spain

sea-fishing

GUIDE TO The CANARY ISLANDS

SEA-FISHING GUIDE TO THE CANARY ISLANDS

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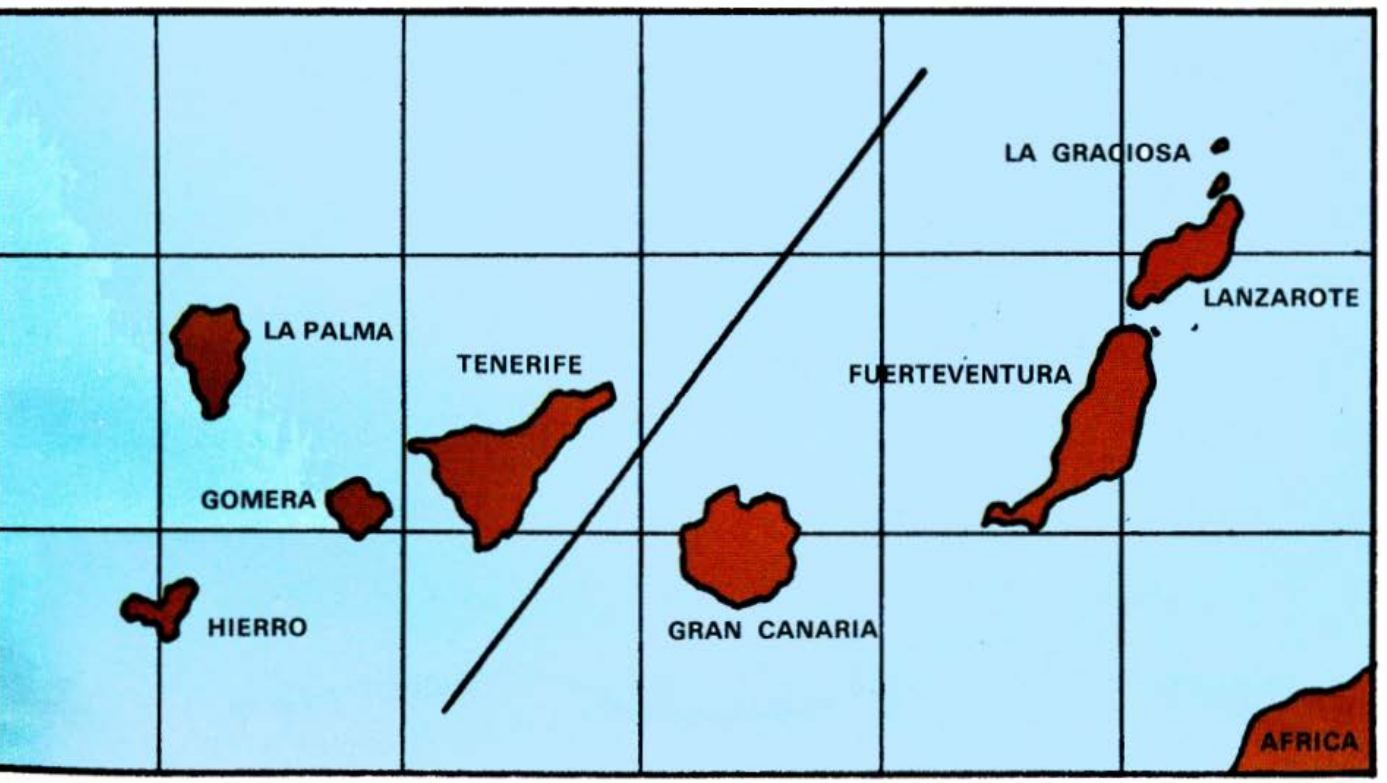
THE CANARY ISLANDS



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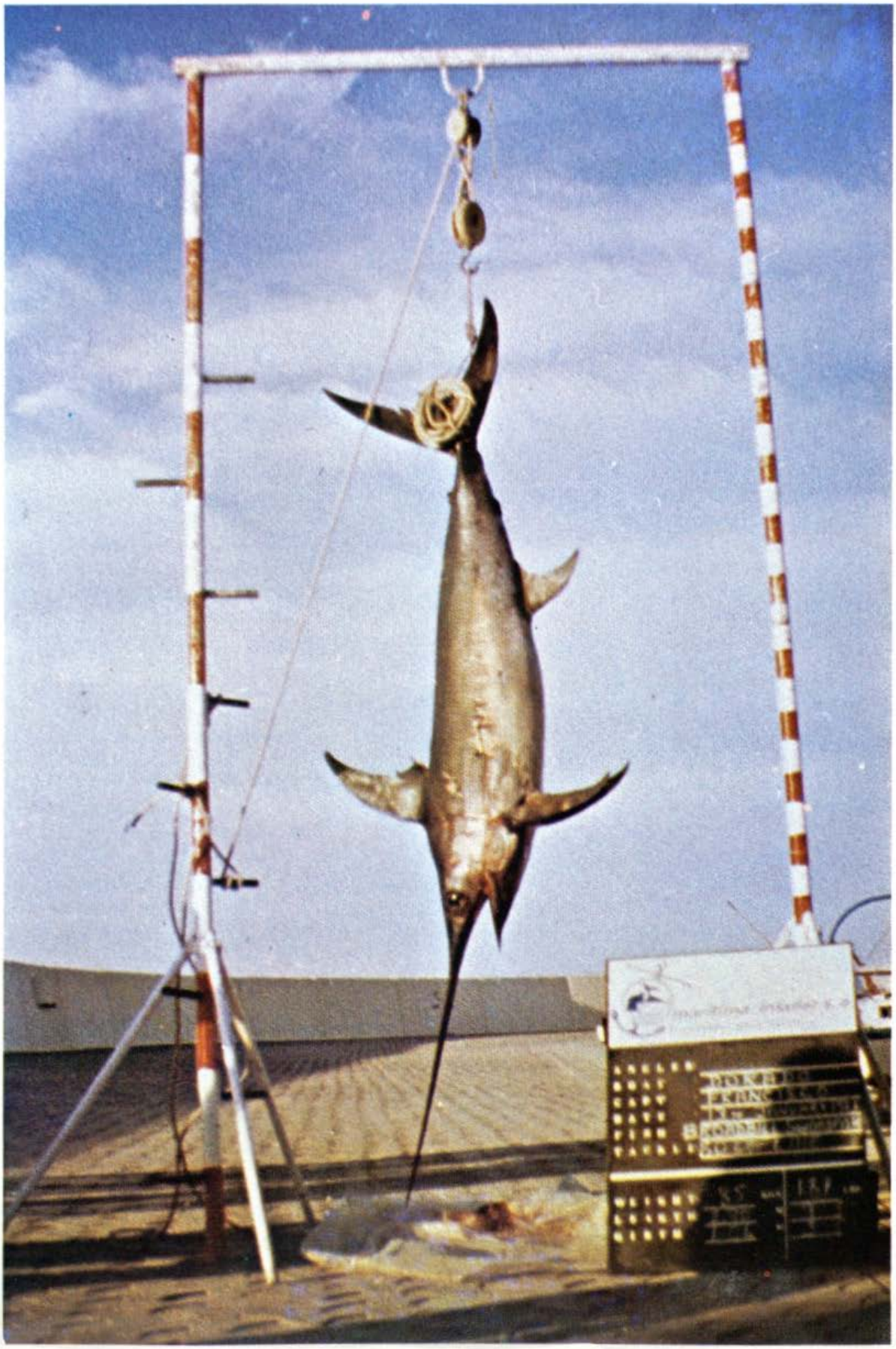
summary

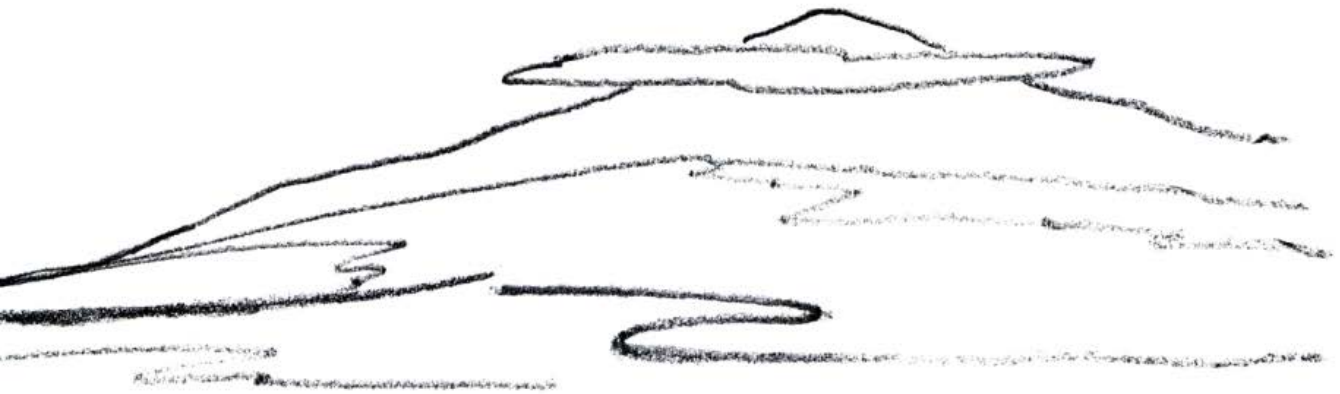


introduction

In the ancient past the Canary Islands used to be an arrival point for those who sailed off from the Mediterranean Sea southwards across the Hercules' Columns and finally reached the Archipielago, which loomed mysteriously on an obscure sea in which the Sun itself wrecks every day...

The Canary Archipielago consists of seven islands: Gran Canaria, Lanzarote, Fuerteventura, Tenerife, La Palma, Gomera and Hierro. Apart from them, some small, uninhabited barren islands are to be found in the Archipielago's domain.

The Canary Islands constitute the two most westerly Spanish provinces as well as the southern extreme of Spain. The Archipielago's boundaries are defined by the 27 N an 29 N parellels and the 13 W and 19 W Greenwich meridians. Their average latitude, which situates them near the northern boundary of the Tropic of



Cancer, is much the same as the Florida's one in the U. S. A. Local temperature of water is mildly warm, without reaching tropical characteristics.

Ocean currents of different sources join in this frame. Hence an extraordinary rich ictiology is to be found here. Through the Little Antilles Caribean warm water receives the current which crosses the South Atlantic. After being born in the Caribean Sea, the Gulf Stream drives around the Sargazo Sea, slides along the American coast northwards, turns to the east at the latitude of Terranova and finally descends towards the south by passing Ireland, Spain and Portugal. At this very end it is designated as the Canary current. It becomes warm again while being in the Archipielago's domain and afterwards moves away in the west direction.

COMMENT ON THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CANARY ARCHIPIELAGO'S WATER AND MARINE FAUNA

The Canary Islands are located in the Mesoatlantic marine region, actually Lusitanic subregion.

Today biologists use to divide this subregion into three biological provinces, as regards to the observed biotopical differences:

LUSITANICA, which extends from the English Channel to the Gibraltar Strait;

MEDITERRANEA, which embraces the whole Mediterranean Sea;

and MAURITANICA, that develops between the Gibraltar Strait and the Tropic of Cancer's boundaries.

Therefore, the Canary Islands' location belongs to the Mauritanica oceanographic region, iberomoroccan subdivision. Mediterranean and Atlantic species, both northern and southern ones, constitute their fauna.

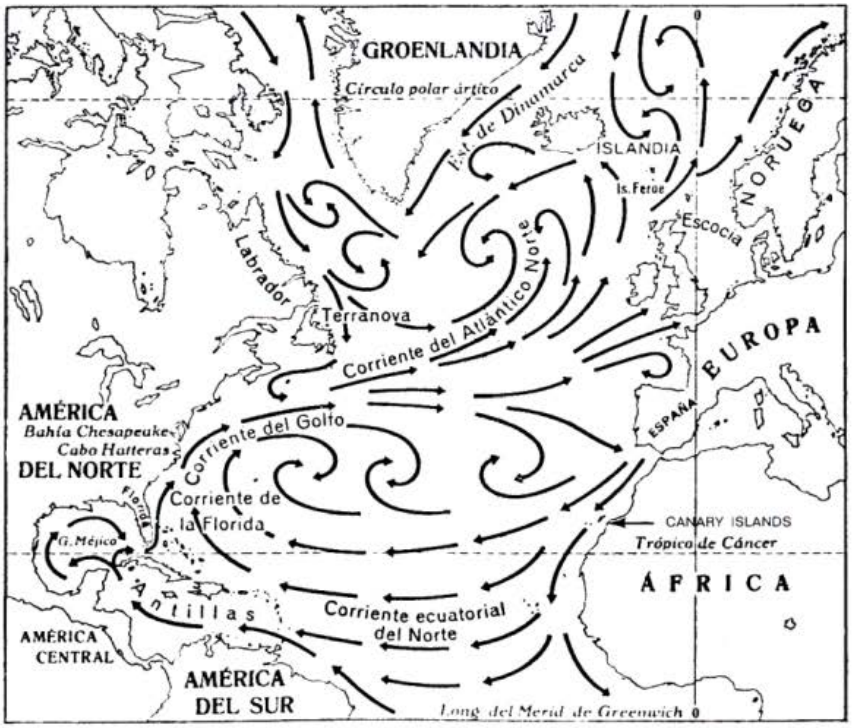
Although this accurate classification of the marine environment responds to actual differences between regions, it cannot avoid those circumstances which give the oceans their biological continuity and rather common fauna.

Onshore climate borders are much more defined than in the marine domain. Faunistic cantonments are thus denser and more permanent on land. Hence the appearance of intraspecific variants as well as the so-called endemisms are rather easy to happen here.

On the other hand, climate borders cannot be defined as strictly in the marine domain. Water continuity and its circulation lead to very smooth environmental transitions. This fact is to be seen in marine migrations: the largest ocean currents move slower than winds and their directions are more permanent. A great deal of fishes travel with currents so as to avoid the risk of sudden temperature changes which use to accompany either a change of season or some salinity variation that currents may provoke in a certain biotope. Apart from that, the oceanic bottom topography is not as steep as the earthy one. Continental shelves require special attention at this issue, for depressions are being filled up with sediments since thousands of years.

In fact only birds manage to move easily to convenient biotopes onshore thanks to their ability to fly, which gives them so big independence.

These premises determine the fact that continuity in the marine environment shows clearly in the coatal zone and even more in the pelagic system, though in certain places very obvious borders might appear. As a consequence of that, the number of existing biotopes in the sea is smaller than onshore and they are much larger here. Hence the marine fauna changes gradually and slowly throughout the sea water.



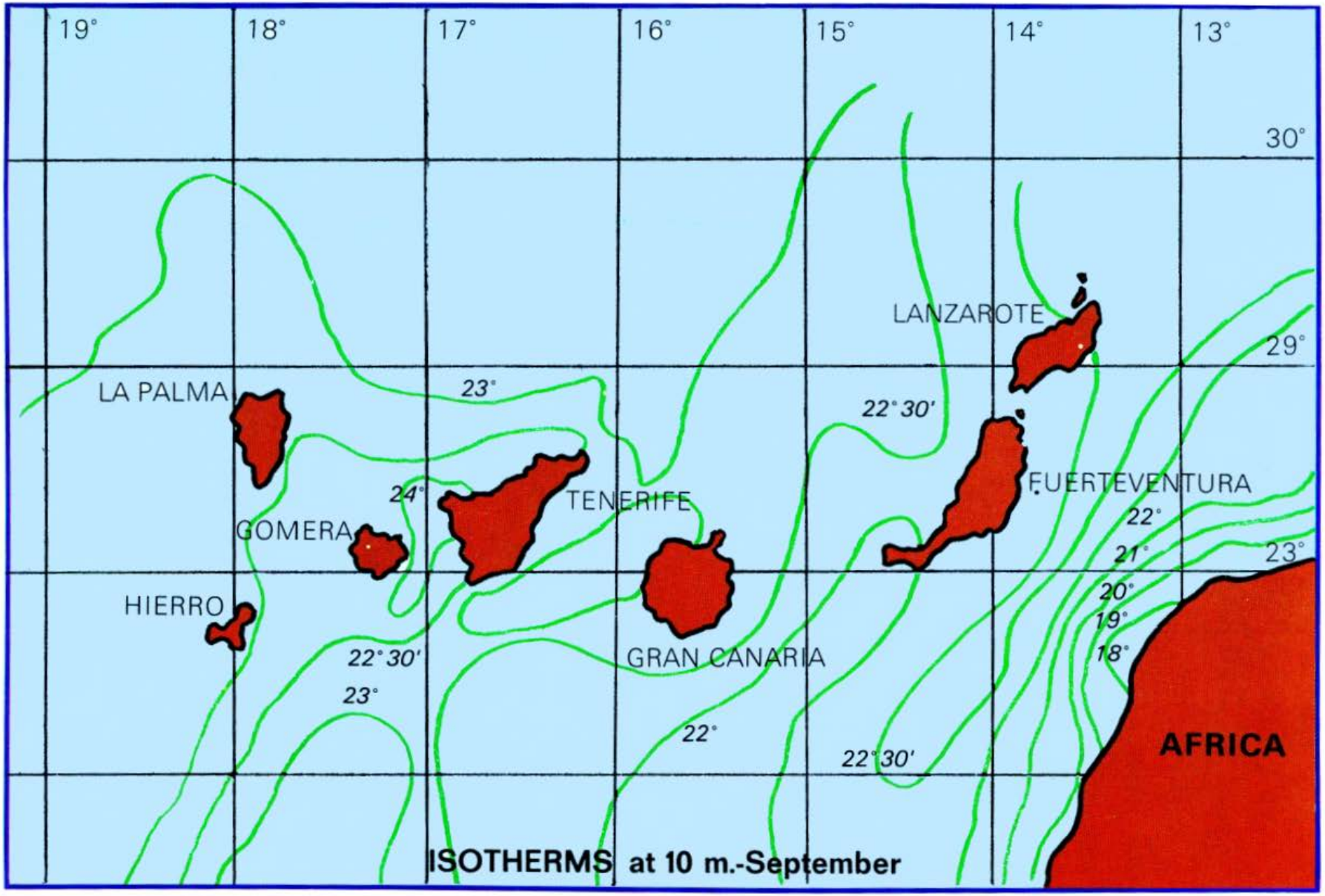
This is why a great number of the species which travel on currents that drive off the Mediterranean Sea is to be found in the Archipielago's domain just as some other ones whose points of departure are either northern or western or southern seas.

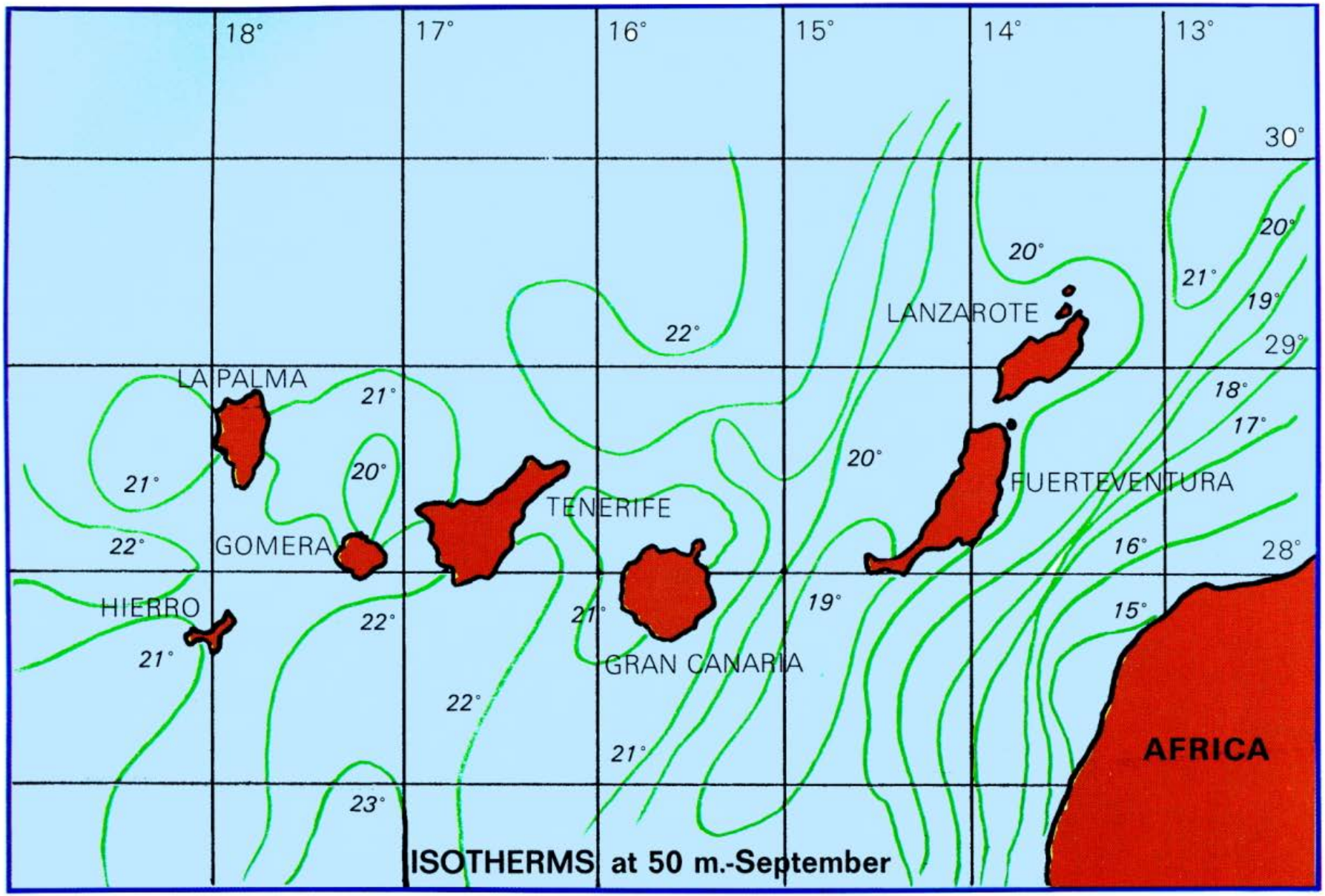
The volume enclosed by the sea bottom, the 27 N and 29 N parallels and the 13 W and 19 W meridians must be regarded as a huge oceanic stock of food. Not only its bottom's characteristics contribute to its always improving biological quality, but mainly its subtropical location, which leads to days that last less than 14 hours at the summer solstice —june 21— and less than 10,5 at he winter solstice —december 22—. These figures are respectively 1,5 hour shorter and 1,5 longer than in the Gulf of Biscay. Shorter days in summer and longer ones in winter give as a result a climatic regime that assures a permanent tepidness in the Archipielago's water.

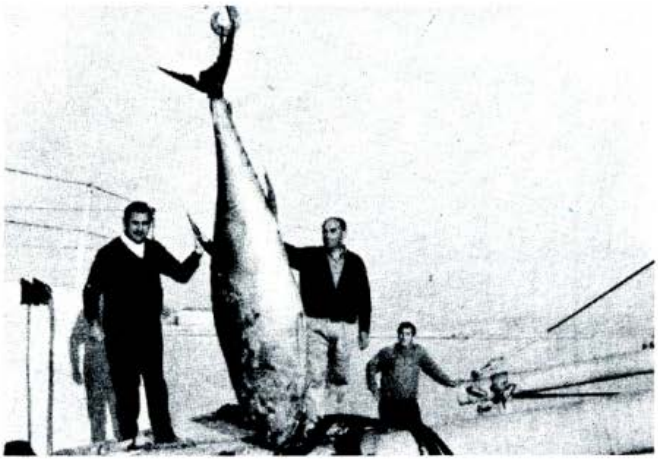
As regards to the january and june isotherms, the fact that water temperature values keep between 15° (lowest value in winter) and 25° (hisghest value in summer) is to be emphasized. Spring inhabits the Islands permanently...

On the other hand, the Canary Islands are located in the 3/4-over-10 tropical strip of clear skies. Hence it is no surprise that the Archipielago's water behave as an actual «fish farm».

Obviously coastal species differentiate from sea to sea, since they are largely conditioned by the dominant land climate. Nevertheless, there is no big difference between the species to be expected in the Canary Islands and the ones that belong to the South Atlantic Spanish zone, which acts as a transition domain between the biological provinces Lusitanica and Mauritanica. But such difference appears evident







TUNA (THUNNUS THUNNUS) WEIGHTING 300 KGS. CAUGHT TO THE SOUTH OF THE GRAND CANARY ISLAND IN SEPTEMBER OF 1971.

when compared those with the Mediterranean species. This fact is not due to climatic influences, but to the so high salinity values that the exceptional Mediterranean evaporation regime as well as the almost inexistent communication of the Sea with the Atlantic Ocean through Gibraltar provoke.

The Archipielago's water is thus mildly warm and surprisingly clean. It presents salinity values which resemble the Atlantic water's ones very much. As regards to sporting fishing, it contain a large amount of highly appreciated species.

SPECIES

The most world appreciated sporting fish species abound in the Canary Islands. Following ones must be underlined:

Bluefin tuna **Sail-fish**
Yelowfin tuna **Albacore**
Big-eye tuna **White martin**
Swordfish **Blue martin**
Wahoo

This guide you now have in your hands is a State Secretary or Turism's brochure and informs the sporting fisher about the characteristics of an ictiological paradise which remains open all year. Fishing in the Canary Islands is a delightful activity that offers many additional charming possibilities just as keeping seeing the coast line while fishing at an ideal temperature and with a splendid sunlight.

As a complement to what has been already explained, we supply following statistical data on registeres captures:

ALBACORE		BIG-EYE TUNA		BLUEFIN TUNA		YELLOWFIN TUNA		BLUE MARLI	
BONITO DEL NORTE		ATUN		PATUDO		RABIL		PICUDO	
No.	Average wt. kgs	No.	Average wt. kgs	No.	Average wt. kgs	No.	Average wt. kgs	No.	Average wt. kgs
2	23.2	60	50.7	5	249.2	–		–	
4	22.8	80	51.1	5	255.3	–		–	
2	23.0	79	58.3	8	240.0	–		–	
2	23.5	63	83.9	12	245.9	3	72.5	1	137.0
–		32	101.7	1	250.0	22	78.9	3	106.5
–		17	144.4	1	254.7	44	75.5	7	207.3
–		1	140.0	24	254.1	2	77.3	4	184.5
–		4	152.1	14	253.9	2	87.2	–	
–		13	65.9	14	255.9	18	84.1	–	

CANARY ISLANDS WORLD RECORDS

ALBACORE, *Thuanus alalunga*			
M-20 lb (10 kg)	61 lb 11 oz (28 kg)	Nov. 15, 1977	Charles Chtivelman
W-20 lb (10 kg)	51 lb 4 oz (23 kg)	Nov. 26, 1977	Joyce Chtivelman
* M-30 lb (15 kg)	63 lb 13 oz (28.9 kg)	Oct. 28, 1974	Ants Peeker
* W-50 lb (24 kg)	51 lb 12 oz (23.5 kg)	Nov. 18, 1977	Joyce Chtivelman
M-80 lb (36 kg)	88 lb 2 oz (40 kg)	Nov. 19, 1977	Sieghied Dickemann
W-80 lb (30 kg)	63 lb 14 oz (29 kg)	Oct. 11, 1977	Genevieve Margouhas
* All tackle	74 lb 13 oz (34 kg)	Oct. 28, 1973	Olof Idegren
* All tackle	76 lb (34.5 kg)	Oct. 9, 1977	Gerhard Wunsche
* All tackle	80 lb 7 oz (36.5 kg)	Oct. 30, 1977	Joaquin Onsés
All tackle	88 lb 2 oz (40 kg)	Nov. 19, 1977	Siegfried Dickemann
ATLANTIC BIGEYE TUNA, *Thunnus obesus*			
M-12 lb (5 kg)	35 ib 4 oz (16 kg)	Feb. 23, 1979	Gunther Landsmann
* M-20 lb (10 kg)	61 lb 11 0z (28 kg)	March. 24, 1977	Hans Hübner
* M-20 lb (10 kg)	78 lb 4 oz (35.5 kg)	Nov. 20, 1977	Charles Chtivelman
* M-30 lb (15 kg)	72 lb 12 oz (33 kg)	March. 27, 1977	Charles Chtivelman
W-30 lb (15 kg)	90 lb 6 oz (41 kg)	March. 28, 1977	Joyce Chtivelman
W-50 lb (24 kg)	244 lb 11 oz (111 kg)	March, 31, 1979	Joyce Chtivelman
* M-80 lb (36 kg)	271 lb (122.9 kg)	July. 24, 1975	Kenneth Oulton
1M-80 lb (36 kg)	352 lb 11 oz (160 kg)	Sept. 8, 1976	Michel Margoulies
* W-60 lb (36 kg)	202 lb 13 oz (92 kg)	May. 12, 1978	Joyce Chtivelman
1M-130 lb (60 kg)	301 lb 8 oz (164 kg)	June 16, 1977	Horst Domider
W-130 lb (60 kg)	332 lb 14 oz (151 kg)	June 16, 1977	Mrs. Waltraud Lehmann
BLUEFIN TUNA, *Thunnus thynnus*			
M-50 lb (24 kg)	897 lb 4 oz (407 kg)	March 25, 1977	Charles Chtivelman
BLUEFISH, *Pomatomus saltatrix*			
* M-80 lb (36 kg) tie	15 lb 5 oz (7 kg)	Dec. 16, 1967	Clew Hughes
* M-80 lb (36 kg)	22 lb (10 kg)	July 19, 1971	Kenneth Oulton
BLUE SHARK, *Prionace glauca*			
* M-130 lb (60 kg)	341 lb 8 oz (155 kg)	Oct. 30, 1966	John D. Nixon
WHITE MARLIN, *Tetrapterus albibus*			
M-80 lb (36 kg) tie	143 lb 4 oz (65 kg)	July 26, 1977	Alan James Roscoe

* Deleated.
These were once all-tackle records as well, but have since been defeated in that category.

Likely, in this present guide some 16 itineraries, which are highly interesting from the sporting point of view, are described with special emphasis on their particular characteristics.

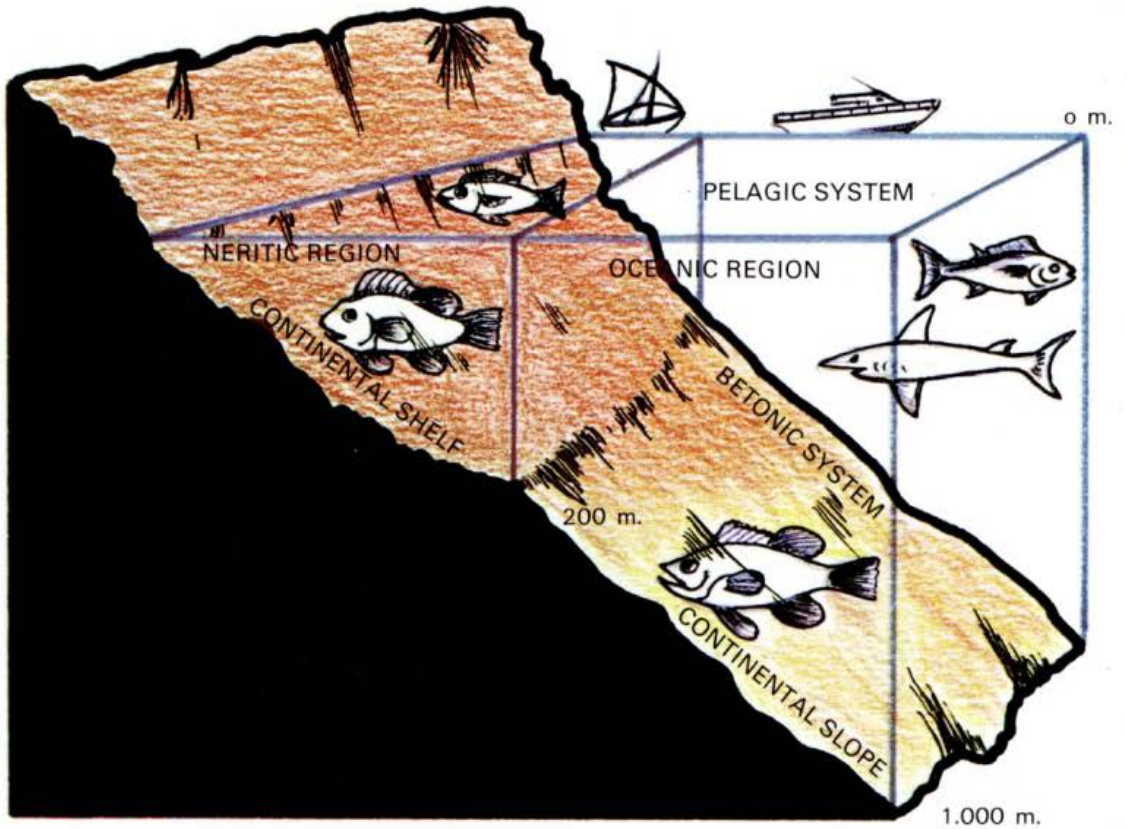
Finally, this guide provides diverse information that somehow facilitate and complement the pleasure that both sea and the always emotioning marine fishing provide.

