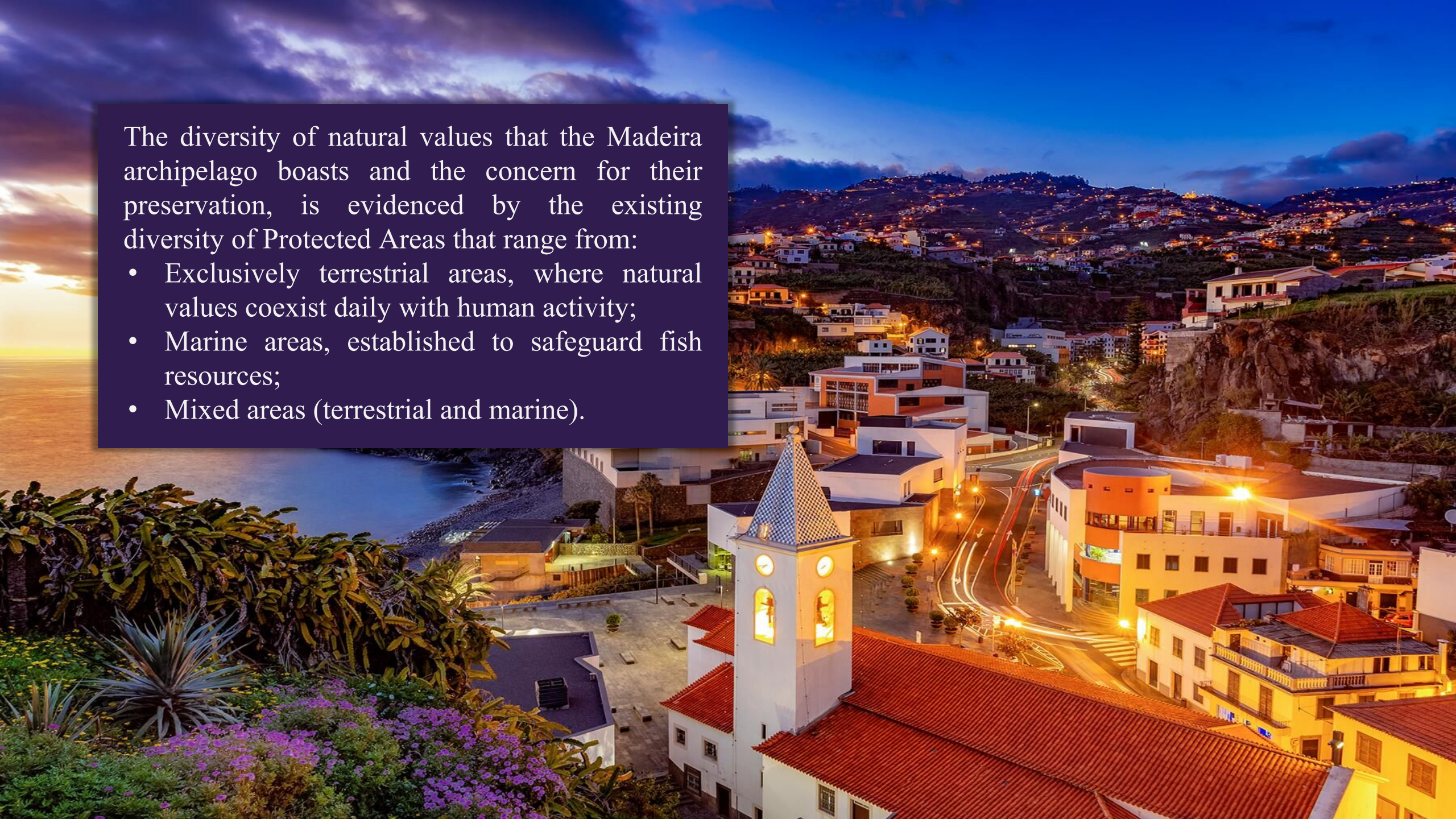


# Blue economy

Investment to save the  
sea







The diversity of natural values that the Madeira archipelago boasts and the concern for their preservation, is evidenced by the existing diversity of Protected Areas that range from:

- Exclusively terrestrial areas, where natural values coexist daily with human activity;
- Marine areas, established to safeguard fish resources;
- Mixed areas (terrestrial and marine).





# GARAJAU PARTIAL NATURAL RESERVE

It was created in 1986 to prevent the progressive desertification of the seabeds off the coast of Madeira and contribute to the faunal repopulation of adjacent areas.

The seabed is populated by an abundant resident fauna, with several types of fish common to all European and Mediterranean Atlantic coastal areas:

- The Mero;
- The Bodianus scrofa;
- The Castanheta;
- The Sargo;
- The Triggerfish;
- The Rockfish;
- The Grouper.





# SÍTIO DA ROCHA DO NAVIO NATURAL RESERVE

The Sítio da Rocha do Navio Nature Reserve is mostly marine and is located on the north coast of the island of Madeira, in the municipality of Santana.

This reserve, created in 1997, was created with the aim of halting the degradation progressive increase in fishing resources along the county's coast.





In the terrestrial area bordering the reserve, all the diurnal prey that nest in the archipelago: Manta, Kestrel, Falco and Fura-bardos.

