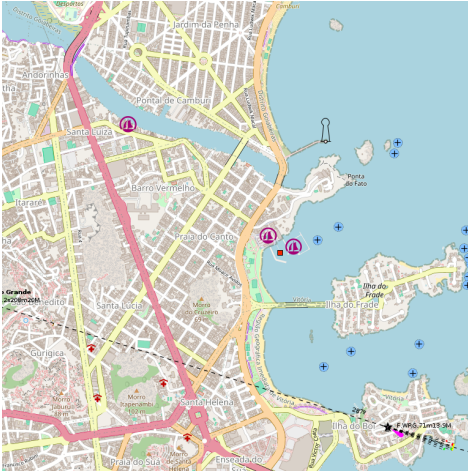
There appears to be no facilities for yachts here.


4.20 - late Club do Esperito Santo (Vitoria)

20°17.96 S
40°17.35 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - SE Brazil





 .Vitória is a pleasant, modern city in the state of Espírito Santo, with a very busy port. Consequently, there tends to be quite a bit of noise from the industry across the bay. The late Clube de Espírito Santo is very welcoming to foreign cruisers. It is a port of entry. If clearing into Brazil here you must visit


the Polícia Federal (Marine division) NEPON, the Maritime Tax department and the Capitania - in that order.

If arriving from another state, you must visit the Capitania and the Polícia Federal (Marine division) NEPON. If staying less than 72 hours you can clear in and out at the same time.

The yacht club Marina can assist with Immigration and Customs, which MAY come to you at the marina, depending on how busy they are. If not, a taxi will be needed.

Good charts are essential to be able to safely negotiate the Baía Espírito Santo (which has a bar running through it) and the shallow approach up to the moorings. A night approach is also possible with close attention to the lights and marks as the entrance is well marked. Yachts with up to 2m draught should be able to enter the yacht basin where you will be directed to a berth. Visitors are often given berth on

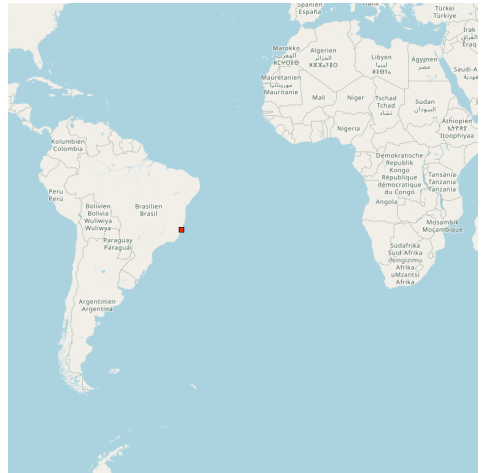
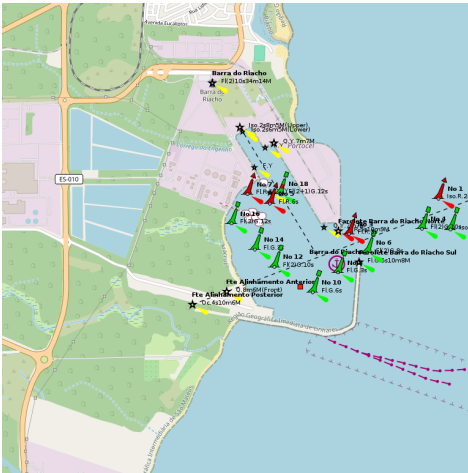



 Large harbor protected by a breakwater. It export iron. The Port of Tubarão was the largest iron ore embarking port in the world

4.22 - Port of Portocel (Barra do Riacho)

19°50.84 S
40°03.43 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - SE Brazil



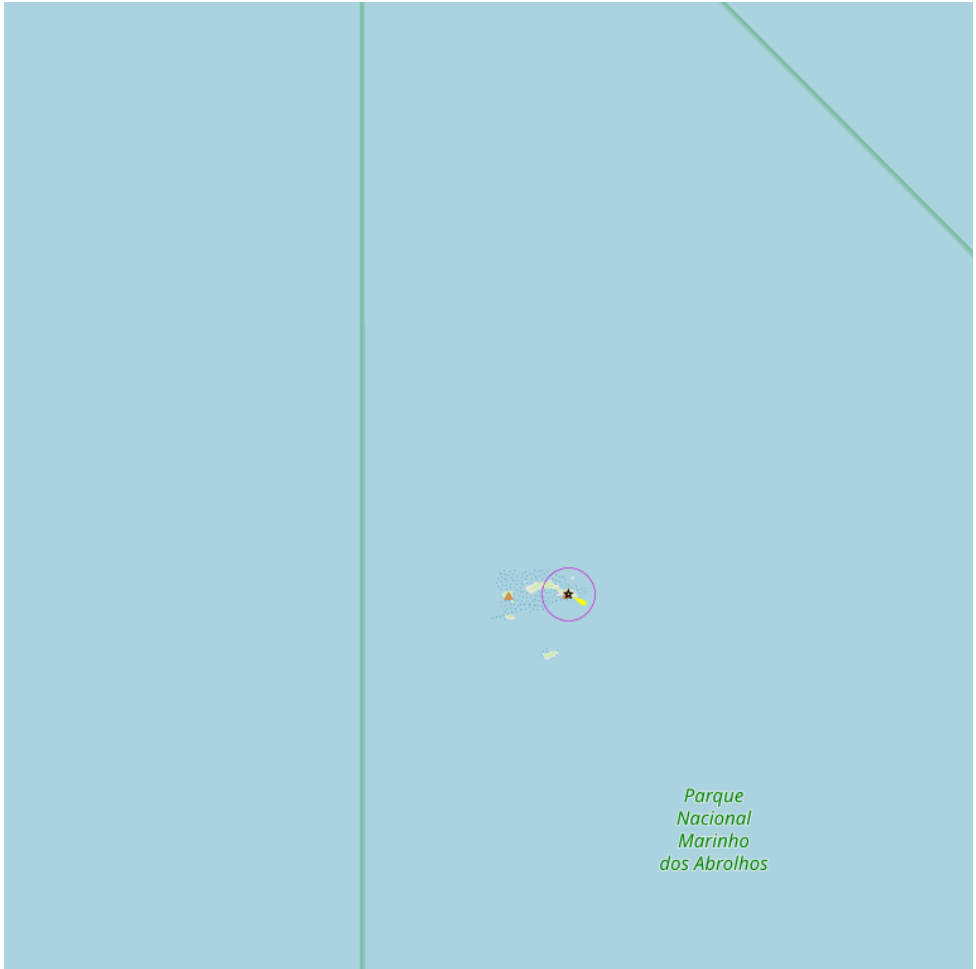
 Port protected by a breakwater. It is the only port in Brazil that is specialized in shipping pulp. Portocel is located in the Barra do Riacho district of the municipality of Aracruz, on the northern coast of the state of Espírito Santo, 30 nautical miles (70 Km) north of the Port of Vitória, whose jurisdiction it is in.






Tel:55 27 2124-6500
Fax:55 27 2124-6504


4.23 - Abrolhos archipelago (S Brazil)

17°58.03 S
38°42.24 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - SE Brazil - Abrolhos archipelago (S Brazil)



160    and hunting strictly forbidden  

 The Abrolhos reef complex is located off the northeastern coast of Brazil and it is the largest and richest coral reefs in the south Atlantic. It is a group of 5 small islands.

Approaching this area of dangerous reefs and islands, requires caution and a good light, preferable from behind you. It is not wise to rely on charts, which may not be entirely up to date (including

electronic versions).

The main island is Santa Barbara. The lighthouse and the rangers are based here. There are two smaller islands, Isla Redonda and Isla Siriba connected by a reef.

June to September is the best time to visit as this is the season when the whales come here to breed. A northerly wind will ensure that the southern anchorage is calm. With a wind from a southerly or easterly direction - none of the anchorages are comfortable.

Clearance:

On arrival, call "Farol de Arolhos" (the park ranger) on VHF channel 16. They will instruct you where to pick up a mooring buoy or possibly anchor.

There is a charge per person for mooring here and you MAY NOT land on either the islands or the reefs without a ranger being present. Agree the price for an island tour with the ranger beforehand.

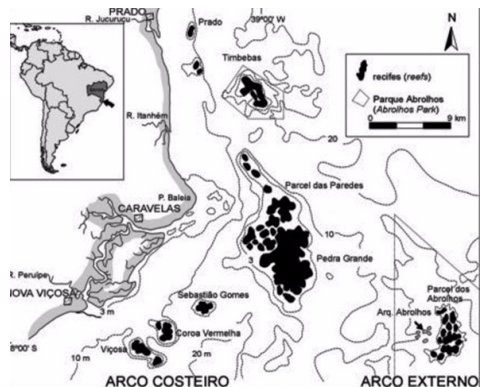
Substantial moorings have been laid by the government and boats are obliged to use them if directed by the park ranger, to avoid damage to the coral. However, it is wise to check on your mooring before relying on it completely.

Mooring buoys are reported NE of Siriba, NW of Siriba, and S of Santa Barbara (1/4 mile E of the Lighthouse).

The Abrolhos Reefs are a nature reserve, therefore fishing, collecting and hunting are strictly forbidden. Diving and snorkeling are permitted, but beware of the currents.



Abrolhos archipelago (S Brazil)



Abrolhos archipelago (S Brazil)

5 - Atoll Rangiroa (Tuamotu) (îles Palliser)

22°03.81 S
50°59.98 W


- SW Atlantic Ocean - Atoll Rangiroa (Tuamotu) (îles Palliser)



160 



Atoll Rangiroa (Tuamotu) (Îles Palliser)

 Rangiroa (Ciel immense ou Vaste ciel en paumotu) est un atoll de l'archipel des Tuamotu en Polynésie française dans le sous-groupe des Îles Palliser.

Situé à l'W de l'archipel, il est à moins d'une heure de vol de Tahiti.

C'est le deuxième plus grand atoll

au monde par la superficie de son lagon, véritable mer intérieure. Il est constitué de 240 motu séparés par plus de 100 ho'a (petits chenaux) qui forment son récif corallien, d'un peu moins de 300 mètres de large mais qui s'étend sur plus de 200 kilomètres.

Dans ses dimensions maximales le lagon est long de 80 km pour une largeur de 32 km, la profondeur maximale n'est que de 35 mètres, sa superficie est de 1 446 km². La superficie des terres émergées est de 7 900 hectares réparties en 415 groupes de motu.

Du fait de cette faible profondeur, en fonction de la houle et des échanges entre la mer et le lagon par les passes, il arrive que des tempêtes intérieures se produisent dans le lagon.