In this extraordinary bunch of singular circumstances, species from all over the Atlantic Ocean seem to come to a standstill when they reach the calm Archipielago's water. Mediterranean species are supplied there by the continuous flow of eastern water towards the Atlantic Ocean through the Gibraltar Strait.

An incredibly large variety of species is to be seen in the Archipielago's domain: 1500 (out of the 20000 ones classified all over the world at present) can be found there. The reasons why they do not move away from there are the so mild water's temperature, the continental shelf's characteristics and its overwhelming submarine vegetation. The water that surrounds the Canary Islands –classics used to designate them as the Lucky Isles– offers optimal conditions for ictiological life and its Atlantic cicle to develop and consequently produce a faune of the utmost interest to sporting fishers.

classification of the fishing zones

NOMENCLATURE OF SYSTEMS AND REGIONS OF THE MARINE DOMAIN



Life in oceans is definitely conditioned by accurate ecological relationships. Animal life depends on vegetable life and this one on water's and bottom's characteristics. Sunlight does not manage to pervade deeper than – 200 m Beyond that level, almost no vegetable life is to be expected, but it works somehow differently in animal life's case. In fact, the bulk of the maxine fauna lives far away from the coast and feeds itself with plancton and minor specimens.

The basic biological clasification of seas is built up by taking into account both waters and bottoms: the *pelagic* province and the *bentic* one. The pelagic province is said to be *neritic* near the coast line and *oceanic* away from it. There is some other «vertical» classification which is mainly defined by the intensity of sunlight penetration: *euphotic* zone, which is widely lightened and does not embrace too low levels in coasts and estuaries due to the so thick density of plancton; *disphotic* zone, which extends beyond the level – 100 m down to

– 200 m. and is poorly lightened; and *aphotic* zone, which is completely plunged into darkness and whose fauna consists of detritus-and-other zones' carnivores eaters.

As regards to the littoral, some other classification could be assayed:

1. Supralittoral stage

It is inhabited by beings which can bear long emmersion periods and are able to live off waves' splashing only.

2. Mesolittoral stage

Living beings, which need water permanently but that may resist short-term baut continuous emmersions are to be found here.

3. Infralittoral stage

Two levels delimit this layer: the upper one is intimately related to the previous stage and its fauna lives in permanent immersion (apart from some exceptions). The lower one lies between – 20 m and – 30 m levels but might reach deeper values. It contains algae and marine phanerogamous plants.

4. Circalittoral stage

It corresponds to the domain embraced by the submarine vegetable meadows' lowest limit and the deepest reachable level for betonic vegetation, though such vegetables may not exist here.

5. Batilittoral stage

It extends down to the lowest depths that are still compatible with vegetable life.

6. Epibatial stage

It generally reaches the limit of the marine continental slope or extends even deeper (this is the Mediterranean Sea's case) down to rather undefined limits. Depending on the slope, this stage is characterized by the kind of existing substracts.

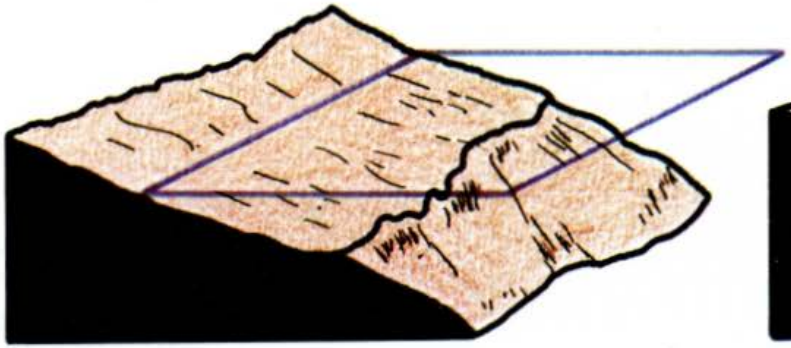
7. Mesobatial stage

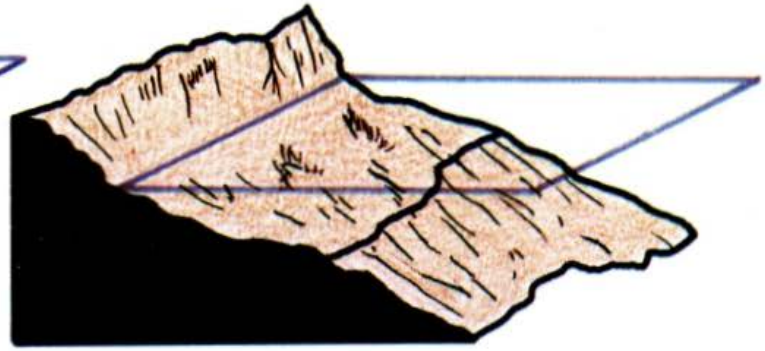
It is defined by the existence of terrigen or pelagic sediments and corresponds to the very end of the continental slope.

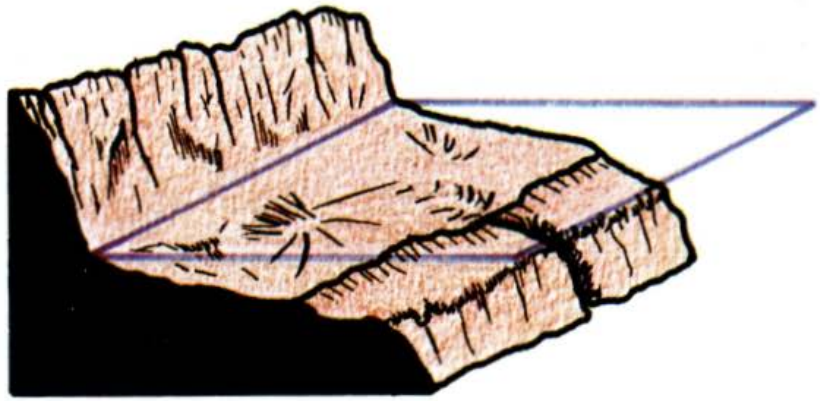
In relationship to sporting fishing, a proper zonal classification must be carried out in terms of biotopes and biocoenosis. That means, the domain-and its zonal particularities-where submarine life develops and the species that cohabit there. In this sense we shall refer to harbours and bights; submarine meadows and rocky zones; sandy zones; limit of the continental shelf or top level of the slope; and pelagic, coastal and oceanic zones.

HARBOURS AND BIGHTS

Many different biotopes and cosequent biocoenosis are to be found in these ambits. In spite of their diversity, some common characteristics can be enumerated such as rocky zones, artificial breakwaters, muddy bottoms, phanerogamae and algae meadows, sandy sectors and a more or less wide collection of







Diagrams of three floors showing the differences in bathmetry of the floors of the Shelf and Slope, according to the height of the relief.

permanent or seasonal pelagic species. Depths are commonly not very important here. The kind of fishery to be expected here will be defined by the bottoms nature in terms of species and habitat.

SUBMARINE MEADOWS AND ROCKY ZONES

As sporting fishing zone it is the most characteristic and well-known one. It does not always count with the same kind of species, and this fact defines different biocoenosis. Such bottoms are to be found either in bights, harbours and creeks or in open sea, and may reach considerable depths.

Meadows that alternate with sandy or rocky zones are a very interesting kind of submarine prairies. They use to enjoy a sort of biocoenosis which is very attractive from the sporting fishing's point of view.

All coastal or littoral rocky bottoms should be regarded separately from deeper bottoms. Both are such interesting fishery zones that an eventual loss of the lead (it happens very frequently, by the way) is always balanced by the variety and average size of what will be fished.

SANDY ZONES

They extend from inside harbous, bights and beaches to open sea and have big dimensions in certain areas. Likewise, they may extend down to maximal depths on the continental shelf. These are biotopes of great interest to sporting fishers. Although they cannot offer us a wide variety of species, they do produce high-quality specimens.

BORDER OF THE CONTINENTAL SHELF

This region must be regarded as the division between the continental shelf's bottom and the slope. Its average depth may be evaluated in – 150 m to – 200 m. It is a very interesting fishery zone specially when existing rocky zones. Obviously proper boats must be used to acceed to such bottoms, which sometimes are very far away from the coast line, as well as some navigation knowledge and adequate equipment.

PELAGIC AND OCEANIC FISHERY ZONES

Unlike the demersal fishery, this kind of fishery is not attached to bottom's nature. Each single zone may be eventually suitable to practice the pelagic fishing. It only depends on the season and the existing depth, no matter how far from the coast line it is. As indicated below, an exact knowledge of season; baits, tackles and day times is critical to success.

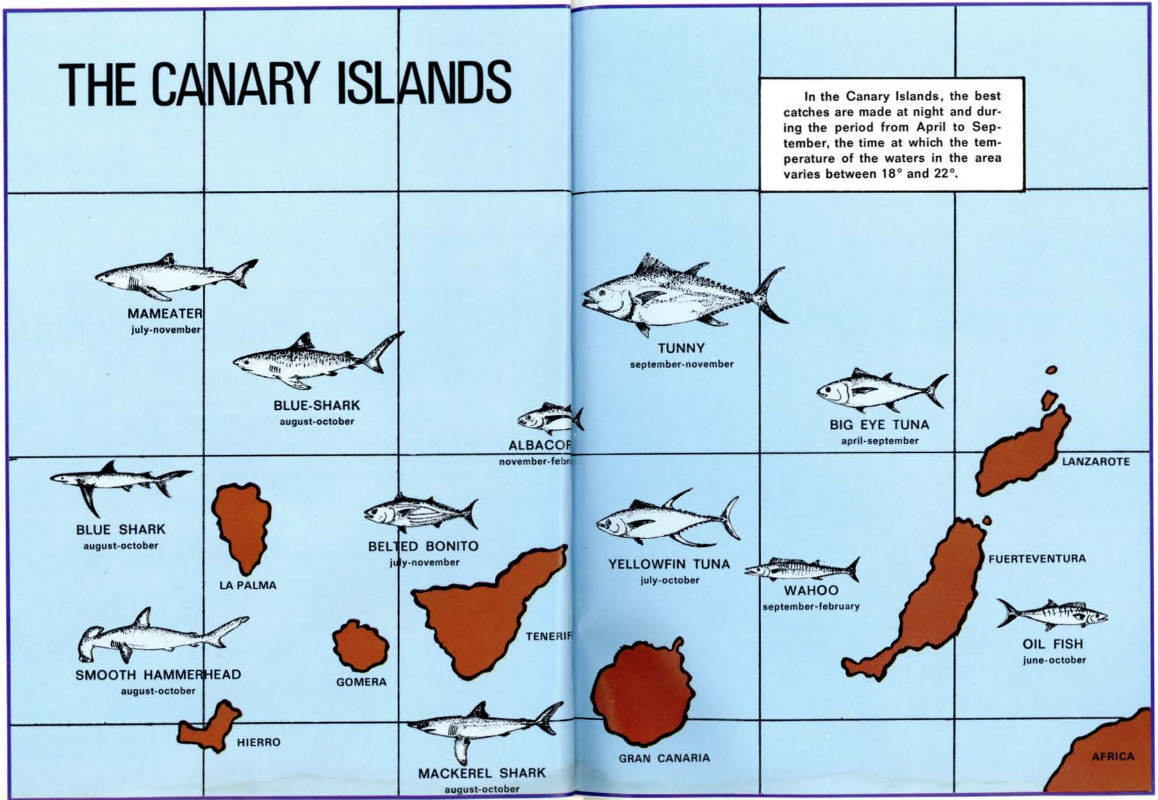
Finally we should conclude that a definite series of species is always associated to a certain kind of bottom as well as to certain fishing procedures, which will be described in next chapters by zones and species.

No doubt that the best guarantee of success in each case and region is some proper application of the present information as well of marine and fishery charts.

By means of these pages we shall try to satisfy what we regard as a sporting fisher's major goal. At the same time we are perfectly conscious that such fisher is not thet «fish extractor» that a professional fisher is. Sporting fishing means to some people emotion in fighting against a potential capture, curiosity in classifying what has been fished, tasting one's own prizes, some special sort of navigation after fisheries... These different aspects of the sporting fishing will figure out at some extent in following chapters.

THE CANARY ISLANDS

In the Canary Islands, the best catches are made at night and during the period from April to September, the time at which the temperature of the waters in the area varies between 18° and 22°.


MAMEATER
july-november
BLUE-SHARK
august-october
ALBACOR
november-febr
TUNNY
september-november
BIG EYE TUNA
april-september
LANZAROTE
BLUE SHARK
august-october
LA PALMA
BELTED BONITO
july-november
YELLOWFIN TUNA
july-october
WAHOO
september-february
FUERTEVENTURA
OIL FISH
june-october
SMOOTH HAMMERHEAD
august-october
GOMERA
TENERIF
HIERRO
MACKEREL SHARK
august-october
GRAN CANARIA
AFRICA

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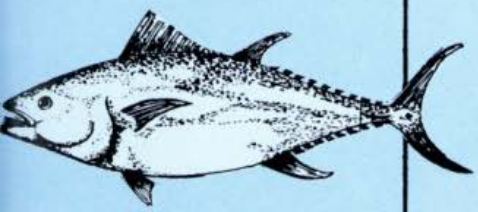


TUNNY
september-november

BIG EYE TUNA
april-september

LANZAROTE

YELLOWFIN TUNA
july-october

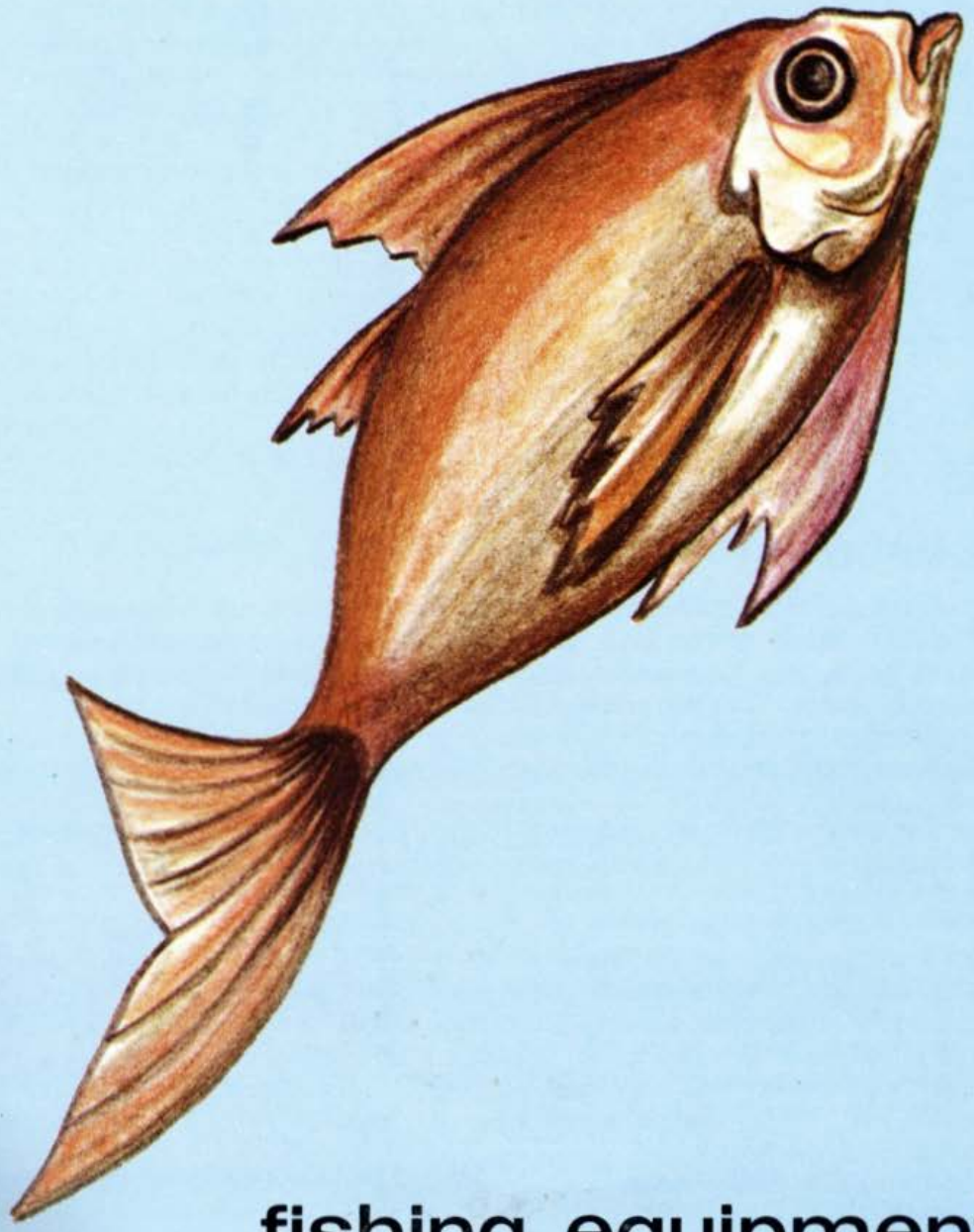
WAHOO
september-february

FUERTEVENTURA

OIL FISH
june-october

GRAN CANARIA

AFRICA



fishing equipment

In the Canary cities there is no difficulty in obtaining any kind of Spanish or foreign fishing equipment.

No exhaustive dotation of fihing tackles is needed, but it should always be composed of sufficient, high-quality articles.

FISHING RODS

As regards to heavy throwing, fishing rods must have a considerable length. Old rods made of bamboo, cane, bambusa or japanese bamboo have been overcome by the fibre-glass ones, either massive or hollow. Being like that, telescopic hollow rods are the best ones at present.

From onshore, a 4.50 m rod is sufficiently adequate to get involved with any kind of minor fishing as well as with heavy throwings while fishing large specimens.

More consistent rods are required to pratice the semi-heavy throwing, which is frequently performed with considerable weights and no need of reaching long distances.

As sais, hollow fibre-glass rods have proved to be excellent. They offer a resistance that is similar to the steel's one. a 2.50 m rod with some robust puntal is the adequate tackle to succeed in such kind of fishing.

On-boat fishing requires strong, short rods (1.50 m to 2 m at most) that must have small flexibility and such a robust puntal allows very fast tiron de clavados without flexion This way, any example that may beat the hook, either at a deep level or at a far distance, will be turned over and successfully moved away from any cave where it might take refuge.

This dotation of rodas shows sufficient to practice sporting fishing in the Canary Islands.

REELS

Reels with fixed spindle (no matter if it is a heavy or semi-heavy one) should be used when fishing from onshore. They must have a wide spindle and be made of such materials that prevent them from oxidazing. Marine oxidation often damages mechanisms that otherwise would produce excellent results.

Anyway, reels must be able to lodge more than 200 m of 60/100 nylon line. It means that spindles must be quite big and have adequate characteristics in order to endure any eventual fight with large examples.

It may be more convenient to on-boat fishing to dispose of reels with moving spindle, for the boat's movement itself reduces the tackle's length and the weight is always located in depth tackles.

However, on-boat captured specimen will be probably larger ad provoke some previous harder fight against them than else.

DECOYS

A decoy's purpose is to push fished to beat something that looks appealing to them. Fishers' inventiveness has been here more free than in any other field, obviously. When the fisher throws the line form on land and then brings it back by means of the reel, decoys begin to act and thus they present themselves to fishes as easy captures. The fact that any fished species is on the same time a hunting one (this is why they attack anything that may resemle some eventual victim) is to be taken into account here. Golden or silver, long three-metered cucharillas with anchors at their very end (they look like olive leaves and have a shape similar to that of tiny fishes) work successfully. At present decoys can imitable perfectly a wide variety of fishes that are usually swallowed up by the big examples which are being looked for. Decoys should be always protected against marine corrosion.

LINES

Both nylon and dacron lines' thickness is determined by the kind of fishing to be carried out.

A 35 to 50/100 nylon line is sufficiently adequate for from on-land throwing.

On-boat fishing requires a 60/100 nylon line. With such a thickness, dacron lines can be handled more easily than the nylon ones. On the other hand, a dacron line does not get tangled as easy as a nylon one and both of them have the same resistance and thickness.

In shark and tuna fishing, 110 to 120/100 lines are the ones to be used. Such lines are the ones that almost any beginner uses at first.

HOOKS, EXTRATION TACKLES, BUOYS, ETC.

Hooks: a hook's dimensions must be adequate to the sieze of the sought specimen. Biggest, steel-ended hooks are to be used with sharks and barracudas. They should have some protection against corrosion.

Extraction tackles: When fished from on boat, they must be used (with no possible exception). The gaff is the proper tackle for big captures.

Buoys: With some species they should be specially sensible so that any stress on the line can be inmediately noticed. However, sensibility should be smaller with some other sorts of fish so as to avoid being cheated by unreal bites.

Gloves, scissors and hooking pincers must be taken with, as well. And do no forget the fundamental fight tackle if big examples are sought.

SUBMARINE FISHING

In the Canary Islands there are extraordinary interesting zones for submarine fishing, since their water is limpid and thus they have a characteristic wide variety of tepid sea's fishes. But as a matter of fact, submarine fishing means hunting rather than fishing. Therefore it is submitted to several regulations that both prohibit the use of oxigen tottles and determine the allowed mixtures to be used in harpoon releases.

BOATS

A list of suitable boats to practice sporting fishing is described just below (from the smallest to the biggest ones). The possibilities that each model offers should be checked and evaluated carefully since an overestimation of them may lead to disagreably dangerous consequences.

CHINCHORROS

They have short lenght and light weight. Propulsion is carried out by means of oars or an outboard motor of low potency. They are only useful for inside —harbours or calm— bights fishing and in some offshore excursion with an exceptionally good weather, at most.

A typical *chinchorro* may have following characteristics:

Length	**3.00 m**
Breadth	**1,40 m**
Height	**0.50 m**
Weight	**55 to 60 kg**
Engine	**3 CV**

BOTES (boats)

Apart from the chinchorro's conveniences, *botes* permit coastal fishing in open sea, provided there is good weather.

Such are the bote's typical characteristics:

Length	**5.00 m**
Breadth	**1.65 m**
Height	**0.73 m**
Weight	**140 kg**
Engine	**4 to 9 CV**

RAPID MOTORBOATS

This kind of boat is being used more and more for sporting fishing, since it supplies such a velocity that suppresses longterm displacements while looking for the fishing zone.

Their velocity gives them a wide range. However, they do not offer more security than the previous two kinds of boats. Hence, the fishing zones to be recomended here are the same ones as above (with regards to the boat's length).

Following characteristics are rather frequent to be found on such boats:

Length	**3.99 m**	**Length**	**5.12 m**
Breadth	**1.70 m**	**Breadth**	**2.02 m**
Height	**0.80 m**	**Height**	**0.89 m**
Weight	**190 kg**	**Weight**	**440 kg**
Engine	**40 to 60 kg**	**Engine**	**90 to 115 kg**

«CRUISE» BOATS

Such kind of boat is most suitable to acceed to deep-sea sporting fishing. In any case it should be more than 7 m in length. «Cruises» are fast and comfortable vessels. They have generally V-cross shape. Sporting and nautic superior diploms are required to pilot them as well as some complete navigation equipment that enables us to keep sailing without seeing the coast line.

Let us review a typical example of «cruise»:

Length	**13.40**
Breadth	**4.00 m**
Height	**1.58 m**
Weight	**10,000 kg**
Engines	**2 x 275 CV**

This model can eventually reach a top speed of 25 knots and an average one of 15 knots.

licences and prohibitions in sporting fishing licences

An official fishing licence is needed to be entitled to practice sporting fishing in Spain. The kind of licence depends on the sort of fishing to be carried out.

1. Class Licence: it authorizes deep-sea fishing from on such recreative boats that figure out in the official list of vessels as pleasure boats.

2. Class Licence: it allows marine fishing with non-assisted respiration, either swimming or diving.

3. Class Licence: It corresponds to surface fishing (either from onshore or from on boat) that does not require a 1. class licence.

These three kinds of licences are issued by the Subsecretaría de Pesca y Marina Mercante. All of them have the same format and fit certain models which are included in the Regulations with different colours.

We enclose here the application form that should be filled up to obtain any marine fishing licence as well as models of the three mentioned varieties of licence, on whose back a complete list of eventual infractions is to be found.

Following activities are regarded as infractions:

- A non-immediate delivery to Authorities of any object that has been found in the sea.
- To be lacking the compulsory licence or using some autonomous diving equipment.
- Collecting molluscos or crustaceans whenever such activity is banned. Fishing fishes whose size is smaller than the regulation one.

Fishing is prohibited:

- To under-sixteen childre.
- To professional autonomous divers.
- At a distance of less than 100 m to floating or fixed tackles and of less than 250 m to frequented beaches.
- From sunset to sunrise.
- Using instruments that professional fishers are not allowed to manipulate.

Following activities are banned:

- Borrowing the licence from a third person or lending it to someone.
- Holding a live gun out of the water.
- Such activities that do not submit to rules established by the Recreation Marine Fishing Regulations.
- Using explosives without previous authorization.
- Drawing up plans and maps of marine bottoms.
- Selling what has been fished to a third person or exchanging it for some other species.
- No accomplishment of Authorities' requirements.
- Giving no help to any person who may need it offshore.

Any sort of Recreative Marine Fishing Licences can be obtained from any Comandancia Militar de Marina. Likely, this is the official institution where any kind of information on fishing regulation as well as any convalidation or renewal of one's licence can be got.

MINISTERIO DE COMERCIO

SUBSECRETARIA DE LA MARINA MERCANTE

SOLICITUD DE LICENCIA DE PESCA MARITIMA DE RECREO

COMANDANCIA MILITAR DE MARINA DE

Póliza

CLASE

Reglamento de Pesca Marítima
de Recreo de 3-XII-63, B. O. del E. (34)

Entréguese por duplicado en la Comandancia
de Marina correspondiente. (Rellénese a máquina sin enmienda ni raspaduras)

1.er APELLIDO	2.º APELLIDO	NOMBRE

FECHA NACIMIENTO	POBLACION	PROVINCIA O PAIS

DOCUMENTO NACIONAL DE IDENTIDAD O PASAPORTE

NUMERO FECHA EXPEDIDO EN

DOMICILIO HABITUAL
CALLE
O PLAZA POBLACION PROVINCIA
O PAIS

SOLICITA LICENCIA DE (Táchese lo que no interese)

1.ª CLASE	2.ª CLASE	3.ª CLASE
Pesca marítima de altura desde embarcación de recreo.	Pesca marítima a pulmón libre	Pesca marítima en superficie.

DOCUMENTACION QUE SE ACOMPAÑA:

- ○ Documento Nacional de Identidad o pasaporte en regla (se devuelve en el acto, una vez comprobados los datos).
- ○ Póliza de 3 pesetas.
- ○ Certificado médico de reunir las condiciones físicas necesarias (sólo para licencia de 2.ª clase).
- ○ Consentimiento paterno, madre o tutor, cuando se trata de menores de edad no emancipados (sólo para licencia de 2.ª clase).

DECLARA: No haber sido sancionado con retirada de la licencia de Pesca Marítima de recreo y conocer la vigente Reglamentación sobre la misma.

REGISTRO ENTRADA COMANDANCIA
(Sello)

FIRMA DEL INTERESADO.

CONCEDIDA LICENCIA DE PESCA MARITIMA DE RECREO DE

CLASE { NUMERO:
FECHA:

Sr. Comandante Militar de Marina de

Form for requesting a fishing license

SUBSECRETARIA
DE LA
MARINA MERCANTE

LICENCIA DE PESCA MARITIMA DE RECREO **1.º**

FECHA	NUMERO

CADUCA A LOS CINCO AÑOS

Don .....

DOCUMENTO NACIONAL DE IDENTIDAD O PASAPORTE	NUMERO	FECHA
	EXPEDIDO EN	

COMANDANCIA MILITAR DE MARINA

EL INTERESADO. EL COMANDANTE

Carece de valor sin Documento Nacional de Identidad o Pasaporte.

SUBSECRETARIA
DE LA
MARINA MERCANTE

LICENCIA DE PESCA MARITIMA DE RECREO **2.º**

FECHA	NUMERO

CADUCA A LOS CINCO AÑOS

Don .....

DOCUMENTO NACIONAL DE IDENTIDAD O PASAPORTE	NUMERO	FECHA
	EXPEDIDO EN	

COMANDANCIA MILITAR DE MARINA

EL INTERESADO EL COMANDANTE

Carece de valor sin Documento Nacional de Identidad o Pasaporte.

SUBSECRETARIA
DE LA
MARINA MERCANTE

LICENCIA DE PESCA MARITIMA DE RECREO **3.º**

FECHA	NUMERO

CADUCA A LOS CINCO AÑOS

Don .....

DOCUMENTO NACIONAL DE IDENTIDAD O PASAPORTE	NUMERO	FECHA
	EXPEDIDO EN	

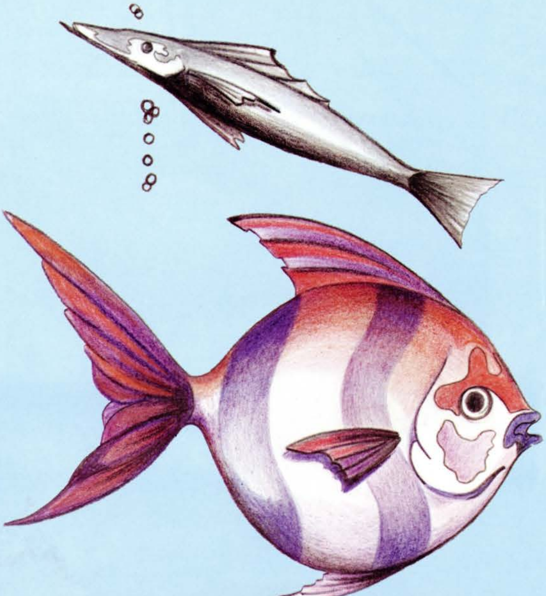
COMANDANCIA MILITAR DE MARINA

EL INTERESADO EL COMANDANTE

Carece de valor sin Documento Nacional de Identidad o Pasaporte.

FISHABLE MARINE SPECIES

harbours and bights characteristic species



Since this zone's land border is artificial, this domain has characterisctics of rocky coast (around its rocky blocks and artificial breakwaters) and of muddy bottoms with generally so contaminated water that it cannot offer much interest to sporting fishers. Obviously, this zone varies a lot if compared commercial harbours with small coastal, clean-watered fishing ports. On the other hand, such a harbour uses to enjoy a wide variety of bottoms that may enclose natural rocky zones, sandy bottoms and meadows, and eventally some kind of seasonal, coastal pelagic forms.

Port zones correspond to unimportant scarce depths, obviously.

Next we include a brief account on each most characteristic local species.

Sporting fishing inside harbours or bights can be performed either from on land or on board of chinchorros or on any other sort of small boat. Success possibilities should be regarded in terms of bottom, depth, season and tackles here.

Black-tail, Morme Sàbaris can be fished with small rods all year, specially in clear zones in submarine meadows. At the end of the summer, such fishing may be specially successful because of the capture's big quantity and size.

Bases, Shaxpsnouted, Sparus and other similar rocky species are to be fished either with line and cork buoy or with lead foot in harbours.

Any variety of gilt head, bass, yellow tail, which live permanently in similar muddy or sandy bottoms, can be fished by means of a proper rod.

Nevertheless, gilt heads and basses are usually fished in a way that consists of attaching some line-with a hook at its very end, to a buoy and letting it sink. The tackle is revised periodically after that.

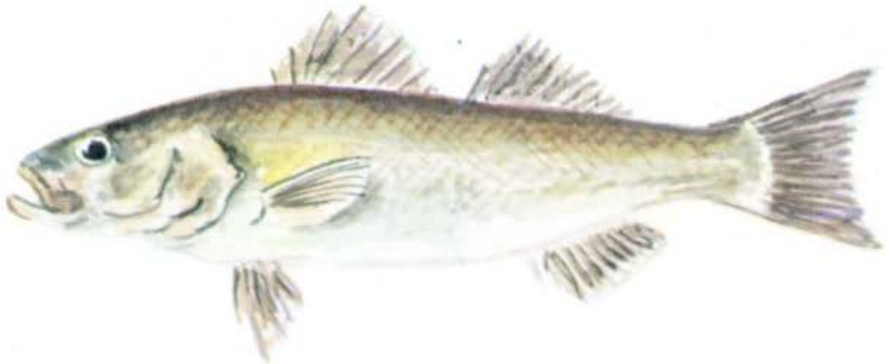
1. BASS (Dicentrarcus Labrax) Fam.: SERRANIDAE

Spanish:
LUBINA

French:
BAR COMMUN

Italian:
SCORFANO

German:
MEERBARSCH



HABITAT: Littoral. Very coastal littoral on rocky bottoms. Frequently living for several months in the same area.
NOURISHMENT: Voracious predator of pelagic schools as well as of littoral crustaceans.
REPRODUCTION: January to March.
FISHING: Fishing line and gun.
SIZE: 1 m at most.
AQUARIUM: No adequate adaption.

