



Sea - Seek

Ebook Sailing guide / Guide nautique

NE Brazil

SW Atlantic Ocean

January 2016

NE Brazil



NE Brazil

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NE Brazil

SW Atlantic Ocean - NE Brazil





Brazil - South

 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 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.



Brazil - South

 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 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 vous 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

vosre 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 d'importation à payer), en vous sous engageant à revenir pour quitter le Brésil avec.


1 - Porto do Itaqui (Maranhao Brazil)

2°34.63 S
44°22.24 W

SW Atlantic Ocean - NE Brazil





 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 - 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.

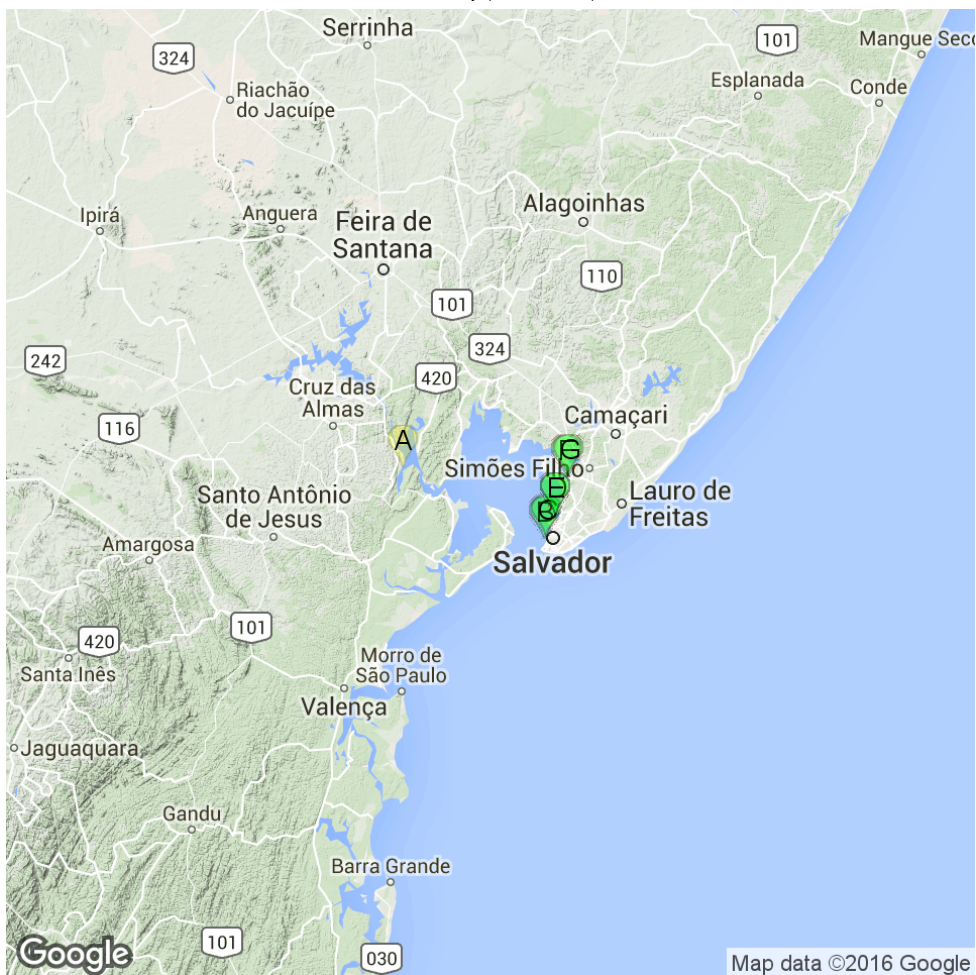
Anchor south of Itaqui, near all the pilot boats and tugs. Good holding in mud. It is possible to tie the dinghy near a sloping ramp and climb the slippery steps to get ashore.

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.

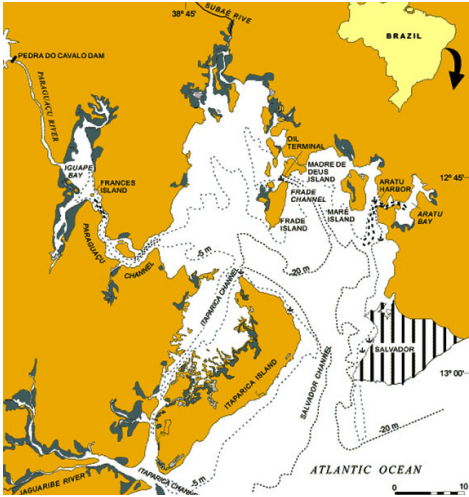
3 - Todos os Santos Bay (Bahia Brazil)

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 Marina Terminal Nautico (Salvador de Bahia)
- D Marina 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)



Todos os Santos Bay (Bahia Brazil)

 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

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)



-  in front of the Pier, good holding
-  chan 72 - soniva
- 
- 
- 
-  foreseen voor 2010
-  famous vegetable market every Saturday morning
- 
- 
- 
-  mangroves



🇬🇧 After rounding the fort of Paraguaçu (or Salamina), we arrive at "l'île du Français" (Ilha do Francês). At left, just after the island, is Maragojipe at the mouth of rio Guai.