Comme pour beaucoup d'atolls, il n'y a pas d'eau courante à Rangiroa.

Chaque foyer doit récupérer et stocker l'eau de pluie dans des citernes. Les lentilles d'eau douce qui se forment dans les récifs coralliens sont pour la majorité d'entre elles désormais constituées d'eau saumâtre du fait d'un pompage excessif. Certaines sont aussi polluées à cause de l'enfouissement des déchets.

Rangiroa est connu mondialement pour sa faune sous-marine exceptionnelle. Dauphins, requins, poissons de récif et pélagiques et en saison des baleines y sont observables.

La pêche sous-marine peut se pratiquer tout le long du récif barrière ou à l'aplomb des îlots coralliens au milieu du lagon.

Les villages sont Avatoru , le village principal (971 hab.), Tiputa (817 hab.), Ohotu (546 hab.), Taeo'o, Fenuaroa, Otepipi et Tevaro. Tiputa et Avatoru sont situés chacun au bord de l'une des deux passes, d'où ils tirent leur nom.

Le reste de l'atoll, en dehors de la bande de corail entre ces deux villages éloignés d'une dizaine de kilomètres l'un de l'autre, n'est que faiblement et périodiquement habité (dans l'île, on emploie l'expression "aller au secteur"

quand on passe quelques jours sur les motu de l'île).

Rangiroa est desservie quotidiennement depuis Papeete par les ATR 42 et ATR 72 d'Air Tahiti.

Rangiroa a été découvert dès 1616 par les navigateurs hollandais Le Maire et Shoutter.

L'approche de l'atoll s'effectue sans danger particulier. Elle est facilitée par la présence d'un phare visible de loin (feu blanc à éclats visible à 20 M).

Le chenal situé entre Tikehau et Rangiroa peut être le siège d'un courant sensible mais jamais gênant. Ce courant le plus souvent NS est renforcé lorsque le vent souffle de secteur N.

Seules deux passes donnent accès au lagon de Rangiroa, Avatoru à l'W et Tiputa à 3 M dans l'E de la précédente.

Elles sont repérables, en venant du large, par les constructions liées à la présence des villages et la présence des lumières la nuit.

Le franchissement de ces passes, où le courant peut être violent (jusqu'à 8 nœuds au plus fort pour la passe de Tiputa), peut poser des difficultés certaines pour les petits navires et doit se faire si possible lors de la renverse de courant ou avec courant entrant.

Les marées, dont l'amplitude dans les lagons ne dépasse pas 30 cm au moment des nouvelles lunes et pleines lunes, sont de type semi-diurne et donc liées à l'attraction de la lune.

Le courant dans les passes aux Tuamotu, d'une façon générale, sera entrant ou faiblement sortant, au moment du passage de la lune au méridien inférieur ou supérieur (ou peu de temps après); il sera sortant et maximum au moment du lever ou du coucher de la lune; la renverse du courant est très rapide (quelques minutes).

Le courant dans les passes peut être amplifié ou contrarié par le phénomène d'ensachage du lagon. Ce phénomène provient de fortes houles en général de secteur S qui déferlent par dessus les récifs barrières, là où le récif est à fleur d'eau en particulier, et provoque le remplissage du lagon, l'élévation de son niveau par rapport à celui de la mer extérieure. Cette différence de niveau va amplifier le courant sortant et ralentir ou même annuler le courant entrant.

Il n'a été constaté aucune inversion de courant dans les passes de Rangiroa à l'occasion de fortes houles du S.

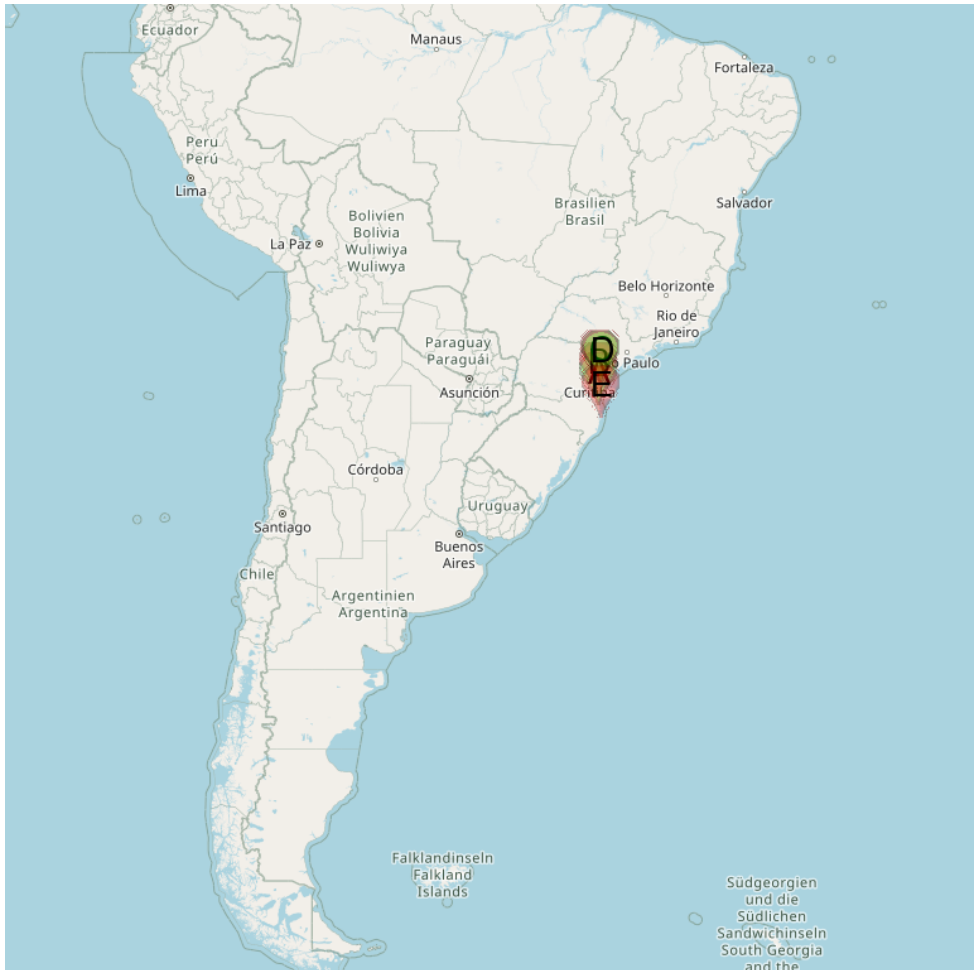
Atoll Rangiroa (Tuamotu) (îles Palliser)




6 - S Brazil

28°15.61 S
49°25.32 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - S Brazil



- A Port of Itajai (Santa Catarina)
- B Sao Francisco do Sul (Santa Catarina)
- C Baía do Paranagua (Parana)
- D late Club of Paranagua (Parana)
- E Ilha de Santa Catarina - Florianopolis

 The South Region of Brazil (Portuguese: Região Sul do Brasil) is one of the five regions of Brazil. It includes the states of Paraná, Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul.

It is a great tourist, economic and cultural pole. It borders Uruguay, Argentina, and Paraguay as well as Centre-West Region, Southeast Region, and the

Atlantic Ocean.



S Brazil

6.1 - Port of Itajai (Santa Catarina)

26°53.91 S
48°39.70 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - S Brazil



Itajai lies about 2 miles within the mouth of the Rio Itajai-Açu, and is entered between the heads of two moles which lie 1 mile NW of Ponta das Cabecudas, which is a good radar target for better than 20 miles. It is the main port of the state of Santa Catarina, and the second largest in Brazil in terms of the movement of containers.

In 2013 it was chosen as the arrival port for the Transat Jacques Vabre and the Volvo Ocean Race 2014/15 will be stopping in Itajai in April 2015.

This is an official port of Entry for Brazil.

Customs, Immigration and the Port Captain are all within walking distance of the pontoon. People are friendly and willing to help. Because not many boats call here, cruisers are treated as a welcome change from everyday routine.

To arrive at the yacht berthing facility in Itajai, you have to follow the river for about a mile. Just beyond the lagoon on the port side is a pontoon for visiting

yachts, between a jetty with a white building at the end and a large concrete jetty with a white tent on it.

Phone: +55 47 348 0722

Fax: +55 47 348 0512

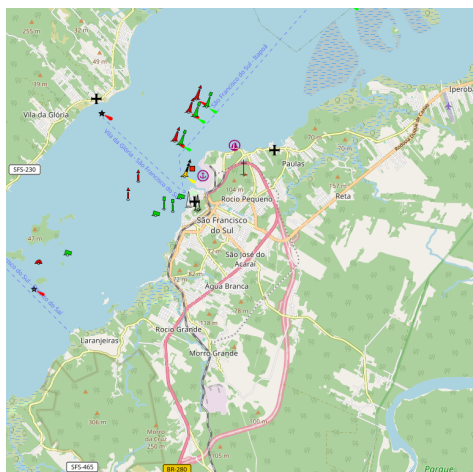
Mail: porto@portoitajai.co



6.2 - Sao Francisco do Sul (Santa Catarina)

26°14.12 S
48°38.34 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - S Brazil



11, 14, 16



The Rio Sao Francisco do Sul flows into the sea by two mouths situated 19 and 37 miles, respectively, S of Baía de Guaratuba, and separated by Ilha de Sao Francisco.

The N entrance leads to Porto de Sao Francisco do Sul on the NW side of the island. The S entrance is almost entirely obstructed

by sand banks, on which the sea breaks violently. It is possible to anchor in front

of the jetty on the waterfront and also off the jetty by the museum in the downtown area.

