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ember that the coastal sceneriy is:

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TABAIBA / RADAZUL



- 4. El Moro Beach





tween ravines, tabaibales and high buildings that extends up the cliff. It is a ndscape that has been highly affected by residential use, but it still preserves me natural areas of great interest. Here we can find areas that are perfect

for swimming and doing water sports all year round, for example at the black sand beach of La Nea, the bathing area of Radazul or the natural swimming pool of Tabaiba. Underwater we can also find the sign of man in the EI Peñon sunken wreck,

LAS ERAS





purplice stone which is characteristic of the South, we find the small coastal town of Las Eras. This is a great area for scuba diving thanks to its easy access from small pebble beaches, like Aguadulce or El Sombrerito, and because of the abundance and diversity of flora and fauna. Here you can observe a great

dense seaweed covering the rocks. In fact, the natural habitats and species of the nearby cliffs of La Hondura



PUNTA RASCA





well-preserved natural area, despite being near the main tourist centres. In this arid and rugged landscape, recognizable due to the presence of the lighthouse and because it is surrounded by volcanic cones, the predominant plant species is the cardonal-tabaibal, which is adapted to the heat and lack of water. Under

once part of volcanic tunnels. When diving it is common to

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LOS CRISTIANOS







dolphins. Under the ocean La Cueva de las Morenas, (The Cave of the Moray Eels), is the prime dive site in this area. It is the exit poin

urious fish and also many stingrays.



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of cracks and small caves, including some characteristic geological formations that resemble giant mushrooms. As

small part of Adeje's coast, a very charming place both for scuba divers and those looking to relax next to the ocean. Protected from the currents, there are pebble beaches with grey sand, like Las Salinas or El Pinque, which are perfect to have a relating swim thanks to the their calm waters. You can choose among different dive routes, entering from the coast or from a boat, to enjoy the underwater scenery of rugged rocks full

PLAYA PARAÍSO

LOS GIGANTES

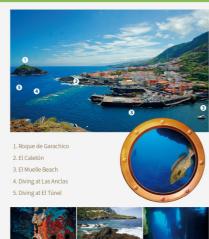


netres above the ocean, and continue along 10 kilometers of the coast. It is only sible to appreciate their majesty from a boat or by descending one of the man creatures: and in this way, caves and basaltic columns are



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GARACHICO





in 1706 buried a large part of this prosperous town. On the coastline there is an old pier of great historical importance, and next to it, we have the black sand beach of Playa del Muelle on one side, and on the other El Caletón, a complex of natural tide pools formed by lava and adapted for

ACENTEJO - EL RINCÓN



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COSTA DE ANAGA



on the Island, its coast being specially exposed to the force of the Atlántic Ocean Between Almáciga and the lighthouse of Anaga there are various pristine black sand and pebble beaches, like Benijo, lying at the mouth of grand ravines dotted with old farm houses. Two impressive lestes emerge from the sea: Roque de Tierra and Roque de Fuera, emblematic natural monuments that stand out

for their scenic, ecological and geomorphological interest. They are home to various endemic species, so access is limited to authorized scientists. Underwater the currents and scenery are also wild, with pelagic fish, sea turtles and sharks



Natural 盦

2. Punta Negra

6. Diving at El Ancla

5. Diving at Los Champiñone

4. El Roque

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Public Transport

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Windsurf

Surfing

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Sailing

Hiking

Diving Observation of Fauna

Photography

Wreck

ţ **Anchors (Sunken Elements)**

Z Beach

Church ш **Hisrotical Elements**

1 Lighthouse

≋ **Natural Swimming Pool**

Path Harbour

Flora Fauna

Catch QR codes to see more photos from the area.



PREDOMINANT COASTAL SCENERIES

COASTAL SCENERIES OF TENERIFE

A selection of places from where you can contemplate how an ocean sculpts, and also hides under its surface, the most diverse and rich landscapes and seascapes.

Thanks to its geomorphological characteristics the Island of Tenerife has climatic peculiarities and a unique interaction of nature with humans. It is the diversity of scenery that makes it unique. In the strip of territory where the island blends in with the ocean, there are other added factors that make the coastline so diverse, including what is hidden under the sea. With this guide-map, we show you a selection of spots where you will be able to check the wide variety of charming scenery you can find within a small area, both on land and underwater, and the relationship established between both worlds; on the reverse side of the map there is a detailed description of nine of these places. These nine spots were chosen due to characteristics such as the singularity and diversity of the scenery, accessibility, territorial equilibrium, potential number of visitors, facilities, presence of protected natural areas and the possibility to go scuba diving and snorkeling.

