



MASPALOMAS

COSTA CANARIA



Discover



SAN BARTOLOMÉ DE TIRAJANA

TOURIST GUIDE



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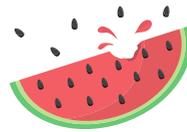
GENERAL INFORMATION







INTRODUCTION



As one of the Canary Islands situated in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean, the island of Gran Canaria's volcanic nature means that it offers vastly contrasting landscapes. San Bartolomé de Tirajana is the largest municipality on the island, and the town has transformed from an inhospitable landscape into one of Europe's most unique tourist destinations, while still managing to maintain its authentic roots. Basking in the constant sunshine, pleasant temperatures, wonderful beaches and the beauty of its mountain peaks is the biggest tourist destination on the island: **Maspalomas Costa Canaria**.

This makes Maspalomas a must-visit spot on Gran Canaria. Here you will find relaxation, sport, adventure, culture and gastronomy, all alongside the sea and the mountains. Unforgettable experiences surrounded by incomparable landscapes in a peaceful, socially stable environment.





GEOGRAPHY



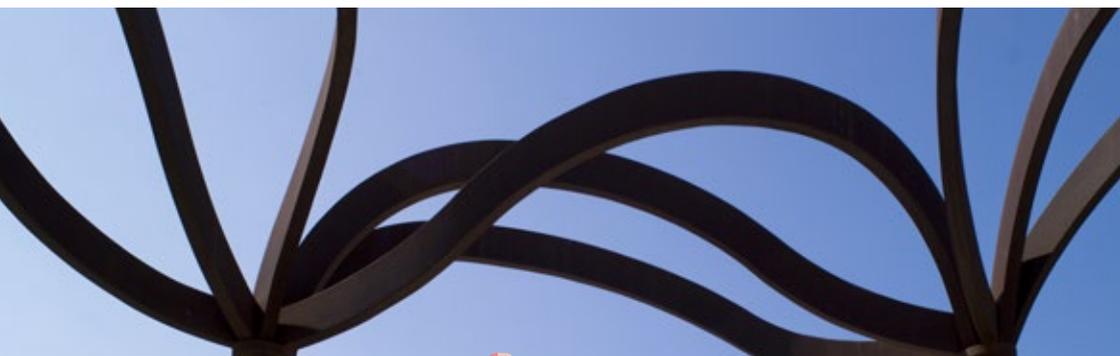
The shape of the island is round with a domed appearance, and it has a dense network of ravines running through it, which descend from the mountain peaks down to the coast, creating a very rugged terrain. This terrain, with its unique features, is conducive to the existence of a small landscape scale and micro-climate scale, separated by just a few kilometres. Landscapes range from smooth sand dunes to jagged mountain cliffs, and from the intense blue sea to bright green pine forests. From the sun that reigns over the coast to the clouds rolling over the mountaintops, which every now and then can surprise us with a little snow. An island full of contrasts and beautiful, original nooks and crannies – a product of millions of years of evolution.

The municipality of San Bartolomé de Tirajana has a surface area of 333 km² and is triangular in shape, occupying 21,86% of the surface of Gran Canaria. The point of this triangle is at Pico de las Nieves – the highest peak on the island at 1949m.-. This forms part of the dense network of ravines which run through the island with a very rugged, imposing terrain in the high-up areas, contrasting with the coastline of smooth platforms and broad beaches in the eastern and southern coastal regions. A large, irregular sedimentary plain which ends at the field of Maspalomas Sand Dunes.

To the north it borders the municipalities of San Mateo and Valsequillo, to the north west it borders Tejada, then Mogán to the west, Santa Lucía to the east and the Atlantic Ocean to the south. Particular highlights include the Arguineguín ravine, which borders the municipality to the west, and Amurga mountain and the Tirajana Ravine to the east.

The capital of the municipality is called Tunte, which is located inside the area known as Caldera de Las Tirajanas. From a geological point of view, San Bartolomé de Tirajana is mainly built on ancient rock (trachyte and phonolite); the majority of the municipality is formed by the southern foothills of a large phonolite volcano (with no recent volcanic activity), only the southern and western parts of which are preserved, and which probably covered the whole island.





CLIMATE



San Bartolomé de Tirajana enjoys a spring-like climate all year round, as this part of the island is not affected by the trade winds. Regular annual temperatures range from 21 to 23°C on average, with very little precipitation or cloud cover.

The temperature is mild by the coast due to the effect of the sea. However, the altitude of the municipality and its orographic configuration mean that there is a significant difference in temperature around mid-altitude areas and summits during winter and summer; sometimes just an hour's drive is all it takes to choose between swimming and sunbathing at the beach or playing in the snow at the top of the mountains.

The position of the municipality, downwind on the island and sheltered from the humid NE winds, means that precipitation is rare and temperatures are high – although with clear changes from the mountains to the coast.

The climate at the top of the mountains, 1,900m above sea level, is dry, but with extreme temperatures throughout all four seasons of the year. It can reach 35° degrees in summer and 0° in winter, which can sometimes cause it to snow. The climate in mid-altitude areas is milder, although very different in each season. The coast enjoys the best climate on the island, the eternal spring, with constant sunshine and both water and ambient temperatures varying between 20° and 25° on average over the year. Nights are warm and mild, and winter practically doesn't exist. The average rainfall at the coast is 10 to 15 days per year.





HISTORY

Until well into the 20th century, the settlement of San Bartolomé de Tirajana was a large county where farmers, a few fishermen, shepherds and tomato sharecroppers lived. A rural area which has grown very rapidly and which boasts a unique history.

During the most recent aboriginal period, the “Las Tirajanas” region (now the municipalities of San Bartolomé and Santa Lucía) was integrated in the kingdom of Telde, ruled by a monarch named Guanarteme. The climatic and orographic features of this region made it a place of protection, where the ancient Canarians sheltered in times of danger; hence the important role that Las Tirajanas played during the Spanish conquest.

On 24 August 1479, a military expedition led by Bishop Juan de Frías and Captain Pedro Hernández Cabrón suffered a major disaster on the outskirts of the Caldera at the hands of the Tirajanas natives. The Spanish suffered major human losses and decided to retreat. In their defeat, the soldiers pleaded for the protection of San Bartolomé (Saint Bartholomew), the apostle whom they worshipped and who is now the patron saint of the town.

The Spanish made three more unsuccessful attempts at raiding the area, until 1484 when the island was practically under the full control of the Crown of Castile; although the defeat was thanks to a ploy by the Spanish, who stole the indigenous peoples’ livestock





and burnt their crops. Cornered, the natives took cover in the Ansite Fortress – the final independent stronghold. Decimated by the superior weapons and downtrodden by poverty and hunger, they eventually surrendered on 16 March 1485.

