

rea of Anaga.

w to the sea. Also only where the coastal agricultural scenery is the boundary to the most remote  ${\rm All}$  of this, in a route where the coastal agricultural scenery is the boundary to the most remote

They were very necessary to be able to present be the quantities of grapes which were produced. Bully in a usualinable way. They deviated part of appreciate how they used the water from the Bully in a sustainable way. They deviated part of the pale to appreciate bowards are servoir and letting the rest

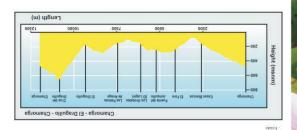
residences which the tenants used temporarily. Other smaller buildings were the workers residences or were used as storage, this was the case of Las Casas de Talada. You may also find a wine press, examples of which are scalered around the old farming terraces.

climate provided by the closeness of the sea.

Throughout the journey you will find different constructions linked to these properties. Some of them like Casas Blancas, La Casa del Cura or La Hacienda de Las Palmas were the main residences which the tenants used temporarily. Other smaller buildings were the workers

his litnerary tuns through the most important haciendas in Anaga, such as the farms of Romejo. Las Breñas, los Orobales, Las Palmas y Benijo. The high number of Irneas in a small area was due to two main factors: the provision of water and the mild elimeas in a small area was due to two main factors: the provision of water and the mild

# A ROUTE AROUND THE NORTHEAST HACIENDAS OF ANAGA



guaranties due to its total distance and time.

well as the kindness of the people of Anaga.

We recommend that be fore you start this route, you read the important information enclosed at the back of this leaflet. This way you can attempt this route with all the safety and quality

In the inside plan of this lended you will find an outline of the route with recommended stops labelled. In every one of this lended you will find an outline of the route with recommended stops labelled. In every one of those stops, there is a briefhistory or interesting information about the place. Through this route you can enjoy beautiful scenery, the culture and the local gastronomy as

the village, pass through it and end up at Roque de Las Bodegas beach. From this last place, it is possible to do the route in a backwards direction until Benijo and once there, to arrive at Predra del Draguillo passing through Paso del Jediondo.

verum to Chamorga. It is also possible to follow it from El Draguillo continuing on the dirt track until the village of Benijo, descending to the beach and following the coastline until Almáciga beach. Then climb to

del Draguillo which linke back to the path to Chamorga. On the other hand, you can follow a shorter route departing from Chamorga and climbing up to the Casas de Talada descending to the Joro and climbing up the steep gully of Roque Bermejo to

The route starts in Chamorga's main square, it then descends through the Roque Bermelo gully until it reaches a crossrood. From there, leaving the main path, you can reach the Roque Bermejo gully in the Roque Bermejo beach in about 20 minutes or continue to Araga's slows in a hard climb on a wide dirt road. From the Jovo, the route passes by the Hacironda' de Las Palmas de Anaga mad reaches the sentlement of Tal Talgalance and the Cruz Allance in the Cruz and the Cruz

his route is part of the Paths Network of Tenerife.



# ROUTE DESCRIPTION

# Punta de Anaga (Chamorga - El Draguillo - Chamorga) Parque Rural Anaga

### ALMÁCIGA, BENIJO AND PLAYA DEL ROQUE DE LAS BODEGAS

he gullies and the agricultural activities have conditioned Almáciga and Benijo since their establishment.

Almäciga was built on a coastal platform sheltered from flooding and landslides. This became clear in one of the most important historic events of the village. In 1944 a flood devastated the forest and crops, dragging all the material towards the coast and leaving once lush hills completely bare. Even though it was tragic only one person died. The Playa del Roque de Las Bodegas ended up completely covered with soil and wood and over the next few months the skies were filled with signs that there was coal being made.

with signs that there was coal being made.

This beach, as its name suggests, has been very closely linked to wine and it was used to export the local drink.