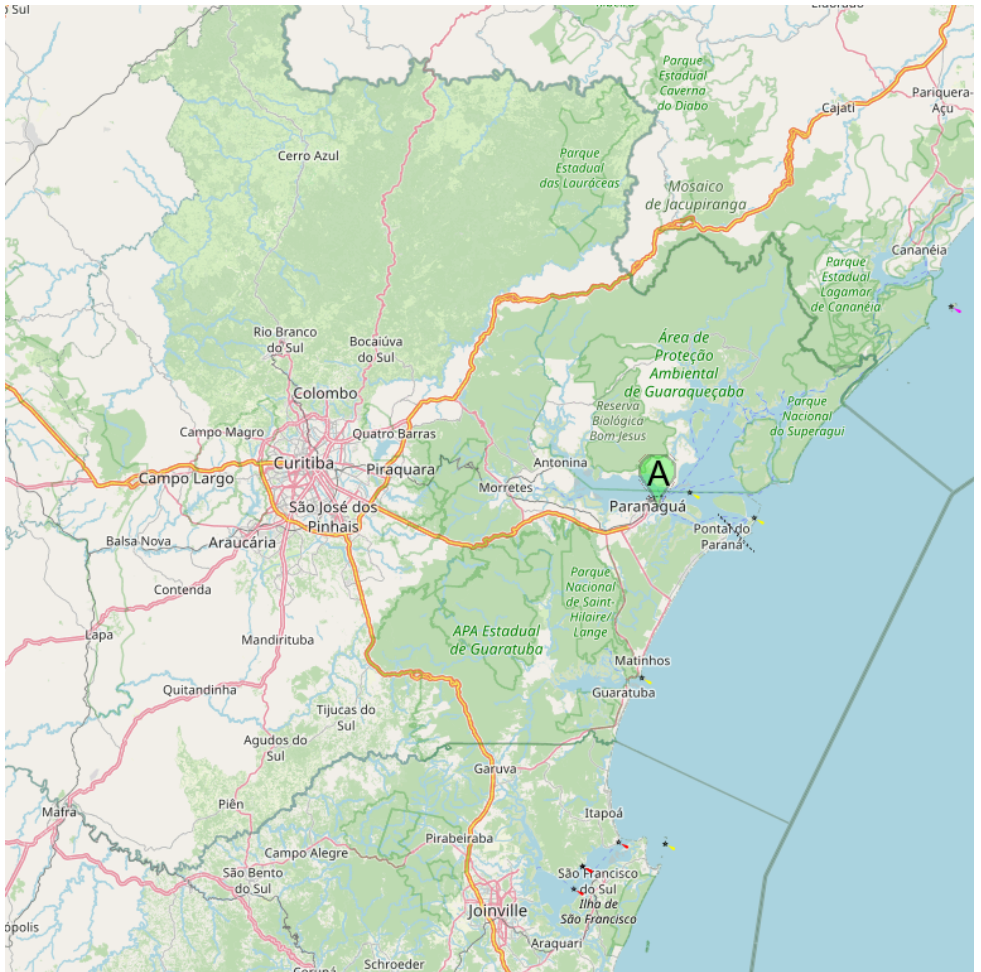
Further into the bay, there are pontoons at the yacht club at Joinville and one at the late Clube de Capri. The channel to which is quite shallow and approach need to be made above half tide in most yachts.





6.3 - Baía do Paranaguá (Paraná)

25°28.13 S
48°32.68 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - S Brazil - Baía do Paranaguá (Paraná)



 late Club of Paranaguá (Paraná)

 Between Pontal do Sul and Baía de Guaratuba, about 20 miles SSW, the coast is low and backed by Serra do Prata.

A conspicuous water tower stands on the coast, 10 miles SW of Pontal do Sul, and a similar tower stands on Ponta de Matinhos, 2.5 miles N of the entrance to Baía de Guaratuba.

At the entrance of Paranaguá Bay, there are many banks and submerged and uncovered rocks in depths of less than 10m. This bay is formed by the estuaries of several rivers and is surrounded by mangrove forests. Navigation in this area

should only be attempted through Galheta Channel.

Galheta Channel was dredged on Galheta Bank; the depths out of its banks are less than 5m.

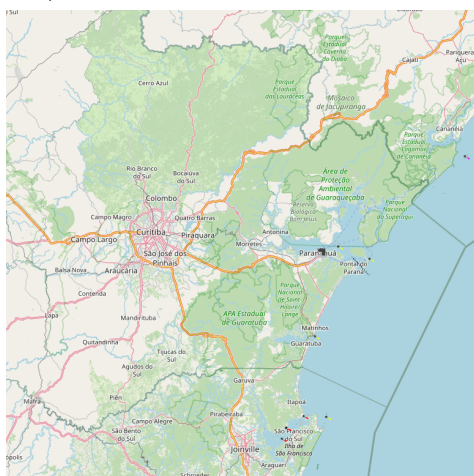
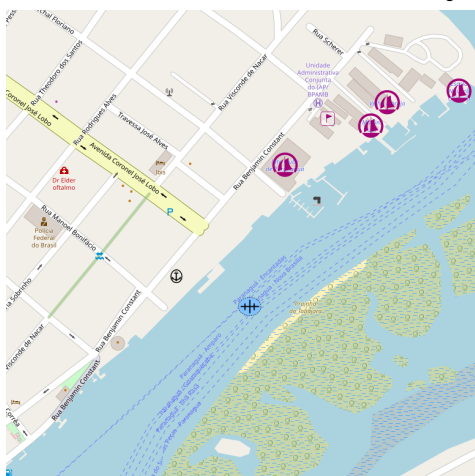


Baia do Paranaguá (Paraná)

6.3.1 - late Club of Paranaguá (Paraná)

25°30.94 S
48°29.95 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - S Brazil - Baía do Paranaguá (Paraná)



Located on Ilha do Curral, the late club offers births with usual facilities and swinging moorings.

Tel:+55 (0)41 422 5622

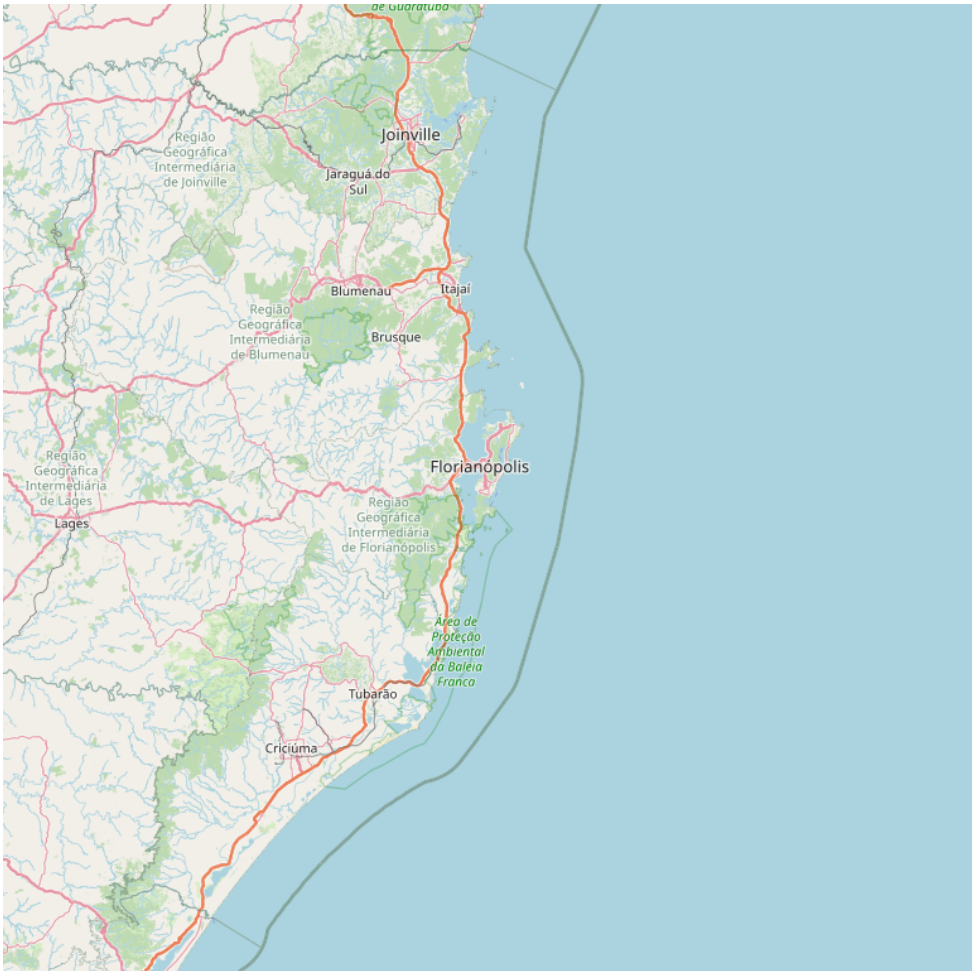
Fax:+55 (0)41 422 5622



6.4 - Ilha de Santa Catarina - Florianopolis

27°37.12 S
48°26.15 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - S Brazil - Ilha de Santa Catarina - Florianopolis



160

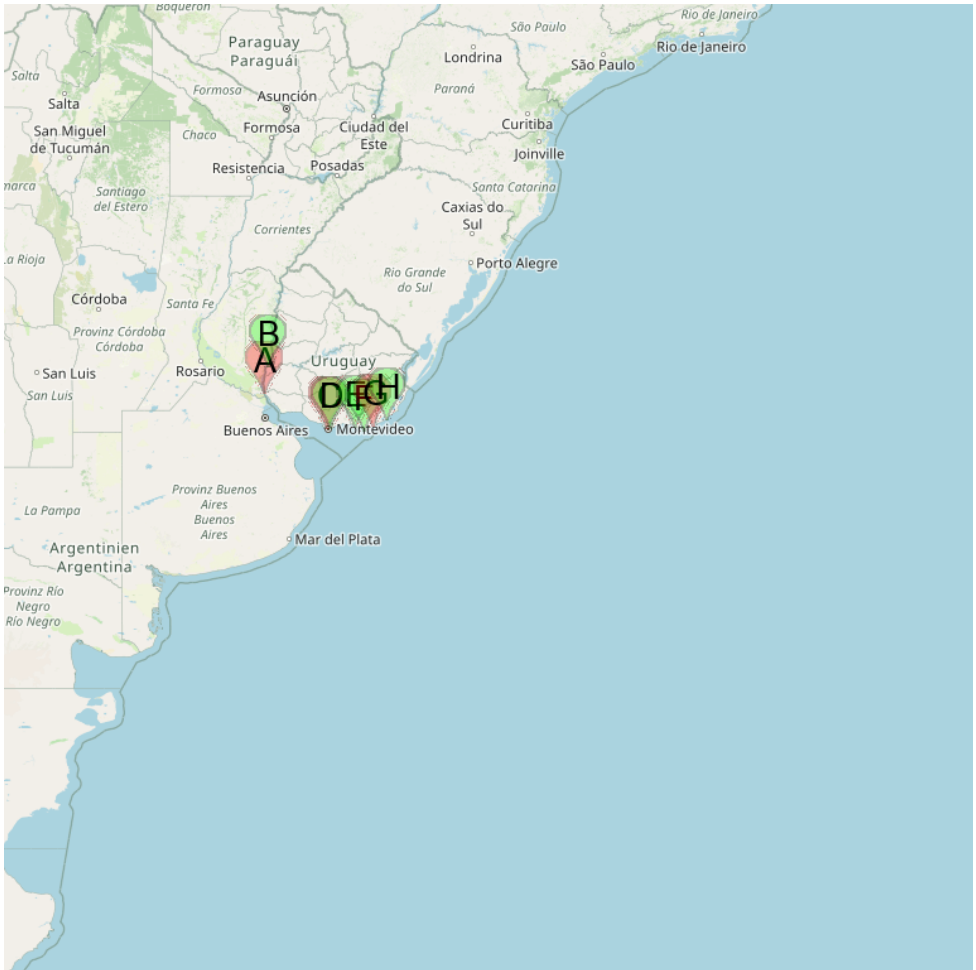


Ile paradisique du Brésil.