During the period of hispanicisation, the island underwent an extraordinary transformation. A government was established, along with a strong economy and a new society.

During the imperial years, Gran Canaria spend three long centuries coming under various threats and attacks from pirates and invaders led by Sir Francis Drake and Pieter van der Does. After these developments, the coast, with its poor water resources and vulnerability to pirate invasions, remained practically deserted until the mid 19th century.

San Bartolomé de Tirajana was established at the town hall in 1813. The municipality's economy was based on agriculture: sugar cane, regular crops, grain, tobacco and fruit trees. Until the year 1960, when some initial tourist development began, which turned the municipality into one of the world's main tourist destinations in just a few decades.





TUNTE

“Tunte”, the capital of the municipality, is a name which harks back to an aboriginal population’s settlement, a place in which various populations of Hispanic origin stayed after the conquest. “Tunte” kept its name and became the capital of the Las Tirajanas region, which incorporates San Bartolomé and Santa Lucía.

It is located in the foothills of the Morros del Pinar and alongside the course of the Tirajana Ravine, at an altitude of 890m. Its privileged position in the centre of the Caldera de Tirajana made it a centre for communications between the north and south of Gran Canaria. In the town centre, different architectural styles are mixed together with pre-Hispanic houses alongside modern public buildings like the town hall, or traditional buildings like the Church of San Bartolomé.

The church has neoclassical elements with influences from popular Canarian architecture, where the Canary Island pine tree (*Pinus Canariensis*) can be found in abundance in nearby forests. Its façade has a clock tower with a bell and three rounded, arched windows carved from stone, and with no decoration, above three lintelled doorways below curvilinear archways. Framed in a late Gothic style. The church is dedicated to the patron saint San Bartolomé (Saint Bartholomew), with its co-patron saint being Santiago Apostol (James the Apostle).



Cabildo de Gran Canaria. FEDAC

ORIGINS AND BRIEF HISTORY OF MASPALOMAS COSTA CANARIA

Maspalomas occupies a strip of land extending 2,000 hectares, with 17 km of coast. It is 53 km from Las Palmas de Gran Canaria and 28 km from Gran Canaria airport.

Around the year 1600, the Crown of Castile was accustomed to paying for certain services with large tracts of land, which monarchs gave as a gift to some loyal servants. The dunes, with their beach and lagoon areas, were the property of the state, and in the year 1600 King Philip III of Spain gave them to Mateo Pérez de Villanueva, the Royal Chaplain and a relative of the “Holy Office”, the priest of Agüimes and Tirajana. Between 1865 and 1870, upon the seizure of church property, they were put up for public auction and allocated to three private individuals, including the brothers Fernando and Agustín Castillo, who were members of the Casa del Condado de la Vega Grande de Guadalupe, and who bought “the realms from Maspalomas to Amurga, including the lagoon and the sand dunes with their corresponding beach, for a price of 47 Spanish reales per hectare”.



In 1960, their successors organised an international competition for ideas on how to urbanise the “Elviria” estate, and this gave rise to the Maspalomas urbanisation project; this enterprise was given the name “Maspalomas Costa Canaria”. In 1961, the rules were drawn up in compliance with the rules of the International Architecture and Urban Planning Competition run by the International Union of Architects, headquartered in Paris. 141 projects were submitted from 24 countries, 81 projects were presented and 3 received prizes. Half of the projects were eliminated because they envisaged building on the dunes, and this natural area was not allowed to be changed. The first prize was awarded to S.E.T.A.P (Society for the Technical Study of Construction Planning), whose winning project can be found in the Las Palmas Architects’ Association. In October 1962, work began in San Agustín with development on its southern coastline and the subsequent start of the tourism boom.



RURAL AND URBAN AREAS



Scattered between its mountains and gorges, small white homesteads crop up in simple, modest constructions, which preserve the essence of rural life. Little houses with yards adorned with handmade tools and endless pots of plants and flowers continue to preserve the charm of a simple life, which ambles along at nature's own pace. The people who enjoy these nooks and crannies throughout the island are generous and hospitable, the perfect model of peaceful, calm tranquillity.

These villages tell us of their traditions, their art, their festivals and the simplicity of their people. Their local festivals are the best representation of their popular culture, their customs and their identity.

A walk through the paths and walkways of the municipality's rural areas and natural hiding places allow you to discover its historic past, and they culture and way of life of its people. You can visit the urban areas or enjoy a themed tour to discover these homesteads and archaeological sites.

The municipality of San Bartolomé de Tirajana is made up of a huge variety of beautiful, diverse rural communities: Ayacata, Ayagaures, La Plata, El Sequero Alto, El Sequero Bajo, La Culata, Risco Blanco, Lomito de Taidía, Taidía Alto, Taidía, Hoya Grande, Perera, Montaña Baja, El Trejo, Ciudad de Lima, Casas Blancas, Sitios de Arriba, Sitios de Abajo, Arteara, Fataga, Guriete, El Sao, Las Crucitas, El Matorral, Juan Grande, Los Moriscos, Agualatente and Montaña La Data. Some of the main urban areas include: San Bartolomé de Tirajana, Tunte, Santa Águeda, Cercados de Espino, Cercados de Araña, El Tablero, San Fernando, San Agustín, Playa del Inglés, Castillo del Romeral and Aldea Blanca.





NATURAL HERITAGE



Over 333 km², San Bartolomé de Tirajana offers a variety of different landscapes which reinforce the motto adopted by the whole of Gran Canaria, “The miniature continent”. The municipality has been able to preserve its exceptional natural heritage, encompassing a whole world of plants and animals that are of huge ecological value.

The plant landscapes here include many of the island’s rare species of plants, with around 520 species altogether, from the sand at the coast all the way up to the tops of the mountains, making it a dream for botany lovers and an interesting attraction for visitors.

In the mountain areas, the vegetation is resistant to the cold and the dryness of the air, with broom plants and coderas being the dominant species. Descending down to around 1,200m, pine forests then begin to appear, with trees including the Canary Island Pine and the Tajinaste. At mid-altitude levels, we find that the areas are very rich in floral species due to the humid conditions caused by the trade winds: bay laurels, ferns, brambles, spearmint, maidenhair ferns, etc.