On the other hand Benjio, a smaller village, had a constant stream of water in its gully which allowed the agricultural land to be generously irrigated every ten days. This contributed to a more agriculturally rich and varied village which developed all sorts of crops that relied on irrigation from fruits to vegetables. In fact, the origins of this village are linked to the establishment of a sugar refinery, the crops and infrastructure of which demanded huge amounts of water.

Nowadays the most important crop is the sweet potato, a real local gournet treasure. There are more than 15 different varieties growing in the valley. Some base only been grown by the second of the property of the second of the property of the second of

have only been grown here.

This zone also stand out for their coastal restaurants, ideal to taste well prepared fish dishes and local goat's cheese.

# CHAMORGA AND ROQUE BERMEJO

hamorga is located to the northeast of Anaga's Rural Park and at more than a hours journey, it is the farthest settlement from the cities of Santa Cruzand La Laguna.

The local population dates back to the prehistoric

The local population dates back to the prehistoric times. The guanches (Aboriginals from Tenerife) used this area because several springs in the valley provided a constant supply of water and grazing.

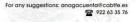
After the Conquest water aided the development of an important agricultural activity which produced potatoes, courgettes, pumpkin, corn, yams, grains, grapes and other fruits. The pear trees stand out with more than five varieties, which have disappeared in other places and it could become endangered in the future due to recent plagues.

The sea broke the isolation and remoteness of the main settlements. In a little more than an hours journey through the Roque Bermejo gully there is a natural cove. It was used as a port where fuel, goods and outside information arrived and where the local products, other goods and passengers left to Santa Cruz. It was also used as a port of entry for all the materials used to build the faro' in the nineteenth century. Nowadays it is still used by the few residents of

Roque Bermejo as their main communication link.

Chamorga can be described as a coastal village in the middle of the mountain, and proof of this is its typical dish ofrice and limpets.





ROUTE INFORMATION:

Distance:
Main journey (Chamorga-El Draguillo-Chamorga): 11,25 Km
Chamorga-Tafada-Faro-Chamorga: 6,9 Km
Chamorga-Tafada-Faro-Chamorga: 6,9 Km
Chamorga-Tafada-Faro-Chamorga: 5,3 Km
Playa del Roque de Las Bodegas: 16,3 Km
Playa del Roque de Las Bodegas: BenijoPaso del Jediondo - Benijo: 9 Km
Duration:

- asu uen Jediondo - Benijo: 9 Km
Duration:
Main journey (Chamorga-El Draguillo-Chamorga): 7,5 h
Chamorga- Tafada- Faro-Chamorga: 4 h
Chamorga- El Draguillo
Playa del Roque de Las Bodegas: 6,5 h
Playa del Roque de Las Bodegas: 8-enijoPaso del Jediondo- Benijo: 3,5 h
Public transport:
Line 247 of TITSA Santa Cruz-Chamorga
Line 246 of TITSA Santa Cruz-Almáciga
Suggestions: Use appropiate footwear. Be aware there are
steep drops along the path which can be dangerous. Take a
waterproof jacket, jumper, hat, food and water. If you need more
supplies, yoy can buy them on weekends ant the Anaga's
amarket at Cruz del Carmen. You must take yor litter with you until
you reach an area with litterbins. Avoid unnincesary noise. Inform
somebody of your route.

Reusing paper helps save trees.

Do not throw this leaflet away, take it back or give to another person.

### 3 EVERY SINGLE WATER SPRING IN ANAGA WAS USED

Even though this land is steep and difficult to use the locals of La Punta de Anaga converted the least steep hills into terraces useful for agriculture. The problem was the lack of water. To get water the landowners of finea Las Breas built this fountain called "del Junquillo", channelling an old spring towards the agricultural

### THE GRAPE WAS PRESSED CLOSE TO TAKE THE WINE FAR

You are now in the middle of Finca de Los Orobales which stretches from the hill tops to the coast. A big part of its surface is covered with

then the min apo a work of the grapes without them going off is the reason why a wine press like this one was built as close as a possible to the area being harvested. After, the wine was taken to the beach in front of the Roques de Anaga to be transported by sea.