2. COMBER (Paracentropristis L.) Fam.: SERRANIDAE

Spanish:
LUBINA

French:
SERRAN CABRILLE

Italian:
SCIARRANO CABRILLA

German:
SAGEBARCH

Portuguese:
ALECIRM

HABITAT: From the littoral down to deep shelf levels, in rocky and sandy zones.
NOURISHMENT: Molluscs, crustaceans and worms.
REPRODUCTION: Spring.
FISHING: Fishing rod with buoy throwing. Line with several hooks.

3. CONGER EEL (Conger conger L.) Fam.: CONGRIDAE

Spanish:
CONGRIO

French:
CONGRE

Italian:
CONGRO COMMUNE

German:
MEERAAL

HABITAT: 2 to 200 m in depth on diverse bottoms, depending on depth.
NOURISHMENT: Voracious carnivore.
REPRODUCTION: Summer.
FISHING: Line tackles.
SIZE: 3 m in length at most.
AQUARIUM: Good adaption. It grows rapidly.

4. DURDO (Labrus berggylta) Fam.: LABRIDAE

Spanish:
MARAGOTA (local name) or DURDO

French:
LABRE VIELLE COMMUNE

German:
GEFLECKER LIPPFISCH

Portuguese:
BODIAO

HABITAT: Coastal. Sandy or rocky bottoms. Sedentary. It keeps restrained to a rather small area usually.
NOURISHMENT: Carnivore. Molluscs, in general.
REPRODUCTION: April to August.
FISHING: Throwing, fishing rod, deep-fishing tackles and submarine gun.
SIZE: Up to 60 cm.

5. DUSKY PERCH (Epinephelus guaza L.) Fam.: SERRANIDAE

Spanish:
MERO

French:
MEROU BLANC

Italian:
CERNIA

German:
MEERSCHLETE

HABITAT: Bentonic species. Rocky zones. Very sedentary. Between – 5 m and – 150 m levels or even deeper.
NOURISHMENT: Carnivore. Mainly molluscs and cephalopods.
REPRODUCTION: Probably in summer.
FISHING: Submarine fishing. Big difficulties with line and hook tackles.
SIZE: It may reach 40 kg. in weight.
AQUARIUM: No problem. Specially good adaption when captured with fish traps.

6. BASE (Diplodus vulgaris) Fam.: SPARIDAE

Spanish:
MOJARRA

French:
SARGUE ORDINAIRE

Italian:
SARGO COMMUNE

German:
MATRELLE

HABITAT: Coastal littoral, in rocky and sandy zones or around isolated rocks on sandy bottoms.
NOURISHMENT: Carnivore. Small crustaceans, molluscs and worms.
REPRODUCTION: Autumn.
FISHING: Rod and line with several hooks.
SIZE: 30 cm at most.
AQUARIUM: Good adaption.

7. MORAY (Muraena helena L.) Fam.: MURAENIDAE

Spanish:
MORENA

French:
MURENE

Italian:
MURENA

German:
MURAENE

HABITAT: Coastal species. On rocky bottoms, inside caves, etc.
NOURISHMENT: Voracious carnivore. Molluscs, crustaceans and fishes.
REPRODUCTION: Winter.
FISHING: Gun and line.
SIZE: 1,5 m at most.
AQUARIUM: Good adaption provided it is a good-quality example. Other species in the same aquarium will be in permanent danger.

8. KING OF THE BREAMS (pagellus erythrinus L.) Fam.: SPARIDAE

Spanish:
PAGEL O BRECA

French:
PAGEL COMUN

Italian:
FRAGOLINO

German:
ROTER MEERBRASSEN

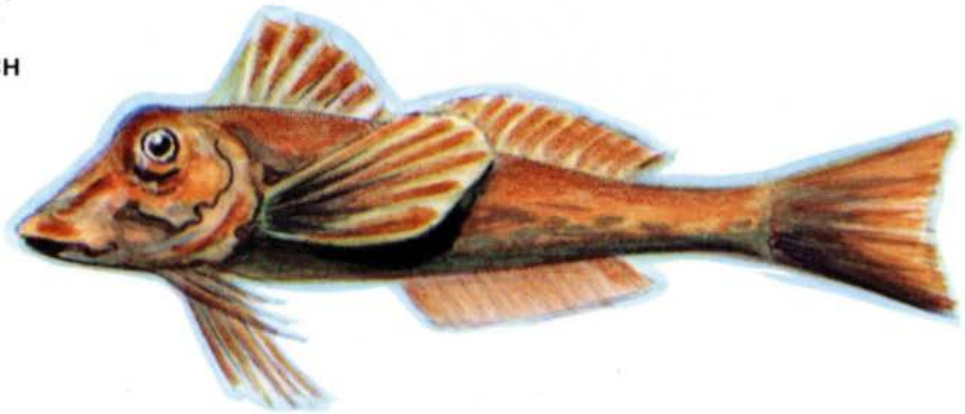
HABITAT: Coastal bentonic species. Between 15 and 150 m depths. On rocky bottoms at a small depth. On sand or mud at deeper levels.
NOURISHMENT: Carnivore. Bentonic organisms.
REPRODUCTION: April and May.
FISHING: Line with several hooks.
SIZE: 60 cm at most.
AQUARIUM: No successful adaption.

9. ROCK GURNARD (Trigluporus Lastovitza) Fam.: TRIGLIDS

Spanish:
RUBIO

FRENCH:
GRONDIN

German:
ROTFISCH



HABITAT: It frequents depths of 50 meters approximately, with rocky or sandy bottoms.
NOURISHMENT: Carniverous.
FISHING: Hook and line or nets.
SIZE: 35 cm maximum length.

10. RED MULLET (Mullus barbatus) Fam.: MULLIDAE

Spanish:
SALMONETE

French:
ROUGET BARBET

Italian:
TRIGLIA

German:
ROTHBART

HABITAT: Bathimetric distribution according to sizes. From very littoral places down to under 100 m levels. On rocky bottoms and at the boundary of sandy zones.
NOURISHMENT: Crustaceans, molluscs, equinoderms and fishes.
REPRODUCTION: April to August.
FISHING: Line with several hooks and rod. Difficuty in capturing it with sunlight, for it moves away and hides in the bottom. In the afternoon it moves to look for nurture.
SIZE: Max. 40 cm.
AQUARIUM: Young specimens adpt well, but senior ones may have some trouble, though they do not suffer any traumatism.

11. BASE (Diplodus sargus L.) Fam.: SPARIDAE

Spanish:
SARGO

French:
SARD

Italian:
SARGO

German:
GREIBRASSEN

HABITAT: Coastal species. On rocky bottoms, preferably in zones with natural or artificial caves.
NOURISHMENT: Molluscs, crustaceans and equinoderms. Specially chitonidae, holothuridae and gasteropods.
REPRODUCTION: April to June.
FISHING: Line and gun tackles.
AQUARIUM: Not too bad adaption.

12. SEA SCORPION (Scorpaena porcus L.) Fam.: SCORPAENIDAE

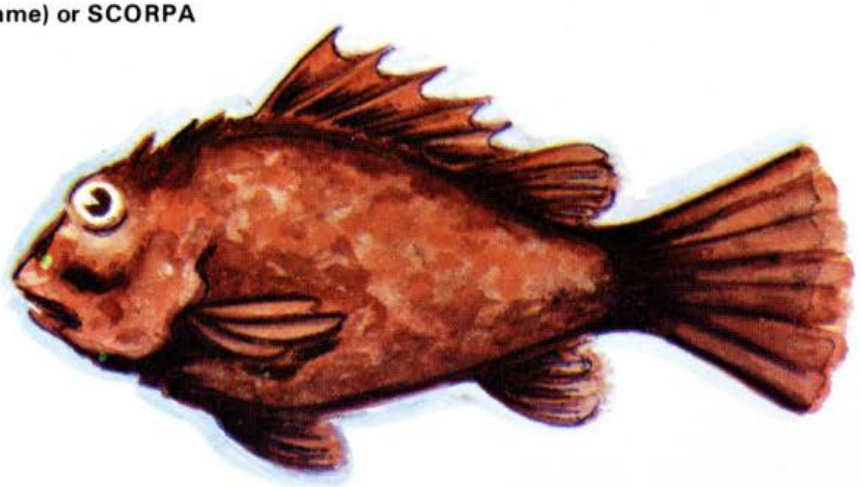
Spanish:
RASCACIO NEGRO (local name) or SCORPA

French:
RASCASSE

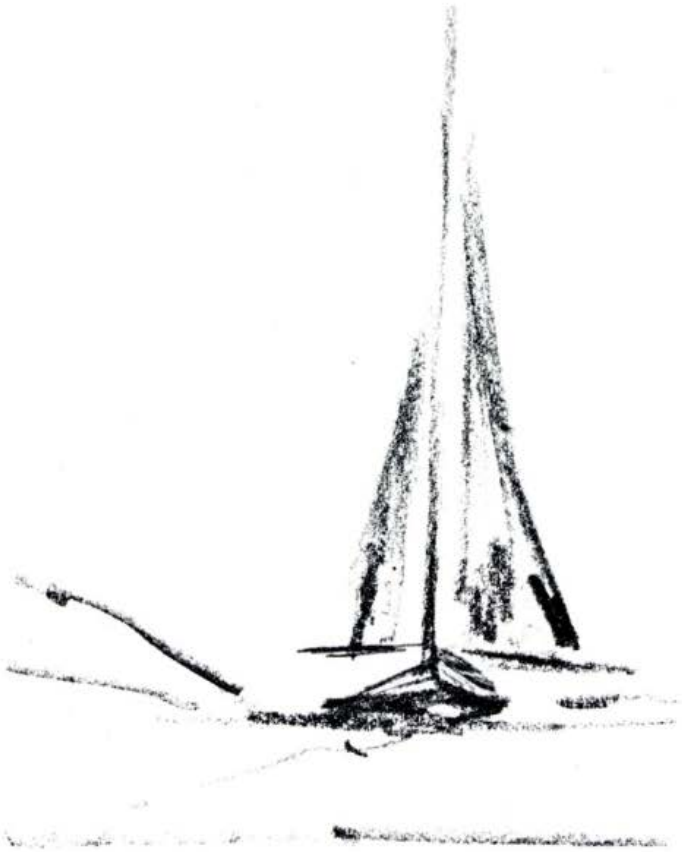
Italian:
SCORPAENA NERA

German:
BARUNE DRACHENKOPF

Portuguese:
RASCASSO



HABITAT: Coastal species. Sedentary. It usually inhabits rocky caves.
REPRODUCTION: May to August.
NOURISHMENT: Very voracious carnivore.
FISHING: Throwing rod and deep-fishing tackles.
SIZE: Up to 25 cm.



BEACH AND CONTINENTAL SHELF'S SANDY BOTTOMS CHARACTERISTIC SPECIES

Due to water's drag capacity, sandy beaches may occasionally reach important depths. However, species that inhabit sandy or muddy bottoms are very interesting from the sporting point of view, even though the amount of them is not very large. As an example, umbrines can be fished from onshore if water is cloudy or turbid (and even more easily than in any other case).

When these zones are sandy ones, they use to content a great deal of prawns. They are no sporting species, but they can be easily captured by means of trammel-nets and hauling tackles either just beside the coast or in the open sea.

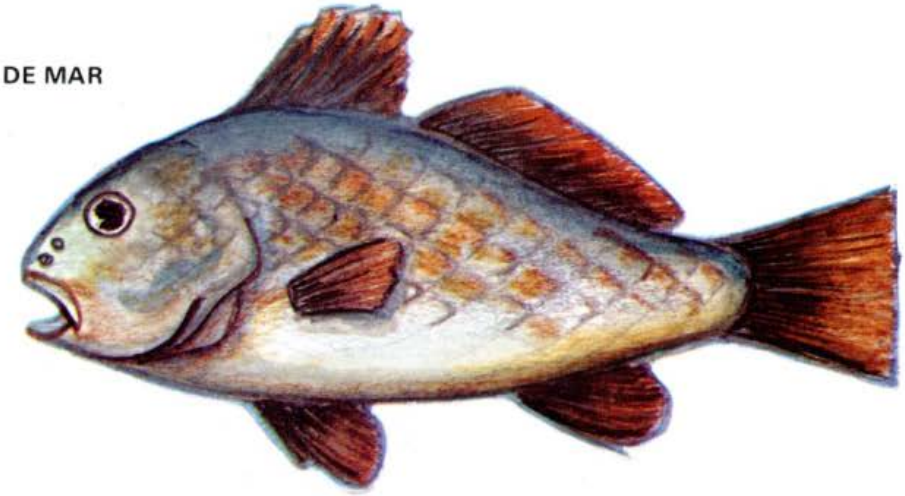
13. KHENENA (Sciaena Umbra L) Fam.: SCIAENIDAE

Spanish:
CORVALLO or CUERVO DE MAR

FRENCH:
CORB

Italian:
CORVO

German:
Meerall



HABITAT: Not very deep water, occasionally in estuaries. Rocky bottoms and sandy zones.
NOURISHMENT: Little fishes and crustaceans.
REPRODUCTION: May to July.
FISHING: Line tackles and gun.
SIZE: 50 cm at most.
AQUARIUM: Very good adaption of young and senior examples. They may manage to reproduce there.

14. EEL (Anguila Anguilla L.) Fam.: ANGUILIDAE

Spanish:
ANGUILA

French:
ANGUILLE

Italian:
ANGUILLA

German:
FLUSSAAL

HABITAT: Littoral species of both freshwater and seawater. Muddy bottoms and submarine meadows.
NOURISHMENT: Crabs, worms and any sort of invertebrates. It attacks its victims at sunset.
REPRODUCTION: It follows the well-known, complex cicle between the Azores Archipielago and Bahamas.
SIZE: Variable.
AQUARIUM: Very good adaption, even in freshwater aquariums.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REAL CLUB NAUTICO DE GRAN CANARIA

15. SEA SCORPION (Scorpaena Scrofa L.) Fam.: SCORPAENIDAE

Spanish:
CABRACIO

French:
RASCASSE

Italian:
SCORPAENA ROSSA

German:
GROSSEN DRAKENKOPF

HABITAT: 20 to 200 m depths, in rocky zones with muddy substratum.
NOURISHMENT: Voracious carnivore. Fishes, crustaceans and molluscs.
REPRODUCTION: May to August.
FISHING: Line tackles.
SIZE: Max. 50 cm.
AQUARIUM: No good adaption.

16. MEAGRE (Argyrosomus regius) Fam.: SCIANIDAE

Spanisch:
CORVINA

French:
AIGLE

Italian:
BOCA D'ORO

German:
ALDER FISCH

Portuguese:
CORVINA

HABITAT: Neritic species. Surface and middle-depth water. Generally on sandy and muddy bottoms.
NOURISHMENT: Voracious carnivore. Sardines, muglidae and cephalopods.
REPRODUCTION: Summer.
FISHING: Throwing rod and deeps-fishing tackles.
SIZE: Up to 1,5 m.

17. UMBRINE (Umbrina cirrosa L.) Farm.: SCIAENIDAE

Spanish:
CORVINATO or VERRUGATO

French:
OMBRINE

Italian:
OMBRINA

German:
BART-UMBER

HABITAT: Lonely sedentary species. Sometimes it is seen to inhabit small banks near the coast line. On sandy bottoms, in river mouths and in some littoral salty lagoons.
NOURISHMENT: Preferably molluscs, worms and crustaceans.
REPRODUCTION: June.
FISHING. From onshore with fishing rod. Best success with cloudy water.
SIZE: Up to 1 m.
AQUARIUM: Young specimens manage to survive for two years. Senior examples only live for some months.

18. GILT HEAD (Sparus aurata L.) Fam.: SPARIDAE

Spanish:
DORADA

French:
VRAIE DAURADE

Italian:
ORATA

German:
GOLDBRASSEN

HABITAT: Littoral. Max. depth of – 30 m in submarine meadows.
NOURISHMENT: Mainly molluscs and crustaceans.
REPRODUCTION: October to December.
FISHING: Rod, line, throwing and gun.
SIZE: Max. 70 cm.

19. LONGFINED GREY MULLET (Mugil auratus) Fam.: MUGLIDAE

Spanish:
LISA DORADA or GALUPE

French:
MUGE DORE

Italian:
MUGGINE DORATO

German:
GOLDASCHE

HABITAT: Littoral species. At a very little depth on muddy bottoms. They use to swim against current in big groups.
NOURISHMENT: Small organisms and suspended organic matter.
REPRODUCTION: Autumn and winter.
FISHING: Rod and line tackles. Good success with marine worms and flour paste as bait, specially if water is cloudy or it rains.
SIZE: 40 cm at most.
AGUARIUM: Very easy adaption if convenient acclimatization is carried out.

20. GOLDLIN (Sarpa salpa L.) Fam.: SPARIDAE

Spanish:
SALEMA

French:
SAUPE

Italian:
SALPA

German:
GOLDSTRIM

HABITAT: Coastal, gregarious species. Max. depth of – 15 m in rocky zones with a lot of vegetation.
NOURISHMENT: Herbivore.
REPRODUCTION: September and October.
FISHING: Gun and line tackles. Baits of bread and algae.
SIZE: Max. 45 cm.
AQUARIUM: Young examples adapt better than senior ones.

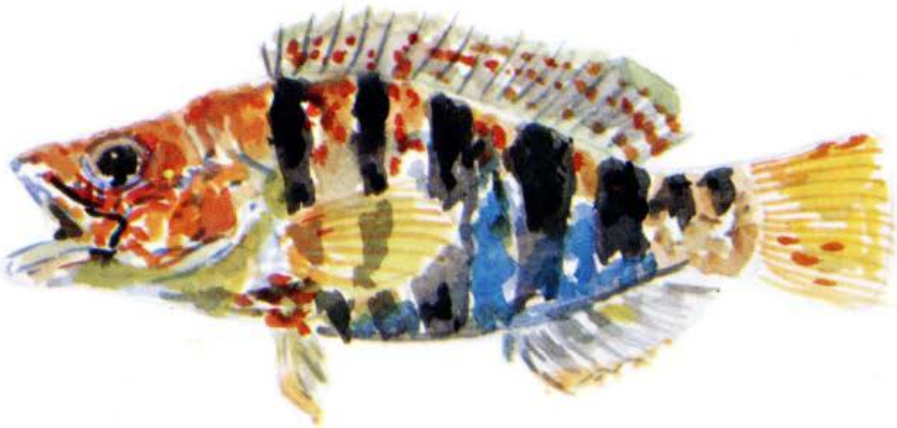
21. COMBER (Serranus scriba L.) Fam.: SERRANIDAE

Spanish:
SERRANO

French:
SERRAN ECRITURE

Italian:
BOCACCIA

German:
HEILIGBRUT

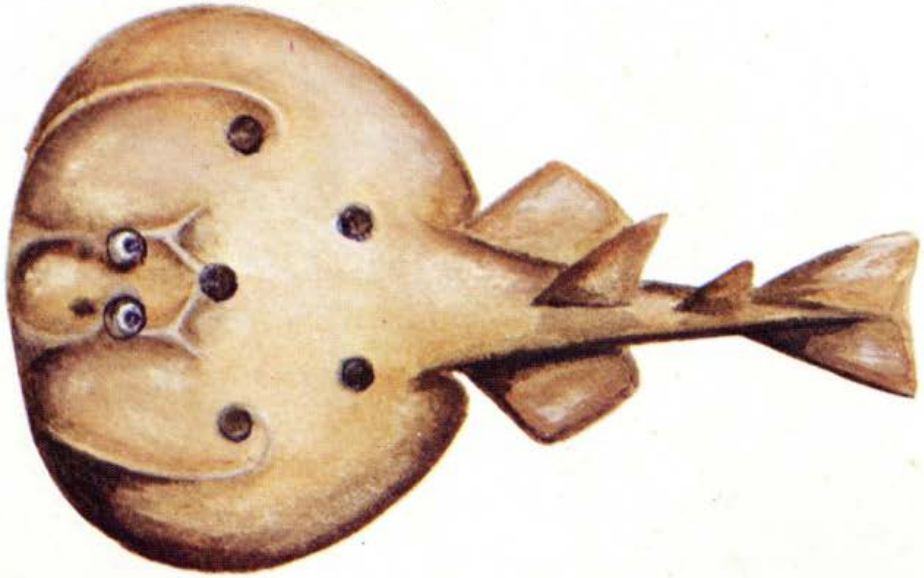


HABITAT: Coastal sedentary species. Deeper than – 30 m domains in rocky zones and littoral meadows.
NOURISHMENT: Voracious carnivore.
REPRODUCTION: Hermaphrodite. May and June.
FISHING: Line with several hooks and rod.
SIZE: 20 cm at most.
AQUARIUM: Very good adaption.

22. ELECTRIC RAY (Torpedo Marmorata) Fam.: TORPEDINIDAE

Spanish:
TEMBLADERA

Italian:
TREMATORE



HABITAT: They live on sandy and muddy bottoms where they bury themselves slightly, lazily awaiting their prey.
NOURISHMENT: Animal or larva detritus and small fish. The main characteristic of the Electric Ray and the Torpedos, both of the Torpedo group, is their electric discharge which they use both for catching prey and as a defense mechanism. They rarely take the hook.
SIZE: Up to 60 cm.

DEEP CONTINENTAL SHELF AND CONTINENTAL SLOPE SPECIES

The concept *continental shelf* refers to bottoms that reach the limit depth of – 200 m. From the sporting point of view, it encloses the kind of seawater where relatively big boats must be used. Although any attempt at trying to delimit marine sectors cannot be very successful, the coastal pelagic fishing should be included here just as the ocean pelagic one, at some extent. Both are practised in this bentonic domain, in the so-called *neritic zone* and *oceanic zone*.

The continental slope begins between the levels – 100 m and – 200 (batilittoral domain). This biotope is submitted to commercial fishing of dreep crustaceans at present.

The continental slope itself offers hardly any interest to sporting fishers. However, the ledge, which is located at a depth of some – 200 m, offers very much interest provided it has a rocky bottom. In such cases, *deep-sea demersal fishing* (it corresponds very much to oceanic pelagic fishing, on which we shall expand later) can be carried out.

Deep continental shelf bottoms use to be muddy and rocky from a certain distance to the coast line on. Rocky bottoms are located at depths of – 30 m to – 80 m. and muddy ones down to the top depth of deep water.

Those sediments formed by a successive accumulation of stones and shells on a substratum which is generally composed of muddy sand are known as gravel.

These bottoms lodge characteristic animal colonies of fixed shape. Inhabitants may sink in the mud or live independently.

In this section we are going to review some deep continental shelf fishes that present sporting interest and live attached to the mentioned environment, as well as some other forms that use to develop nearer the coast.

23. TOOTHED GROUPER (Epinephelus caninus Valenciennes) Fam.: SERRANIDAE

Spanisch:
CHERNE

French:
MEROU

Italian:
CERNIA

Portuguese:
MERO

HABITAT: – 100 to – 120 m in rocky zones about the end of the shelf, as well as in banks surrounded by slopes.
NOURISHMENT: Very voracious. Fishes and cephalopods.
REPRODUCTION: No available data.
FISHING: Bottom line with several hooks.
SIZE: 1,57 m at most nowadays. Some reported 200 kg examples.
AQUARIUM: Decompression kills them immediately.

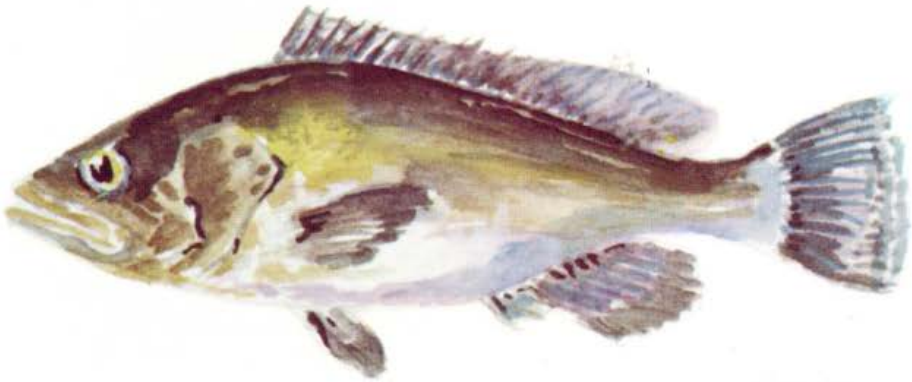
24. FALSO ABADEJO (Epinephelus alexandrinus) Fam.: SERRANIDAE

Spanish: **ABADEJO (local name) or FALSO ABADEJO**

Frech:
BADECHE

Italian:
CERNIA DORATA

Portuguese:
GAROUPA AMARELA



HABITAT: Littoral and sublittoral species. Down to – 300 m on rocky bottoms. They usually gather in groups.
NOURISHMENT: Cephalopods and fishes.
REPRODUCTION: No available data.
FISHING: Deep fishing tackles and submarine gun.
SIZE: Up to 15 kg.

25. SMALL-SPOTTED DOG FISH (Scylliorhinus canicula L.) Fam.: SCYLLIORHINIDAE

Spanisch:
PINTARROJA

French:
GRANDE ROSSETTE

Italian:
GATUCCIO

German:
KATZENHAI

HABITAT: Depths between – 200 m and – 400 m, on diversely-natured bottoms. Nocturnal habits.
NOURISHMENT: Carnivore. Fishes and invertebrates. In particular, hermit crabs, snails and sand worms.
REPRODUCTION: Ovipare with internal fertilization. In sexual activity all year.
FISHING: Bottom lines. Best success by night.
SIZE: Max. 80 cm.
AQUARIUM: Very good adaption. Fertilized ovules develop perfectly.

26. COMMON STINGRAY (Dasyatis pastinaca L.) Fam.: DASAYATIDAE

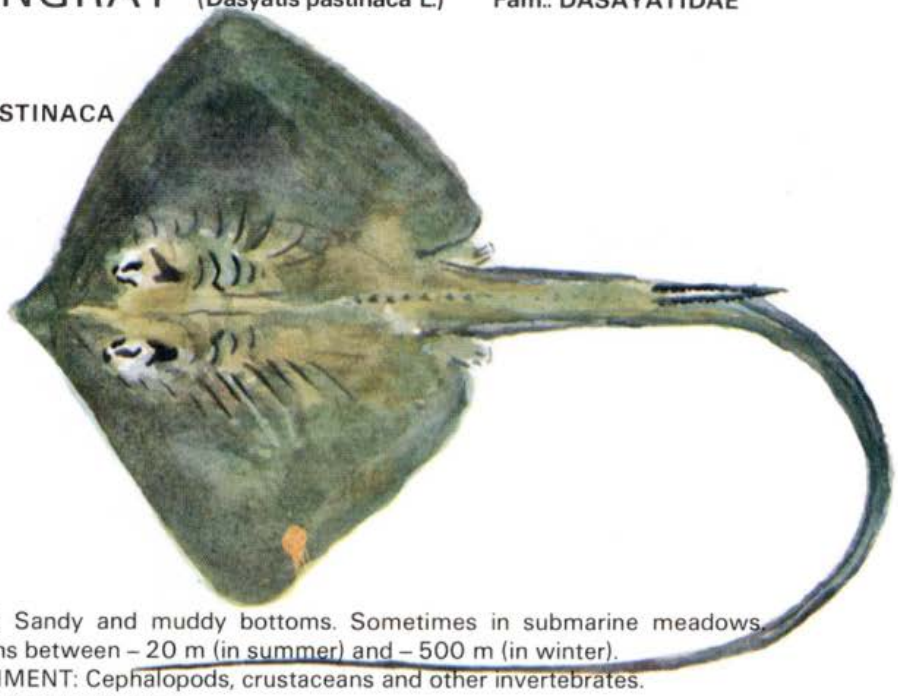
Spanish:
CHUCHO (local name) or RAYA PASTINACA

French:
PASTENAGUE

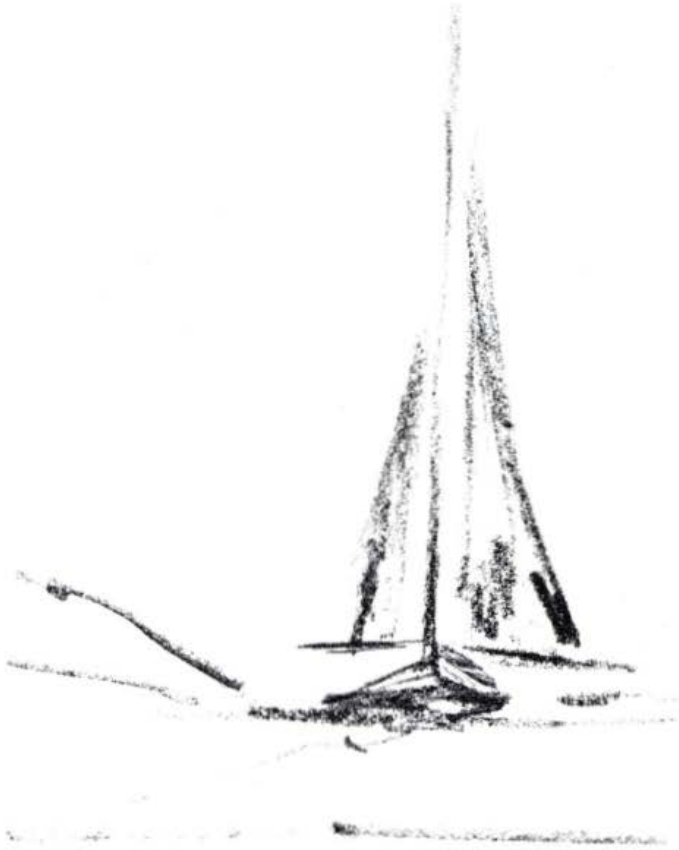
Italian:
PASTINACA

German:
STECHROCHE

Portuguese:
UGE



HABITAT: Sandy and muddy bottoms. Sometimes in submarine meadows. Depths between – 20 m (in summer) and – 500 m (in winter).
NOURISHMENT: Cephalopods, crustaceans and other invertebrates.
REPRODUCTION: Autumn.
FISHING: Deep-fishing tackles, throwing and submarine gun (dangerous).
SIZE: Up to 1 m.



COASTAL PELAGIC SPECIES

The species that sporting fishers seek and capture in the littoral or coastal pelagic domain do not live attached to the bottom neither in terms of nurture nor of habitat. Such species inhabit seas that are allocated on the continental shelf. They rarely measure more than 2 m.

Most coastal pelagic species migrate seasonally in a very characteristic way (e. g.: they move perpendicular to the coast). This fact explains the seasonal character of this kind of fishing.

Coastal pelagic species approach to the coast during the warm months. In the Canary Islands that means that they do it almost all year unless in the most westerly islands which receive cold Atlantic currents.

In winter these species move away from the coast and migrate towards deep waters. In doing this they escape from being fished.

Coastal pelagic fishing can be partised from onshore or several miles away from then coast line. Boats must navigate slowly and with silent engines.

27. MACKEREL (Scomber scombrus L.) Fam.: SCOMBRIDAE

Spanish:
CABALLA

French:
MAQUEREAU

Italian:
MACARELLO

German:
MAKRELE

HABITAT: Gregarious pelagic species. When spring begins, it migrates along the coast.
NOURISHMENT: Small pelagic fishes and planctonic crustaceans.
REPRODUCTION: May to July.
FISHING: Pelagic line tackles.
SIZE: Max. 50 cm.
AQUARIUM: Only adaption in big aquariums.

28. LEERFISH (Lichia amia L.) Fam.: CARANGIDAE

Spanish:
PALOMETON DORADO

French:
LICHE

Italian:
LECCIA

German:
GABELMAKRELE

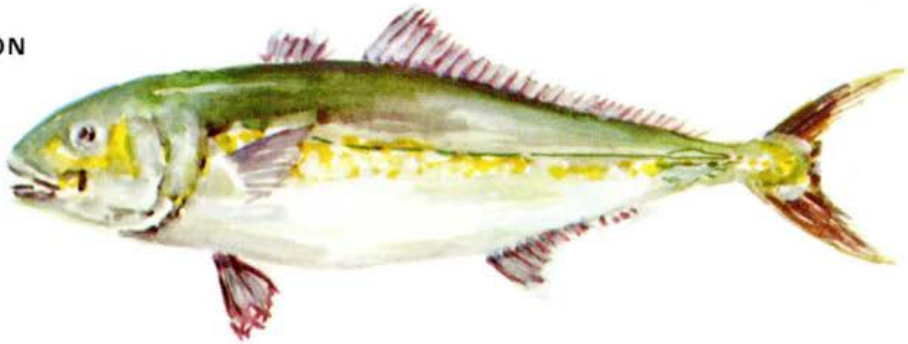
HABITAT: Pelagic migrator. Continental shelf waters.
NOURISHMENT: Preferably pelagic fishes, sardines, anchovies, etc.
REPRODUCTION: Spring. Next to the coast.
FISHING: Spinning-takle and similar tackles.
AQUARIUM: Young examples adapt well, but they are extremely sensible to under 13° C temperatures.

29. YELLOW-TAIL (Seriola dumerilii) Fam.: CARANGIDAE

Spanish:
SERVIOLA or PEZ LIMON

French:
SERIOLE

Italian:
RICCIOLA



HABITAT: Good swimmer. Seasonal migrator off the coast down to deeper levels. Young specimens travel in crowded groups and senior ones do it in more reduced groups or even alone. Surface swimming on rocky bottoms in summer.