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

Maragojipe 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 Reiceita 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 allez 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 premiere 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

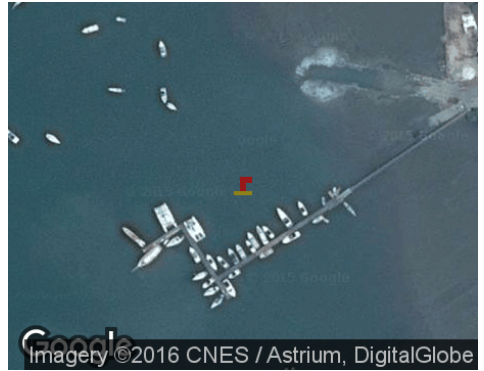
Ivan

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)





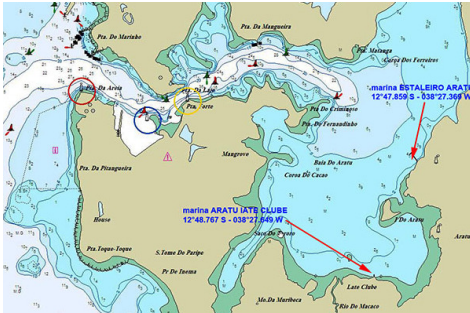
 Phone: (71) 3594-7373 fax: (71) 3594-9393
e-mail: marinaaratu@marinaaratu.orn.br


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


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

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


3.6 - Marina Terminal Nautico (Salvador de Bahia)

12°58.34 S
38°30.93 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. Cheaper than Marina Bahia.
Tel: (71) 3319-3434 fax : (71) 3326-3433



e-mail: cenab@cenab.com.br - www.cenab.com.br


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.

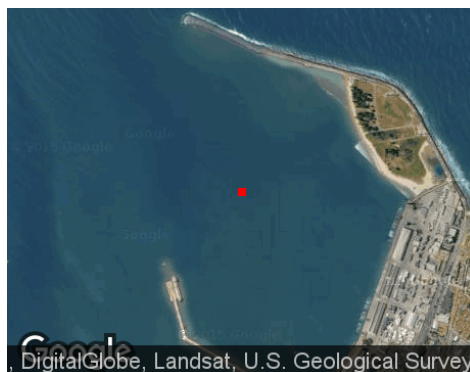
Phone +55 (0)71 3322 7244

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

4 - Fortaleza port (Ceara Brazil)


3°42.36 S
38°28.80 W

SW Atlantic Ocean - NE Brazil





Marina Park Hotel Fortaleza

 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

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.

6 - Cabo de Sao Roque (Rio Grande do Norte)

5°28.93 S
35°15.67 W

SW Atlantic Ocean - NE Brazil



🇬🇧 sandy point, about 55m high, with vegetation on its summit. It is closest to the continent of Africa.

It also marks the separation of French Guiana (where the coast is low and swampy) and the State of Rio Grande do Norte that offers to S, a massive coast


with many coves and bays.

Finally, the South Equatorial Current arrive here from the Gulf of Guinea and is divided into two branches: the Brazil Current, to S, and the North Equatorial Current, from the west, to the Caribbean (where it takes name of Gulf Stream).

A light is shown, S of cape, built in 1898.

Between Cabo de Sao Roque and Punta de Santa Rita, 13 miles SSE, the coast has no remarkable features. It is backed by hills from 35 to 60m high, which are sparsely wooded, and has several villages and coconut groves along it.



 Cap sablonneux d'environ 55m de haut, avec de la végétation à son sommet. C'est le plus proche du continent africain. Il marque en outre la séparation entre la Guyane française (où la côte est basse et marécageuse) et l'Etat du Rio Grande do Norte qui offre, vers le S, une côte plus massive avec beaucoup de criques et baies.

Enfin, le courant sud-équatorial arrive ici du golfe de Guinée et se divise en deux branches: le courant du Brésil, vers le S, et le courant nord-équatorial, vers l'W, jusqu'aux Caraïbes (où il prend le nom de Gulf Stream).

Le cap porte un phare au S, construit en 1898.

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.


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 Pontengi. 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


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)


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.

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 baía 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.


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.



12 - Porto De Suape (Pernambuco Brazil)

8°23.93 S
34°57.13 W

SW Atlantic Ocean - NE Brazil



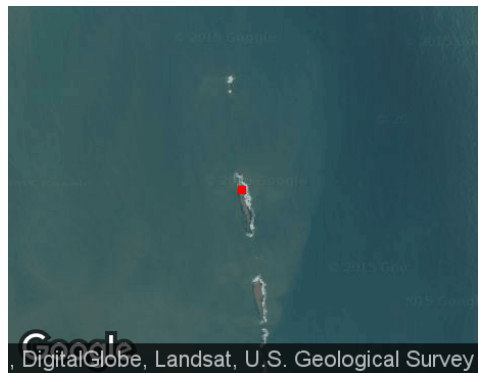


Port protected by a breakwater.

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.

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


15 - Jacaré yacht village (Paraiba Brazil)

7°02.28 S
34°51.34 W

SW Atlantic Ocean - NE Brazil





 It is best to proceed up the river to Jacare, but beware of the many shoals and strong currents. It is advisable not to use a "danforth" type anchor as it can more easily be tripped when the tide turns. Beware of the unlit fishing nets strung across the river. At Jacare, yachts can anchor in front of the "yacht club". Although this is no longer a "club", dinghies can be left here during the week. Jacare Yacht Village (or Marina Jacare Village) have much-improved facilities for 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



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...

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.

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 (Vigilancia Sanitaria) 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 'Vigilancia Sanitaria.'. 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 Paraiba. 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).


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

3°50.76 S
32°29.39 W

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



 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.



Fernando de Noronha

 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.

17.1 - 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 rocky. 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).

www.sea-seek.com

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