In the coastal area, the vegetation that has developed is mostly shrubs or thickets, which are adapted to the dry conditions, particularly the cardon and tabaiba plant species mixed with palms and the Canary Island dragon tree. Palm trees are one of the most representative elements of the landscape, present from sea level all the way up to mid-altitude levels.

San Bartolomé de Tirajana is part of the network of **Protected Natural Spaces of the Canary Islands** with around 10,166.5 hectares: Juancalillo del Sur, one of the biggest natural observation areas for migratory birds on the island, and the Maspalomas Sand Dunes Special Nature Reserve, including an area of fixed and shifting sands, the remains of an ancient palm grove and a coastal lagoon, forming a natural group of incalculable value in terms of geomorphology, botany and wildlife. In the highest area of the mountains, the Protected Landscape of Fataga, there are natural monuments which stand out, such as the Riscos de Tirajana cliffs, the Pilacones Natural Park and various archaeological sites such as Arteara, the Rosiana Ravine or the Risco Blanco cliff. We also have 7 of the 37 “**Sites of Community Importance (SCI)**” found on Gran Canaria.

The “**Gran Canaria Global Biosphere Reserve**” covers 71,877.60 hectares, of which the municipality of San Bartolomé de Tirajana covers 14,824.2 hectares, split between the Pilacones Natural Park (5,794.4 hectares), the Protected Landscape of Fataga (3,004.6 hectares), the Natural Monument of Riscos de Tirajana (772.2 hectares) and Macizo de Amurga (5,253 hectares).



FLORA AND FAUNA

All the way along the length of the municipality, multiple forms of life can be found, including in the driest coastal areas – genuine deserts like the Maspalomas Sand Dunes – where there are lots of different animal and plant species, as well as other organisms such as fungi.

From the coastline and going up inland, you can see the gradual change in vegetation cover with several different species. The most characteristic species of the lowlands are the *tabaiba* and **cardon** plants. The *cardon* is the plant symbol of Gran Canaria; with the appearance of a cactus, although in reality it is not, it looks like a slim, spiky candelabra, which branches that can grow up to 3m tall.



The **Canary Island Date Palm** – *Phoenix Canariensis* – is the true emblem of the island’s plant landscape. In the Maspalomas Palm Grove, the date palm grows in perfect harmony with hybrid trees of both.

Practically hanging from the steep walls of the southern ravines, you can also find a real botanic gem, unique in the world: The Canary Island **Dragon Tree** – *Dracaena draco*.

In cultivation areas, there are two species that have been introduced to the island: The century plant (*Agave Americana*) and Barbary figs (*Opuntia Ficus-indica*), including Aloe Vera which has medicinal properties. Within its jagged terrain, we can find various endemic botanic species such as *Becomia de Risco*, *Mata de Risco*, silver lace bush or the pepper plant.

The pine forests of San Bartolomé de Tirajana are an interesting representation of the extensive forest areas that cover Gran Canaria. There are lots of broom plants – or yellow retamas – and codeso plants. Another species that has been introduced is the almond tree, which colour the mountaintops with their pink and white petals in January and February.

Invertebrates, particularly insects, are the largest species group that can be found in this part of the island.



Among reptiles, the one worth highlighting is the Gran Canaria Giant **Lizard** (*Gallotia Stehlini*), an endemic species to the island which reaches a huge size and which can be found warming itself up in the sun or roaming its territory. Another endemic reptile with diurnal habits is the “skink” (*Chalcides sexlineatus*). The gecko (*Tarentola delalandii boettgeri*), an endemic subspecies of Gran Canaria is difficult to observe due to its nocturnal habits.

The birds have established themselves as the most representative type of wildlife in the archipelago, with two areas of particular importance within the municipality: Maspalomas and Juncalillo del Sur, which are especially important for migratory and wintering birds, primarily waders and herons. Lagoons encourage the presence of several species: The little egret, sanderling, dunlin, ruddy turnstone, whimbrel, grey plover, yellow-legged gull and lesser black-backed gull, among others.

In the La Charca de Maspalomas lagoon, forty species have been identified, with nests spotted belonging to the common moorhen or ducklings and the Kentish plover, which is an endangered species. It is occasionally possible to see an osprey.

In the pine forests of the Tirajanas region, the common woodpecker and the greater spotted woodpecker can be found, as well as one of the gems of the Gran Canaria wildlife, seriously endangered and the subject of a recovery programme: The Gran Canaria Blue Chaffinch.



MASPALOMAS SAND DUNES NATURE RESERVE

Located at the very south of Gran Canaria is one of the most interested protected nature reserves in the archipelago: The Maspalomas Sand Dunes Nature Reserve. This area is unique in the world and presents a landscape of almost magical beauty. With a length of approximately 404 hectares, this reserve is of huge interest in terms of the landscape, as well as its geomorphological, botanic and wildlife features. It is made up of a large dune field, a lagoon and a palm grove.

Declared a Protected Natural Space of National Interest, conservation and restoration activities have been carried out on its ecosystems since 1987, and it was classified as a Special Nature Reserve in 1994.

The dune field, with a surface area of 4 km², is the most striking part of the reserve. The accumulated sand is of marine origin, with the wind being responsible for the movement of the dunes across the huge sedimentary platform that they occupy.



At the edge of the dunes, at the mouth of the Fataga Ravine, there is a brackish water lagoon, which is fed by the incoming water that comes from the Maspalomas Ravine and the sea. The La Charca lagoon, with an ecosystem that is unique across all the Canary Islands, is surrounded by a belt of aquatic and terrestrial vegetation, and it acts as a refuge and nesting place for several birds migrating towards the African continent. La Charca fosters a range of fish that have adapted to living in its particular salty conditions.

Alongside the lagoon and at the right-hand border of the Fataga Ravine, there are the remains of an extremely valuable palm grove of Canary Island Date Palms (*Phoenix Canariensis*) and Date Palms (*Phoenix Dactilifera*), as well as many hybrids.

The entire Nature Reserve can be visited, respecting the rules of use which have been established to help preserve it.



BEACHES

The municipality is blessed with a coastline that has a smooth profile, which is 32 km in length and has huge, stunning, white sandy beaches, as well as, to a lesser extent, volcanic sand and pebbles, plus beautiful rocky sea beds that host a huge diversity of marine life, and excellent climatic conditions. Sheltered from the swell of the waves and the ocean currents that prevail in the archipelago for most of the year, the southern coast is the ideal place for water sports.

The water that laps against this calm coast maintains a warm sea temperature throughout the year, ranging from 18° to 25°C. These excellent conditions make the beach of your dreams a reality – a magnificent place to enjoy the sun and crystal-clear Atlantic Ocean.