NOURISHMENT: Predator, carnivore. It runs after cephalopod banks up to the coast, almost.

REPRODUCTION: Spring and Summer.

FISHING: Spinning-tackle, pelagic tackles and gun.

SIZE: Max. 2 m.

AQUAIRUM: Quite good adaption, specially with young examples. Big aquariums and over 13.° C temperatures.

OCEAN PELAGIC SPECIES

The pelagic domain is one of the most interesting zones to practise sporting fishing, since it lodges swimming species that do not depend on the bottom. Such fishing can be only carried out with surface or middle-depth tackles on board of safe, powerful boats.

This domain also contains a wide variety of the so-called oceanic pelagic fishes, which are very goog swimmers and realize large-scale migrations. Tuna and swordfish are species that will reviewed with special attention.

RED TUNA

It is the biggest member of the SCOMBRIDAE family. Its scientific name is *Thunnus Thynnus* (L.). It grows very fast. Its geographic distribution embraces all tepid seas and oceans. It carries out migrations of a magnitude that is similar to its distribution's one (e. g.: 20 N to 70 N in the western sector of the Atlantic Ocean). Apart from red tuna, there is no other Thunnus species that reaches such a northerly latitude.

This distribution in a so wide range of latitudes is determined by the seas temperatures. Thunnus cannot endure either under 10° C temperatures (this is the actual temperature of the German Ocean in summer) or over 27° C ones (this value corresponds to Caribean Sea water temperature).

30. TUNNY (Thunnus thynnus L.) Fam.: SCOMBRIDAE

Spanish:
ATUN

French:
THON ROUGE

Italian:
TONNO

German:
THUNY

HABITAT: Pelagic migrator in small surface banks, looking for over 10° C water.

NOURISHMENT: Very voracious, specially in the inter-reproductive period. Preferably gregarious pelagic fishes in deep-sea waters. They also filter seawater and retain tiny young fishes. They may eat bentonic fishes sometimes.

REPRODUCTION: May and June.

FISHING: Diverse surface tackles.

SIZE: Up to 3 m.

AQUARIUM: No.

NOTE: Blue tuna is one of the biggest species in the Canary Islands. It abounds in the summer months. Tuna fishing is very appreciated both by sporting and professional fishers. Apart from tunny, yellowfin tuna and big-eye tuna can be found in the Archipielago's domain, too.


CLUB DE YATES PASITO BLANCO

FISHING

Live baits: red tuna began to be captured by means of live baits in Spain and Portugal in the fifties. This variety of fishing is specially successful with young specimens whose age is 1 to 4 years. Such fishing produced 1300 Tn of fish in 1979.

Surface spinning-tackle: it is very difficult to obtain examples of more than 2 kg in weight with this technique. However, it has recently reached very much importance. Over 9000 specimens were fished this way in 1979.

Hook: red tuna can be fished with hook in the Canary-Saharian zone from September until February. Some years ago, this particular kind of fishing seemed rather accidental. However, this zone has become a giant ten-aged tuna fishery of the utmost importance. Weights of captured giant tunas added up more than 1900 Tn in 1979.

BIOLOGY

In its first age, tuna grows up very fast. Its growing process depends on its organic structure just as on the intensity of its nourishment.

As said, very important ictiological exchanges between the Western Atlantic and the Mediterranean Sea take place through the Gibraltar Strait. The Mediterranean Sea might be the most important reproduction area of the Thunnus species and it is probably where most Atlantic tuna species come from (through the Strait, hence).

J. C. Rey defends this hypothesis of exchange through the Strait. It is based on the observed Strait's hydrological structure as well as on its currents dynamics. He reaches following conclusions:

1. Intrusion of Atlantic surface water into the Mediterranean Sea.
2. Outlet of Meditterranean water as deep currents.
3. Surface coastal cross-currents on both sides of the Strait.

Their intensity oscillates with tides.

This exchanging dynamics through the Strait make us think that reproductive tunas cross the strait from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mediterranean Sea while young tunas do it the other way round. In both cases, tunas travel with tepid currents.

WHITE TUNA OR ALBACORE

It is known as Thunnus Alalunga and has a distribution that extends on the domain defined by Ireland, Azores and the Canary Islands. Canary local designations for it are «albacora» or «bonito del norte».

FISHING

Until 1953, albacore had only been fished by means of spinning-tackles. At this point live baits began to be used. At present, albacore is the most important Spanish pelagic species.

BIOLOGY

Albacore's distribution spreads over all warm seas. In the Atlantic Ocean it is to be found between the 55 N parallel and the 45 S latitude. In this huge area, the distribution of young and senior examples is rather unequal.

Senior albacores prefer the warm waters of the 40 N to 30 S domain, while young specimens grow up out of this zone. Two large groups of albacores are regarded separately: those who live above the 10 N latitude and the ones who live south from the 10 N parallel. In general terms, young specimens swim in the surface or gathering into schools, but senior examples prefer deeper waters (between – 50 and – 150 m).

The top reported size ever captured is 122 cm in length and about 38 kg in weight. Albacore's life seems to last some 15 years.

Albacore is an omnivorous species. However, it always repeats a very simple nutritive scheme: its nourishment reaches top activity at sunset, at sunrise and just after noon. By night they seem to look for deeper layers.

Albacore's migrations depend on its age. Until the age of five, it descends from the North Atlantic down to the Biscay Gulf in spring.

At the end of May, large albacore banks can be seen about the Azores'latitude. They swin on surface and coat themselves with tepid currents that move southwards at that time. Average values for these currents'temperatures are 17 to 21° C. The fact that the albacore's body temperature is some 5 or 6° C higher than the surrounding water's one reveals much about this species'physical and metabolic activity.

By now we have enough evidence of some existing reproduction and laying place somewhere between the Canary Islands and the Savage barren islands, which are located at the north of Tenerife.

A communication on the albacore deep-sea sporting fishing and this species'migratory habits was presented to the «Jornadas Nacionales de Turismo Náutico», which took place in Santander in June, 1981.

31. ALBACORE (Thunnus alalunga) Fam.: SCOMBRIDAE

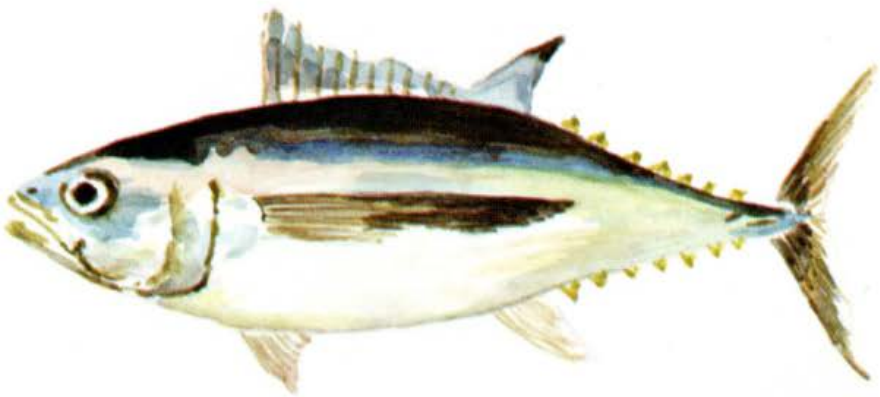
Spanish:
ALBACORA

French:
GERMON

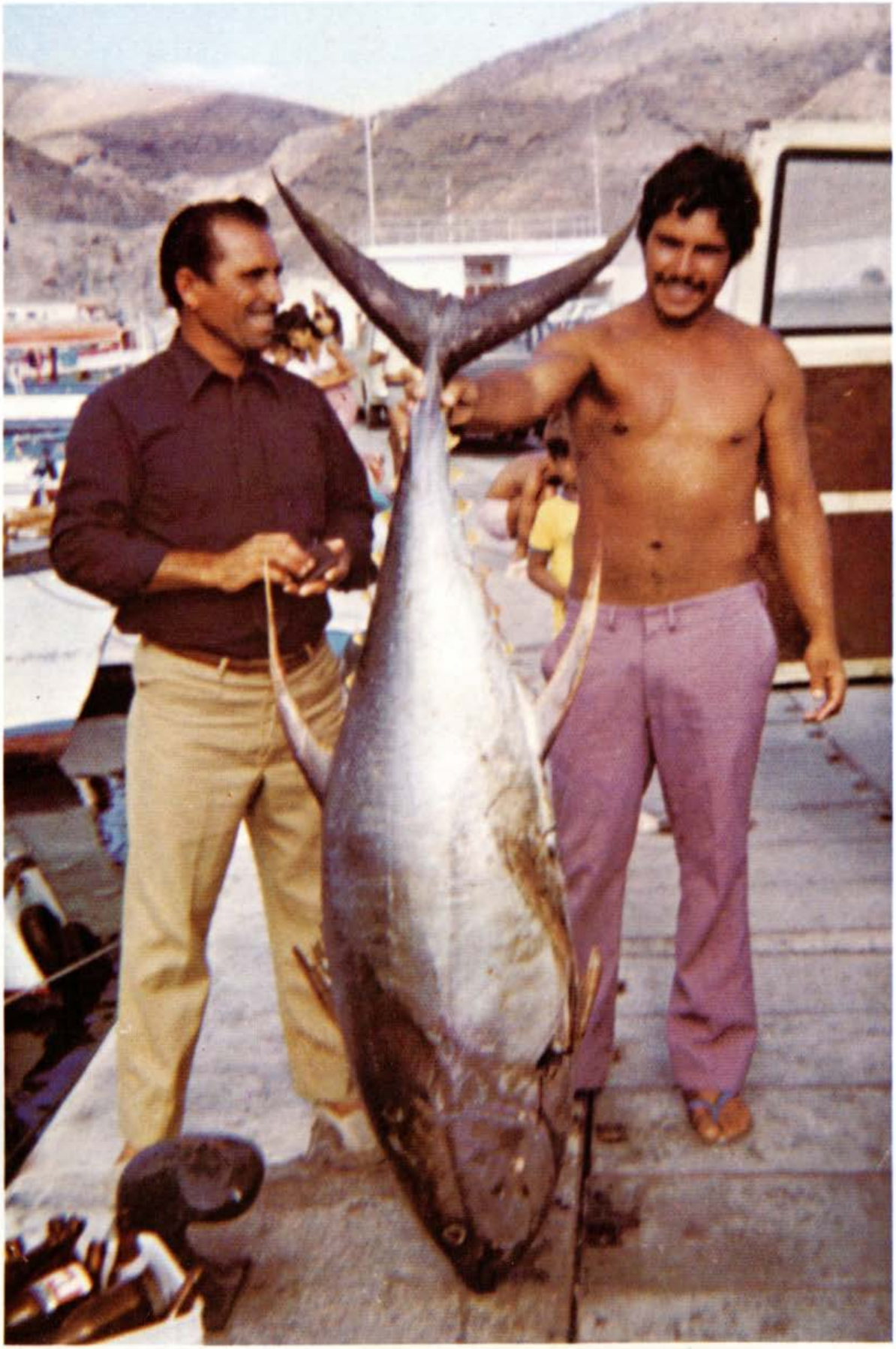
Italian:
ALALUNGA

German:
WEISER-THUN

Japanese:
BIN-CHO-BIN-NAGA



HABITAT: Deep-sea pelagic environments. They swim between – 1 and – 50 m depths.
NOURISHMENT: Carnivore. Small gregarious fishes, macroplanctonic crustaceans and cephalopods.
REPRODUCTION: May to June. Near the Canary Islands.
FISHING: Surface tackles.
SIZE: Max. 110 cm.
AQUARIUM: No.

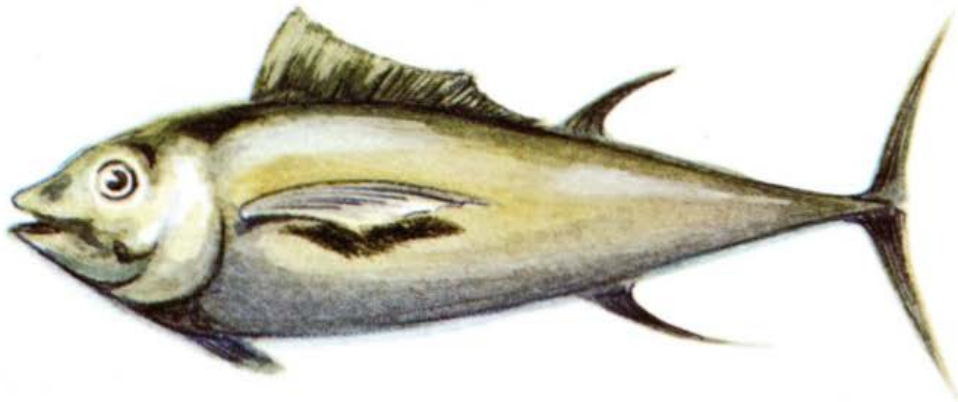


32. BIG EYE TUNA (Thunnus obesus) Fam.: SCOMBRIDAE

Spanish:
ATUN OJUDO (local name) or ATUN PATUDO

French:
THON OBESE

Japonese:
MEBACHI



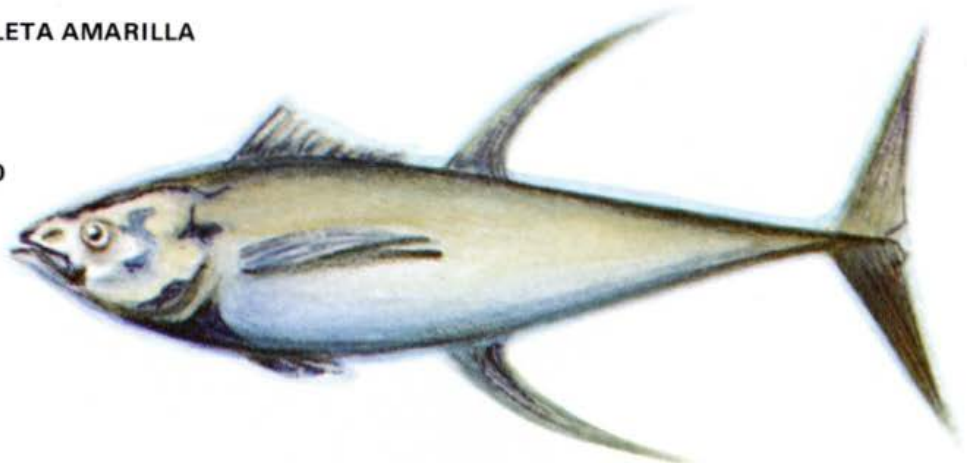
HABITAT: Deep sea and warm water. Vastly distributed all over the Atlantic Ocean.
FISHING: Very frequent success if local «rabil» or «albacora» tackles are used.
SIZE: Max. 1.90 m. Generally between 50 and 160 cm.

33. YELLOWFIN TUNA (Thunnus albacores) Fam.: SCOMBRIDAE

Spanish:
RABIL or ATUN ALETA AMARILLA

French:
ALBACORE

Japonese:
KIHADA MAGURO



HABITAT: It abounds in tropical waters all over the Atlantic Ocean. Spindle-like shape. Small head and little eyes. Back and anal fins longer than in any other Thunnus species. First dorsal fin is lemo yellow coloured. Second dorsal fin and the anal one are yellow. Yellow pinnulae with black edges.
FISHING: Long line, hoop and live bait. Very interesting sporting fisfhing in summer.

NOTE: very appreciated fish meat if canned or just fresh.

34. THONINE (Euthynnus aletteratus) Fam.: SCOMBRIDAE

Spanish:
BACORETA
French:
THONINE

Italian:
TONNETTO

German:
FALSCHER BONITO

HABITAT: Coastal water with strong currents, next to islands and in deep levels. Migrator.
NOURISHMENT:Pelagic fishes and larvae.
REPRODUCTION: July to August.
FISHING: With surface tackles. On the continental shelf.
SIZE: Up to 80 cm.
AQUARIUM: No.

35. BELTED BONITO (Sarda sarda Bloch) Fam.: SCOMBRIDAE

Spanisch:
BONITO

French:
BONITE A DOS RAYE

Italian:
PALAMITA

German:
UNECHTER BONITE

HABITAT: Pelagic migrator. It forms banks on costal surfaces.
NOURISHMENT: Small clupeids and other pelagic fishes.
REPRODUCTION: Spring and summer.
FISHING: Salt or artificial live-baited fishing tackle.
SIZE: Up to 80 cm.
AGUARIUM: No.

36. LITTLE TUNNY (Euthynnus quadripunctatus) Fam.: THUNNIDAE

Spanish:
BACORETA (local name) or BONITO DE ALTURA

French:
THONINE

Italian:
TONNETTO

German:
FALSCHER BONITO

Portuguese:
ALVACORA

HABITAT: Frequently in coastal waters with strong currents. Typical species of warm and tepid seas.
NOURISHMENT: Predator. Pelagic fishes.
REPRODUCTION: July and August.
FISHING: Surface tackles. Light equipments are the adequate ones. They serve as bait when large fishes are sought. They provoke very interesting fights. Little tunnies banks use to point at the existence of some bigger species around.

37. PLAIN BONITO (Auxis thozard) Fam.: SCOMBRIDAE

Spanish:
MELVA

French:
BISE

Italian:
TAMBARELLO COMMUNE

German:
MEERRABE

HABITAT: Pelagic migrator.
NORISHMENT: Pelagic fishes.
FISHING: Surface tackles.
REPRODUCTION: June to September.
SIZE: Up to 50 cm.
AQUARIUM: No adaption is possible.

SWORDFISH

Swordfish is the only member of the XIPHIDAE family. Its scientific name is *Xiphias Gladius L.* It is an animal which is capable of realizing long-scale migrations and thus it is very spread all over world's seas and oceans, though they are mostly located in tepid waters.

In the Atlantic Ocean, it can be found in the German Ocean as well as about the 45 S latitude, and obviously anywhere in the Mediterranean Sea.

FISHING

Until 1968, swordfished had only been fished in southern latitudes in Spain. Later on, this fishing has been gaining much interest.

The ideal zone to practise such fishing extends from the continental shelf's edge (– 150 to – 200 m in depth) to under – 200 m depths on the continental slope. Zones with smooth, perpendicular-to-the coast line slopes are the best ones since they intersect the migratory trajectories of the swordfish.

Optimal fishing happens at sunset by means of «scannings» on the selected zone at low speed and navigating perpendicular to the coast on a zigzag course.

The fact that the powerful swordfish tries to deepen when tried to be captured supplies this kind of fishing with lots of emotion. the tackle must be always ready to this fight, which is the most exciting part of sporting fishing, as said. The boat must be equiped with a sufficient amount of bait. It will be scattered all over the zone in several stages. The equipment must be adequate to perform deep-sea fishing.

38. SWORDFISH (Xiphias gladius L.) Fam.: XIPHIDAE

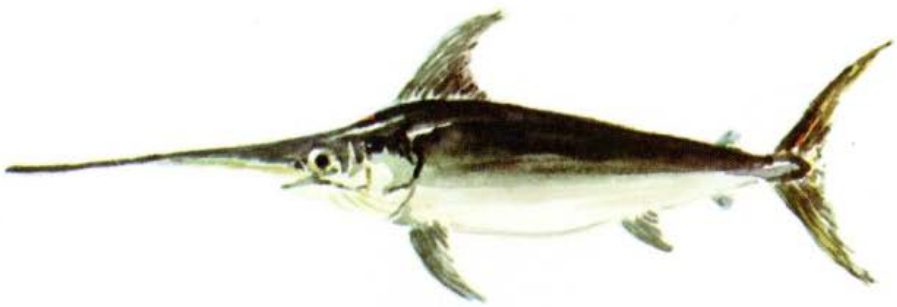
Spanish:
PEZ ESPADA

French:
ESPADON

Italian:
PESCE ESPADA

German:
SCHWERFISCH

Japonese:
MEKAJIKI



HABITAT: Lonely pelagic migrator. On bottoms of a depth of – 400 to – 500 m, but restraining to a surface layer at – 5 m. It descends to the bottom when it looks for fish banks. Water temperature between 17 and 20° C.

NOURISHMENT: Very assorted. Related to its voracity. Cephalopods.

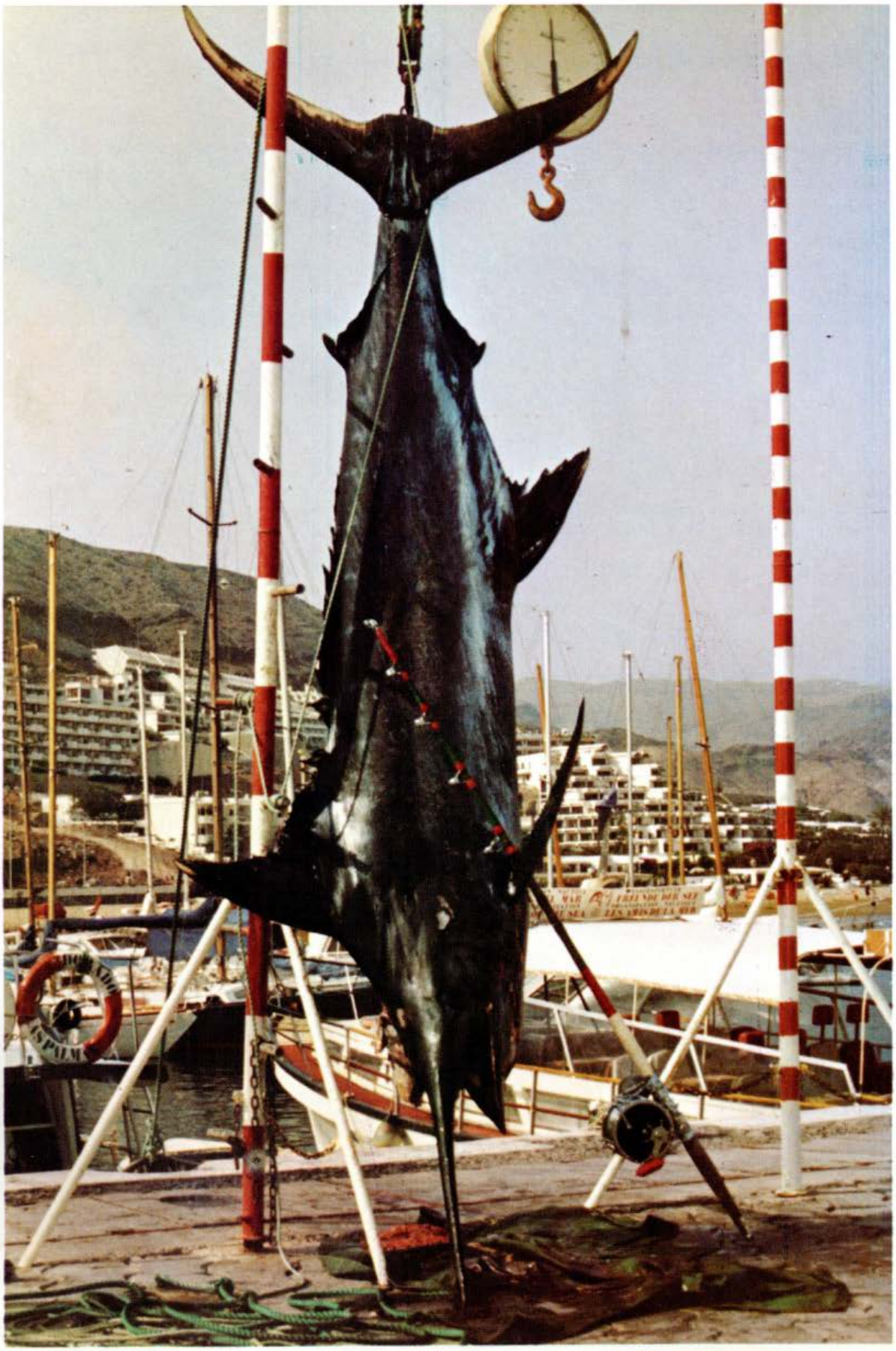
REPRODUCTION: June and July.

FISHING: Surface tackles.

SIZE: Max. length of 3.5 m and up to 300 kg in weight.

AQUARIUM: No.

NOTE: Most successful fishing in autumn and winter.



39. MAMEATER (Carchavodon Carchavias) Fam.: SALACIAE

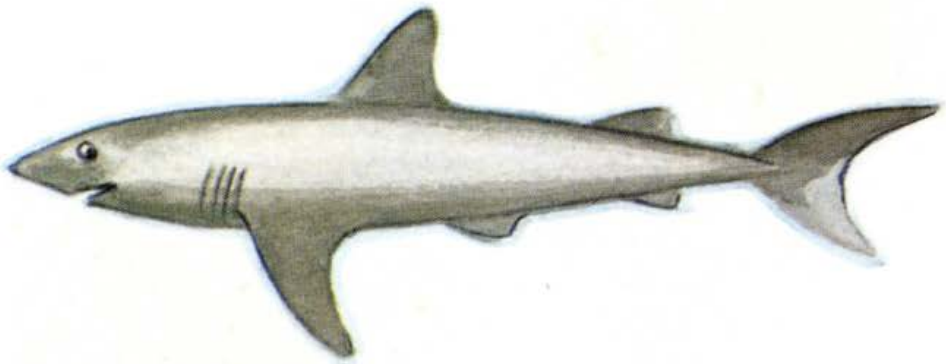
Spanisch:
SARDA (local name) or JAQUETON

French:
REQUIN

German:
SCHILZANHAI

Japanese:
TORA ZAME

Portuguese:
TUBARAO



HABITAT: Lonely pelagic species. Deep-sea waters, sometimes next to the coast. Tropical and subtropical seas as well as very warm waters.
NOURISHMENT: Very voracious.
SIZE: Max. 10 m.

40. MACKEREL SHARK (Isurus oxyrinchus) Fam.: LAMNIDAE

Spanish:
JANIQUIN (local name) or MARRAJO

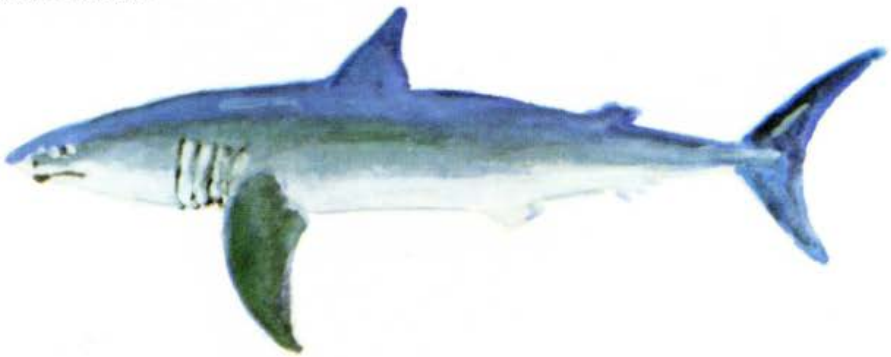
French:
OXYRHINE

Italian:
MAKO

German:
HERINGSHAI

Portuguese:
ANEQUIM

Japanese:
MAIRA



HABITAT: Lonely epipelagic species. Deep sea.
NOURISHMENT: Carnivore, predator. It lives off clupeids and scombridae banks mainly.
REPRODUCTION: Almost all year.
FISHING: Spinning-tackle, surface tackles and deep long line.
SIZE: Up to 4 m.

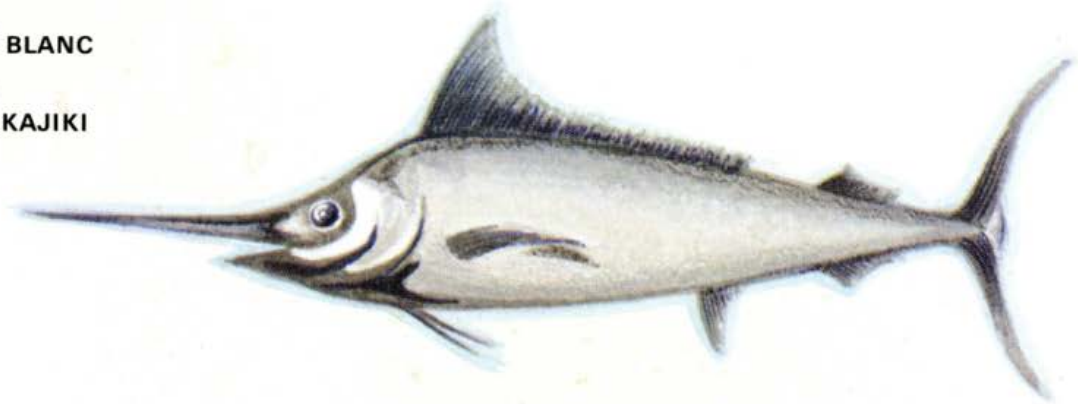
41. WHITE MARLIN (Tetrapterus Afbidus) Fam.: ISTIOPHORIDAE

Fam.: ISTIOPHORIDAE

Spanish:
MARLIN BLANCO (local name) or AGUJA BLANCA

French:
MAKAIRE BLANC

Japanese:
NISHIMA KAJIKI



HABITAT: Migratory pelagic species. Wide spread. It inhabits deep waters and provoke exciting fights once hooked. Fishing a marlin is always regarded as a big event.
NOURISHMENT: Fishes and cephalopods (squids), depending on the zone.
FISHING: Line and reel.
SIZE: Max. of 2.50 m in length (including its face).

42. MEDITERRANEAN SPEARFISH (Tetrapterusbelone)

Spanish:
MARLIN AZUL

Italian:
AGUGLIA IMPERIALE

HABITAT: Migratory pelagic species. Very unusual. Only seen in the Balearic Sea, Adriatic Sea, Tyrrhenian Sea and Jonic Sea.
NOURISHMENT: Carnivore, predator. Mainly clupeiform agujas and cephalopods.
FISHING: Pelagic tackles.
SIZE: About 2 m at most (including its face).
AQUARIUM: No.

43. WAHOO (Acanthocybyn-Solandrii) Fam.: SCOMBRIDAE

Spanish:
PETO

HABITAT: Very spread all over the tropical seas. Very interesting species from the sporting point of view. Temperatures between 22 nad 24° C.
FISHING: At surface with spinning-tackles. In Hierro it is captured with harpoon in summer.
SIZE: Blue-coloured and blanck-stripped. Ordinary weights of 30 to 40 kg. According to e. Henningway's opinion, it is the most delicious cooked sporting fish.

44. BLUE SHARK (Prionace glauca L.) Fam.: GALEIDAE

Spanish:
QUELLA (local name) or TINTORERA

French:
REQUIN BLEU

Italian:
PESCE CANE

German:
BLAUER HAI

Portuguese:
GELHIA

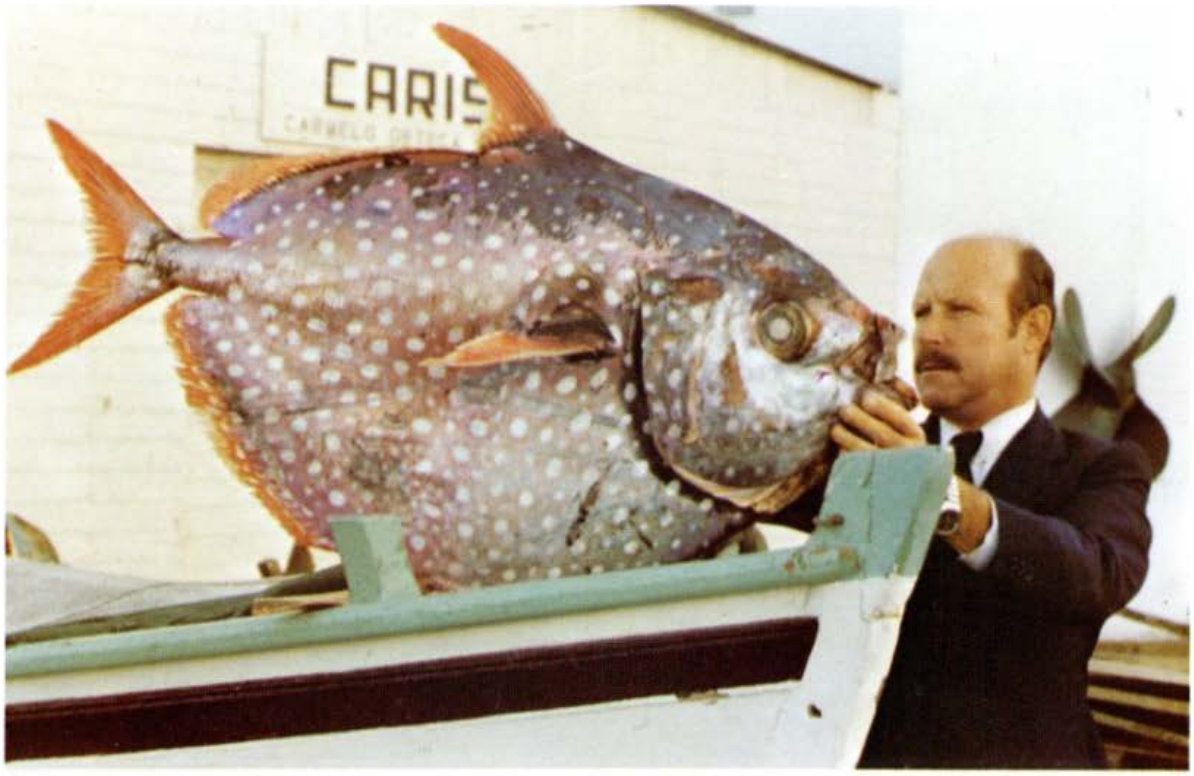
Japanese:
AOZAME

HABITAT: Cosmopolitan species of warm water. It abounds in the Canary Islands all year.
NOURISHMENT: Pelagic fishes and cephalopods.
FISHING: Surface tackles and deep long line.
SIZE: Max. 3 m.
AQUARIUM: No.