### A ROOUF RESERVED FOR THE DEAD AND NATURE

The guanches used this area to lay their dead on the top of the roque in a "guanchera" or sepulchrat cave. Nowadays , access to the Roques is forbidden except for

scientific activities.

They are both Protected Natural Areas called Integral Natural Reserve of Roques de Anaga

### THIS HACIENDA WAS AN AGRICULTURAL, DOMESTIC AND SPIRITUAL CENTRE

During the seventeenth century the wine trade became a lucrative business. The land available for crops stretched from the hill tops to the coast and the *Hacienda* Las Palmas de Anaga was built to manage them.

Its architecture contrasts with the period as it has only one floor. For this reason its owner divided it in two parts around the For this reason its owher divided it in two parts around re-central patio to demonstrate social and economic status: the "noble" wing with paved floors and coffered ceilings; and the workers homes, as well as the agricultural buildings, made out of more modest materials and not decorated. On the outside there are several wine presses, bread owens and at the making oven as well as a private chapel dedicated to Saint Gonzalo.

We encourage you to imagine how hard it was to work and live in an isolated area which seems such a desirable place today.

### THE CONSTANT SEA ACTION AND THE RAIN CRUMBLE THESE OLD ROCKS

Anaga, at 10 million years old, is an area that is one of the oldest in tenerife. its rocks have fought all that time to keep intact, but the lashing of the water and the wind loaded with sea salt have been in the battle.

This has left deep sears on the hills and big land slides like the ones you are seeing, this made this part of the massif break.

down slowly.

# EL DRAGUILLO WAS FOUNDED AS A SMALL FAMILIAR HAMLET

The hamlet of El Draguillo owes its name to the numerous dragon trees in the area. This land belonged to only one person who left it as inheritance to his 14 sons and daughters. They decided to move to it to live off the wealth of the valley. There has never been more than 10 families living here and today (2008) there are only three full time residents, gripping to their life long traditions.

### THIS CROSSROADS WAS A VERY GOOD PLACE FOR BUSINESS

The crossroads of Cruz del Draguillo was a common place to rest from the journey but it was also used for business. People from El Draguillo and Benijo came to trade animals and seeds with the people from Chamorga. El Lomo de Las Bodegas and Las Casillas. The crossbreed of stock and crops was guaranteed with this exchange and thus the success of the production in the area.

### A THE RUINS ENDURED CROPS, LIVESTOCK AND FAMILIES

AND FAMILIES

Las Cassa de Tafada, dating from the seventeemth century belonged to the finca de Las Palmas de Anaga and were used as their grain storage. Later on they became property of finca de Los orabales and their owners used them to stay in over their owners used them to stay in over their owners used them to stay in over their owners death of their owners death owners death owners death of their owners death of their owners death of their owners death own

B See the text of the fifth stop.



### C THE ARREBOL OR TAJINASTE BLANCO GROWS WILD. EXCLUSIVELY ON THE NORTH SIDE OF ANAGA

If you have been fucky enough to be attempting this journey in the springtime you be able to enjoy the beauty of the flowering taijnaste blanco. If this was not possible you can enjoy the surroundings of this stone "bench" and discover the skeleton of some of these plants and close to them some new sprouting leaves. It stays like this, three years before flowering. Its stem of flowers can reach 3 meters high.

# TO MAKE A STOP IN OUR JOURNEY

The footpath of Paso del "Jediondo" was named after a Canarian plant which was very common in the area. This path connected Benijo and Valle del Draguillo passing past this rock known as Piedra del Draguillo. Although it was not a stop for the locals, nowadays us walkers cannot resist the temptation to stop at this rock and admire the specificular views of the valley.

# A PATRON CAME FROM FAR

The chapel of Virgen de Begoña, has a peculiar story. In 1948, in Santiago de Compostela they threw out to the sea a bottle with a picture of the virgin and a message. 8 months later, it arrived at this coastline. The locals answered back and welcomed the image of Virgen de Begoña which since then has been the patron of Almáciga.



Almáciga