7 - Uruguay

34°10.86 S
55°51.18 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - Uruguay



- A Nueva Palmira (Uruguay)
- C Puerto de Montevideo (Uruguay)
- E Puerto de Piriapolis
- G Faro de José Ignacio
- B Puerto Fray Bentos
- D Puerto del Buceo
- F Punta del Este (Maldonado - Uruguay)
- H La Paloma

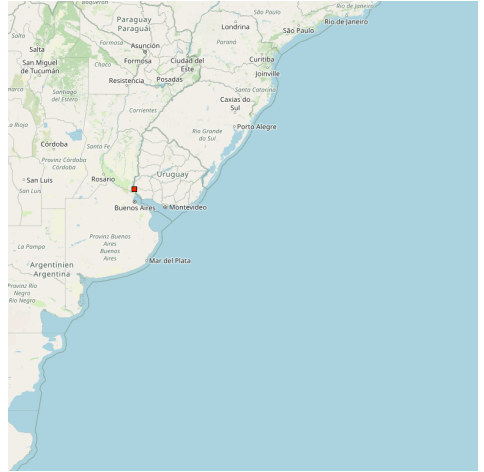
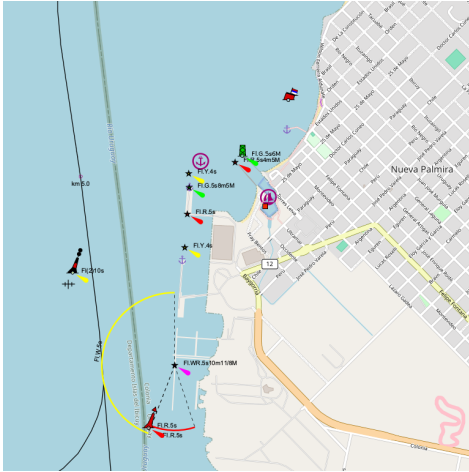
Type here the sea or coast description.

Entrez ici la description de la mer ou côte.

7.1 - Nueva Palmira (Uruguay)

33°52.39 S
58°25.07 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - Uruguay



Small port .

Petit port .

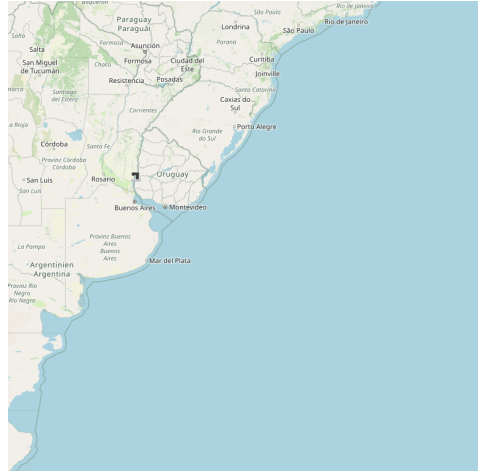
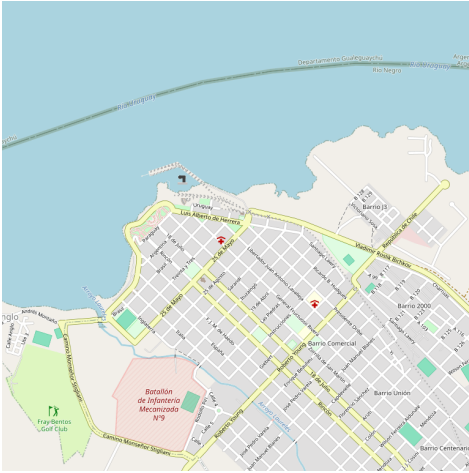



7.2 - Puerto Fray Bentos

33°06.67 S
58°18.82 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - Uruguay





 Small port .

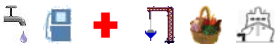
 Petit port .

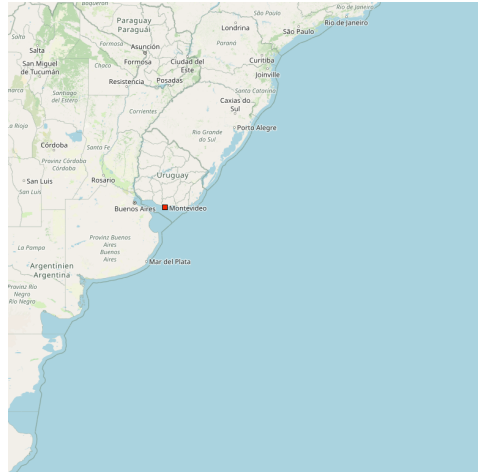




7.3 - Puerto de Montevideo (Uruguay)

34°53.93 S
56°12.52 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - Uruguay





-  Harbor protected by a breakwater.
-  Port de commerce protégé par une digue.

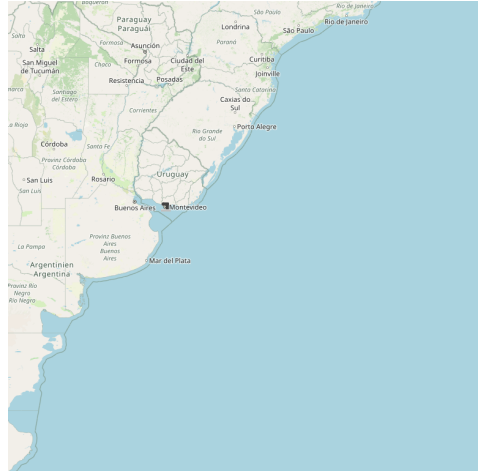
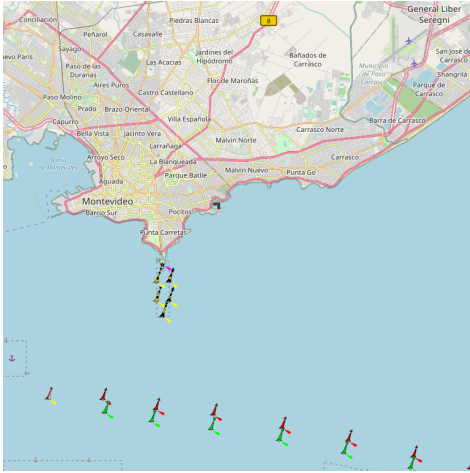


7.4 - Puerto del Buceo

34°54.52 S
56°07.78 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - Uruguay



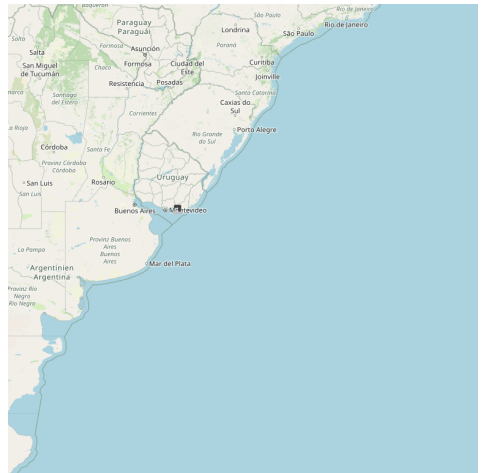
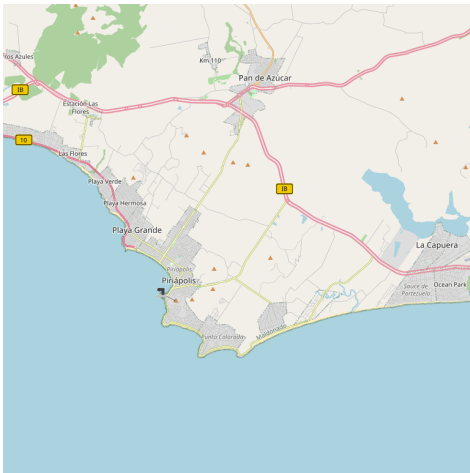


Uruguay

7.5 - Puerto de Piriapolis

34°52.47 S
55°16.91 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - Uruguay

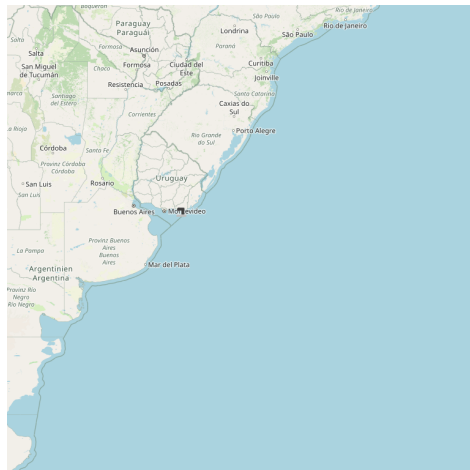
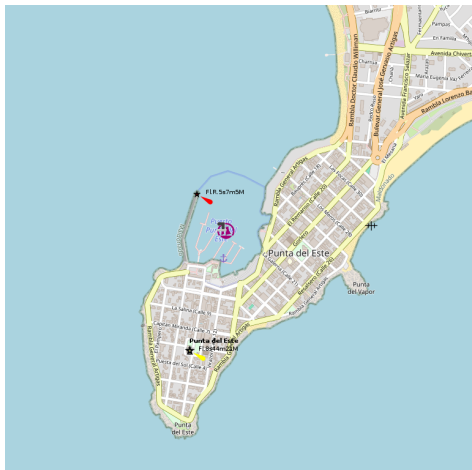


Enter your comments here.