We invite you to explore the coast of Tenerife from a new point of view, daring you to reflect on how the ocean, the land and people come together, and taking you beneath the surface of the water to help you understand that the scenery that your senses perceive is a treaof years, together with recent harmful human impact. Enjoy this heritage and help towards its cor

There is a huge variety of coastal and underwater scenery along the coast of Tenerife as a result of factors such as orientation, the influence of the ocean currents, exposure to waves, geological age, the composition of the rock, the topography and the existence of recent lava eruptions that have gained terrain from the sea, but also in good measure due to human activity. These factors affect each of the sides of island differently, so we can easily recognize each one by its unique features.

The north side from Teno to Anaga, being the most exposed to the waves of ocean swells, has the most rugged landscape. Cliffs, rocky intertidal platforms, and pebble and black sand beaches are frea along the coast; always with dark colours as a result of the volcanic rocks. This contrasts with the intense blue colour of the ocean, which is usually rough all year. Access to the coast is limited, which

Güimar, the grey dune formations of EI Médano, which are unique on the island, and its red volcanic cone hotoria Roja, to the ochre colours of Montaña Amari Ila. The weather conditions on this coast and the easy accessibility favour residential use, especially in areas close to the metropolitan area and to the

Finally, in the south-southwest side, between Punta de La Rasca and Punta de Teno, the coast is mainly low and flat, sheltered from the trade winds and the major swells, the sea is calm most of the year. Bays and beaches – like La Caleta de Adeje or Playa de la Arena - predominate with the exception of the spectacular cliffs of Los Gigantes in the far west which are only interrupted by some small pebble and sand beaches like Masca, found at the mouth of impressive ravines. The easons why tourism is mainly concentrated on this side of the Island.



Beaches

located in bays and sheltered areas, or lying at the mouth of ravines, and this is why they are not large. They stand out due to the contrast of colours between the sand and the blue ocean.

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Coastal Cliffs

ning access to the shore of the ocean, and giving it iconic scenery which offers spectacular views from places like Punta de Anaga and Teno, or from

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Intertidal Platforms

Typically found on coasts with gentle slopes and recent lava flows, or areas exposed to intense ocean erosion. This coastal scenery is observed in relatively flat areas that become exposed when the tide goes out. Here we can find tide pools and intrusions of the ocean that provide a habitat of great biological diversity and important scenic value, caused by the contrast of the dark colours of the volcanic rock with the green, yellow and red colours of the algae and sedentary invertebrates that live on them. They are traditional

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Urban Landscapes

Human activity on the coast has also left its mark, creating a wide diversity of scenery. The type of landscape goes from harbours, necessary for economic activity and transport, to the infrastructures designed for enjoying the coast, such as promenades, natural swimming pools, marinas, etc. and also buildings for residential and tourist use.

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8 Punta Rasca
9 Los Cristianos
10 La Caleta
11 Playa Paraíso
12 Punta Blanca
13 Los Gigantes

MAIN SEASCAPES



Sandy sea beds

Sandy sea beds without vegetation that form poor looking scenery because of their uniformity, although in sheltered areas it is common to find the presence of garden eels, named this way because they make curious

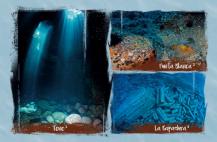
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Sebadales (Seagrass Meadows)

15689





Rocky Sea Beds

beauty and colour due to the algae and other organisms that live free or are attached to the rocks. We find a great diversity of forms, with outstanding stone masses with vertical walls called veriles, or the formation of **basalt** columns³ that create impressive underwater monuments. In dark environments, the old volcanic tunnels now form arches and underwater caves¹

At present, there are great extensions of rocky formations that are very degraded because of the excessive population of the long-spined black sea urchin, caused mainly by the absence of their natural predators due to overfishing. This sea urchin is a real plague as it eats most of the algae creating poor white scenery called "blanquiazles" or barren grounds².