Since 1988, the Playa del Inglés, Maspalomas and San Agustín beaches have borne the Blue Flag, an environmental quality award developed by the FEEE (Foundation for Environmental Education in Europe), with support from the European Commission, thanks to the special efforts made to keep the beaches clean, safe and managed with respect for the environment.

SAN AGUSTÍN BEACH

One of the biggest beaches in Maspalomas, with almost 1 km of fine, dark sand due to its volcanic origins. The water is very clean and it is bordered by a small park of mimosas and palm trees. It is well connected to the service areas and sun-loungers, as well as the option to rent windsurfing boards and pedalos, plus a sports club and a Red Cross help point.



PLAYA DEL INGLÉS AND PLAYA DE MASPALOMAS BEACHES

Two of the best beaches in the Canary Islands. Playa del Inglés has almost 3 km of very fine, almost white sand, and Playa de Maspalomas is sheltered by an array of sand dunes (declared a Nature Reserve), making it a real paradise for nudists. For visitors to Maspalomas, taking a look round the authorised routes through the dunes is an absolute must. This beach has the Maspalomas Lighthouse, a symbolic item of architectural heritage, opened in 1889. Both beaches - which in reality join to form one single beach as they are joined to each other - together cover a total of around 5,600 metres in length. Well connected to all services.





OTHER BEACHES

Playa de los Tártagos, Playa de las Casillas, Playa de la Caleta, Playa de Corral del Espino, Playa del Cardón, Playa de Tarajalillo, Playa de Bahía Feliz, Playa del Águila, Playa del Besudo, Playa de las Burras, Playa del Corralillo, Playa del Cochino, Playa del Faro, Playa de las Mujeres, Playa de las Meloneras, Playa de Pasito Blanco, Playa de Pocito Bea, Playa Montaña de Arena, Playa de las Carpinteras, Playa de Triana, Playa de los Bigotes, Playa del Llanillo, Playa del Lomo Galeón, Playa del Molinero, Bahía de Santa Águeda y Playa del Perchel.





CULTURAL HERITAGE



GASTRONOMY

The origins of Canary Island cuisine are from after the Spanish conquest, as the native people had a very simple diet based on barley flour, seafood, fruit, milk, some meat and wild honey; and the only thing they left us is Gofio flour.

The gastronomy of the municipality varies depending on which area you are in: From the mountaintops to the mid-altitude levels (where olives are common), traditional gastronomy has been preserved, and they prepare olives in a Mojo sauce. This sauce is made using raw ingredients (garlic, pepper, salt, hot pepper, oil, vinegar and water) and acts as an accompaniment for several meat dishes and some fish, as well as being served with “papas arrugadas”, or “Wrinkled Potatoes”. There are various types of Mojo sauces: Mojo with oil and vinegar, Saffron Mojo, Green Mojo and Mojo Hervido (boiled), among others.



Starters include our cheeses made from goat's, sheep's and cow's milk, together or separately, and they are very popular due to their artisan character. Roasted pig's leg, "los chicharrones" (pork crackling) and, at the coast, octopus in vinaigrette. "Potajes" or stews containing watercress, cabbage or other vegetables are nothing like the stews found on the Spanish mainland and they are a must-have dish, both flavoursome and delicious in the form of a soup, or with potatoes and various vegetables and condiments. A special mention is required for "puchero" stew, a mixture of meat, bacon, chorizo, various vegetables, potatoes, chickpeas etc., with an oil and vinegar dressing.

For main courses in the mountainous areas, a typical dish is goat, either marinated or fried, "Rabbit in Salmorejo sauce" (a type of sauce in which the meat is marinated), while by the coast they cook fish soup and fried fish. Fish include in particular grouper fish, parrotfish and island comb grouper fish. One of the most typical



dishes is “Canary Island Stew”, with a base of salted fish (red sea bream, corvina or Atlantic wreckfish), stewed with sweet potato and peeled potatoes, served with Mojo sauce and accompanied by “Pella de Gofio” (Gofio flour kneaded with water, honey or rum) which is made into bread.

The most popular seafood includes limpets and the “lined top shell” sea snail, either grilled or raw. Desserts are typically made using honey and dried fruit from the mountains and mid-altitude levels: Marzipan desserts and Bienmesabe cake (using local almonds), as well as Frangollo pudding. Other famous desserts include “Torrijas de Carnaval” (similar to French toast made at Easter) and “Truchas Navideñas” (pastries filled with sweet potato, almonds, aniseed and cinnamon, or “Cabello de Ángel” pumpkin jam).

Wine from the Tirajanas region is young and smooth; sugar cane rums, homemade liqueurs like “Guindilla” made with cherries marinated in rum, and “Mejunje” with rum, honey and orange, seasoned with spices.

The tourist area is cosmopolitan and has several restaurants to offer which specialise in food from all different Spanish regions, as well as a wide range of international cuisine where you can choose between Swedish “Smorrebrod” to a German “Eisbein” and various types of German sausage, not forgetting the French cuisine and Italian pizzas.



CRAFTSMANSHIP

In Gran Canaria, traditional crafts arrived with the Spanish conquest, and they adapted over the colonisation process and have hardly evolved at all technologically in the 500 years of history until the present day. This means that they have a special character and they are firmly rooted in Canary Island culture.

These crafts have survived due to knowledge being passed down through the generations. A particularly interesting one of these crafts is “calado” embroidery. This is firmly rooted in Canarian women’s culture and is done using fabric threads or linen and applied to cloths, table centrepieces, blouses, traditional costumes, bedding etc. A particularly eye-catching variant of this craft is using lace, with styles such as “macramé” and “rosettes”.

The Canarian knife is a symbol of pride among farmers. It is characterised by its fine handle, meticulously lathed using various simple materials, such as metal, wood or goat’s horn. It is then filed and polished, creating a colourful item of great beauty. This is supplemented by the sheath or cover, usually made of leather, often created by shoemakers.



Special musical string instruments include the “timple”, which is popular and essential for performing Canarian folk music. It resembles a small guitar with 4 or 5 strings and a very bright sound.

In our municipality, there were “traperas”, blankets made from old rags and cuts of used fabric, cut into strips and joined together with others, then passed through a weaving machine. These “traperas” are very eye-catching and are mainly used as quilts or rugs.

Typical Canary Island pottery was the main handicraft activity carried out on the island since before the Spanish arrived. The old inhabitants of the island were masters at working with clay, producing ceramics that were modelled by hand. The activity was continued with the same techniques and materials after the Spanish conquest, and even today they produce pots, ovens, rotisseries, plates etc. They also reproduce pre-Hispanic pieces with very little decoration.