7.6 - Punta del Este (Maldonado - Uruguay)

34°57.70 S
54°56.96 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - Uruguay



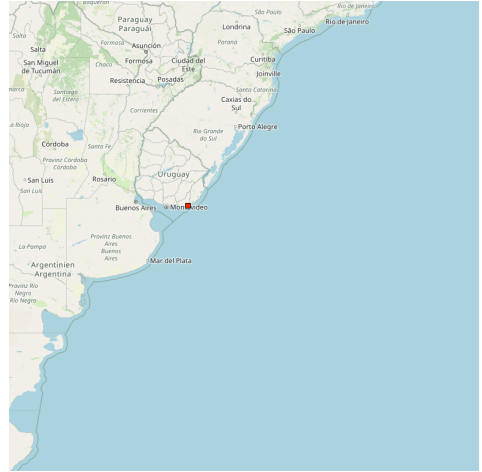
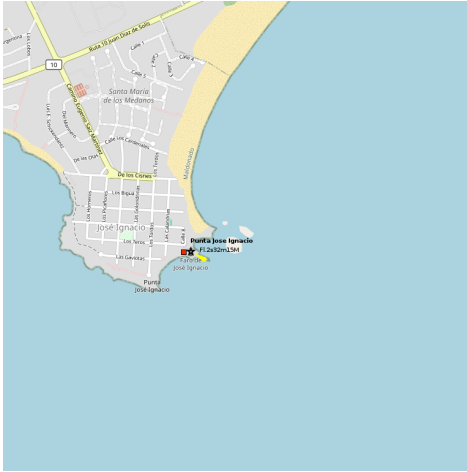
Puerto de Punta del Este (vista aérea)


7.7 - Faro de José Ignacio

34°50.77 S
54°37.99 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - Uruguay





 Il s'agit d'une petite péninsule qui s'étend dans la mer au travers de deux miles de long et 800 mètres de large. D'un côté, face à l'Ouest, est le Mansa Playa, avec ses petits bateaux de pêche et de couchers de soleil magiques. D'autre part, en admirant l'est, la Playa Brava, larges et vagues impressionnantes.

José Ignacio est nommé d'après un colon qui vivaient dans la région au moment de la conquête espagnole. El Faro, un symbole de la place, portant le même nom, et a été construit en 1877 sur la péninsule éloignée et les rochers. Sa hauteur est de 32,5 mètres, sa portée géographique de 16,5 miles, et sa lumière atteint 9 miles.

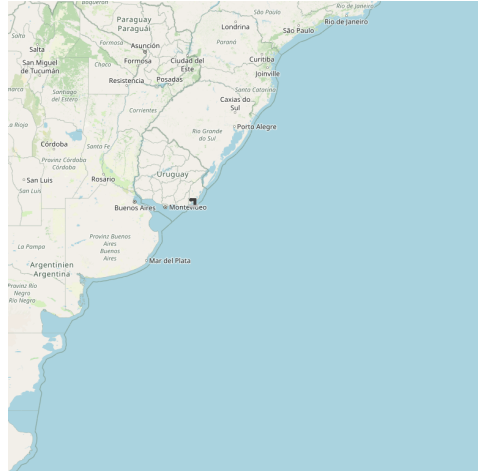


7.8 - La Paloma


- SW Atlantic Ocean - Uruguay

34°39.21 S
54°08.61 W





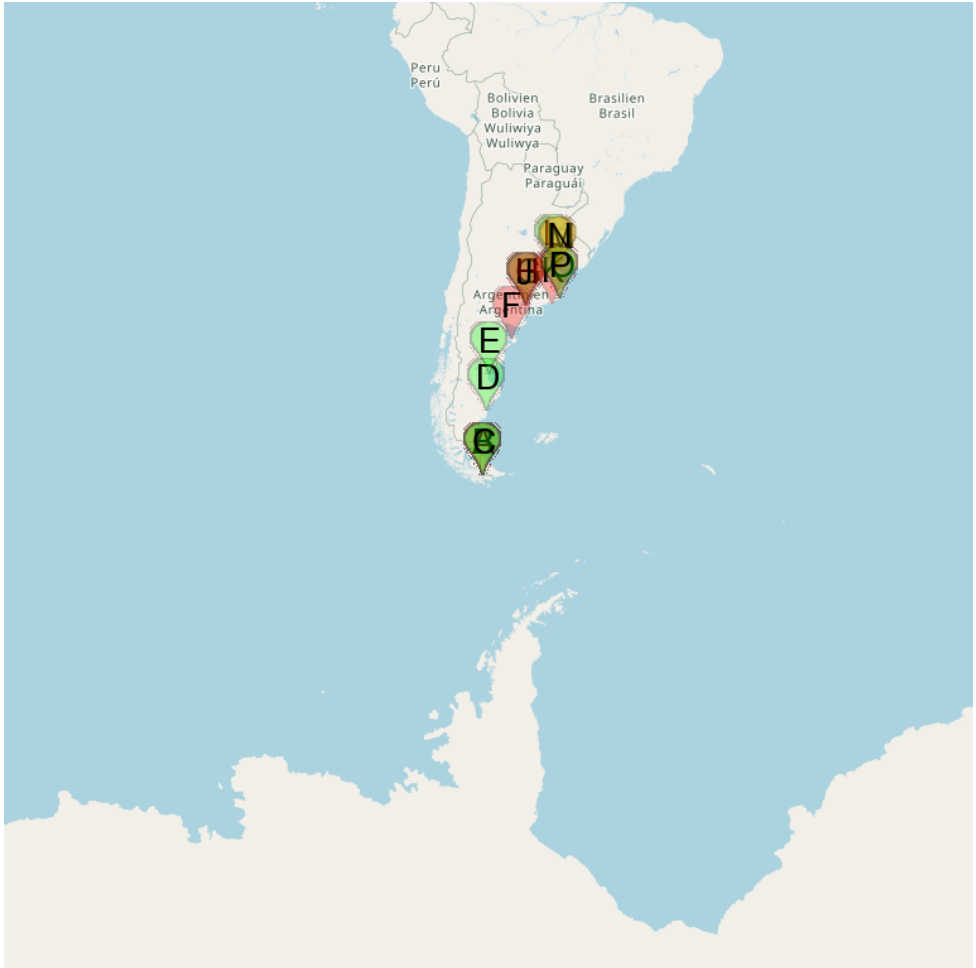
 Small port.

 Petit port côtier.



8 - Argentina

- SW Atlantic Ocean - Argentina



- | | |
|---|--|
| A Ushuaia - Club Nautico | B Copenhagen |
| C Ushuaia Puerto Comercial (Argentina) | D Puerto San Julian (Argentina) |
| E Comodoro Rivadavia | F Faro Punta Tehuelche |
| G Puerto Galvan | H Puerto Ingeniero White |
| J Puerto Belgrano (Argentina) | K Quequen |
| L Buenos Aires - Puerto Madero | M Mome |
| N Rada La Plata | O Faro Punta Mogotes |
| P Club Nautico Mar Del Plata | |

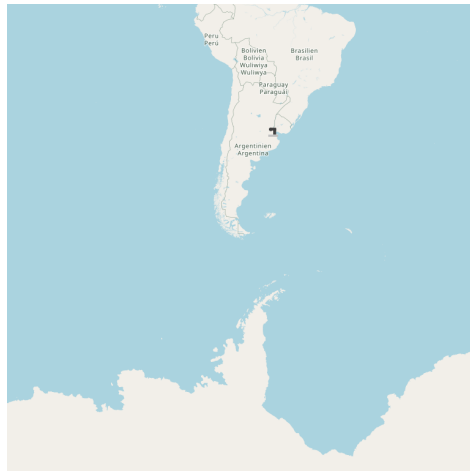


The Argentine Sea (Spanish: Mar Argentino) refers to the sea within the continental shelf off the Argentine mainland. It is a term often related to the Argentine claims to both the Falkland Islands and the Antarctic Peninsula.

8.1 - Buenos Aires - Puerto Madero

34°35.77 S
58°21.76 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - Argentina



Meteorological station on Buenos Aires city very accurate and full of data and statistics, text in spanish:

<http://www.paranauticos.com/central-pa-index.htm>

Good winds!!

From Buenos Aires

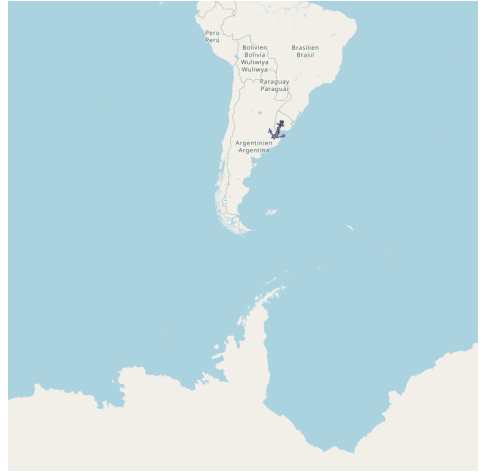
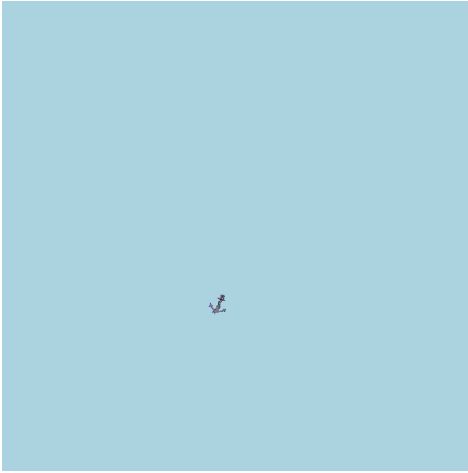
Wetdoc


8.2 - Rada La Plata

34°45.00 S
57°49.67 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - Argentina





 Rada La Plata . En ella se encuentra ZONA COMUN que es zona de espera y cambio de Prácticos, así como Zona de Bunkering

8.3 - Mome

34°50.88 S
57°55.18 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - Argentina - Mome



160 



Machete - Buceta doble proa 27 pies - Amarrado en Mome

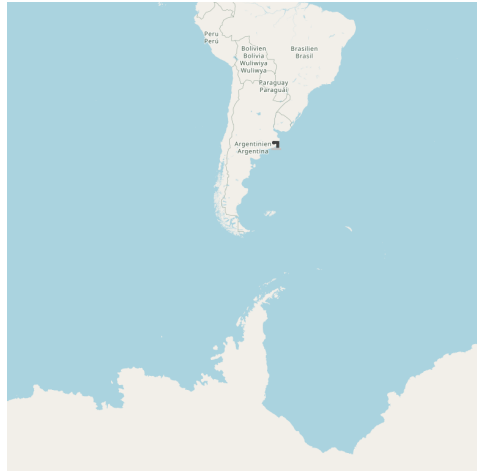


Machete - Amarrado en Mome

8.4 - Club Nautico Mar Del Plata

38°02.46 S
57°32.27 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - Argentina



Accueil chaleureux des staffs des clubs ainsi que des membres: j'y ai trouvé une personne qui m'a conduit avec sa voiture dans les différents supermarchés. Par ailleurs, les supermarchés offrent le retour en taxi pour les navigateurs en escale. Une semaine gratuite. Formalités réglées dans le port


commercial,

1 km au sud-ouest. Pas aisé à trouver toutes les offices: sanitaire, douane, immigration et prefetura.

Nombreux restaurants tout proches.