NOTE: From the sporting point of view, a record-sized blue shark was captured by means of allowed, conventional procedures in the Canary Islands several years ago.

This challenge was achieved by John Nixon at the tackle, J. Holmes as pilot and owner of the yacht «XIPHIILAS»(it was the first fully-equiped boat that ever operated in our Archipielago) and C. Roncoruni, who is a representative of the International Game Fishing Association and very fond of this sport, of course.

Blue sharks are rather common here. A record capture is available to any fisher even though they are only equiped with some light tackle. Both preliminary operations before fishing and the selection of proper baits are activities that may supply such an excursion with great amusement.



45. OPAH. KING FISH

(Lampris regius or Lampris gutlatus)

Spanish:
PEZ PRINCIPE or LUNA REAL

French:
CRISOTOSE OPAH

German:
GOTTESLACHE OPAH

Portuguese:
PEIXE CRAVO

Japanese:
MANDAI

HABITAT: Tropical seas and warm waters. On – 50 to – 400 m bottoms. It ascends to the surface by night sometimes.
REPRODUCTION: Not much known about it.
FISHING: Long line: It is an excellent dish.
SIZE: Characteristically coloured: dark blue back with some silver stains and violet irisations. Fins and jaws are rose or dark red.


REAL CLUB NAUTICO DE GRAN CANARIA

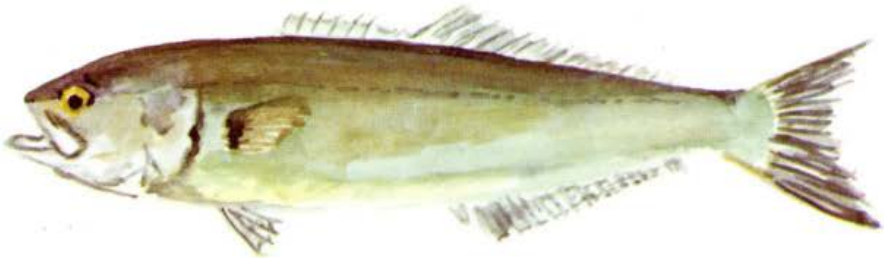
46. BLEFISH (Pomatomus saltator L.) Fam.: POMATOMIDAE

Spanish:
CHOVA (local name) or ANJOVA

French:
TASSERGAL

Italian:
BALLERINO

Protuguese:
CHOVA



HABITAT: Coastal pelagic species. To be found on banks at a depth between – 10 and – 200 m.
NOURISHMENT: Very voracious predator. Sardines.
REPRODUCTION: May.
FISHING: Sprinning-tackle and surface tackles with steel end track, since can divide up any kind of nylon with its teeth.
SIZE: Up to 1 m.

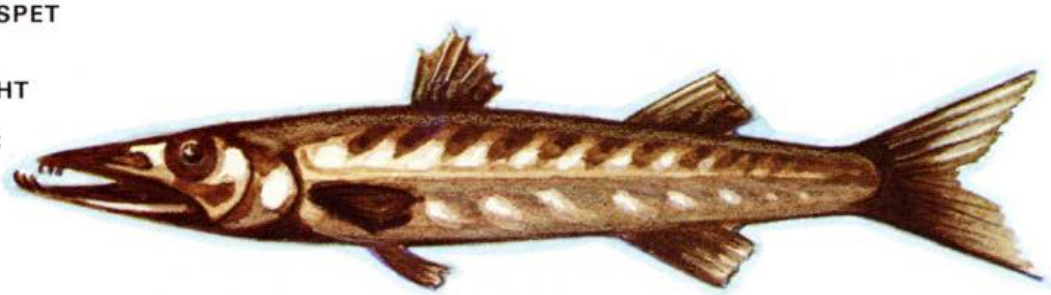
47. BARRACUDA or SEA PYKE (Sphyraena Barracuda)

Spanish:
BARRACUDA

French:
ESPINE or SPET

German:
PHEILHECHT

Portuguese:
BICUDA



HABITAT: Tropical and warm waters.
NOURISHMENT: Very voracious species. It can reach very high speeds thanks to its shape. Sardines, jurels, cavallas, flying fishes, etc.
FISHING: Spinning -tackle and long lines. Very interesting sporting species. It abounds in the easterly Canaries: La Baja de Gando, Graciosa Isle, Alegranza and Roque del Este.
The famous «Atlantic barracuda» is to be fished at little depth with light tackles. It turns out to be a unique experience.

48. DOLPHIN-FISH (Coryphaena hippurus)

Spanish:
DORADO or LAMPUGA

HABITAT: It inhabits all tropical seas. It abounds in the Canary Islands in summer.
NOURISHMENT: Flying fishes (they abound here, too).
FISHING: Spinning-tackle. Since it remains under floating objects, it bites the kook when the spinning-tackle is moved by. Spectacular fishing due to its marvelous colours (bluish green back, yellow fins and golden irisations).
SIZE: Up to 1.80 m.

49. SEABARD FISH (Lepidopus caudatus Eof.) Fam.: GEMPYLIDAE

Spanish:
PEZ SABLE

HABITAT: Depths of – 200 to – 300 m. It has no skin scales. Very long and narrow shaped. Big-eyed. Very sharp teeth.
NOURISHMENT: Very fast swimmer. Smaller fishes.
FISHING: Fishing lines with squids, jurels or mackerels as baits.
SIZE: 1 to 2 m.

50. SNOEK (Nesiarcgus Nasutus. Johnson) Fam.: THYSITES

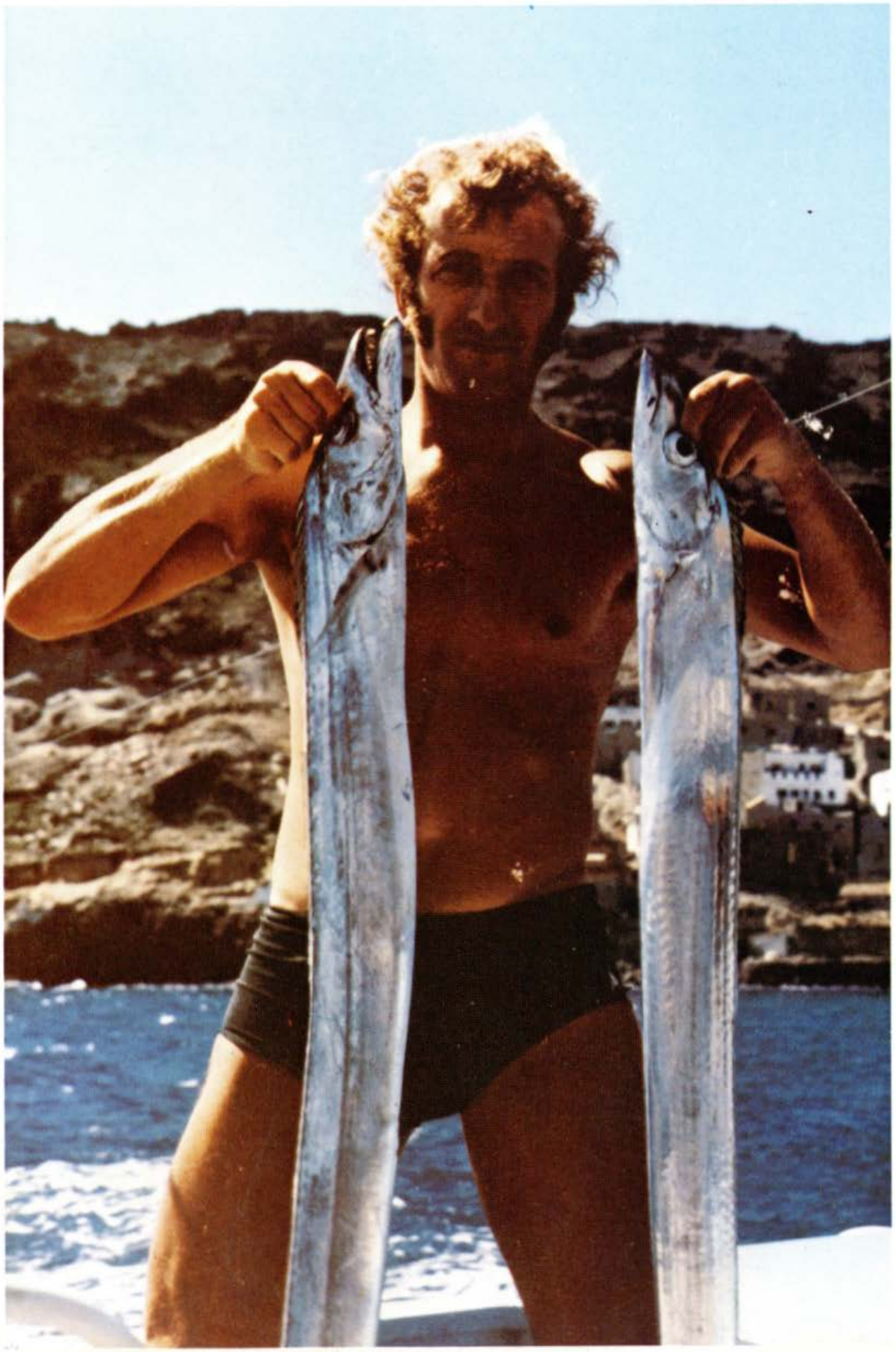
Spanish:
PEZ CONEJO

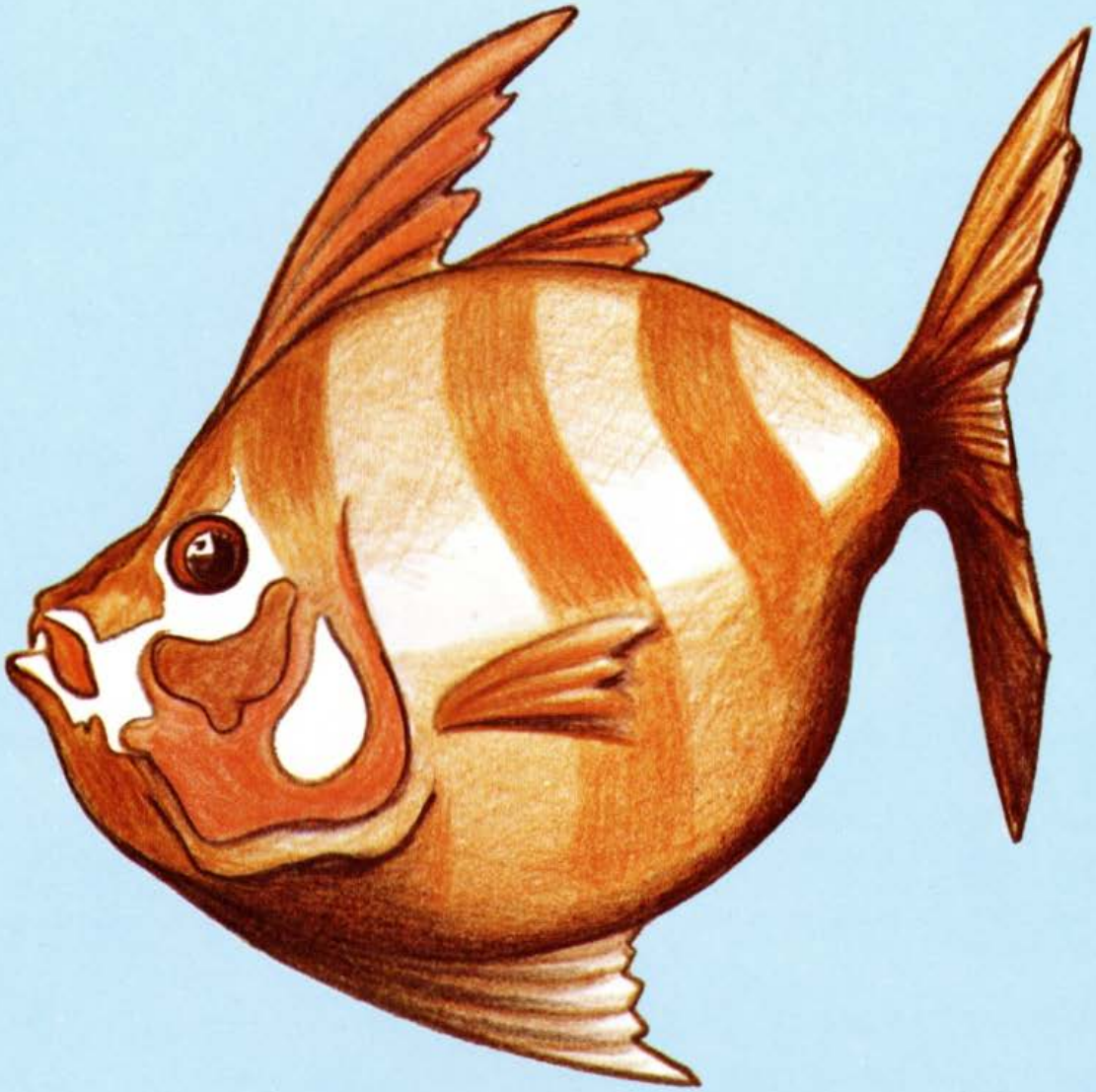
HABITAT: Migrator. It abounds in the Canary domain in spring and winter.
NOURISHMENT: Sardines, jurels and small Lampanyctii. It has powerful jaws and sharp, strong teeth. Bluish black coloured with silver irisations.
FISHING: Spinning-tackle and line. At a depth of – 50 to – 100 m with sunlight, but deeper than that by night. At some 5 miles away from the coast.
SIZE: It may reach 1 m. in length.

51. OIL FISH (Lepidocybium Flavo-brunneum. Smith) Fam.: GEMPYLIDAE

Spanish:
ESCOLAR DE GUINEA

HABITAT: Deep waters. Preferably at –100 to– 200 m on the continental ledge. Strong canines in its jaws. Its meat and oil provoke purging effects if not adequately cooked.
NOURISHMENT: Smaller fishes.
FISHING: Very interesting fishing by night. Good fighter. Most successful search at –100 to– 200 m depths.
SIZE: Up to 1 m in length and 40 kg in weight.





deep-sea sporting fishing oceanic pelagic species

This method consits of a superficial dragging of double hooks. They are furnished with some special decoys that hang from a line which is composed of three tracks made of different stuff and thickness. An appealing red or blue-coloured ribbon is attached to each hook, so they agitate when the boat moves on.

Live-bait fishing

Live-bait fishing should be performed with stopped boat and 2.5 to 5 m —in—length thick, resistent fishing rods. Hooks must be single ones and they should be baited with diverse live fishes, mainly anchovies, sardines, chicharros and so on (they have been kept in special tanks before that).

Tanks are very critical to the bait. A continuous, very active renewal of water must be done. All the same, such renewall should resemble the natural renewing process that takes place in the fish's original environment. An excessive difference in the temperature and salinity values to the primitive ones or a different oxygen concentration might lead them to death. A too high concentration of fishes in the tanks can be deadly too.

Pumps in charge of the water renewal serve as well to produce some streams of water around the boat that excite fishes and cover up fishers. Behind these streams, the fisher places himself with a long fishing rod and the corresponding live bait. When some tuna is tried to be fished, some previously tanked fishes are thrown to the sea so as to attact any eventual capture better than by means of baits only.

dangerous fishes in sporting fishing

There are a few poisonous species in our littoral that any sporting fisher must know, though eventual accidents caused by them rarely have mortal consequences.

Most important and well-know biointoxications are those provoked by some fishes organs like *fishbones, spikes, teeth,* etc. They may be able to inoculate its victims with poison through their injuries.

Fishes'poisonous organs —and mainly fishbones— correspond to bony radii at the back and pectoral fins as well as some opercular fishbones.

Poisonous glands are allocated at the base of such bony configurations. Toxins are inoculated through longitudinal furrows that exist on such bones.

No doubt that poisonous fishes are comestible. There is no danger in eating them, since the poison is *thermolabile* that means that it disactivates due to the cooking warmth, and it is restrained to the related fishbones.

The only remaining danger that exists comes out when the fish is manipulated while being fished or selected or whenever there is some contact with it when it is still row.

We can summarize now the list of poisonous species as this:

Elasmobranquidae fishes

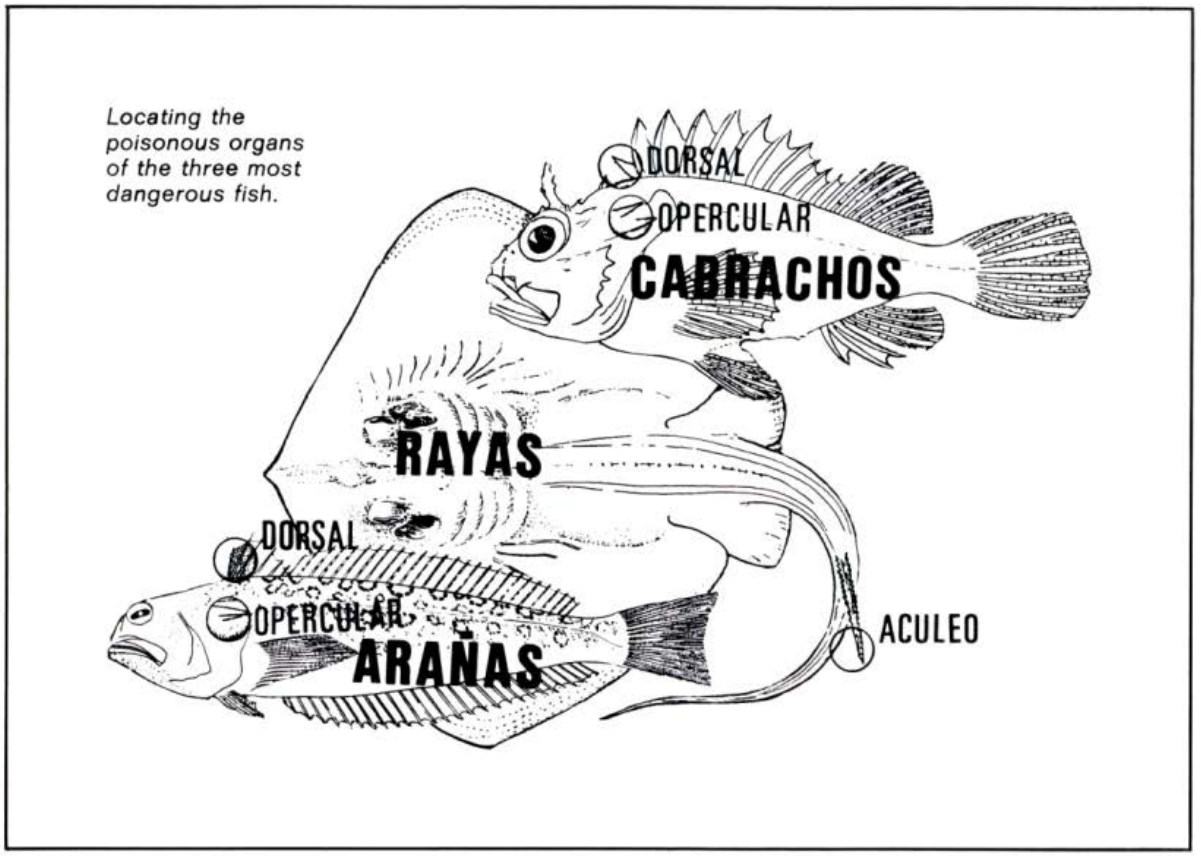
DASAYATIDAE

Their tail is the poisonous organ. There the so-called «aculeum» (a strong toothed fishbone) lodges a poisonous glandle that looks like a soft spoon. No doubt that the most dangerous species here is the *common stingray* (Dasyatis pastinaca). The main precaution to take into account is to cut off inmediately its whole tale.

Teleostean fishes

MURENIDAE

Teeth and therefore their bites are the dangers that this species supplies. The fact that they have great vitality even after having been fished must be taken into account so as to avoid unexpected disagreable surprises. Best precaution against *morays* (Muraena helena) is to make a longitudinal cut on their mouth so as to section their jaws muscles and disble them to bite anymore.



Locating the poisonous organs of the three most dangerous fish.

SCORPAENIDAE

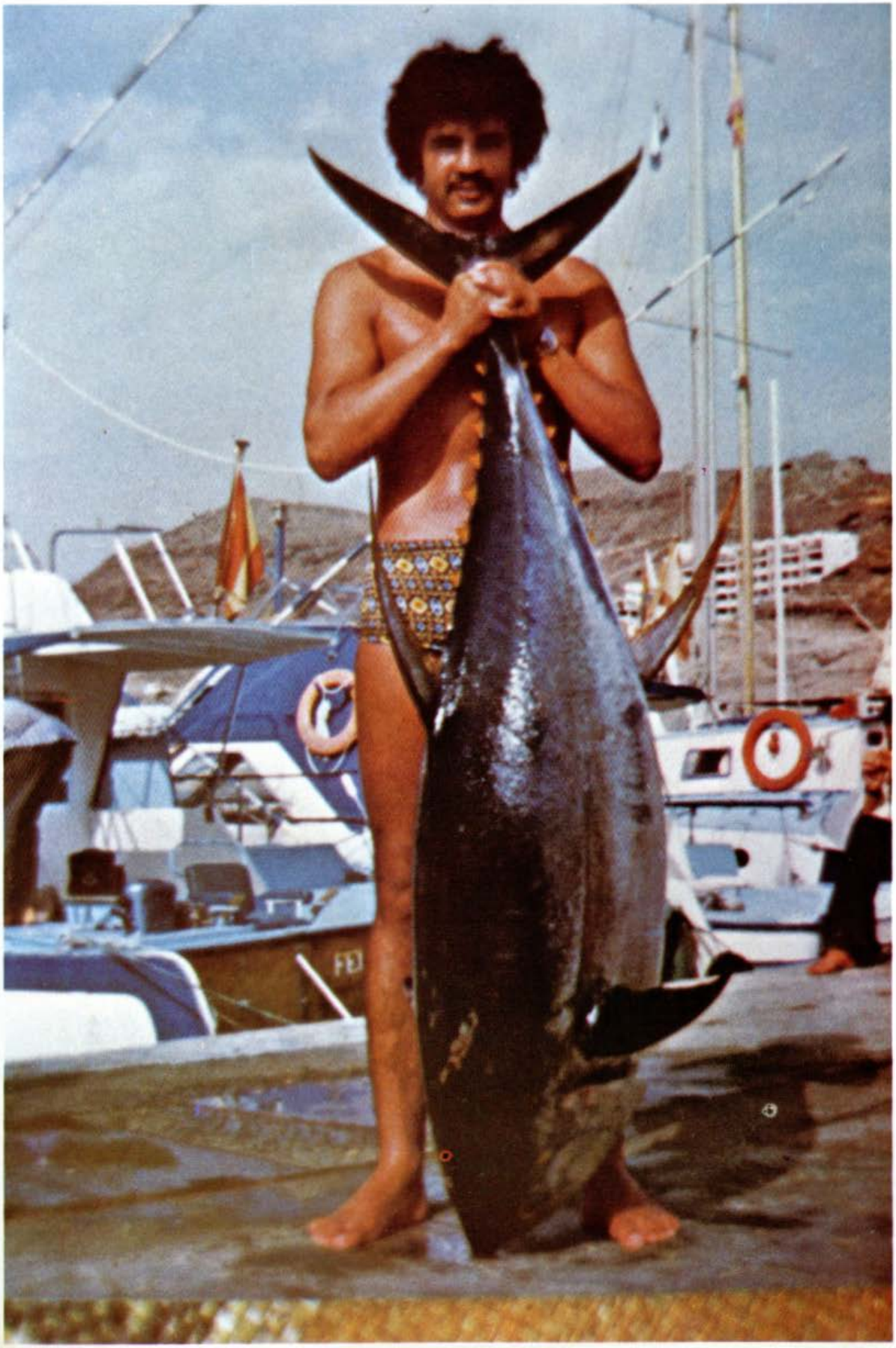
This genus has a variable amount of toxic fishbones: generally, its first twelve dorsal fin's radii, three fishbones on its anal fin and two other ones on its ventral fins. Sea scorpion and other species belong to this family, as said.

TRACHINIDAE

Opercular and first back fin's fishbones are the dangerous ones.

Sea spiders (Trachinus araneus) are no doubt the most toxic fishes that can be captured and manipulated in our seas.

The precautions to adopt are the same as mentioned before: cutting all dangerous fishbones and throwing them away as well as manipulating the fish with metal pincers.



sea-fishing itineraries in...

THE CANARY ISLANDS

SANTA CRUZ DE TENERIFE

LAS PALMAS DE GRAN CANARIA

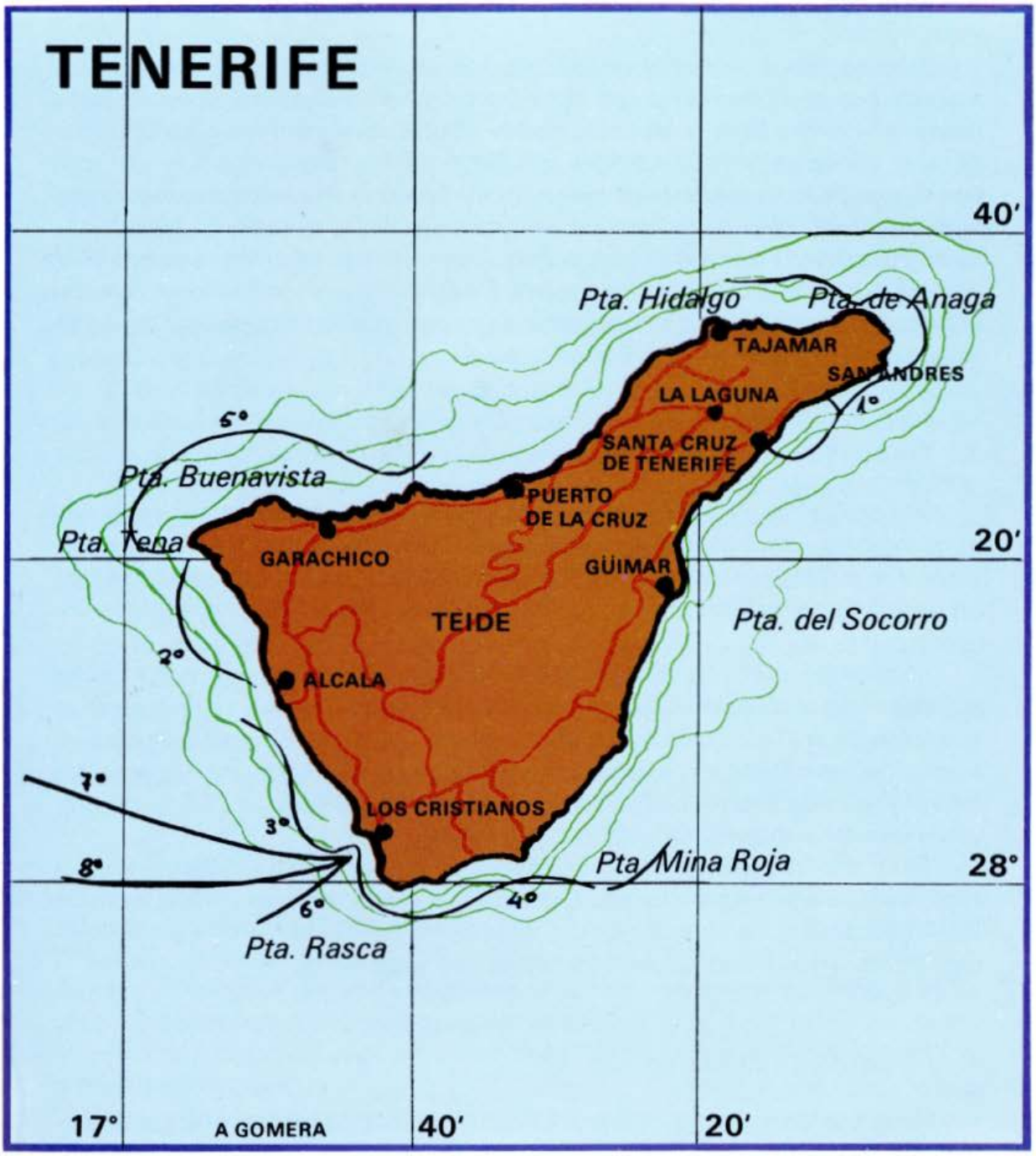
SEA-FISHING ITINERARIES IN THE PROVINCE OF SANTA CRUZ DE TENERIFE

To all fishing enthusiasts going to the Canary Islands we especially recommend Santa Cruz de Tenerife; once there you can rent a vehicle and take the following itineraries.

1. FIRST ITINERARY

Leaving from Santa Cruz we'll visit Anaga Cape, some 20 km distant to the northeast; there we cast the line from land; the bait to use is the sea or earth worm, easy to get in the specialised shops; we can also use little mollusc taken out of its shell which we find on the shore in order to fish with a running lead cast.

Up to Illeste you can drive and then you take some fairly good roads to Roquete Promontory. Once there it really depends on the physical training of each fisherman in order to go on up to the capes of Antequera or Anaga, where he can find a wide fishing-ground with plenty of sheep's head which bite well at dusk. Big gilt-head and some conger can bite as well. To go back to Santa Cruz we can easily hire a ship in the small place San Andrés; we sail past the Organos Promontory, and if we want, we can go back to the northeast passing El Roquete and Anaga to Roque Bermeja, a small island lying at the extremity of Tenerife. Everywhere in this region we can use the fishingline for streaming, being nearly absolutely sure to get some bites; in autumn we might catch some bluefish, bonito and even some big tunnyfish.



2. SECOND ITINERARY

Starting again from Santa Cruz on the already mentioned northeartern road we can go to Bailadero and from there on a tortuous road down to Taranana, from where fairly good roads lead to the sanctuary of Ntra. Sra. de Begoña near Almáciga with Baja Negra and Punta de Santiago —the two extremities of a wide and wonderful fishing— ground, where the fisherman can angle from the coast and where there are abundant species obtainable by the sportsman. Of course the possibilities are even better, if you fish from a ship, either with deep sea gear or with a fishing-line for streaming; we especially draw the enthousiasts' attention to the places in the northeast like Roque de Fuera and Roque de Tierra where tunny-fish often pass.

3. THIRD ITINERARY

We advise the fisherman who wants to catch big specimens that he should head for the south or southwest of the island. The new motor-way of the south takes you quickly to the port. Los Cristianos (90 km), where you can find several sport shops specialised in equipping the fisherman with everything he needs.

In order to profit from sport and landscape we advise you to go to the southern part of the island on the interior road through Bosque de la Esperanza and Valle de la Orotava up to the slopes of the Teide and Montaña Blanca; on account of its beauty it is advisable to climb up to the refuge Altavista at the foot of the Teide and to the Ice Cave; if you want to go up to the Teide summit you'll take the cableway recently put into service.

From the National Parador of Cañadas at the foot of the Teide a winding road leads down to Aguilaflor and Granadilla and from there you reach Playa de las Americas and los Cristianos, both situated at the seaside and with magnificent hotels a good starting point for our fishing excursions.

4. FOURTH ITINERARY

From Los Cristianos the fisherman has countless possibilities (according to the season). In autumn, winter and spring it is advisable to make one of the expeditions to the southern point, where sharks can be caught with fresh meat and steel-tipped gear.

Travelling again by ship from Los Cristianos to San Sebastian de la Gomera sharks exceeding 200 kg can be found, practically half way in what is called the straits between the two islands; we bait the waters first and let us drift then.

Normally the inexperienced fisherman, rod in hand sitting on his «fishing chair» is told by experts the necessary details about how to proceed; as a general rule we must bear in mind that the line mustn't be loose so that the fish might not escape.

5. FIFTH ITINERARY

From Los Cristianos it is another day's journey on land or sea to the Teno Promontory in the southwest of the island. In this region we'll see the «Gigantes», the steepest cliff of the whole island with 300 or 400 meter high rocks; from the vessel near the cliffs we'll fish the delicious «palletes» which are fried and served with potatoes («papas arrugás») —a delightful and typical meal.

From Gigantes we can take our ship to Teno tip to fish there the barracuda, near the coast, at half-depth, between La Loja de Mero and La Gabiota Promontory, not far from the lighthouse, a dangerous zone, where we must sail carefully, on account of the countercurrents which might cause trouble to the improvident seafarer.

In this region we use deep sea gear and fresh meat, except in midsummer, when the fishing-line for streaming might be used for all kind of tunnyfish with ondulating spoon bait with one hook and artificial fish.

Many fairly good roads lead to the Teno Lighthouse, the general embarcation point used by the fisherman; on the way we come across villages surrounded by woods and mountains like Masca, Cañizal, Alto, El Palmar, Teno Alto; we embark in the lighthouse village Teno.