Weaving with reeds, straw or pérgamo (palm tree bark), or dragon tree leaves, creates the livelihood of small craftsmen and women, who make mats, baskets of different shapes and sizes, jewellery cases, vases etc.







FESTIVALS

The traditions and knowledge of this town are a huge attraction for people who love all things authentic, and the local festivals are a great opportunity to get to know the popular culture of the Las Tirajanas region. Folk music and dancing events, indigenous sports, tasting produce from the earth and both religious and folk traditions of the municipality.

The people are from the mountain and the coast, with some being distinctly dedicated to agricultural work, others to fishing, and of course to tourism. This differentiates the island and enriches its history, traditions and customs, which are reflected in the festival activities and how people act around each other during the festivals.

Folk dances and typical costumes come together in the traditional religious festivals, “romerías”, which take place throughout the whole municipality to celebrate finishing agricultural or fishing work. Folk groups, dressed in their best costumes, perform various dances called Isas, Folias, Seguidillas, Malagueñas (flamenco style) and Arroró, and they sing chants of defiance. Canary Island folk music has become a symbol of cultural identity; listening to the lively, vivacious “Isa” dance at “romería” festivals and at markets, or feeling the Folia with its expression of emotions, you are guaranteed to fall in love with this country.

Here, we have listed the main festivals by local popularity, but there are various festivals in several places and areas on the island which are deeply rooted in their traditions:



Fiestas de Santiago Apóstol, in Tunte. 25 July, particularly significant when it coincides with the Year of Saint James. Due to its ethnographic and traditional content, we would also like to highlight the *Romería de Santiago el Chico*, Tenderetunte (an event of social harmony among the people to celebrate the customs of Tunte and the identity of the Canarian people), and the *Feria de Ganado*.

Patron Saint Festivals of Maspalomas in honour of San Fernando. The festival of San Fernando on 30 May coincides with the institutional celebration, “Canary Islands’ Day”, and it is designed to celebrate the identity of the Canarian people. Events that are worth highlighting are *La Romería de San Fernando El Chico* and the *Public Sardine Barbecue* (on the same day, 30 May), and “*Masparranda*”, an event in which the oldest traditions of the Maspaloman people are revived. The *Local Folk Festival of Maspalomas* often coincides with the first Saturday in June, and it showcases the best of Canary Island music, dance and traditional clothing. Since 1995, the *Ethnographic Research Workshops and Demonstrations* have also been celebrated.

Festivals of the Holy Trinity in El Tablero. These are celebrated during the first fortnight in May and they are particularly popular. They highlight the events that have happened recently relating to the work of sharecroppers among the people, such as the *Romería* and eating a giant paella made by professional caterers.

Apricot Festival in Fataga. Its craft demonstrations and presentations of local customs make Fataga the town which has managed to preserve the essence of Canary Island tradition particularly well. It is celebrated at the end of April and the beginning of May in honour of San José.



We would also like to highlight: Sharecropper Festivals in Montaña Blanca during the last week of May and the first week of June. This coincides with the end of the Tomato Harvest, the main agricultural activity in the municipality before the tourism boom. It highlights the original “Tomato Tying” contest. The Fiestas del Castillo del Romeral take place in the final week of September in honour of St. Michael the Archangel and Our Lady of Mount Carmel; one of its main events is the nautical procession. The Fiesta de Santa Águeda or El Pajar, in another one of the fishing villages in the municipality, is celebrated during the month of February in honour of Santa Águeda, and one of its most popular events is the great fish barbecue. In Ayagaures, the Festival of Baby Jesus in April; in Aldea Blanca, Our Lady of Fatima in May; in Cercados de Araña, St John the Baptist in June; in Montaña La Data, Our Lady of Fatima in June; in Risco Blanco, the Saviour Jesus in July; in Taidía, Our Lady of Mount Carmel in August; in Ayacata, Our Lady of Mount Carmel and San Antonio in August; in Juan Grande, Our Lady of Guadalupe in September, and in Cercados de Espino, Our Lady of Sorrows in September.



THE CARNIVAL



Between the end of February and the middle of March, Maspalomas Costa Canaria gets dressed in a thousand different colours to celebrate its carnival, and for one week, groups of musicians, dancers and musical theatre performers roam the streets of the municipality, leaving a party atmosphere in their wake. The streets are filled with colour and life in an environment that is friendly and tolerant.

The carnival was originally a pagan ritual, which later incorporated the festivals of the Catholic Church to celebrate leaving behind excess and prepare for fasting during Lent. Many other areas celebrate Shrovetide over the three days before Ash Wednesday, the beginning of Lent. The carnival was banned throughout the whole country during the 40 years of dictatorship, although in the Canary Islands they held secret celebrations called “Winter Festivals”.

Thousands of people spend the entire year preparing, with the single aim of having fun. Musical theatre performers, dancers, musicians and specialist sewing workshops plan and rehearse their entertainment twelve months in advance. Processions of floats, groups of performers with masks or dancers with characteristically styled clothing, masks representing various characters, both real and symbolic, fancy-dress dances and fun with old-fashioned formal dances – all of these are typical of a festival in which there are no limits on imagination to come up with a costume and change your identity.

The Carnaval de Maspalomas has a fantastic ability to appeal to everyone. At the “Mogollones”, or carnival parties, people congregate in the street with hundreds of people dressed up in a huge range of costumes, dancing to Latin beats in an atmosphere where it’s impossible not to catch the infectious feeling of joy and fun.

These festivals begin with the election of the Carnival Queen, which is then followed by the Election Ceremonies for the Great Lady and the Child Queen. The costumes that they wear are spectacular and always original, spiced up with the style and spontaneity of the candidates. However, the greatest anticipation



is around the Drag Queen election, as the candidates encompass the idea of going against the status quo, which is the essence of the carnival. Brimming with imagination, they come wearing sky-high heels and wild, psychedelic outfits; the aim is to be shocking, daring and create a spectacle. This Gala has its origins in Maspalomas with the “Election of Miss Travestikarnatal” in 1986, with the event being relocated to the capital of the island in 1998 under the name “Drag Queen”. Now, it is part of the programme of almost every carnival on the island.

The Burial of the Sardine – a parody of a funeral procession where a sardine is buried in the streets of the city – dates back to the mid 19th century when a group of students in Madrid met in the back room of San Antón Pharmacy and decided to form a funeral procession led by a sardine, which symbolises fasting and abstinence, aiming to revive the carnival-style party celebrated in Madrid on Ash Wednesday. But they had no idea how enormous and popular this festival would end up being.