Livraison possible de fuel à la station Shell (quantité à définir et à payer avant livraison).

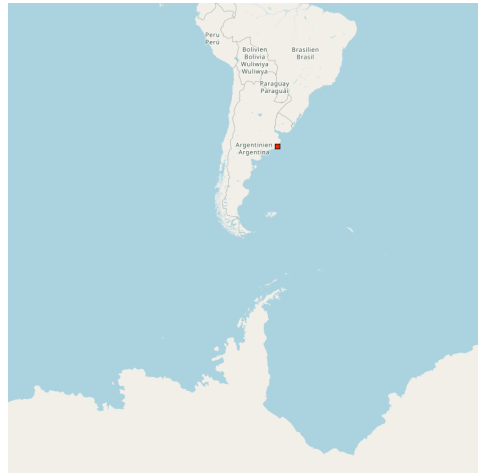
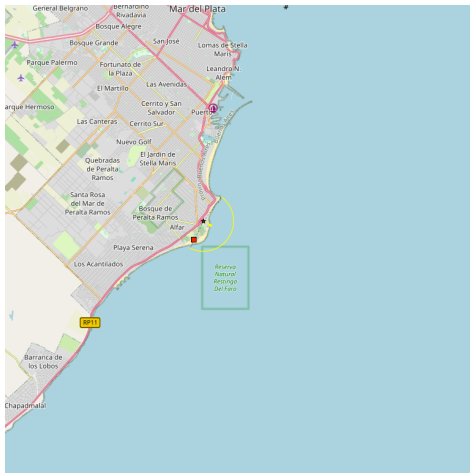
 Marina.

 Club nautique.

8.5 - Faro Punta Mogotes

38°05.99 S
57°32.99 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - Argentina





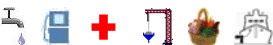
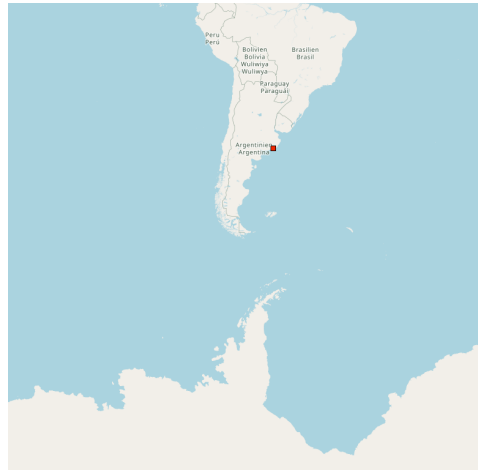
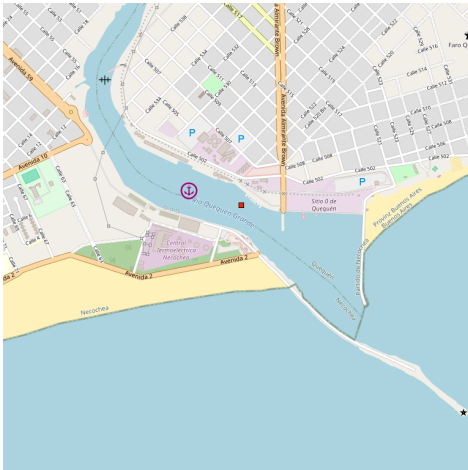
2006-05-03°

El faro es una torre metálica troncocónica con franjas horizontales blancas y rojas, garita roja y casa habitación. Su altura alcanza los 35,5 metros. En el balcón se colocó un equipo de emergencia a gas (usado cuando falta energía eléctrica). <http://www.hidro.gov.ar/Historia/FPuntaMogotes.ASP>

8.6 - Quequen

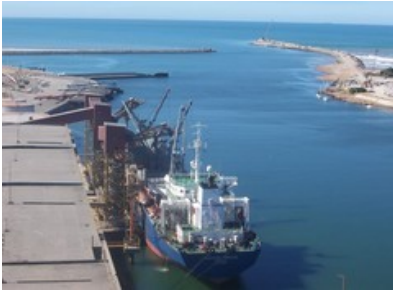
38°34.58 S
58°42.31 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - Argentina



 Small port protected by a breakwater.

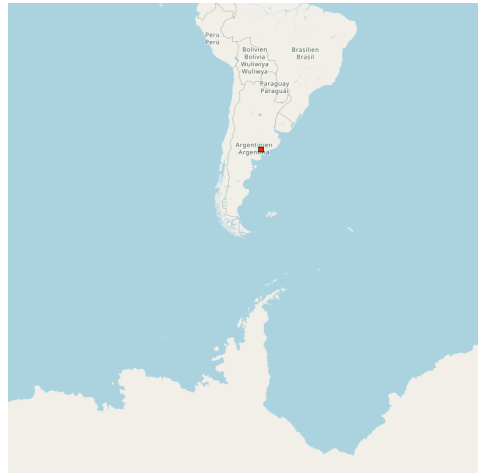
 Petit port protégé par une digue.




8.7 - Puerto Galvan

38°47.06 S
62°17.92 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - Argentina



 Small port.

 Petit port côtier.




8.8 - Puerto Ingeniero White

38°47.38 S
62°16.39 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - Argentina



 Fishing harbor.

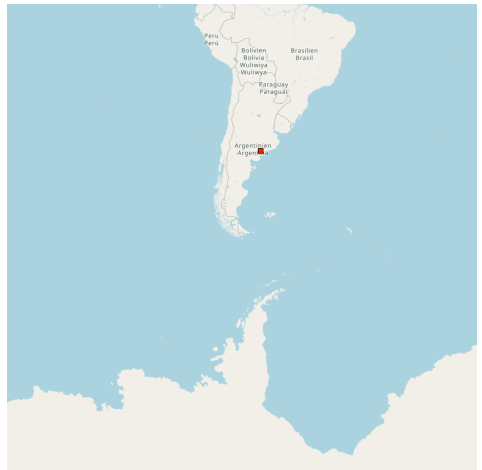
 Port de pêche

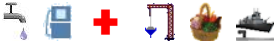


8.9 - Puerto Belgrano (Argentina)


38°53.53 S
62°06.09 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - Argentina





 Naval Base

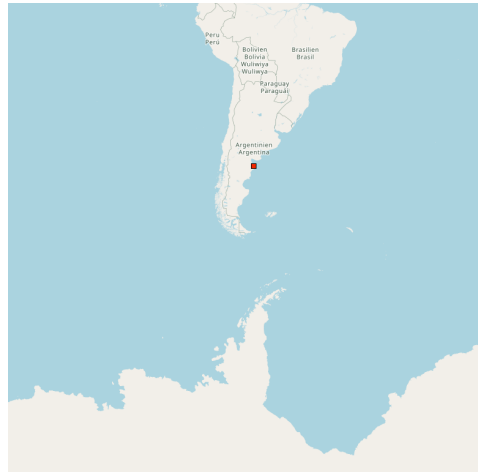
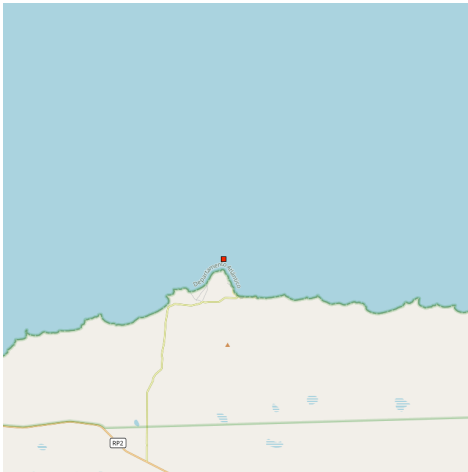
 Port militaire.

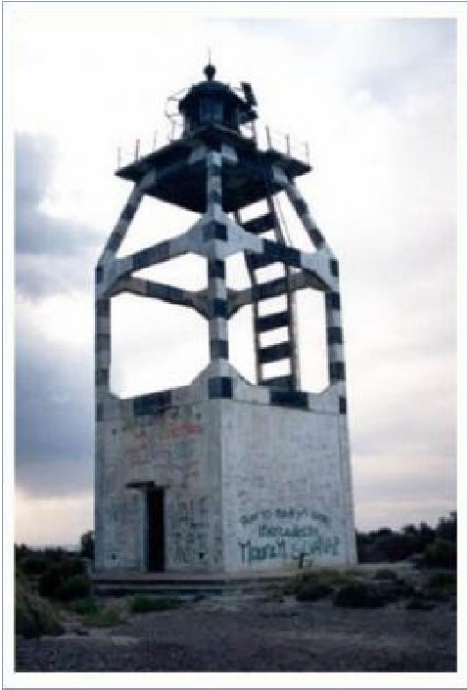


8.10 - Faro Punta Tehuelche

42°24.00 S
64°18.00 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - Argentina





2006-05-03

Bearing: 180°

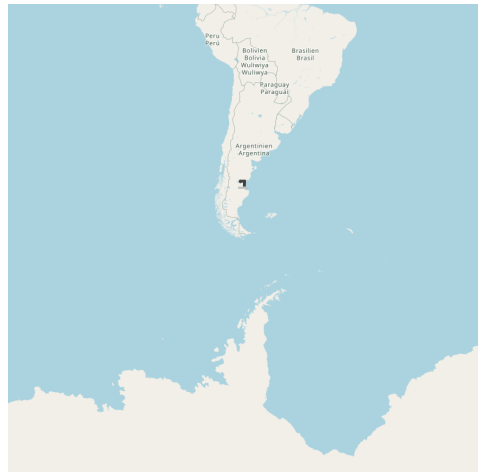
La torre es una estructura cuadrangular de hormigón armado con barandilla y plataforma superior que soporta la garita. Su altura es de 12 metros, y está pintada a franjas horizontales alternadas blancas y negras. El actual alcance óptico es de 10,8 millas.

En principio funcionó a gas acetileno, pero el desarrollo posterior de nuevos sistemas de iluminación en el balizamiento, hizo que el 22 de enero de 1985 se instalara un equipo de paneles solares y baterías fotovoltaicas con los que funciona en la actualidad.


8.11 - Comodoro Rivadavia

45°51.67 S
67°27.74 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - Argentina



 Small port.

 Petit port côtier.





8.12 - Puerto San Julian (Argentina)

49°17.99 S
67°43.19 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - Argentina



 Small port.