From Teno Cape we'll go back to the capital via Punta de Teno, Buenavista, Garrachico, Icod to sea there the millenary dragontree, unique of its kind in the world.

In Icod we can choose between two alternatives. We can take the high road through leafy pine forests all over the Orotava Valley or the low road along the coast to reach the cosmopolitan town Puerto de la Cruz.

6. SIXTH ITINERARY

Being in Tenerife (by ship, sailing from Alcalá de Guia de Isora or from Los Cristianos; or by air to land in San Sebastian de la Gomera) the fisherman should get to know the island Gomera, at whose shores the abundance of all the before mentioned fish species is remarkable.

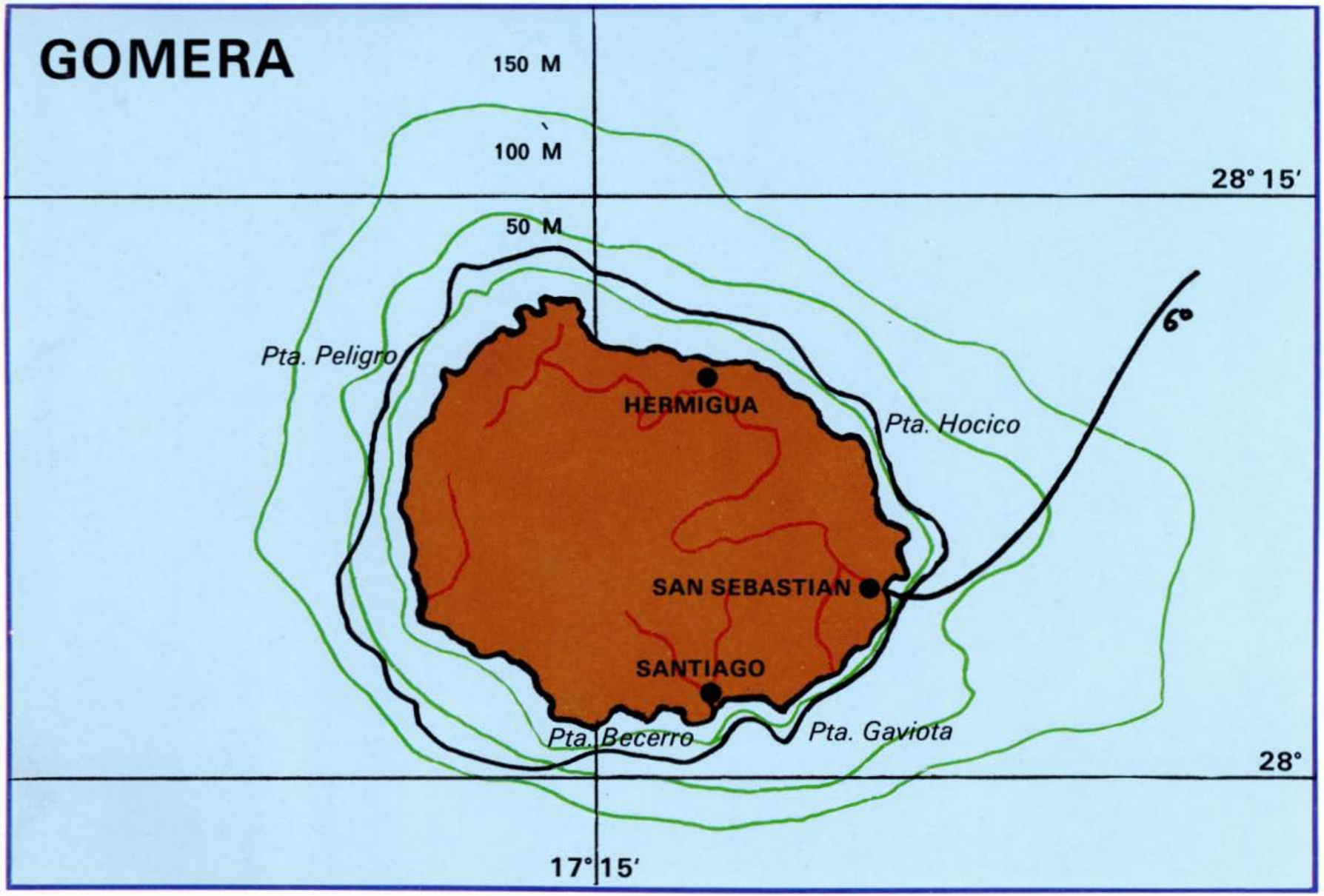
This proves the influx of fishermen from Tenerife on each Sunday, who literally invade the coast.

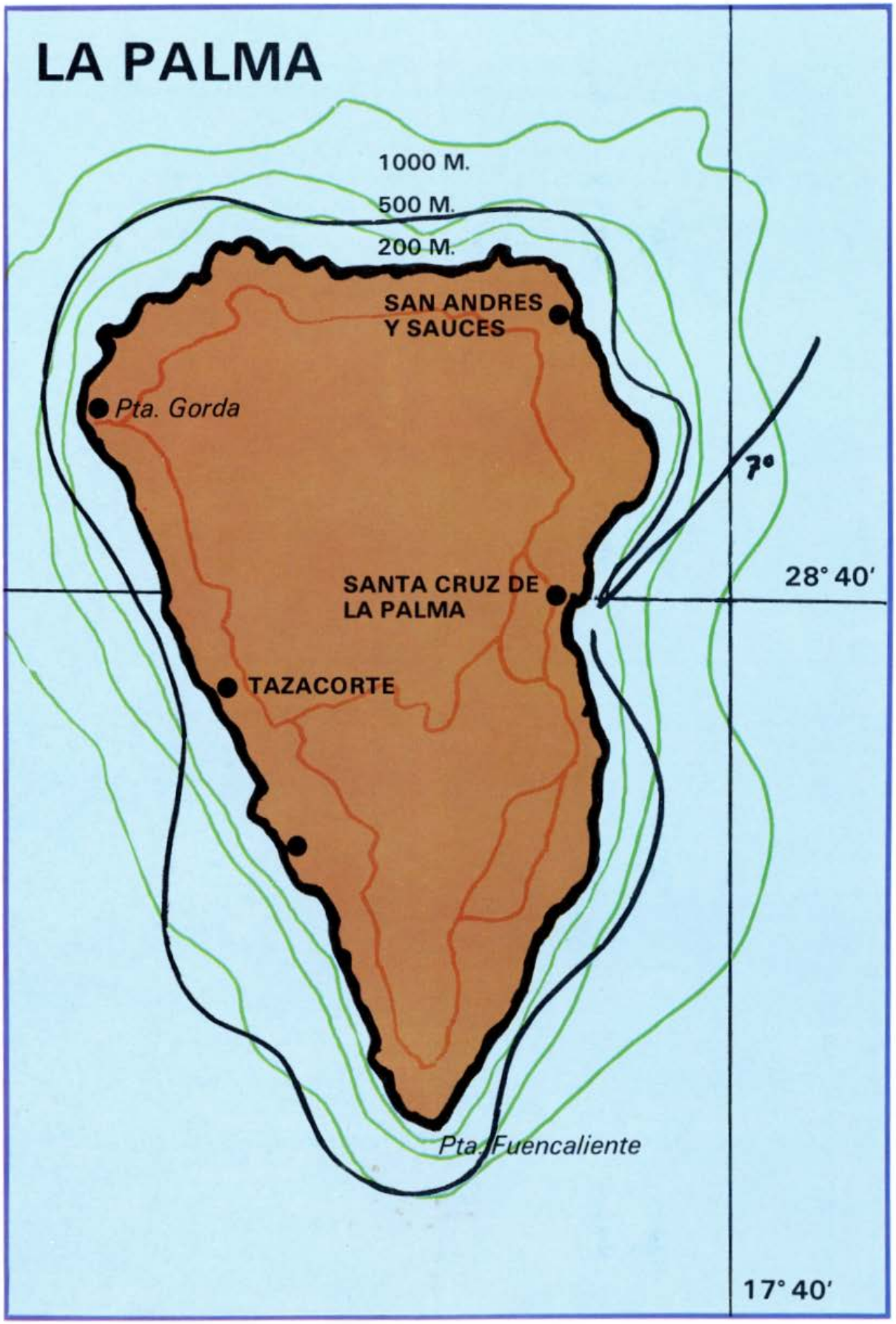
Maybe the southeastern tip of the island, just attainable by ship that has to be rent in the capital San Sebastian or some nearby village, is the most interesting region for the visiting fisherman: there are plenty of «hammer sharks» near the cliffs and other species which will make our fishing days unforgettable. The coastal waters all along La Gomera are aproximately 20 m deep, very favourable for underwater fishing.

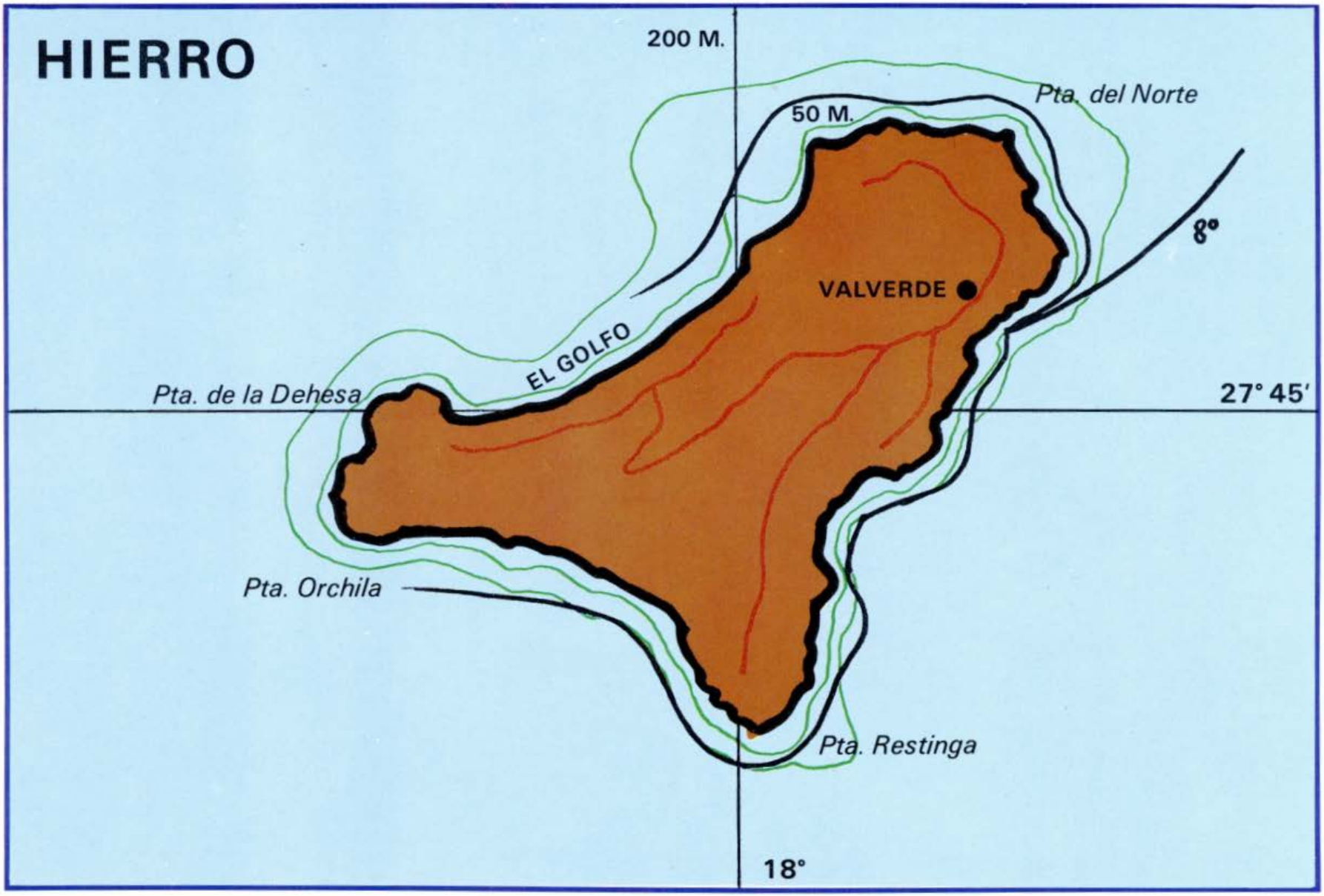
7. SEVENTH ITINERARY

The province of Tenerife also offers good possibilities for amusement fishing around the Island de la Palma, where it is a tourist's must to see the Caldera de Taburiente (recently repopulated with Spanish ibex).

Around this island in the most western part of the Canarian Archipelago there are the coldest waters and it is logically exposed to the countercurrents from the Atlantic and the African Continent, but inspite of that, and only, if we sail more days, we will find some tunnyfish over 300 kg, and esplecially bonito. When coming back to the Island de la Palma we must not omit to get some bottles of the picturesque «mojo canario», with one, two or three stars — according to our preferences, hot or less savoury; it seems that this culinary addition is more properly and genuinely seasoned there than in any other place of the Archipelago.







8. EIGHTH ITINERARY

Perhaps the most important fishing expedition on the sea that can be made in the province of Tenerife is the trip —rapid if possible— up to the outskirts of the Island Hierro; it is also advisable to sail from the port Los Cristianos and while travelling to use the fishing-line for streaming on the surface with big spoon bait and strong lines (80 x 110/100 at least).

The northern region of the Hierro Island and the one known as Restinga de Hierro is the aim of this expedition. If you sail at a speed of 4 to 6 knots across these waters with one fishing-line on the surface and another one at half depth (therefore with a lot of lead), you'll mostly have large bites of fantastic cathead, tunnyfish, bonito and even great bluefish. It is possible to take fresh provisions aboard in Valverde. Profitting from the day's run back to Tenerife you can again try the fishingline for streaming.

SEA-FISHING ITINERARIES IN THE PROVINCE OF LAS PALMAS DE GRAN CANARIA

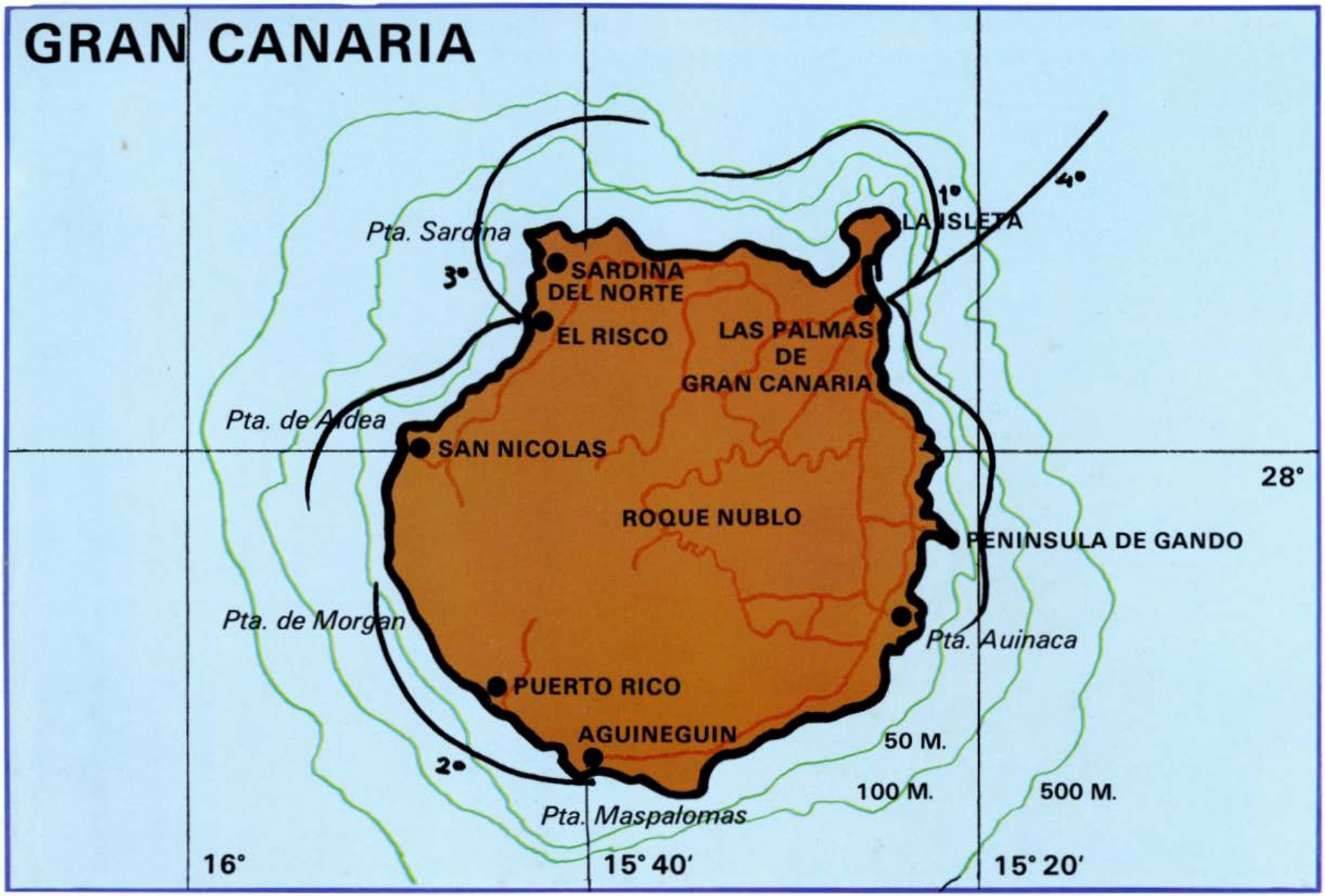
1. FIRST ITINERARY

a) Once in Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, the capital of this province, connected to the peninsula by numerous flights and regular shipping lines, we'd suggest to the sportsman to spend the first days in the capital with its many hotels and the magnificent Puerto de la Luz, from where he can undertake several sporting expeditions at moderate prices, already commercialized and with

daily departures. It is quite compatible with the seatrips to rent a car in order to visit the surroundings of the capital without forgetting the famous Roque Nublo, in the centre of the island, a most original stone configuration of huge proportions.

If we want to accompany on their trips the professional fisherman who anchor in the Playa de las Canteras, we'll spend in their company pleasant and delightful days in the northwestern waters.

If the wind is unfavourable from west or northwest, it is convenient to choose one of the trips on the western coast, which seems to be more sheltered from bad winds. In any case, it is useful, to have light fishing lines for streaming (for small tunnyfish) and deep sea gear for fishing in deeper waters, with some meat, which is always provided by the proprietors of the vessels for hire.



b) From the coast of the canning-factory-zone in the western part of the capital it is possible to cast out the line or to fish with a buoy; you can get magnificent sheep's head, gilt head and at dusk many more species, baiting with common prawn or shrimp or dried tunnyfish.

You can spend pleasant days casting the rod on any pebble beach with strong waves.

2. SECOND ITINERARY

From Las Palmas we take the eastern road of the island which has been converted recently into a wonderful motor-way, and we get to Maspalomas with its modern hotels, from where we make the first great-sea fishing excursion in Gran Canaria. Likewise, we suggest to go on from Maspalomas to Argueniguín, a fishing village, where it is quite easy to hire a vessel of different tonnage and draught at a moderate price. With the fishing-line for streaming to the Mogán promontory —a stormy and therefore by minor tunnyfish frequented region— we'll spend pleasant fishing days.

Between Argueniguín and Puerto de Mogán a well-equipped and complete sporting harbour has been installed recently (Puerto Rico), where we can easily find a vessel of greater tonnage, in order to make a trip out to sea towards the southeast, to catch the sword-fish and some big tunny-fish. In all these places, if we fish together with the professional seafarers, who have the well-frequented spots at their finger-tips, we can catch great sheep's head, conger, bleak and even some big halibut and sea-bass.

3. THIRD ITINERARY

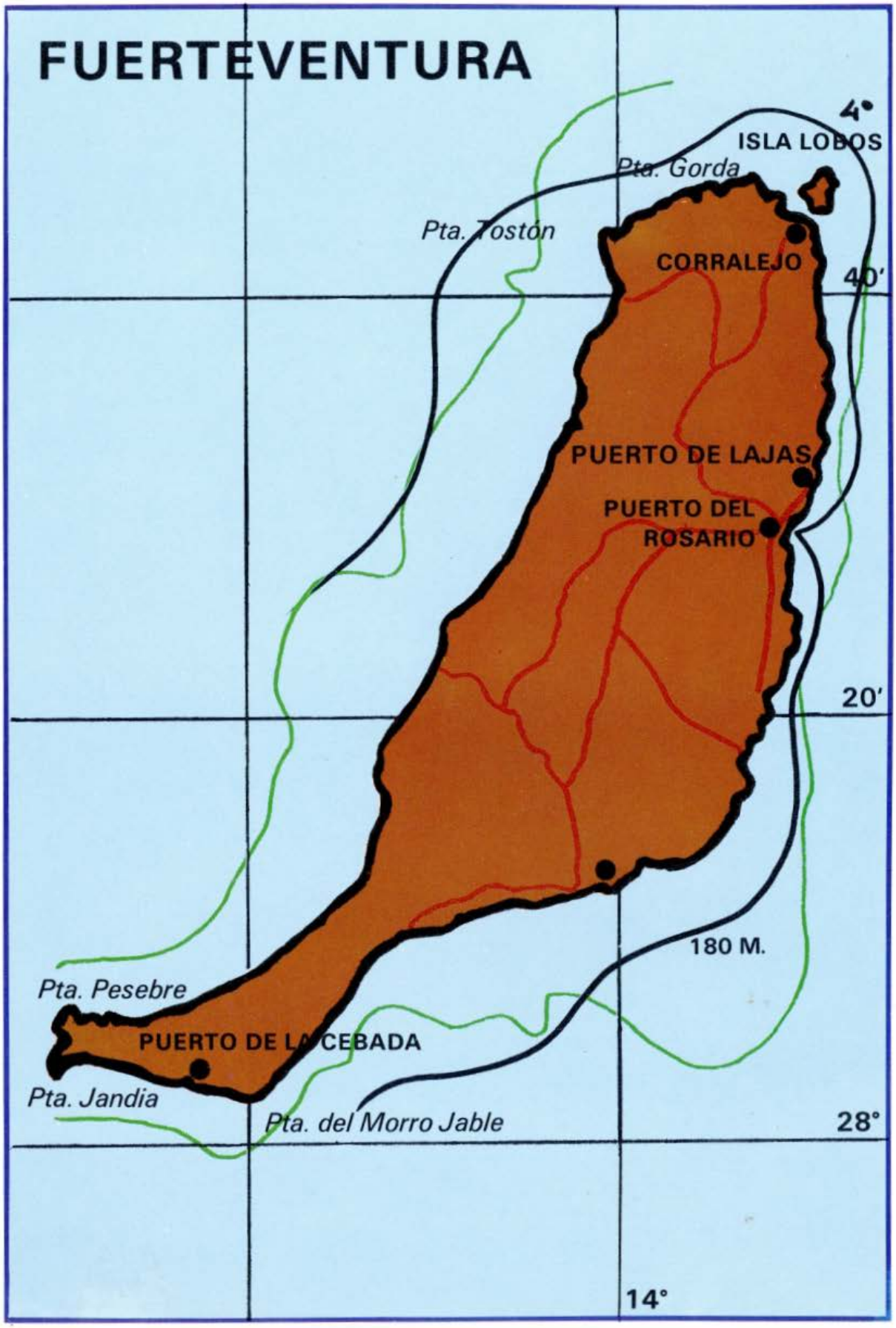
From Las Palmas we take the road to the northern and western coast to Guia, Galdar, Agaete and el Risco, just the right places to embark on a trip and to cast out the line from land at the same time.

Near Guia is Sardina del Norte; with its lighthouse it is the most northwestern tip of the island and a frequent meeting-point of many migratory pelagic species which are easy to catch from the coast or preferably from any small vessel hired in the mentioned place.

From the lighthouse towards the south the coast is specially rugged, offering numerous well-frequented hiding-places for fish; it is therefore ideal for underwater fishing and also for fishing with a floating buoy; we best enclose first the fishing ground.

From El Risco we take the road to San Nicolás and reach after 16 km a crossroad where we turn to the right and approach the coast and a promontory, which forms the occidental extremity of the island, and where you might obtain largest catches cast fishing line from land with heavy gear.

Our stay in Gran Canaria must not end without visiting the interior, the Firgas sources and the Snow-Well, which we reach on winding, but fairly good roads.



4. FOURTH ITINERARY

Of the islands of the Archipelago Fuerteventura is the driest and less fertile one. We reach its capital, Puerto del Rosario, by air or regular shipping lines.

The fisherman can cast his line right outside the capital, preferably at dusk or night, while remaining at the shore. If the would rather hire a vessel, which might be easily obtained, he mostly head towards the north, as the waters surrounding the northern tip of the island and the small island Lobos situated there have great abundance of fish, either migratory pelagic species (tunnyfish in general) or rock species which enter well into the deep sea gear. This place is also well suited for underwater fishing. We suggest that the fisherman stays in the village Corralejo (there are small inns and some hotels are being built). It is easy to get provisions there and the important fishing grounds can be quickly reached. It is about 40 km to the north of Puerto del Rosario.

You must not leave Fuerteventura without visiting the dunes and volcanoes in the desertlike region; frequent excursions are organised right from the capital itself.

5. FIFTH ITINERARY

Lanzarote

This island offers many possibilities to the fisherman, whether he angles or prefers underwater fishing.

We'd advise the underwater fisherman to go to the regions of Playa Blanca (in the southern bay) with the clearest water in the world, as the anchor of any vessel can be distinguished 40 m deep. We reach the beach per road (44 km from the capital Arrecife) and find there plenty of halibut, sheep's head, false codfish, jurel, etc. On the seabed are white rocks, in which countless lilac sea-urchins hide, whose stings are very painful; any contact should therefore be avoided.

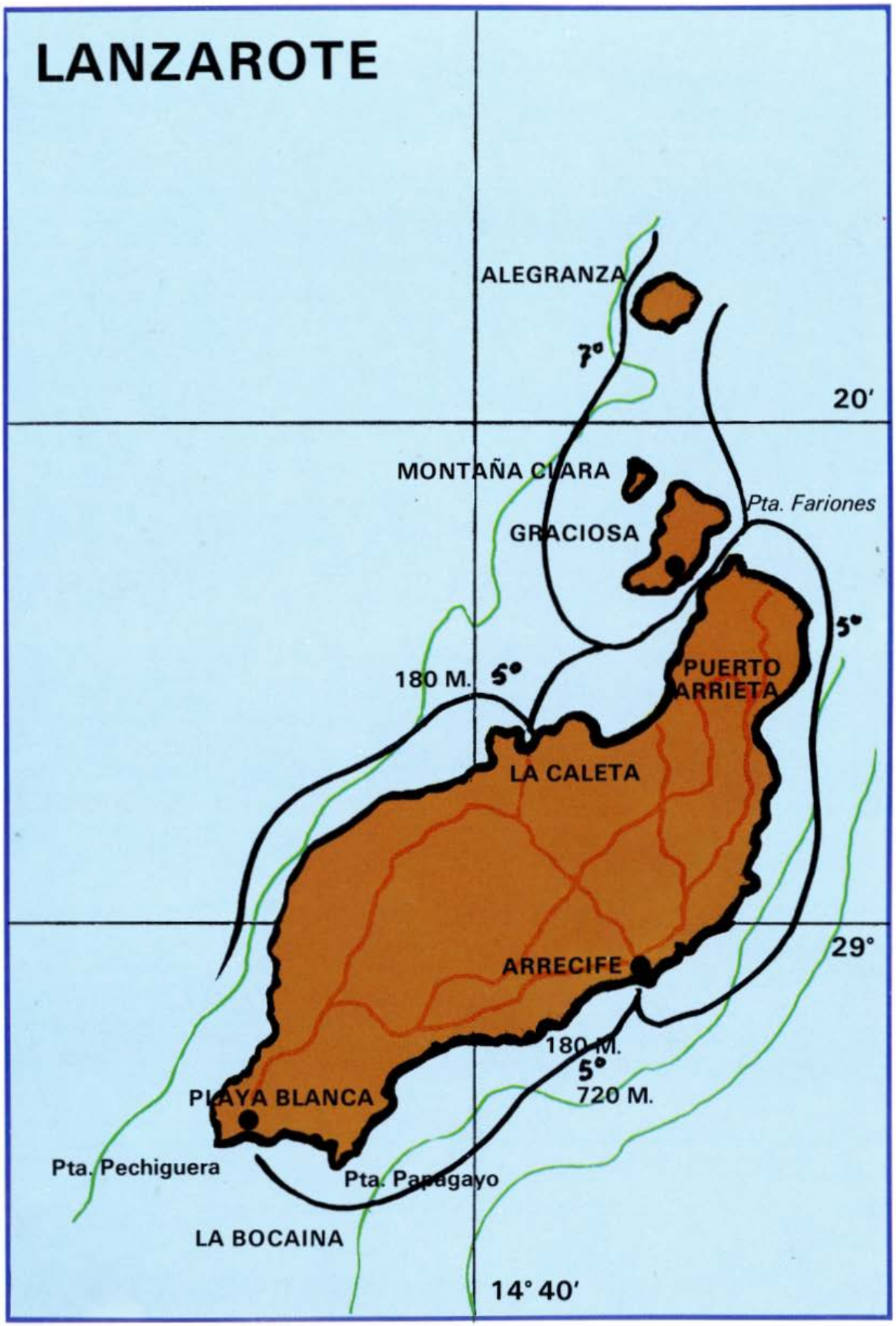
Lanzarote, too, offers plenty of possibilities in the north (in the village Caleta, 18 km from Arrecife) to the underwater fisherman with a similar fauna as the above described.

Finally towards the north in Orsola, 34 km from Arrecife, sailing to the east coast, we'll find easily attainable and rich grounds, too. Likewise, you can rent a vessel for underwater fishing from Puerto Arrieta (on the road from Arrecife to Orsola), sailing in this case to the north-north-east with similar fishing grounds.

6. SIXTH ITINERARY

The angler in Lanzarote must plan his undertakings from Arrecife to Puerto Arrieta.

The waters to the south-southwest of Arrecife, the nearest ones to the African Continent have plenty of great spotted dogfish and flying fish, which can be caught from the anchored vessel.

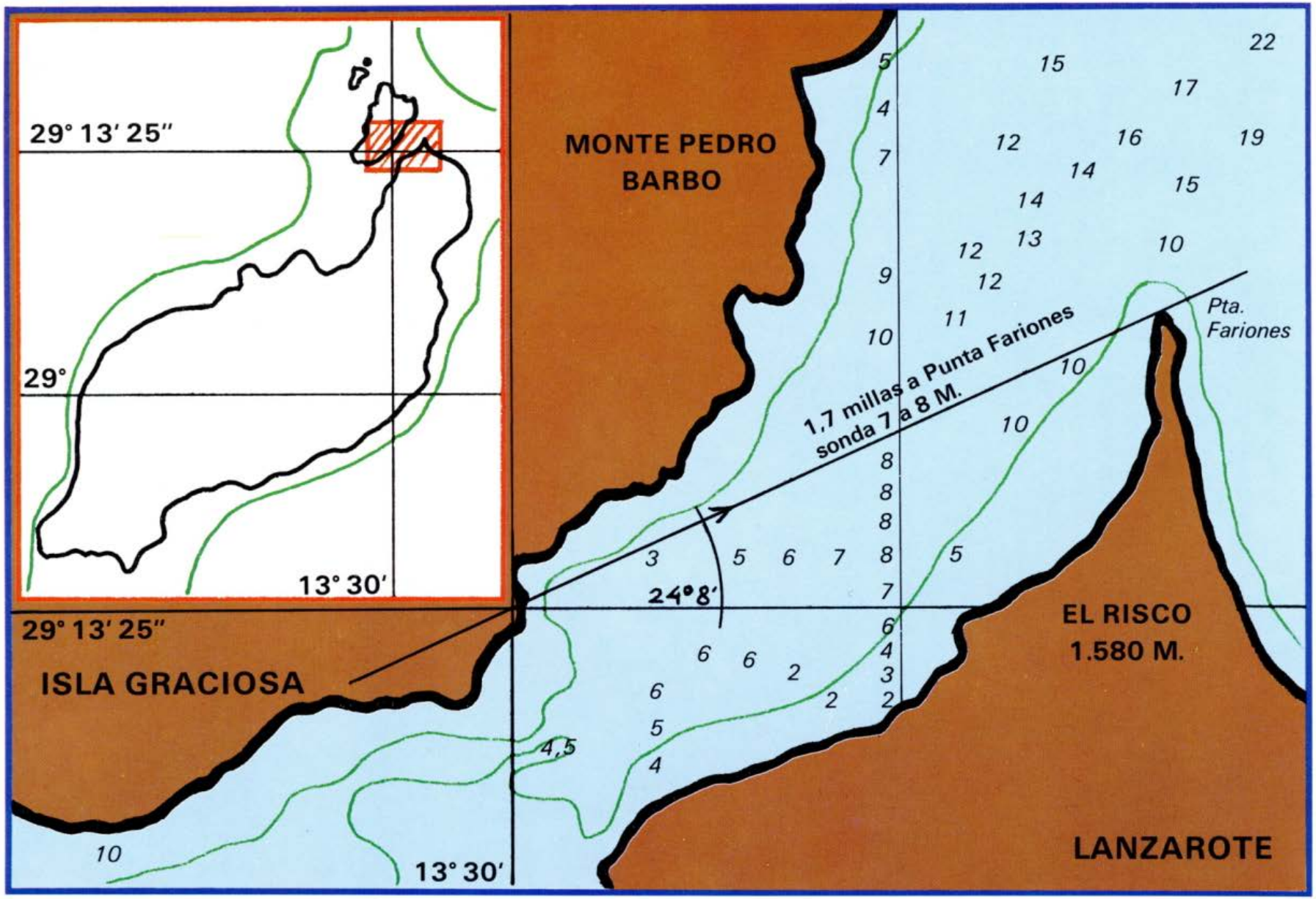


Days of rest from fishing should be dedicated to a visit of Jameos del Agua with its electrical installation and to the Cueva de los Verdes without forgetting the volcanoes enclosing unforgettable remembrances for the tourist.