“The Rescue of the Sardine” and “The Testament of the Sardine” make the Maspalomas carnival particularly peculiar and original. The “rescue” consists of passing the dying sardine along the beach, with thousands of tourists joining the procession, dressed as doctors and nurses, and looking bewildered at how they cry and rescue the sardine from the sea, with one of the funniest and most surreal scenes of the carnival. As night falls, the “testament” is read by the mayor or another famous person at the Yumbo shopping centre, stating the sardine’s final wishes, filled with jokes and ironic, humorous comments relating to current affairs in the municipality. After the testament is read, the carnival is finished with a huge firework display.



GAY PRIDE

Gay Pride at Maspalomas is a recreational, cultural and festive event held in the second week of May at the Yumbo Centre by Playa del Inglés. It hosts around 50,000 people on average, with gays, lesbians, bisexuals and transsexuals coming from all over the world.

The events and activities are organised by the LGBT Freedom Association. This association relies on the logistical and economic support of private and public entities, meaning that this event has continued to grow every year. This peaceful, entertaining and festive demonstration asserts fundamental human, constitutional and civil rights for this group of people under the motto: “Freedom for all and uniting the world against discrimination based on sexual orientation.”





ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE



The pre-Hispanic world is one of the main cultural attractions of the municipality, which is filled with traces of this era. The legacy of Neolithic culture in San Bartolomé de Tirajana can be seen in the network of archaeological sites which can be visited.

Its historic and artistic heritage is preserved in ancient civil and religious buildings which house pictorial works, imagery, sculptures etc. In terms of construction, several buildings of different architectural styles can be found, in which there are many noteworthy examples of traditional architecture made from stone, wood and brick.

One particularly valuable feature is the Mudejar style coffered ceiling in the church of San Bartolomé de Tirajana in Tunte. The Ethnographic Museum of Casa Los Yánez (Tunte) is a detached



house that is an example of domestic rural architecture on the Canary Islands in the 19th century. The San Bartolomé Cemetery (Tunte) has been declared an Asset of Cultural Interest due to its unique nature and antiquity. The House and Chapel in Juan Grande (belonging to the Condado de la Vega Grande), Casa Condal (San Fernando), Casa Antonio (San Fernando) and Maspalomas Lighthouse. The Traditional Channels of the Fataga and Argineguín Ravines and water mills, such as the one in Fataga.

MASPALOMAS LIGHTHOUSE

The silhouette of the Maspalomas Lighthouse, a centenary monument which was the only construction to exist on this part of the island, stands out above all other buildings and the palm grove, forming an inextricable part of the southern landscape of Gran Canaria, which has been there for as long as the earliest photos taken of the area. This magnificent work of engineering, which protected Juan de León and Castillo, is a civil building of great historical and monumental importance in the south of the island.

The works began at the beginning of 1886 and the choice of place was considered to be suitable as it was close to the mouth of the ravine, in an area where there are no dunes. The house with



a rectangular floor was placed on an esplanade, along with the tower, designed to the agreed proportions so that it resulted in a harmonious overall structure. The house, which is the base of the tower, has two storeys in proportion to its height. This was designed to house the engineer and three tower keepers and their families, and it has an internal courtyard.

The height of the tower, from the surface of the bottom floor to the light, is 58m. The staircase which runs up through the inside of the tower is a spiral staircase made of iron. The tower in its entirety, including the staircase and the core, are made from moulded stone.

Because there were no communication lines in this part of the island, they had to build a dock to receive materials from Las Palmas de Gran Canaria.

In 1889, the lighthouse construction work finished with the installation of the lamp (optical device from F. Barbier & Cie, manufactured in Paris in the same year). The lighthouse lit up for the first time on 1 February 1890.

The total cost was 314,755.90 pesetas, to which 990 pesetas was added for the expropriation of the land, both for the construction and for the right of way up to the main road. This building was declared an Asset of Cultural Interest due to its monumental and historical value 100 years after it was created.





SPORTS



San Bartolomé de Tirajana is a paradise for lovers of sport and active tourism.

All nautical disciplines have a place on the south of the island, from windsurfing, sailing, swimming, deep-sea fishing or underwater fishing, right through to scuba diving or free diving. We have the perfect natural conditions as well as all the resources required to practise these nautical sports throughout practically the entire year.

It would be impossible to imagine this tourist area without golf, with three fully functioning, brand new golf courses. Maspalomas Golf in a unique setting with the sand dunes forming the backdrop; Salobre Golf, a course with a modern, minimalist design, 4 km from Maspalomas; and Meloneras Golf, nearly 450,000 m long over a cliff at the edge of the sea.



Of the many disciplines which have a natural environment as their setting, hiking and cycling are, without a doubt, the best ways to enjoy nature. There is a dense network of pathways covering several kilometres, made up of pre-Hispanic paths, forest trails, royal roads and bridleways, which wind through a rugged terrain, passing through a huge variety of ecosystems, full of surprises with curious geological features and archaeological remains. Tour routes for cyclists will get your heart beating faster, combining steep inclines with dizzying declines.

Our municipality is a place full of adventure for our visitors: Fly across the clear blue sky and enjoy the thermal currents and dynamic flight conditions (at any time of year), soaring over the Caldera de Tirajana in a hang glider or paraglider; observe nature in one of the most privileged observation places on earth for the physical and biological environment, as well as sky-gazing thanks to our geographical location close to the equator, and enjoy a celestial area that is completely clean due to the trade winds, which mean that the stars do not twinkle, making the darkness of the night more accentuated; challenge yourself on the rocky, rugged terrain of the island with classic rock climbing, bouldering or canyoning under practically constant sunshine.



Traditional Games and Sports have been passed down from generation to generation by word of mouth. Some of these include: Canarian Wrestling, Lateen Sailing, Canarian Bows, various versions of Canarian Stick Fighting, "Salto del Pastor" (Shepherd's Leap), Plough Lifting, "Arrastre de Ganado" (Cattle Pulling), Stone Lifting, and Billiards.





RECREATION



The town of San Bartolomé de Tirajana offers recreational activities to suit all people of all ages, in all conditions and with all tastes. In the daytime, with amusement parks, water parks, theme parks, shopping centres and all kinds of sports, little ones can enjoy some fairground fun or cool off in the fast-paced slides at a water park. Cowboys, Indians, sheriffs and bandits transport us to the Wild West, just like in the films. You can also find out what life was like for the ancient populations that lived on the island, or delve into a botanic garden with subtropical plants and enjoy one of the biggest collections of exotic birds in the world.