The archipelago's only nocturnal prey, the Barn Owl, also nests in areas adjacent to the reserve, and can be seen, or at least heard, frequently.





Typical of these rocky bottoms are the Moreias. In the tidal zone are Caramujos and Lapas that have great commercial value in the Region. Sporadically, dolphins, sea lions and loggerhead turtles can be seen. In the case of the sea lion, which generally uses beaches inside caves for rest and reproduction, there is a cave here with conditions to be used.



# AQUACULTURE

The Autonomous Region of Madeira has great potential for fish farming in the open sea and for the development of this activity within the scope of the Blue Economy, which result from excellent environmental conditions and the existence of maritime planning. This translates into faster growth of farmed fish.

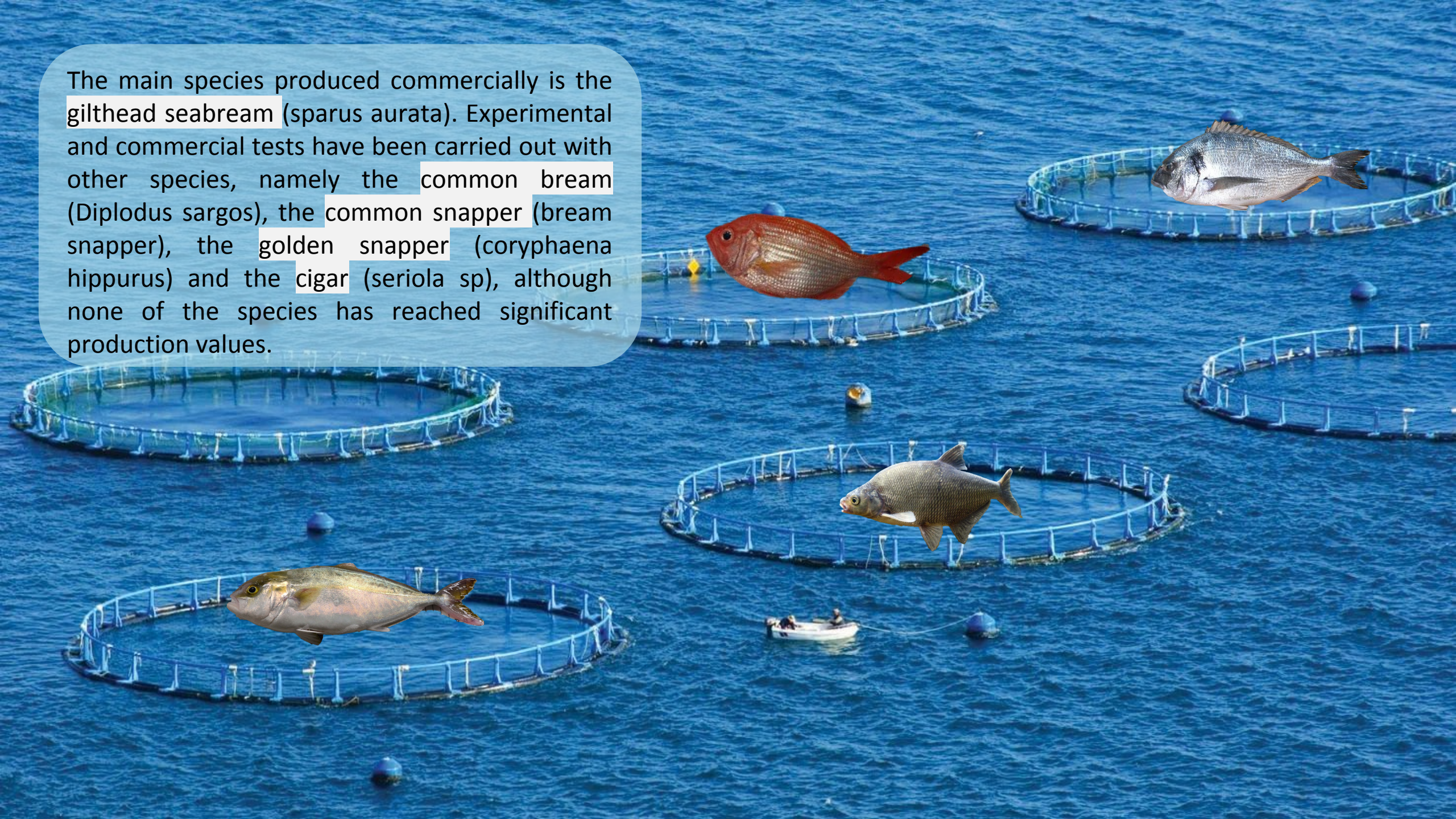


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The main species produced commercially is the gilthead seabream (*sparus aurata*). Experimental and commercial tests have been carried out with other species, namely the common bream (*Diplodus sargos*), the common snapper (bream snapper), the golden snapper (*coryphaena hippurus*) and the cigar (*seriola* sp), although none of the species has reached significant production values.





# OBSERVATION OF CRETACEOUS

In Madeira it is almost mandatory to take a sea tour to watch cetaceans.



During a boat trip, it is very common to find:

- The common dolphin;
- The Spotted Dolphin;
- The bottlenose dolphin;
- The Sperm Whale;
- The Pilot Whale;
- Bryde's Whale;
- The Loggerhead Turtle.