7. SEVENTH ITINERARY

This may be the most important expedition from Lanzarote. We set out from the capital or from Puerto Arrieta and sail to the northern zone of the Canarian Archipelago past the islands Graciosa, Montaña Clara until we reach Alegranza island —a very adequate zone for underwater fishing, being on the passage of the migratory species.

All kind of tunnyfish form a magnificent attraction for the fisherman throwing his line, either on the surface or at a slower pace in the depth; likewise the ship might be stopped and deep sea gear be used for the many types of tunnyfish, which abound there.



SCALE OF WINDS			
No. on the scale	Denomination	Observations on land	km/h.
0	CALM	Smoke rises vertically.	0-1
1	LIGHT WIND	Wind direction defined by that of the smoke, but not by the flags.	4-6
2	VERY LIGHT Gentle breeze	Wind noticed on face. Leaves on trees move and also flags.	7-12.5
3	LIGHT Gentle breeze	Leaves on trees move constantly and flags unfurl.	14-20
4	WINDY (Moderate)	Dust and papers in the air. Small branches on trees move.	21-29
5	STRONG BREEZE (rather strong)	Large branches on trees move. Ripples form in ponds.	30-38
6	STRONG BREEZE (strong)	Large branches on trees move. Wind whistles.	40-49
7	BRISK (very strong)	All trees moving. It becomes difficult to walk against the wind.	50-60
8	STRONG WIND	Branches break. Impossible to walk against the wind.	61-72
9	VERY STRONG WIND	Damage to projecting parts of buildings.	74-86
10	STORM	Uproots trees and damages buildings considerably.	90-100
11	HEAVY STORM	Destruction everywhere.	103-117
12	HURRACANE	No experience.	over 120

SEA CONDITIONS			
No.	Height of waves (meters)	Denomination	Description of surface of sea
0	0	CALM	Like glass.
1	under 0.3	SMOOTH	Ripples without crests.
2	0.3-1.0	RIPPLY	Small, short waves, but pronounced ones.
3	1.0-1.5	MODERATE	Larger waves, some whitecaps; short sounds heard.
4	1.5-2.5	HEAD-SEA	Many whitecaps and crests with white foam; pronounced waves; muffled murmur.
5	2.5-3.5	STRONG HEAD SEA	Waves break and the foam is carried in the direction of the wind; continual murmur.
6	3.5-6.0	ROUGH	Foam carried in dense veins in the direction of the wind; many breaking waves and muffled roar which is heard from far away.
7	6.0-12.0 ROUGH	VERY ROUGH	Whole surface of the sea white.
8 and 9	Correspond to MOUNTAINOUS and CONFUSED, respectively.		

harbours and nautical clubs of the canary islands

Charts and maps taken from the III NAUTICAL TOURISM GUIDE

name: ROYAL NAUTICAL CLUB OF SANTA CRUZ DE LA PALMA (La Palma)
address: Royal Nautical Club of Santa Cruz de la Palma (La Palma)
telephone: (922) 41 19 35 and 41 10 70
geographic location: Latitude: 28° 40′ N Longitude: 18° 4,5 W

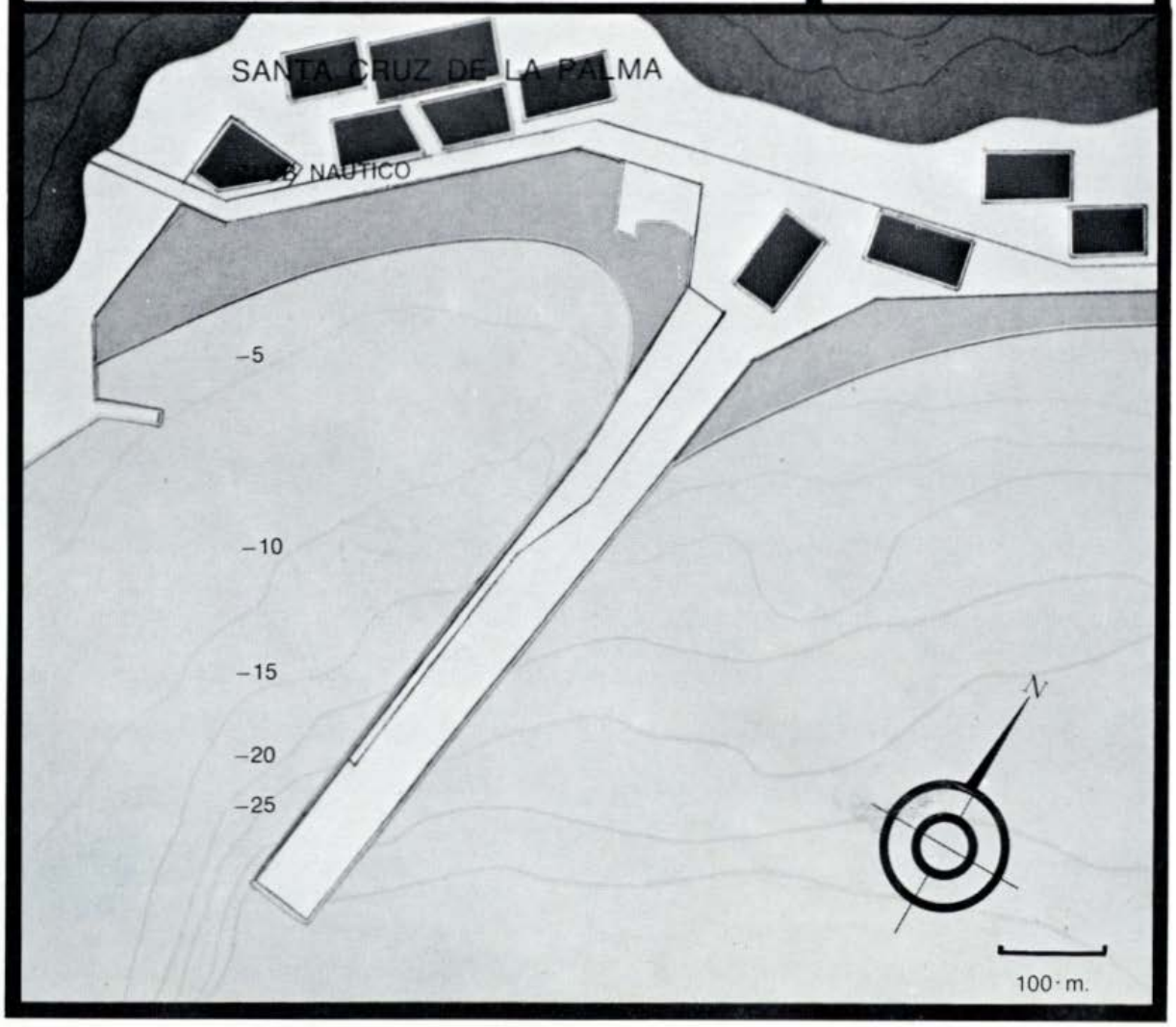
La Palma is the third most important island in the Canaries regarding population, traffic and business. Its natural mountainous terrain, its fantastic coastline and its bountiful vegetation make it a dream island. The capital, and also the most important port on the island, is Santa Cruz de la Palma, founded at the end of the XV century.

The Nautical Club was created in 1968. It is divided into two independent facilities: the Marine Service, with two swimming pools, and a restaurant with a bar.

La Palma has an airport very near the capital and is located 200 miles from Las Palmas and 110 miles from Santa Cruz de Tenerife.

MOORINGS	40
ANCHORINGS	25
LAND STATIONS	yes
POTABLE WATER	yes
ELECTRICITY	no
TELEPHONE	in the club
GAS-OIL and/or GASOLINE	in the port
CRANE	yes
RAMP	yes
MACHINE SHOP	no
COASTAL AUTHORITY	Adjutant's Office
CUSTOMS	yes
POST OFFICE	yes
MARINE GOODS SHOP	no
PARKING	yes

CHARACTERISTICS:
sheltered area: that of the port
depth: maximun 18 meters
n.º of moorings: 40
n.º of moorings for rent: none
reception area: none



name: ROYAL NAUTICAL CLUB OF TENERIFE
address: Avda. Francisco Larroche s/n - SANTA CRUZ DE TENERIFE
telephone: (922) 27 31 17 y 25 75 03
geographic location: Latitude: 28° 28′ N Longitude: 16° 15′ W

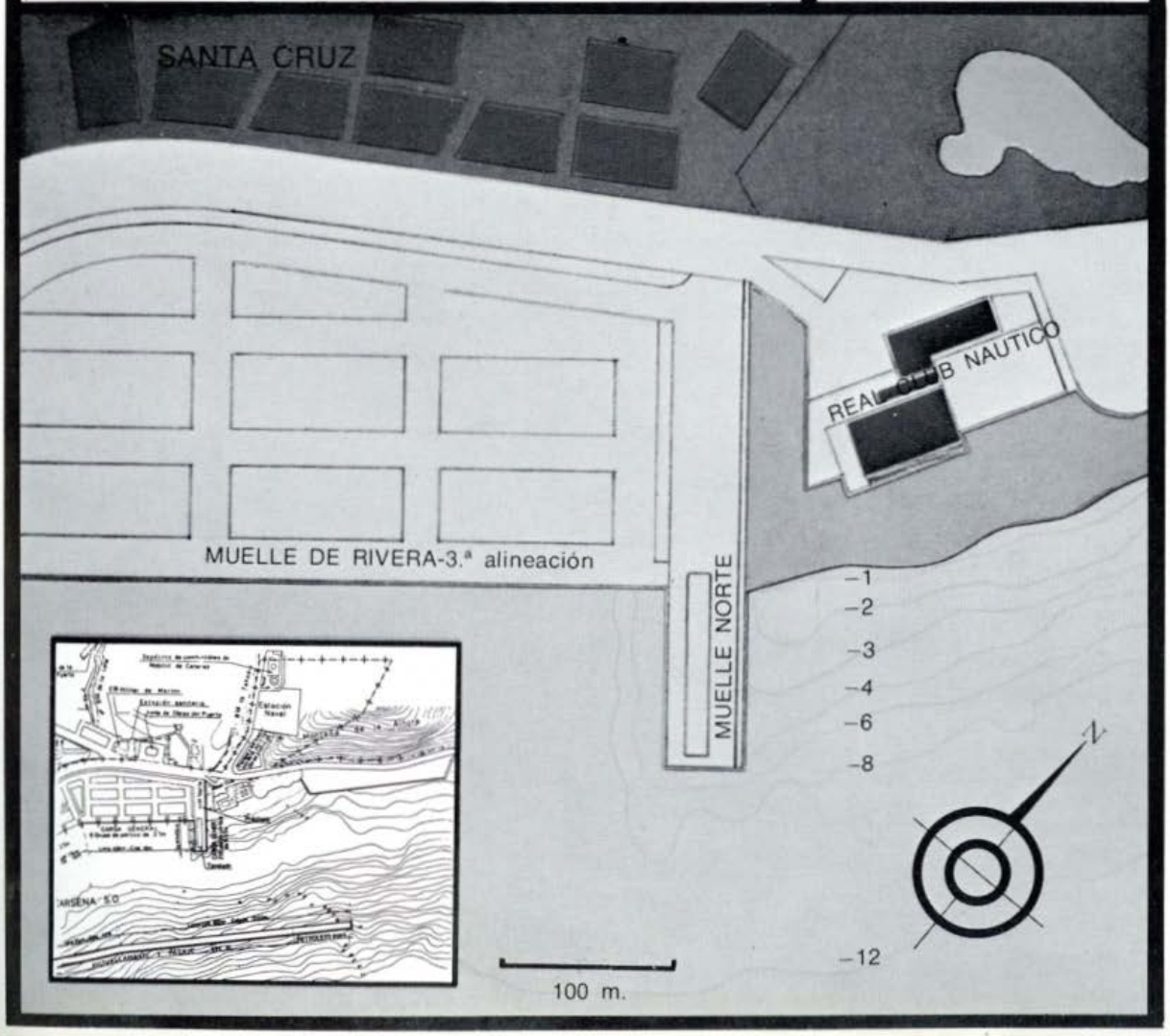
It is located on the dock on the beach and is very near the Naval Station.

It was founded in 1902 and at the present time has 3,000 members and a fleet which nears 160 vessels. In the way of complementary installations, the Club has three swimming pools, one for children and two 50 and 33 meter ones, both of which are climatized. There are also three tennis courts, two pelota courts and a basketball court.

Tenerife can be reached by air by means of the Los Rodeos International Airport and the Reina Sofia Airport and its port is 54 miles from that of Las Palmas, 40 miles from Puerto de la Cruz, 43 miles from Puerto de los Cristiano and 7 miles from the Radazul Recreational Port.

MOORINGS	40
ANCHORINGS	25
LAND STATIONS	yes
POTABLE WATER	yes, without bathouses
ELECTRICITY	no
TELEPHONE	in the club
GAS-OIL and/or GASOLINE	in the port
CRANE	yes 1 800 kg. one
RAMP	yes
MACHINE SHOP	no
COASTAL AUTHORITY	Commander's Office
CUSTOMS	yes
POST OFFICE	yes
MARINE GOODS SHOP	in town
PARKING	yes

CHARACTERISTICS:
sheltered area: One «L» 40 × 30 mts.
depth: maximum 3 mts.
n.º of moorings: only anchorings
n.º of moorings for rent: none
reception area: none



name: RADAZUL RECREATIONAL PORT
address: Puerto Deportivo Radazul - EL ROSARIO (Santa Cruz de Tenerife)
telephone: (922) 61 05 50/54/58.
geographic location: Latitude: 28° 23′ N Longitude: 16° 18′ W

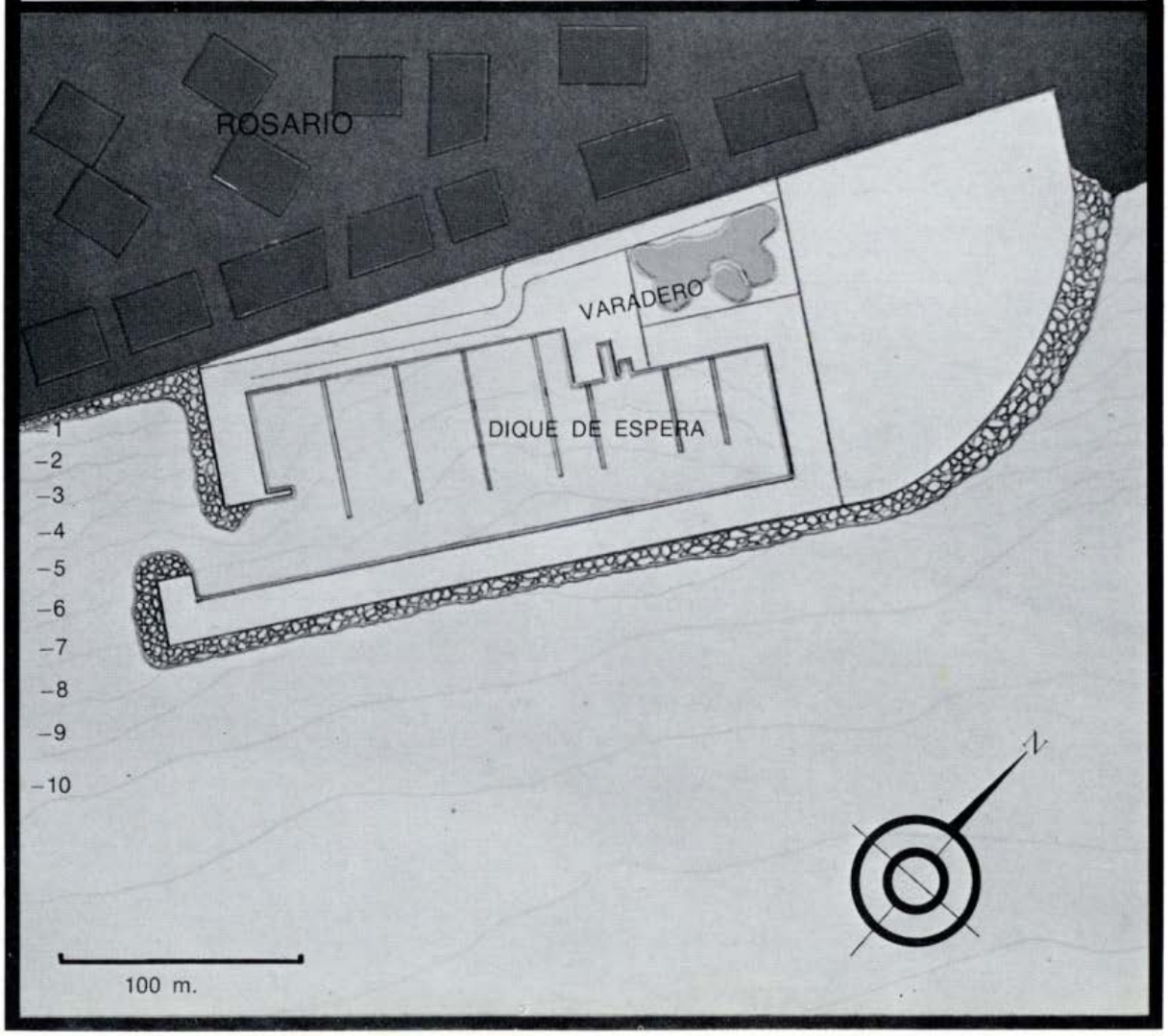
Within the city limits of El Rosario and framed by the marvelous Guadamojete Bay, we find the Radazul Recreational Port, adjacent to the Urbanization of the same name and to the island in which northern breezes are predominant. Radazul is a sure refuge for those who sail along the coasts of Tenerife.

As in all of the ports on the Canary Islands, one can enjoy all marine sports, but the deep-sea fishing holds the greatest attraction since magnificent specimens of tuna, marlin and shark can be caught at less than a mile from the port.

Radazul is 18 km. from the Rodeos Airport, 48 km. from the new Reina Sofia Airport, 66 km. from Cristianos, 8,5 km. from Santa Cruz de Tenerife by highway and 7 miles from its port.

CHARACTERISTICS:
sheltered area: 2 Ha.
depth: maximum 13 mts.
n.º of moorings: 240
n.º of moorings for rent: undetermined
reception area: yes

MOORINGS	240
ANCHORINGS	no
LAND STATIONS	yes
POTABLE WATER	yes
ELECTRICITY	yes
TELEPHONE	yes
GAS-OIL and/or GASOLINE	yes
CRANE	yes 1 2 T. one and 1 30 T. one
RAMP	yes
MACHINE SHOP	yes
COASTAL AUTHORITY	in S. C. Tenerife
CUSTOMS	in S. C. Tenerife
POST OFFICE	in S. C. Tenerife
MARINE GOODS SHOP	no
PARKING	yes



name: LOS CRISTIANOS FISHING PORT
address: Arona - (Tenerife)
telephone: (922) 79 11 02
geographic location: Latitude: 28° 0,3 N Longitude: 16° 43' W

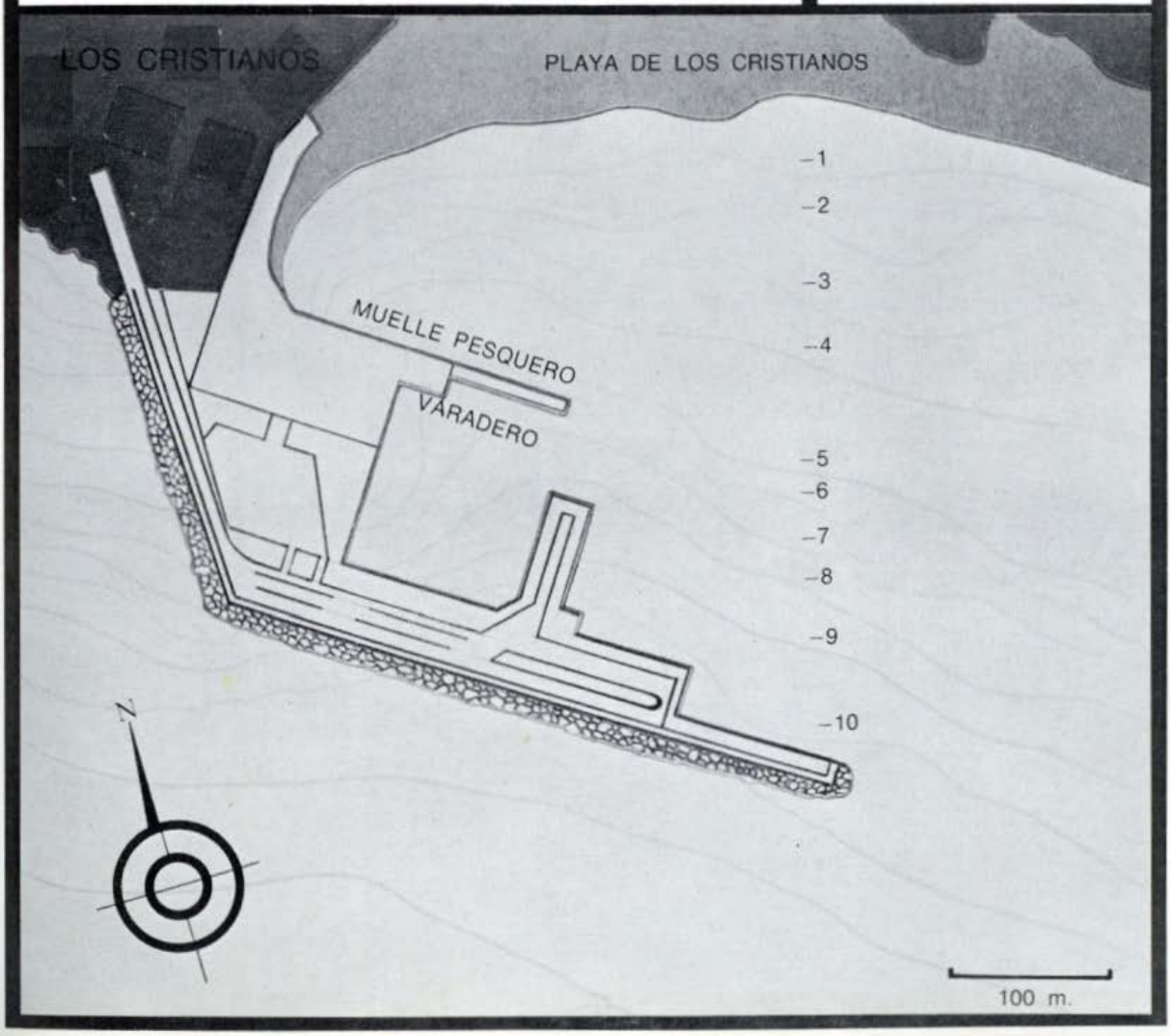
Los Cristianos is a picturesque coastal village located on the southern coast of the Island of Tenerife, opposite the Island of Gomera, converted into a magnificent winter resort due to its location.

The port, eminently a fishing village, has, nevertheless, passanger traffic which surpasses 300.000 anually. There is a dock for pleasure craft.

Los Cristianos is 70 km. from Santa Cruz de Tenerife on a good road and 12 km. from the new Tenerife-Sur Airport.

MOORINGS	no
ANCHORINGS	yes
LAND STATIONS	yes
POTABLE WATER	yes, without bathouses
ELECTRICITY	no
TELEPHONE	yes
GAS-OIL and/or GASOLINE	yes
CRANE	no
RAMP	yes
MACHINE SHOP	yes
COASTAL AUTHORITY	adjutant's office
CUSTOMS	no
POST OFFICE	yes
MARINE GOODS SHOP	yes
PARKING	yes

CHARACTERISTICS:
sheltered area: 7,000 m² for pleasure craft
depth: maximun 12 m.
n.º of moorings: There are no fixed moorings but there is room for 200 boats
n.º of moorings for rent: none
recpetion area: none



name: AGIGANSA RECREATIONAL PORT
address: Acantilado de Los Gigantes - SANTIAGO DEL TEIDE (Tenerife).
telephone: (922) 86 71 00
geographic location: Latitude: 28° 14′ N Longitude: 16° 50′ W

On the southeast coast of the Island of Tenerife and adjacent to the immense basalt mass, which, with its 600 m. height and its impressive dropoff which gives it its name, is located the Center of Interest of National Tourism, the Cliffs ot the Giants, of which this port forms an integral part.

The exceptional conditions which the islands waters offer for the practice of deep-sea fishing will make this port an important base for the practice of this sport of enthusiasts.

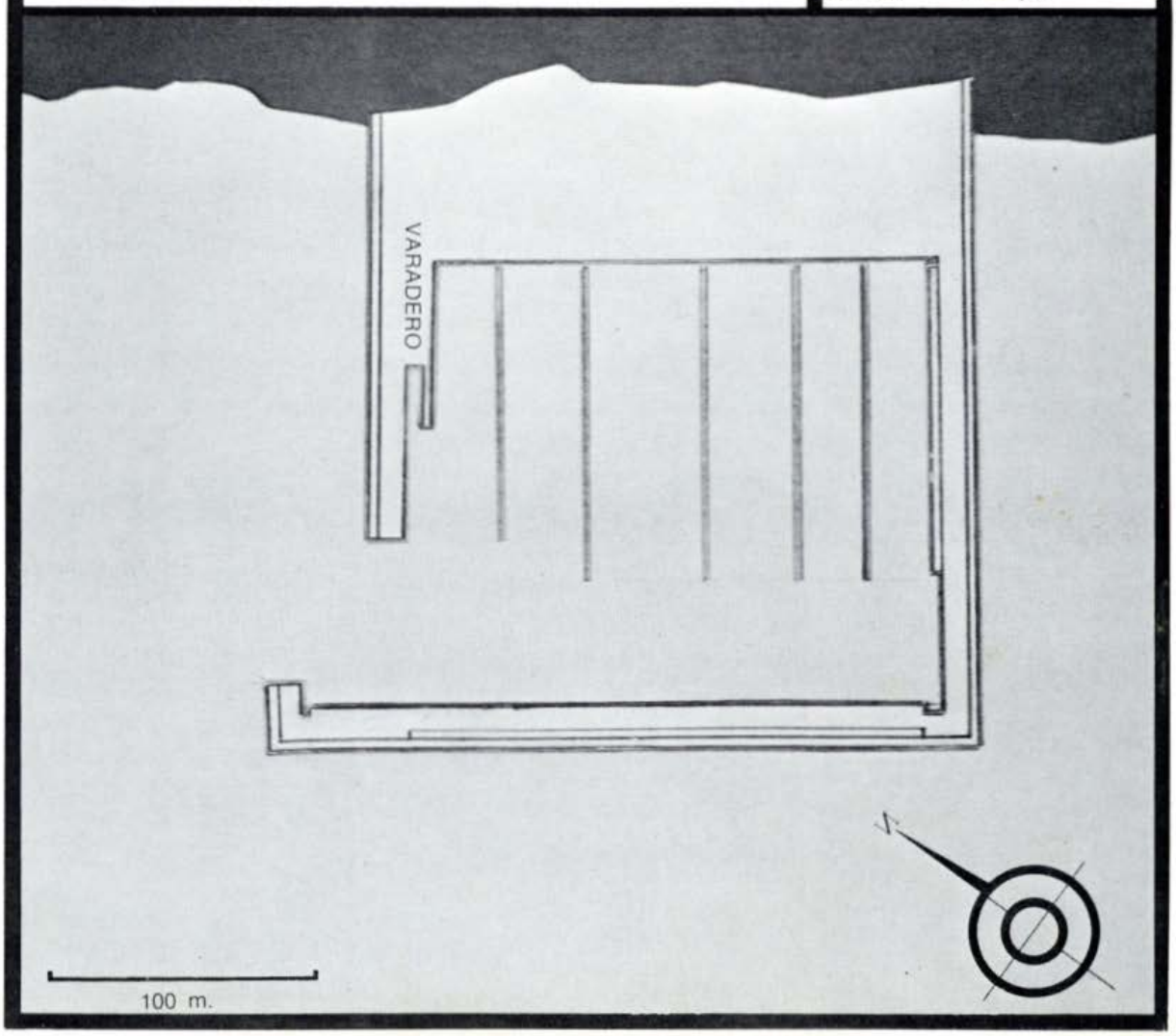
The Agigansa Port is 102 km. from the Rodeos Airport and 40 km. from the new South Airport, being 15 miles from the Port of Cristianos and 29 miles from the Puerto de la Cruz and 59 miles the Puerto de Santa Cruz de Tenerife.

MOORINGS	370
ANCHORINGS	no
LAND STATIONS	yes
POTABLE WATER	yes
ELECTRICITY	yes
TELEPHONE	no
GAS-OIL and/or GASOLINE	yes
CRANE	yes
RAMP	yes
MACHINE SHOP	no
COASTAL AUTHORITY	in Los Cristianos
CUSTOMS	in Los Cristianos;
POST OFFICE	in Guia de Isora
MARINE GOODS SHOP	no
PARKING	yes

CHARACTERISTICS:
sheltered area: 31,213 m²
depth: 6 mts.
n.º of moorings: 370 (100 already in use)
Classification by binding stakes (in meters):

Provisional	classification	Of 12 × 3,5	— 50
Of 6 × 2,50	— 176	Of 15 × 4,5	— 23
Of 9 × 3	— 117	Of 20 × N5	— 4

n.º of moorings for rent: to be determined
reception area: yes



name: «PASITO BLANCO» YACHT CLUB
address: Carretera del Sur Km. 60. MASPALOMAS (Gran Canaria)
telephone: (928) 76 22 59
geographic location: Latitude: 20° 50′ N Longitude: 14° 50′ W

The Pasito Blanco Yacht Club is located to the far south of the Grand Canary Island, specifically in the place called Morro de Pasito Blanco from which it gets its name. It is located 2 km. from the Urban Tourist Center of Maspalomas and is adjacent to NASA tracking station.

There are two magnificent beaches very near the port, which are called Pasito Blanco Beach and Meloneras Beach.

Pasito Blanco is 70 km. from Las Palmas and 53 km. from the international airport of Gando, being 3 miles from Puerto Rico and 37 miles from Puerto de la Luz.