The gentle breeze at night time on the island can be the perfect excuse of a stroll through the areas in and around Maspalomas. As the sun goes down, pubs and clubs open up and bustling venues pulse with tropical beats and modern tunes for those who love a good night life. At the same times, restaurants and terraces fill up with people looking for some entertainment or relaxation. Various show halls combine style, luxury and fantasy, offering a wide range of entertainment. But if you prefer to try your luck at French or American roulette, blackjack or slot machines, you can also check out some of the casinos in Maspalomas.





EVENTS

CONFERENCES



The Maspalomas Conference and Exhibition Centre, located in Meloneras with a surface area of 14,000 m², offers the opportunity to hold conferences, conventions, exhibitions, concerts, sporting events, fashion shows and meetings of any kind. Our centre is one of the most modern in the world, equipped with pioneering technology, with the most advanced video conference systems, simultaneous translation, interactive participation, computer accreditation and digital screens and sound systems.

It has several access points from the street, leading to a large lobby of 4,000 m², where any additional exhibitions can be organised alongside the main event. It also has the “Gran Sala Maspalomas” hall, which can seat up to 6,000 people and is 3,870 m² with no pillars, and which can be adapted to suit any requirements using electronic dividers, moveable staging, exhibition platforms, versatile flooring etc. The Las Tirajanas Auditorium, five conference rooms with the versatility required to adapt to any event, an information centre with accredited computer systems, toilets and a cafeteria.



The second floor has been designed to offer maximum comfort, with complimentary services such as a Business Centre, equipped with two modern communications rooms with the most advanced services. It also has a VIP room, and conference room and a press office, all perfectly equipped.

On the premises there is a basement of more than 1,000 m² for storage, service areas or parking. The building can be accessed via a small bus station and a taxi rank, but it is worth highlighting that it is very close to several hotels, and the walk to and from them is fantastic.

The “Las Tirajanas” auditorium, which is 850 m², comfortably holds 800 people and has multi-purpose staging that is 13 x 18m, as well as giant screens for any type of multimedia presentation. One of the main attractions is, without a doubt, its stunning terrace with natural light and marvellous views over this privileged tourist area, and at which gala dinners can be held on the incomparable southern island nights.

In addition to this, there is a complimentary offer provided by some of the hotels in the municipality, all equipped with the latest features to carry out any kind of meeting, conference or celebration. These are supplemented with their own catering services, and can also customise their offer to meet any specific requirements that the event may involve.



TOURISM AND HEALTH



Maspalomas Costa Canaria is a natural setting that is unique within Europe for improving your quality of life. Here you can enjoy the pleasure of keeping fit, relaxing and forgetting about the rest of the world. The consistent climate along with the proximity to the sea and the purity of the atmosphere have an invigorating effect on the body, and the long hours of sunlight each day make Maspalomas one of the most beneficial places in Europe for your health.

The proximity to the coast has led to the development of “Thalassotherapy” and so-called “Spa & Wellness” centres, which are health and beauty that make this area a temple of relaxation, improving the wellbeing of your body and mind.

These centres offer dietetic programmes under medical supervision, personalised therapies which range from beauty treatments to physiotherapy sessions, anti-stress therapy, anti-ageing facial masks, hydrating baths based on natural substances and hairdressing, to name just a few.

Built in 1998 and equipped with the latest technological advances, “Thalasso Gloria” is one of the biggest Thalassotherapy centres in Europe, with over 7,000m² dedicated to relaxation and comfort. It combines the remedial properties of sea water, which is rich in minerals, micro-nutrients, plankton and microscopic algae, with



modern technology, temperature and pressure, all focused on achieving various health benefits. Everything uses sea water at different temperatures, using a dynamic pool, gym pool and large fitness pool – a relaxing circuit with 29 hydro massage stations.

Thalassotherapy is not just recommended for stress problems; it also alleviates and prevents all types of aches and pains related to rheumatism, arthritis, and bone and muscle problems. It also conducts aesthetic treatment under medical supervision, such as slimming and fitness treatment, beauty and anti-stress treatments using power showers and underwater showers, bubble baths or ultrasonic baths, underwater jets, algotherapy, pressotherapy and respiratory therapy. It also offers a “Niagara” bath, massages, dry sauna, thermal baths, mud baths and aesthetic and beauty treatments.



GENERAL INFORMATION

TRAVEL DOCUMENTS: A valid national identity document or passport if you are from within the European Union; otherwise, consult the embassy or consulate of your country of origin.



ELECTRICITY: The local electrical current is 220 volts. Electrical devices from the USA, Ireland or UK require a transformer or, if applicable, an adaptor.

CLOTHING: We suggest beachwear and comfortable, cotton clothing. Don't forget to pack a jumper or a jacket for the evenings or if you're visiting higher altitude areas.

BANKS: San Bartolomé de Tirajana has a wide range of bank branches and ATMs available 24/7. Bank opening hours are 8:30 to 14:00 from Monday to Friday. The majority of shops accept several types of credit cards.

MONEY: The official currency is the Euro.

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE: If you live in the European Union, you have the right to medical assistance and free hospital treatment during your holidays at public health centres. In your country of origin, you must request a European Health Card. If you do not have one of these, you must pay the medical fees up front and request reimbursement for them when you return to your home country. Other countries with the same free services as European citizens include Switzerland, Norway, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Andorra, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Paraguay and Peru. In all other cases, the provision of health services must be paid for if it is not covered by insurance..

PHARMACIES: There are several pharmacies in the municipality, with business hours from 9:00 to 13:00 and 16:00 to 20:00, a 24-hour on-call rotation system. Outside of official business hours, they only cater for people with medical prescriptions.



TIME ZONE: The archipelago of the Canary Islands follows the Greenwich Meantime time zone (GMT) for the entire year, except for between April and October when it changes to GMT+1. The Canary Islands are one hour behind the Spanish mainland for the entire year.

LANGUAGE: Spanish, official language of Spain

RELIGION: The same as the rest of Spain: mostly Christian and Catholic. This area provides religious services, not just in Spanish and for Catholics, but in various languages and for various types of worship. The Ecumenical Church is used for this

TIPPING: These are not considered obligatory as they are already included in prices and bills. However, it is common to leave a tip if the service has been satisfactory, especially in bars, restaurants and hotels.

OPENING HOURS:

Businesses: Mornings from 9:00 until 13:00 and afternoons from 16:00 until 20:00. Some businesses do not close in the middle of the day.