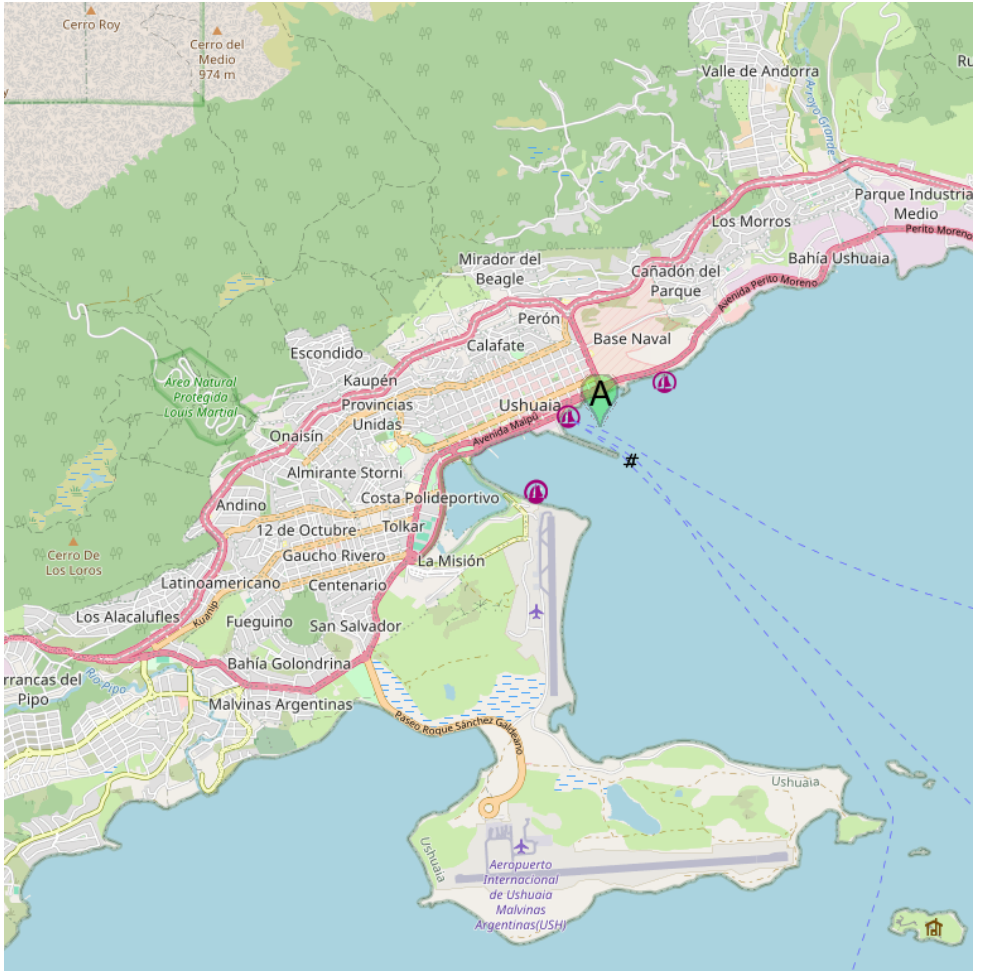
 Petit port côtier.



8.13 - Copenhagen

54°48.51 S
68°17.87 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - Argentina - Copenhagen



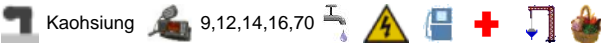
 Ushuaia Puerto Comercial (Argentina)

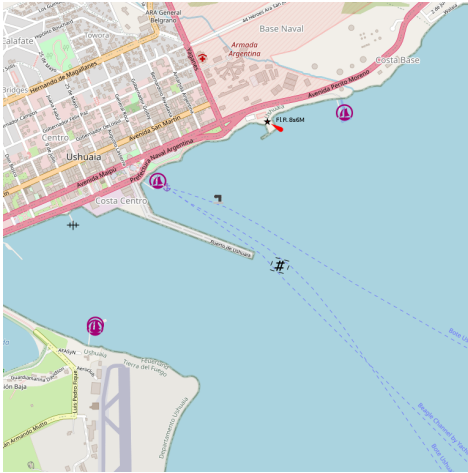
160 


8.13.1 - Ushuaia Puerto Comercial (Argentina)

54°48.51 S
68°17.87 W


- SW Atlantic Ocean - Argentina - Copenhagen





 This port is the southernmost port of Argentina and the South American continent. A causeway connects Punta Observatorio with Ushuaia on the NW shore of the bay. The commercial pier is situated on the NW of the bay and is built of cement. The total length is 640m long, with the shore

end extending 160m S, then bending to the SE for another 480m. Depths alongside range from 3.8m near the shore to 10m at the seaward end of the pier. Two small wooden piers are located close E of the shoreside portion of the commercial pier; these are used for small craft and ferries. A concrete pier, 40m long and 30m wide, used by naval vessels and their support craft, is located further E along the coast from the wooden piers. It hosts the oil storage plant, called Planta Orión.

 El primer muelle de Ushuaia fue construido por la Gobernación bajo la órbita de la Administración General de Puertos. Con la provincialización de Tierra del Fuego en 1991 se comenzó a planificar una ampliación para convertir a Ushuaia en un puerto de aguas profundas. Este proyecto se cristalizó en el Muelle Comercial Puerto Ushuaia que fue culminado en Marzo de 1999.



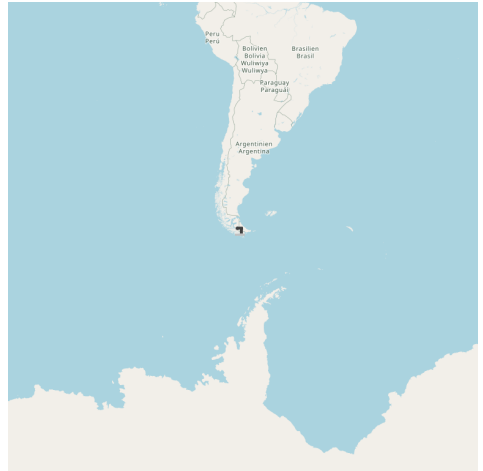
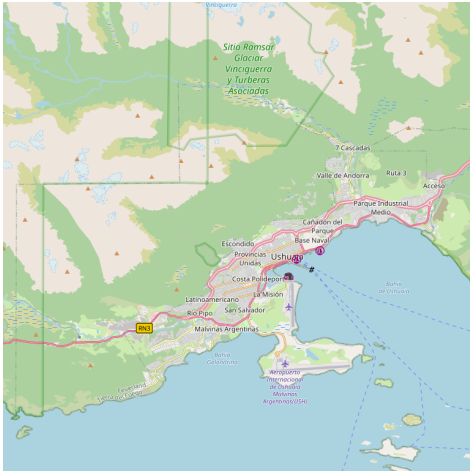
2012:12:11 00:39:14

Hervé

8.14 - Ushuaia - Club Nautico

54°48.82 S
68°18.36 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - Argentina



- Marina Guardia Nocturna
- Aceite y combustible
- Taller
- P
- WiFi ZONE
- Biblioteca
- Estacion buceo



Entrée Club Nautique

2012:12:11 00:17:30

si hace mucho años estuve alli en el año 1990 y 91 en puerto williams y ushuaia en el club nautico y navegue en el velero victory por un año y conoci a un amigo en ese club nautico pierrick un frances que se quedo alli en el club nautico se caso con una chava de argentina y despues le volvi a ver pero ya no he vuelto

a esa zona del sur del mundo y esperando que mi amigo pierrick que llego en un velero llamdo miurick con su familia siga navegando y mis saludos desde chile ,despues de estar lejos de chile ya que estuve en mexico noreste con

frontera con estados unidos texas y ahorita de vuelta al sur puerto montt , y buscando algun velero que puede volver al mar ,,,,


saludos si esperando que mi amigo pierrick siga en esa zona saludos de pedro contreras

arnold8204215@gmail.com

+56959867135 whassup se pueden contactar



2012:12:11 00:18:40

 Bahía Ushuaia is well sheltered from the west but is open to the east.



Ponton

2012:12:11 00:18:54

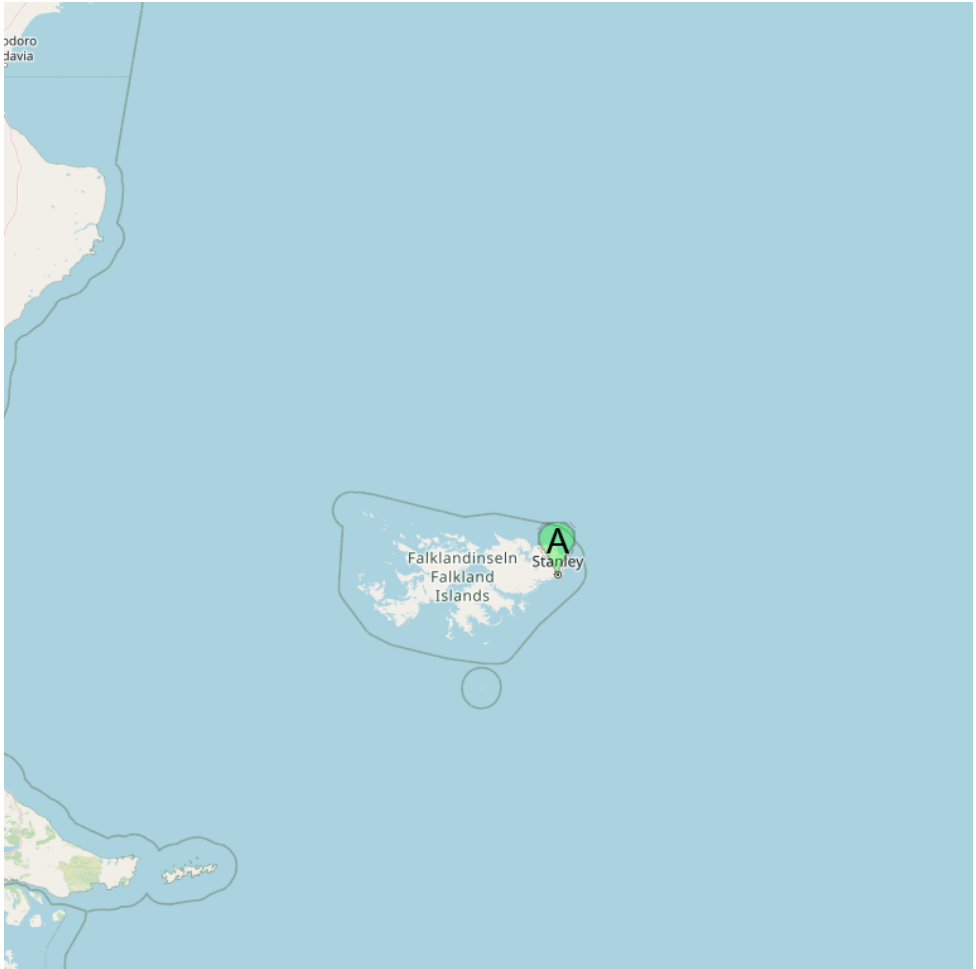



2012:12:11 00:44:35


9 - Islas Malvinas Falkland Islands

51°48.52 S
59°23.52 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - Islas Malvinas Falkland Islands



 Stanley Harbour

 The Falkland Islands (Spanish: Islas Malvinas) are an archipelago in the South Atlantic Ocean, located 300 miles (483 km) from the coast of Argentina, 671 miles (1,080 km) west of the Shag Rocks (South Georgia), and 584 miles (940 km) north of Antarctica (Elephant Island). They consist of two main islands, East Falkland and West Falkland, together with 776 smaller islands. Stanley, on East Falkland, is the capital city.