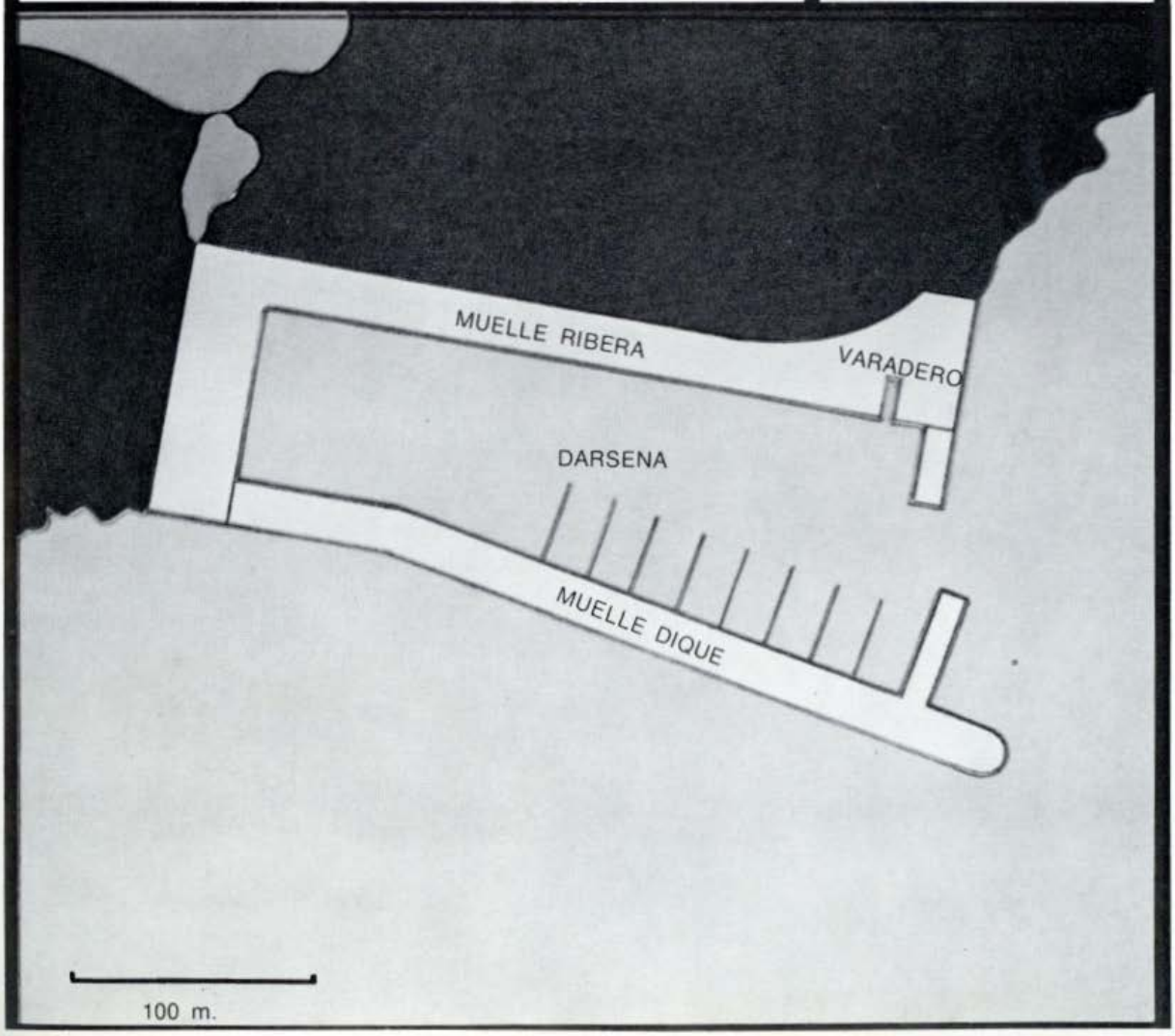
CHARACTERISTICS:
sheltered area: 45,000 m²
depth: maximum 4 mts.
n.° of moorings: 500

Classification by binding stakes:

Of 8 mts.	— 300
Of 8 mts. to 30 mts.	— 200

n.° of moorings for rent: all
reception area: yes

MOORINGS	500
ANCHORINGS	no
LAND STATIONS	yes
POTABLE WATER	yes
ELECTRICITY	yes
TELEPHONE	yes
GAS-OIL and/or GASOLINE	yes
CRANE	yes 1 1,5 T. one and 1 30 T. one
RAMP	yes
MACHINE SHOP	yes
COASTAL AUTHORITY	no
CUSTOMS	no
POST OFFICE	yes
MARINE GOODS SHOP	yes
PARKING	yes



name: «PUERTO RICO» RECREATION PORT
address: Puerto Rico - MOGAN - Gran Canaria (Las Palmas).
telephone: (928) 74-57-57
geographic location: Latitude: 27° 46′ N Longitude: 15° 42′ W

It is located to the South of the Grand Canary Island within the city limits of Mogán, between Puerto Rico and La Perra Points, in an area in which the coast is less abrupt and sloped than at some miles further to the NW.

The extraordinary climate conditions of this region allow for the practice of all nautical activities, but espacially that of deep-sea fishing: great tunas, swordfish, marlin and shark.

Puerto Rico is an integral part of the tourist complex of the same name.

Puerto Rico is 72 km. from Las Palmas de Gran Canaria and 50 km. from the international airport of Gando.

CHARACTERISTICS:
sheltered area: 6 H.
depth: maximun 11 mts.

n.° of moorings: 578
reception area: none

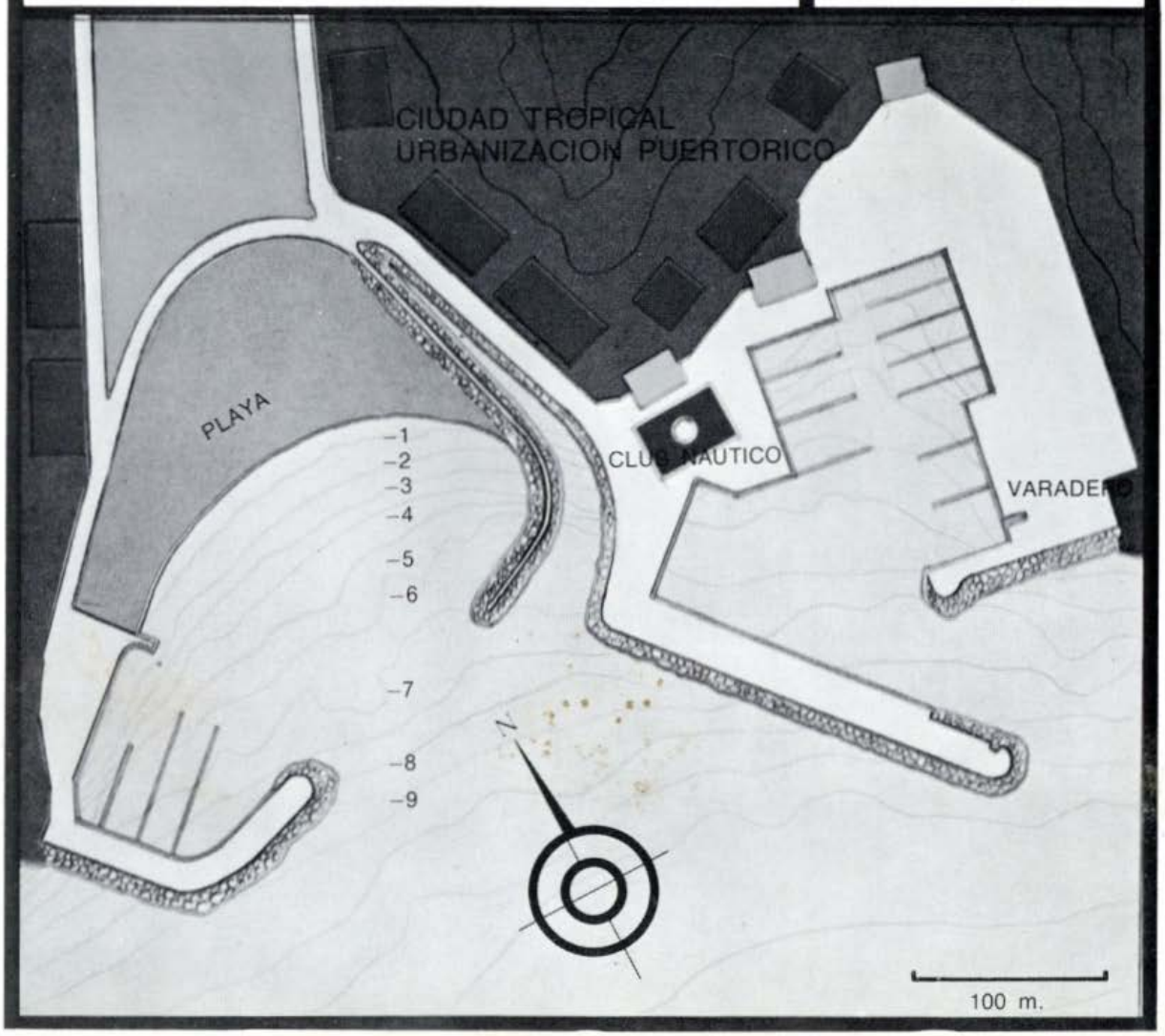
Classification by binding stakes:

Of 6 m. — 299
Of 9 m. — 182
Of 12 m. — 40
Of 15 m. — 13
Of 20 m. — 32
Of 30 m. — 12

moorings for rent: 374

Of 6 m. — 192
Of 9 m. — 85
Of 12 m. — 40
Of 15 m. — 13
Of 20 m. — 32
Of 30 m. — 12

MOORINGS	578
ANCHORINGS	no
LAND STATIONS	yes
POTABLE WATER	yes
ELECTRICITY	yes
TELEPHONE	yes
GAS-OIL and/or GASOLINE	yes
CRANE	yes 1 30 T. one
RAMP	yes
MACHINE SHOP	yes
COASTAL AUTHORITY	no
CUSTOMS	no
POST OFFICE	yes
MARINE GOODS SHOP	yes
PARKING	yes



name: GRAND CANARY ROYAL NAUTICAL CLUB
address: Real Club Náutico de Gran Canaria - PUERTO DE LA LUZ - (Las Palmas)
telephone: (928) 24 66 90/91/92
geographic location: Latitude 28° 7′ N. Longitude: 15° 25′ W

It is located on the military and fishing dock near Ciudad Jardín.

Founded in 1908, it is stated in its statutes that it was created for the encouragment of culture and the promotion of sailing.

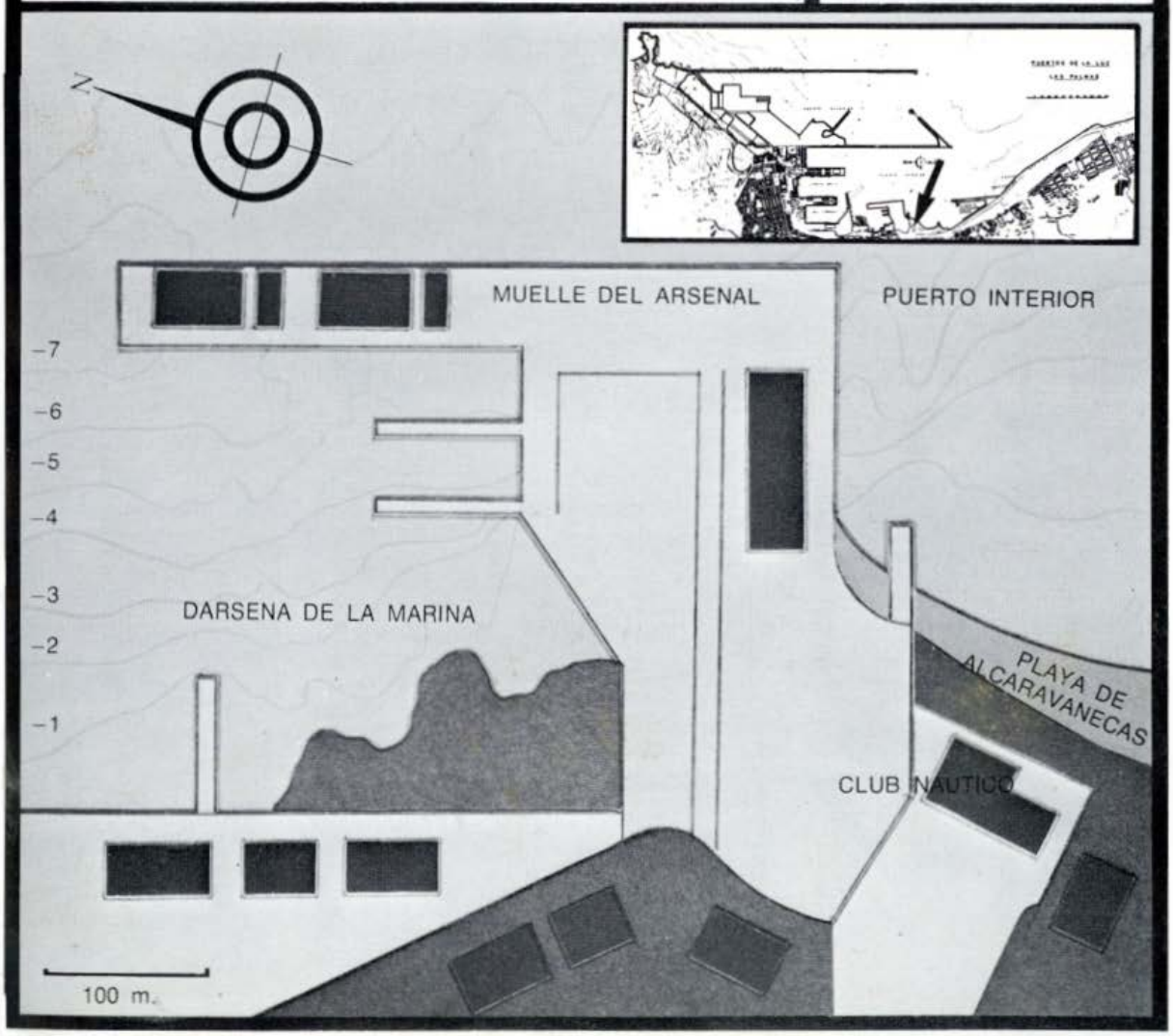
The Club has nearly 3,000 members and its fleet of sailboats surpasses 150 vessels.

The calendar for trials is extensive, with numerous competitions, both reserved ones and interclass ones. The Colombina Regata, reserved for cruisers and which is held anually between the islands of Grand Canary and Gomera is noteworthy.

Las Palmas may be reached by air by way of the International Airport of Gando. Its port is 54 miles from Tenerife and 685 from Cádiz.

MOORINGS	no
ANCHORINGS	yes, 10
LAND STATIONS	yes
POTABLE WATER	yes, without bathouses
ELECTRICITY	no
TELEPHONE	in the club
GAS-OIL and/or GASOLINE	yes
CRANE	no
RAMP	yes
MACHINE SHOP	yes
COASTAL AUTHORITY	Commander's office
CUSTOMS	yes
POST OFFICE	yes
MARINE GOODS SHOP	yes
PARKING	yes

CHARACTERISTICS:
sheltered area: under construction
depth: maximum 10 mts.
n.° of moorings: the recreation dock under construction
n.° of moorings for rent: none
reception area: yes



name: CASINO NAUTICAL CLUB OF ARRECIFE
address: Casino Club Náutico de Arrecife - LANZAROTE (Las Palmas)
telephone: (928) 81 18 50
geographic location: Latitude 28° 57′ N Longitude: 13° 33′ W

The port of Arrecife is located in the capital of the island of Lanzarote and is the one furtherest to the east of the Canary Islands. It is located to the south of the city and is formed by the island of San Gabriel, the rocks of the point called Lizard Point and a breakwater which, beginning in the city and passing over said islands and rocks, towards the south, extends then for a length of some 200 meters.

The port of Los Mármoles, on the bay of the same name, opens between the island of Las Cruces and El Frailillo Point and is to be recommended during storm conditions from N. and NE.

There are many samall coves and beaches near the port of Arrecife which are quite useful for the practice of nautical sport.

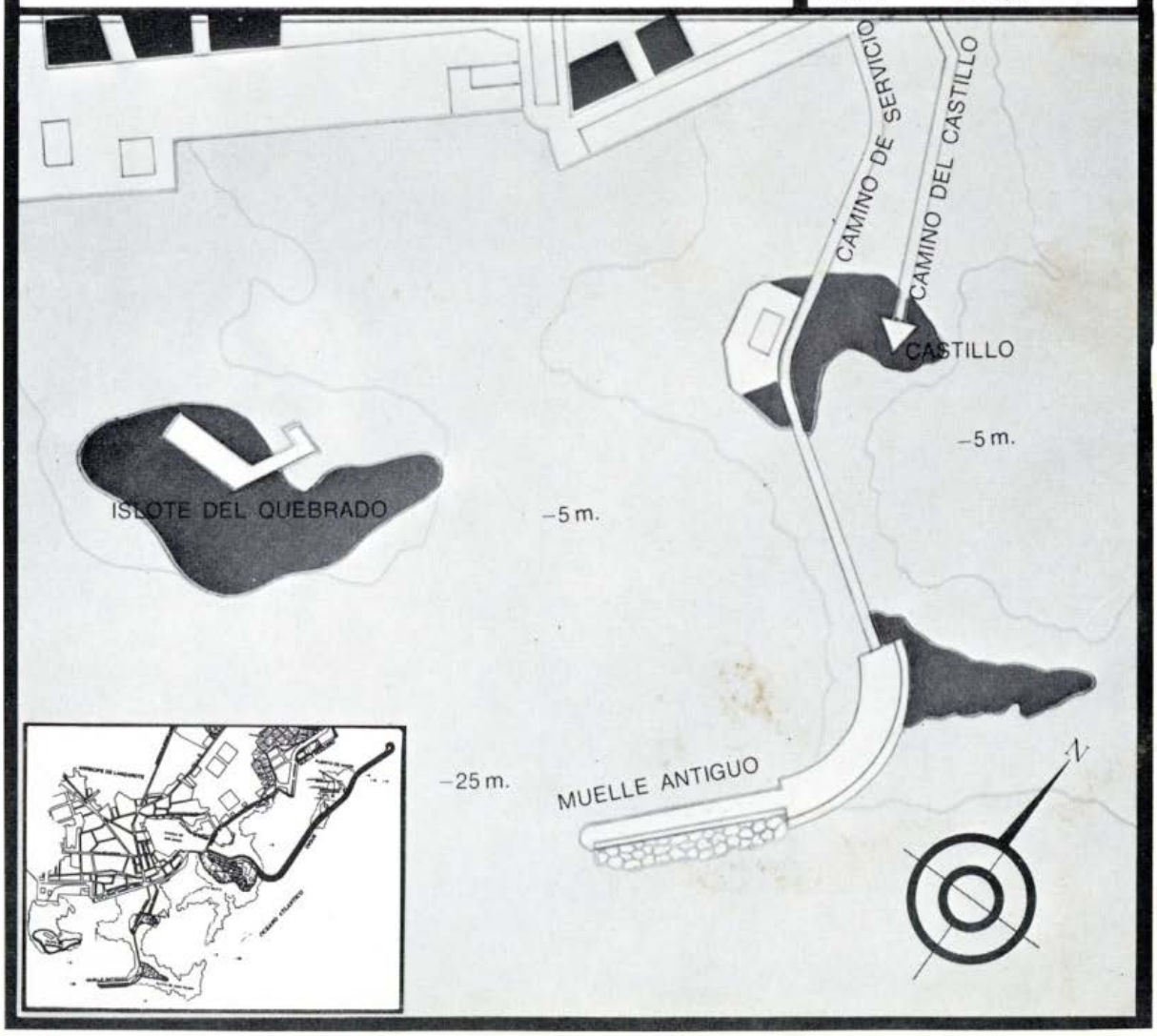
The Casino Nautical Club was created in 1960 and at the present has 609 members and a fleet of some 90 vessels.

The Club has sections for motorboats and sailboats. It organizes sailing courses with national monitors.

Lanzarote has an airport and is 113 miles from Las Palmas, 150 from Tenerife and 32 from Fuerteventura.

CHARACTERISTICS:
sheltered: 7,000 m²
depth: maximum 4 mts.
n.° of moorings: rotational anchorings
n.° of moorings for rent: none
recpetion area: none

MOORINGS	no
ANCHORINGS	yes
LAND STATIONS	yes
POTABLE WATER	yes-without bathouses
ELECTRICITY	yes-without bathouses
TELEPHONE	yes
GAS-OIL and/or GASOLINE	yes
CRANE	no
RAMP	yes
MACHINE SHOP	yes
COASTAL AUTHORITY	Adjutant's office
CUSTOMS	yes
POST OFFICE	yes in the city
MARINE GOODS SHOP	yes, in the city
PARKING	yes



Nautical Clubs

Gran Canaria:

CLUB NAUTICO JUVENIL ELCANO
Doctor Denix, 5
LAS PALMAS

UNION RISCO CLUB DE VELA LATINA
Gacela, 6
Barrio de San Nicolás
LAS PALMAS

REAL CLUB NAUTICO DE GRAN CANARIA
León y Castillo, 308
LAS PALMAS — Tel.: (928) 23 45 66

CLUB DE YATES PASITO BLANCO
Carretera del Sur km 60
MASPALOMAS — Tel.: (928) 76 22 59

CLUB NAUTICO PUERTO RICO
Urbanización Puerto Rico
MOGAN - LAS PALMAS — Tel.: (928) 74 57 57

CLUB MOTONAUTICO LAS PALMAS
Muelle Santa Catalina — Tel.: (928) 26 42 44
PUERTO DE LA LUZ - LAS PALMAS — (928) 26 42 35

CLUB DE VELA LATINA
Padre Cueto, 2, 3.º
PUERTO DE LA LUZ - LAS PALMAS — Tel.: (928) 26 17 26

Tenerife

REAL CLUB NAUTICO DE TENERIFE
Avda. Francisco Larroche, s/n. — Tel.: (922) 27 31 17
SAN CRUZ DE TENERIFE — (922) 25 75 03

CLUB NAUTICO DE TENERIFE
Avda. Anaga, s/n.
SANTA CRUZ DE TENERIFE

La Gomera

CLUB NAUTICO SAN SEBASTIAN DE LA GOMERA
Calvo Sotelo, 7 — Tel.: (922) 31 93 40
SAN SEBASTIAN DE LA GOMERA — 34 95 29

Lanzarote

CLUB NAUTICO DE ARRECIFE
ARRECIFE — Tel.: (928) 81 50 54

CASINO CLUB NAUTICO
Ruperto González Negrin, 1
Arrecife
CANARIAS — Tel.: 81 18 50

La Palma

REAL CLUB NAUTICO DE SANTA CRUZ DE LA PALMA
SANTA CRUZ DE LA PALMA — Tel.: (922) 41 19 35

Sporting Federations

FEDERACION ESPAÑOLA DE ACTIVIDADES SUBACUATICAS (DIVING)
Santaló, 15 - 3.º
BARCELONA - 6 — Tel.: (93) 228 87 96

FEDERACION ESPAÑOLA DE ESQUI NAUTICO (NAUTICAL SKIING)
«Zona Residencial Barcelona 2»
Roberto Bassas, 30 - 1.º - 1.ª — Tel.: (93) 330 89 03
BARCELONA - 14 — (93) 330 99 57

FEDERACION ESPAÑOLA DE MOTONAUTICA (MOTORBOAT RACING)
Avda. América, 33 - 4.º B — Tel.: (91) 415 93 27
MADRID - 2 — (91) 415 93 26

FEDERACION ESPAÑOLA DE PESCA (FISHING)
Navas de Tolosa, 3 — Tel.: (91) 221 36 33
MADRID - 13 — (91) 221 42 62

FEDERACION ESPAÑOLA DE PIRAGUISMO (CANOEING)
Miguel Angel, 18 - 6.º — Tel.: (91) 410 38 15
MADRID - 10 — (91) 410 40 48

FEDERACION ESPAÑOLA DE REMO (OAR SAILING)
Núñez de Balboa, 16 - 1.º — Tel.: (91) 226 47 09
MADRID - 1 — (91) 275 59 20

FEDERACION ESPAÑOLA DE SALVAMENTO Y SOCORRISMO (LIFE-SAVING)
Eduardo Dato, 18 — Tel.: (91) 419 75 87
MADRID - 10 — (91) 419 73 17

FEDERACION ESPAÑOLA DE VELA (SAIL)
Juan Vigón, 23
MADRID - 3 — Tel.: (91) 233 53 05

Navy Offices

LAS PALMAS

Isla de Gran Canaria

Las Palmas
Comandancia de Marina
Pedro del Castillo, 28 — Tel.: (928) 26 46 51

Isla de Lanzarote

Arrecife
Ayudantía de Marina
Vargas, 3 — Tel.: (928) 81 10 85

Isla de Fuerteventura

Puerto del Rosario
Ayudantía de Marina
Juan Domínguez Peña, s/n. Tel.: (928) 85 05 07

Arrecife

Villacampa, 2
LANZAROTE Tel.: (928) 81 11 36

Puerto del Rosario

San Roque, s/n.
FUERTEVENTURA Tel.: (928) 85 00 53

TENERIFE

Isla de Tenerife

Santa Cruz de Tenerife
Comandancia de Marina
Rambla General Franco, s/n. Tel.: (922) 27 21 00

Los Cristianos
Ayudantía de Marina.

Isla de La Palma

Santa Cruz de La Palma
Ayudantía de Marina
Plazoleta del Muelle, 8 Tel.: (922) 42 11 85

Isla de La Gomera

Ayudantía de Marina
La Playa Tel.: (922) 87 02 53

Isla de Hierro

Valverde
Ayudantía de Marina Tel.: (922) 55 09 36

Tourist Information Centres

CANARIAS

LAS PALMAS
Casa del Turismo
GRAN CANARIA Tel.: (928) 26 22 23

SANTA CRUZ DE TENERIFE
Palacio Insular
TENERIFE Tel.: (922) 24 22 27

ARRECIFE DE LANZAROTE
Parque Municipal
LAS PALMAS Tel.: (928) 81 18 60

Customs

ISLAS CANARIAS

Administración del Puerto Franco en:	Free port Authorities:
Santa Cruz de Tenerife José Antonio, 2	Tel.: (922) 29 15 86
Santa Cruz de La Palma En muelle	Tel.: (922) 31 13 73
San Sebastián de La Gomera R. Padrón, 17	Tel.: (922) 87 03 51
Las Palmas Explanada Torres Quevedo, s/n. GRAN CANARIA	Tel.: (928) 26 01 64
Arrecife Villacampa, 2 LANZAROTE	Tel.: (928) 81 11 36
Puerto del Rosario San Roque, s/n. FUERTEVENTURA	Tel.: (928) 85 00 53

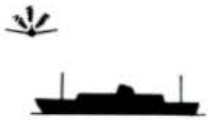
additional comments

TABLE OF RESCUE SIGNALS

To be used on the bridge.

Signals that will be used by the airplanes which carry out watch and rescue services to direct a boat towards an airplane, a boat or a person in danger.

Manoeuvers mada by an airplane in the order of their appearance

			THEY MEAN
 1. The airplane makes, at least, one circle around the boat.	 2. The airplane crosses, flying low, the course of the boat rather near the prow, and at the same time increases and decreases the speed of its motors or varying the pace of its propellers.	 3. The airplane goes in the direction in which it wants the boat to go.	**That the airplane wants to direct a boat towards an airplane or a boat in danger.** (Repetition of these manoeuvers means the same thing).
 The plane FLIES LOW ACROSS the wake of the boat near the stern, increasing and decreasing the speed of its motors and varying the pace of its propellers.			**That the help requested of the boat is no longer needed.** (Repetition of these manoeuvers means the same thing).

RESPONSES OF THE RESCUE STATIONS OR MARINE RESCUE UNITS TO THE SIGNALS FOR HELP ISSUED BY A BOAT OR A PERSON

	HAND SIGNALS	FLARES	OTHER SIGNALS	THEY MEAN
Day signals		 Orange smoke flare.	 Or a combination of light and sound signals (exploding light) consisting of three simple signals which go off at aproximately one-minute intervals.	WE SEE YOU WE WILL HELP YOU AS SOON AS POSSIBLES. (Repetition of these signals means the same thing).
Night signals		 Rocket with white stars consisting of theree simple signals which go off at intervals of aproximately one minute.		

If necessary, the day signals can also be issued at night and the night signals during the day.

SIGNALS WHICH WILL BE USED REGARDING THE USE OF THE RESCUE DEVICES WHICH THEY HAVE AT THEIR BASE ON THE COAST.

Day signals	 Vertical movement of a white flag or of the arms.	 or shooting of signal of green stars.		In general: AFFIRMATIVE. Specific: «We have picked up the line». «The end of the hand rope has been made fast». «There is a man in the life raft of the transporter». «Put about».
Night signals	 VERTICAL movement of a light or white flare.	 or shooting of signal of green stars.		
Day signals	 HORIZONTAL movement of a white flag or the arms extended horizontally.	 or shooting of a signal of red stars.		Is general: NEGATIVE. Specific: «Unmoor» «Enough, put about».
Night signals	 HORIZONTAL movement of a light or white flare.	 or shooting of a signal of red stars.		

GASTRONOMY

Canary cuisine has a wide variety of fish dishes. They are generally served out with some popular «papas arrugás» (wrinkled potatoes) and a special sauce: «mojo picón».

Watercress stew and the popular «sancocho canario» (it is about salty fish and hot sauce) are the most traditional Canary dishes. Bananas and tomatoes, wich are top richnesses of the Archipielago, play an important role in the Canary gastronomy, too. The same happens to the «gofio», which is a sort of wheat, corn or barley flour that has been previously torrefacted. It accompanies certain dishes instead of bread.

Sweet blood sausages, «tirilajas», «bienmesabes», «frangollos», lustrated spoon cakes, meat cakes, teacle nougats and «gofio» are exquisite examples of the Canary pastrymaking.

«Quesadillas» are a very typical dish in Hierro just as the «raspaduras y marquesotes» in La Palma. Rum and honey rum must be underlined as originally Canary drinks.

Canary tobacco is an excellent complement to any Canary meal. Its world fame is due to the quality and large variety of products such as the typical cigars, which are being exported to very diverse countries.

COMMUNICATIONS

The Canary Archipielago is linked to Europe, Africa and America (and specially with Spain) by means of many sea and air lines.

Least distance to Africa is 115 km. Between the harbour of Cadiz and Gran Canaria or Tenerife there is a distance of 680 and 705 miles, respectively (it is equivalent to a two days run on boat). Direct flights from Madrid last less than two hours. Both in Las Palmas de Gran Canaria and Santa Cruz de Tenerife there is an international airport. Gomera, Fuerteventura, Lanzarote y La Palma dispose of airport, too.

Home communications in the Archipielago are satisfied by regular air and sea services.

TOURIST HOTELS

The Canary Islands have a very diversified hotel supply. Province of Las Palmas has 212 hotel establishments with 33542 beds. Province of Santa Cruz de Tenerife has 192 hotels and 31935 beds.

TYPICAL DISHES

BAKED FISH FILLETS

Ingredients: fish, milled bread, garlic, black milled pepper, butter or olive oil, lemon juice.

The fish is chopped into fillets. While some cloves of garlic are being smashed apart, a bit of salt and some parsley leaves must be added to them, and on top of that some black pepper, non-boiled melted butter and lemon juice will be poured on.

After a layer of fish has been extended on an oven tray (it should be previously greased with butter), a layer of the garlic stuff must be laid down on it. Then everything will be dusted with milled bread. This cicle must be repeated

again and again until the fillets are all over. Then the tray is put into the oven. The juice that will be exuded should be poured on again. This dish will be served with «papas sancochadas» (a certain variety of cooked potatoes).

VINEGAR FISH

Ingredients: 3/4 kg of fish, one big onion and another little one, four parsley leaves, two boiled eggs, one cup of olive oil, vinegar, two tomatoes, marjoram, salt.

The fish is cooked with the little onion, two parsley leaves and some salt. The big onion is chopped up into very small bits apart, just as the remaining parsley leaves, both eggs and both tomatoes. After that the fish is chopped as well and everything is dressed with vinegar, marjoram, olive oil and salt. It must be turned over several times. It will be served without being warmed. Optional warm «papas sancochadas» can be added to it.

SALTY FISH CAKE

Ingredients: 1/2 kg of fish, 1/2 kg of «fritura» (tomatoes, onions, parsley, pimiento and olive oil), two eggs, two spoonfuls of flour, 1/2 cup of milk.

The fish is put in to soak the previous day. Then it is cooked, crushed and added the previously filtered «fritura» up. Anything else is then mixed up and the whole stuff is put into some butter mould with milled bread. It must remain in the oven until it reaches such a point that when it is pricked with a needle, the needle keeps clean. It should be served moderately warm, with tomato sauce and «papas sancochadas».

FEAST DAYS

• **February** (1)	Winter feast days. Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Puerto de la Cruz and Santa Cruz de la Palma.
• **6.week before Palm Sunday**	Winter festivals. Opera. Las Palmas de Gran Canaria.
• **March-April**	Holy Week. Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Santa Cruz de Tenerife and La Laguna.
• **April 29**	Celebration of the isle's incorporation to the Castilian Kingdom. Las Palmas de Gran Canaria.
• **May.**	Spring feast days. Santa Cruz de Tenerife.
• **May 1. to 15.**	Celebration of the foundation of the city. Santa Cruz de Tenerife.
• **Corpus Christi.**	Las Palmas de Gran Canaria and La Laguna.
• **Corpus Octave.**	La Orotava. Tenerife.
• **Next Sunday** (1).	St. Isidro's «romería». La Orotava.
• **June 21. to 28. (each 5 years).**	Lustrum holidays in Ntra. Señora de las Nieves'honour. Santa Cruz de Palma.
• **1. July Sunday.**	St. Benedict's feast day and romería. La Laguna. Tenerife.
• **July 14.**	St. Buenaventura's feast day. Betancuria. Fuerteventura.
• **July 16.**	Popular holidays in Virgen del Carmen's honour. Santa Cruz de Tenerife.
• **July 25.**	St. James'romerías. Gáldar and San Bartolomé. Gran Canaria.
• **July 25.**	St. James'feast day. Celebration of the heroic defense of the city agains Admiral Nelson's attack. Santa Cruz de Tenerife.
• **August 5.**	Virgen de las Nieves'feast day. Santa Cruz de la Palma.
• **August 25** (1).	St. Ginés'feast day. Arrecife de Lanzarote.
• **September 15** (1).	Typical Virgen del Pino's romería. Teror.
• **September 7. to 15.**	Holy Christ on the Calvary typical holidays. La Laguna. Tenerife.
• **September 11.**	Charco's feast day. Aldea de San Nicolás.
• **Next Sunday after September 17.**	Christ on the Calvary feast day. Icod de los Vinos. Tenerife.
• **2.October Saturday.**	Nuestra Señora de la Luz's «romería» and maritime procession.

(1) Of tourist interest.

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PRECIO 600 PTAS.