Postal services: The Post and Telegraph Office is open all day from 8:30 until 20:30, and on Saturdays from 9:30 to 13:00. From 15 July to 15 September, the timetable is Monday to Friday 8:30 to 14:30, and on Saturdays from 9:30 to 13:00.

SAFETY IN THE AREA: The Autonomous Community of the Canary Islands has a Comprehensive Safety Plan, which coordinates all departments with responsibilities in the field of public safety to keep the islands on the archipelago safe and peaceful.

HEALTH FACILITIES: The Maspalomas health services are among the best in Spain in terms of medical attention and health, with quality and service levels equal to the European average. Its network of hospitals and public and private healthcare institutions, as well as its emergency services (ambulances, firefighters and police) guarantee that the local inhabitants and the millions of tourists receive the attention they need throughout the entire year.

FOR DISABLED PERSONS: If you have any special requirements, planning ahead will help make your trip to Maspalomas easier. In general, airlines, buses and boats, as well as shopping centres and accommodation are all accessible for everyone. The more modern local buses have ramps, some automatic and some manual. In general, city buses and beaches allow guide dogs.

SHOPPING: Going shopping in Maspalomas is the most attractive and colourful way to come into contact with its people. The tourist area has a lot of shopping centres where you can find top international brands. We also recommend visiting the market, where you will find everything from fruit and vegetables to clothes, crafted items, flowers and leather goods.



The production centres for crafted items that are typical of the region offer a huge variety of manufacturers who exhibit at a variety of establishments throughout the municipality. From the colourful “traperas” (blankets made on a loom or by hand with scrap fabric) to the handmade clay pottery or basketry made from reeds, straw or palm. But the mastery of our craftsmen and women is really showcased in Canarian knives, with their beautiful filigree handles. All this can be found at the Crafts Centre of FEDAC, located in the Yumbo Shopping Centre.

The market takes place on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 8:00 to 14:00, together with the Municipal Market of San Fernando.

HOW TO CALL YOUR HOME COUNTRY: For international calls

00 + country code + local area code + telephone number

TRANSPORT: The main transport links on the island are Gran Canaria Airport and the Port of La Luz and Las Palmas. The Canary Islands have an excellent network of leisure ports for those who want to experience arriving on their own boat. In addition, Gran Canaria is also a base harbour and port of call for several cruises, and there are ferries which connect the islands to each other daily.

Maspalomas is in the south of Gran Canaria. It is 25 km from the international airport via the GC-1 road, and 53 km from the sea port at Las Palmas de Gran Canaria. The public transport network, **GLOBAL**, links various parts of the island together, in addition to private transport and a convenient taxi service.

TAXIS: Fares vary depending on the distance being covered. The service is 24 hours a day and excursions can be arranged throughout the island.



BUSES: Standard tickets can be purchased directly on the bus, which is called a “guagua” here. There are discount cards which can be purchased in the company information offices. Guagua timetables are specified at the bus stops, and there are also pocket timetables available in the municipality Tourist Information Offices. The Central Guagua Station is located at Parque de San Telmo, in Las Palmas de Gran Canaria.

RENT A CAR: There are several options. You can find information about the various car and motorbike hire companies in the municipality Tourist Information Offices.

CAMPING: To camp anywhere on the island, you must request the corresponding permits at the Environmental Department of the Town Hall of Gran Canaria (Área de Medio Ambiente del Cabildo de Gran Canaria) and usage requests from the Mountaineering Shelters in the Federation of Canaria (Refugios en la Federación de Canaria de Montañismo).

There are various reduced campsites available, such as the Mesa de las Vacas, or the free shelter at Casa de Pargana or Cho Flores, neither of which provide services but they are both located in the most secluded, tranquil areas in the mountains. In the mid-altitude levels of the Tirajanas region you can find Chira: rural accommodation and a campsite with all services, where you can also go rowing, sailing or take part in other nautical activities. The campsites El Sequero, El Bailadero or El Vivero de Tirajana are located very close to each other in the Pilacones Natural Park, and they also have various walking trails running through them. Slightly further afield, the Chira area benefits from the facilities of the nearby recreational area with the same name, equipped with water, stoves, tables etc. The recreational area of Vista de Fataga, next to the GC 60 road and very close to Tunte, offers the best services.

Camping on the coast is not permitted by the island’s Coastal Authorities.





GENERAL INFORMATION

Town Hall of the Town of San Bartolomé de Tirajana
Municipal offices
Plaza de Timanfaya, s/n
35100 San Fernando de Maspalomas
Tel. 00 34 928723400 (centralita)

Tourism Council
Las Dunas, 2
35100 Maspalomas
Tel. 00 34 928723400. Extensiones. 1960/1961/1962/1963

TOURIST INFORMATION OFFICES

Information office Annex II
Shopping Centre Annex II
Store 20- Paseo Marítimo
35100 Playa del Inglés
Tel. 00 34 928 768 409
infoanexo@maspalomas.com
turismo.maspalomas.com



Tourist Information Office El Portón
Las Retamas, 2 • • El Portón Shopping Centre, store 11
35100 San Agustín
Tel. 00 34 928 769 262
infoporton@maspalomas.com
turismo.maspalomas.com

Centro Insular de Turismo.
(Island Tourism Centre) Tourism Board
Yumbo Shopping Centre
35100 Playa del Inglés
Tel. 00 34 928 771550
cit@grancanaria.com
www.grancanaria.com/patronato_turismo

Gran Canaria Airport
Tel. + 34 928 579 000
www.aena.es

Port of La Luz and Las Palmas
Tel. + 34 928 300 400
info@palmasport.es
www.palmasport.es

Port of Las Nieves (Agaete)
Tel. + 34 928 554 005

Buses GLOBAL
Tel. + 34 928 765 332
www.globalsu.es

“Guaguas” Bus Station in Las Palmas de Gran Canaria
Tel. + 34 902 381 110
www.guaguas.com

Taxi Drivers’ Cooperative of San Agustín - Maspalomas
Tel. + 34 902 192 019 / + 34 928 154 777
www.taxisdemaspalomas.com
taxismaspa@telefonica.net

Gran Canaria Film Commission
Nuria Guinnot • Coordinator
Tel. (+34) 928 410 674
grancanariafilm@spegc.org
Sociedad de Promoción Económica de Gran Canaria, S.A.
Avda. de la Feria, 1 - Edificio Pasarela - INFECAR
35080 Las Palmas de Gran Canaria







Ilustre Ayuntamiento de la Villa de
San Bartolomé de Tirajana

Concejalía de Turismo



turismo.maspalomas.com

www.maspalomas.com