The Falklands has many good anchorages, but on the approach to Stanley one should be aware that on the North coast there are not many places to run into for

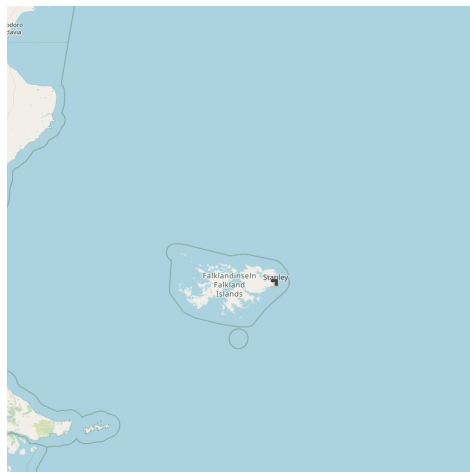
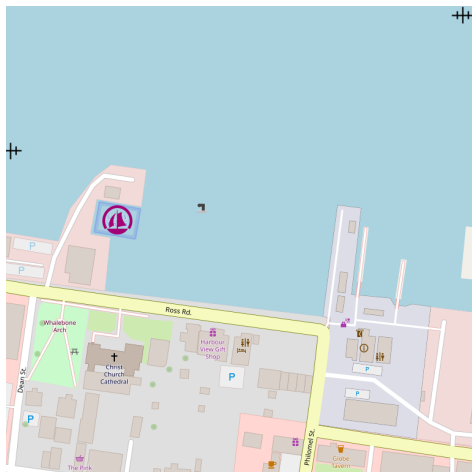
shelter. If you can make it into Falkland Sound there are plenty of places to tuck away. From Cape Dolphin and round the North of East Falklands one can seek shelter behind Shag Island at the entrance of Salvador Waters. There are strong currents around here so it may not be an easy place to anchor. From there on to Stanley there are few anchorages. One can anchor at Kidney Island, but this is a conservation area and permission should be obtained first.

On the South side there are a lot of places where one can run to shelter in bad weather and find good anchorages, but Sea Lion Island, the most south easterly land is not one of them. There is the Bay of Harbours, then between East Falklands and Lively Island there is Seal Cove, Pyramid Cove, Hammond Cove and Rain Cove. One can also run in to Lively Settlement. On the North side of Choiseul Sound there is Mare Harbour, East Cove which is a military base and requires permission to enter, but a little further to the West is West Cove. From Fitzroy to Stanley there are not many good sheltered anchorages. And of course one must always check in to Stanley before cruising the Falklands.

9.1 - Stanley Harbour


51°41.49 S
57°51.46 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - Islas Malvinas Falkland Islands





2007-02-17°

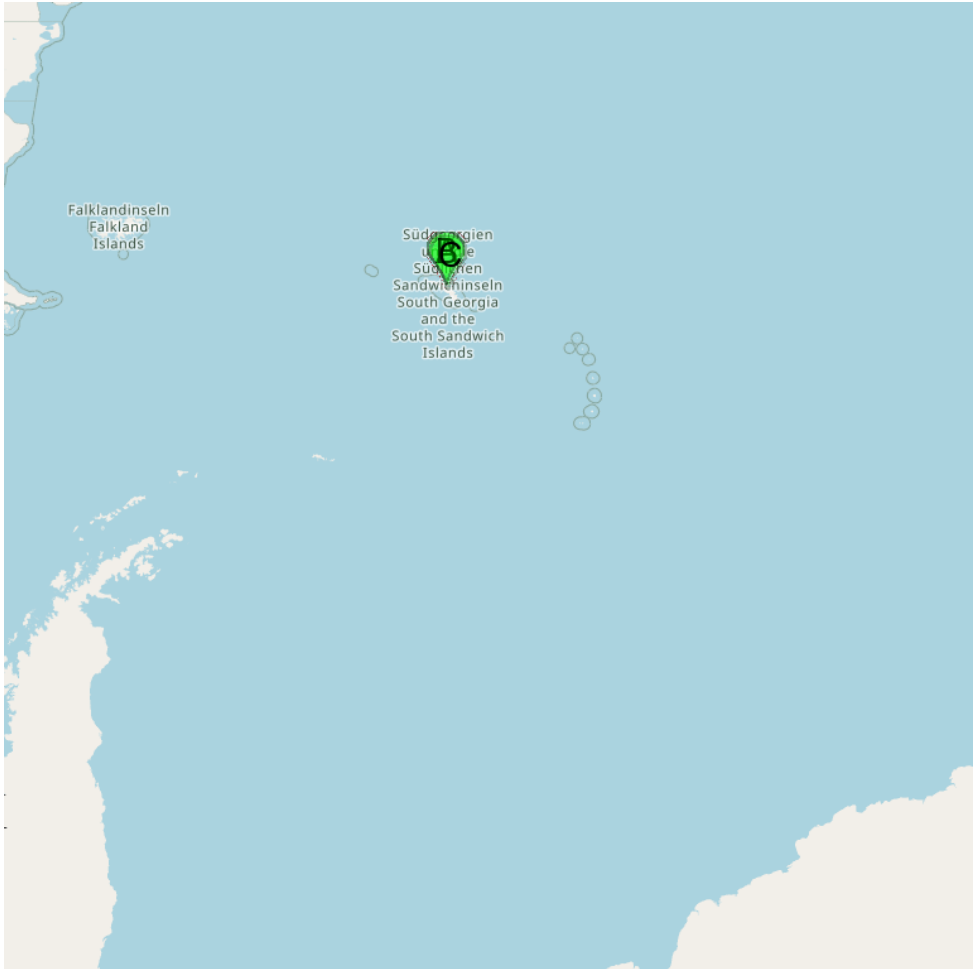
 Stanley, on East Falkland, is the capital city.

The Falklands has many good anchorages, but on the approach to Stanley one should be aware that on the North coast there are not many places to run into for shelter.

10 - South Georgia and the South Sandwich islands

56°59.29 S
30°14.84 W


- SW Atlantic Ocean - South Georgia and the South Sandwich islands

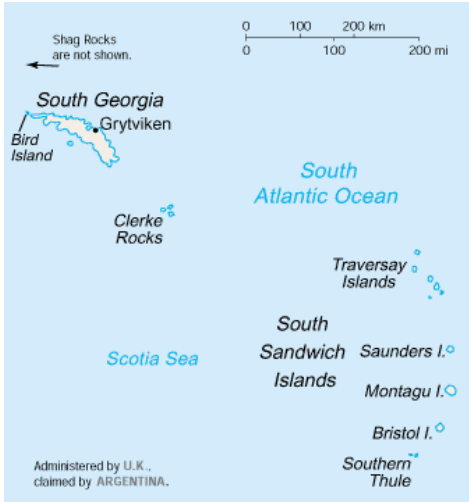


A Stromness Harbor

B Leith Harbor

C Grytviken

 The sovereignty of South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands was disputed between the United Kingdom and Argentina. Argentina, which claims the islands in its constitution and briefly occupied them by force in 1982, agreed in 1995 to no longer seek settlement by force. The islands have no indigenous population, and currently no permanent population.

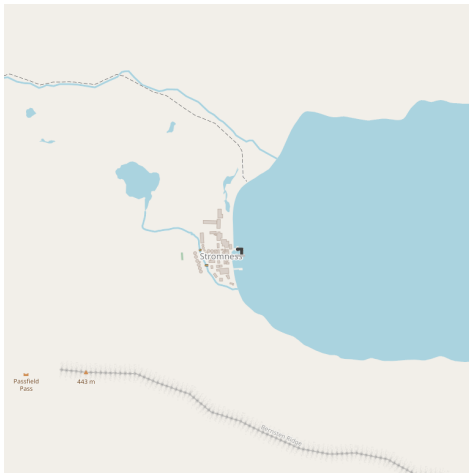


South Georgia and the South Sandwich islands


10.1 - Stromness Harbor

54°09.58 S
36°42.64 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - South Georgia and the South Sandwich islands



 Small port.

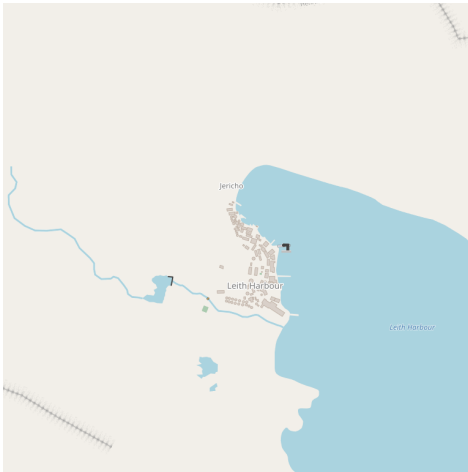
 Petit port côtier.




10.2 - Leith Harbor

54°08.41 S
36°41.12 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - South Georgia and the South Sandwich islands



 Small port.

 Petit port côtier.


10.3 - Grytviken


54°16.86 S
36°30.41 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean - South Georgia and the South Sandwich islands





 Main port of the island.

 Port principal de l'île.

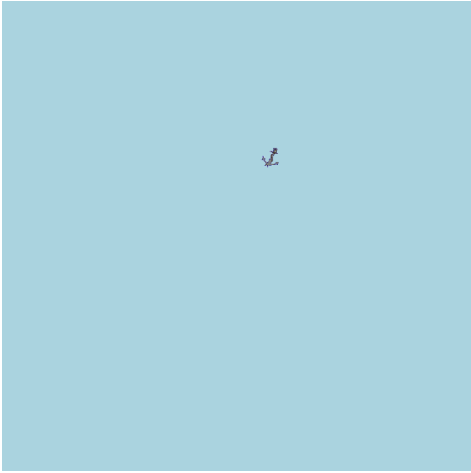


11 - Endurance22

68°39.40 S
52°26.17 W

- SW Atlantic Ocean





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