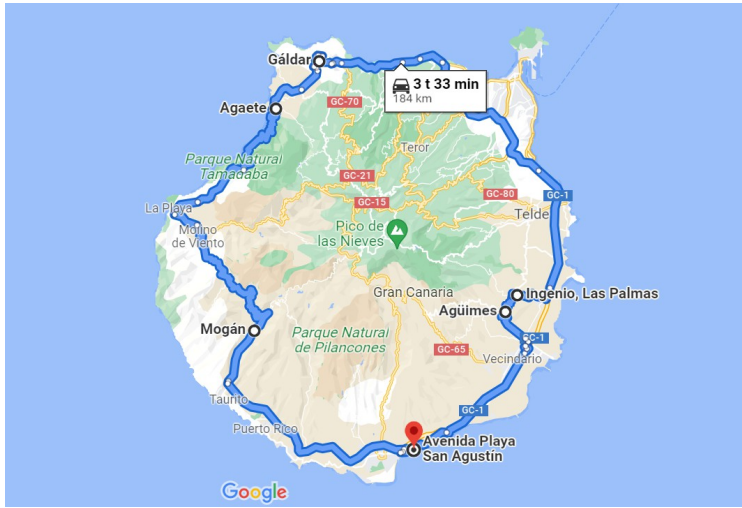


GRAN CANARIA FROM 2 TO 16 OCTOBER 2021

On October 10, we drove a new round on the island.



Then we drove this round.



Here we have come to Cruce de Arinaga on the way up to Agüimes.



Roundabouts.



Figures placed in the cliff along the road.



There are many sculptures in the city. This stand at the entrance to the city when we come from Arinaga.



The main street through Aguimes.



Here we look back at Aguimes. The church is well shown in the picture. The ravine continues to the right.

Aguimes was officially founded in 1487 and is thus one of the oldest cities in Gran Canaria. There has been a lot of production of, among other things, sugar cane. Now it is perhaps tomatoes that are the biggest product.

The city has a large church, Iglesia de San Sebastián.

There is a long ravine, [Barranco de Guayadeque](#), northwest of the city. Here are burial mounds from before the Spanish invasion. There are also a good number of caves where people have lived in older times. A couple of the caves have been turned into restaurants. One of the restaurants is called [El Centro](#).

[Grancanaria2000](#) [Canariposten](#) [Wikipedia](#)



Here we drive through Ingenio.



The Church of Ingenio.



Then we drive towards the highway again.

Ingenio was part of Aguimes until 1815-16.

Then the chapel of La Candelaria, Iglesia de Nuestra Señora de La Candelaria, was declared a church in a separate congregation by the ecclesiastical authorities.

Agriculture and ceramics production are conducted.

Linker:

[Theislandinthesun](#)
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On the highway. We look in the direction of Las Palmas.



The building with the white tower is the [Auditorio Alfredo Kraus](#), which is a concert hall. The pyramids are ventilation towers in a large shopping center.



Then we come to Galdar.



Monument in a roundabout.



In the middle of the picture we see the city coat of arms.



To the right we look across the pedestrian street, Calle Capitán Quesada.

The city went by the name Agáldar, or the 'Royal City', before the Castilian forces took over the place, and was one of the most important settlements for the indigenous people, the Guanche people, who lived on the island. The place was also a center of power and Gáldar was the first capital of the island. Previously, sugar cane was grown around Gáldar. Today, the cultivation of banana, potato, tomato, onion and flowers is widespread. In addition, there is also goat, sheep and cattle farming.

The sheep cheese from Gáldar is known for its quality.

[Canariposten](#) [Wikipedia](#) [Spain-grancanaria](#) [Grancanaria2000](#)



Then we were out on the main road again.



This is right before we get to Agaete.



There was a crowd at the entrance to the city.

We drove into town, but there were narrow streets with one-way traffic. We found no parking, so we just drove on. I have found a few pictures on the web of the city and the church.



This image of Agaete has been found on [Alamy](#).



The church, Iglesia de Nuestra Señora de la Concepción, which was built in 1874 after a fire in the old one.

The Spaniards captured Agaete in 1483 via the port now called Puerto de las Nieves. The Spanish governor had a church built in honor of the Virgen de las Nieves (Lady of the Snow). It still exists in the port. The conquerors started quickly with sugar cane cultivation. This was completed at the end of the 16th century when they were outcompeted by production in Brazil and the Caribbean.

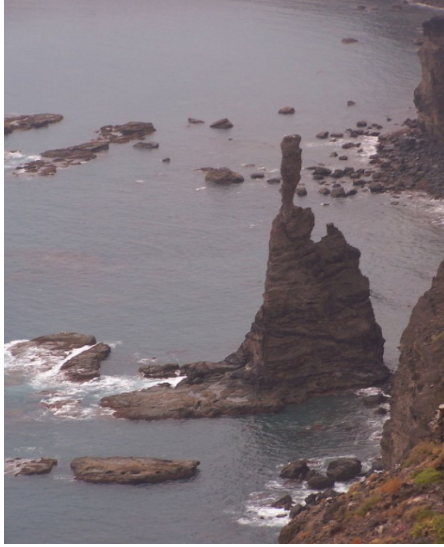
Now the valley inside is known for orange groves, tropical fruits, wine production and coffee. The climate here

means that this is the only place in Europe where coffee can be grown. The coffee from here is of good quality and very expensive.

From Puerto de las Nieves there are ferries to Tenerife.

Puerto de las Nieves was one of the most popular places to visit to catch a glimpse of Dedo de Dios, the finger of God. The finger of God was a natural monument that looked like a finger pointing to the sky, and was a stone information just off the coast of Agaete. It was destroyed by a storm in 2005 and is not being repaired.

[Canariposten](#) [Theislandinthesun](#)



[El Dedo de Dios](#) before the top broke off.



Puerto de Nieves.



We drove on. Here on the northwest coast, the mountains are steep and the road is very winding. A new tunnel has been built and another is under construction.



A look back towards Puerto de Nieves and Agaete.



After driving in steep slopes, we came down to the valley where [La Aldea](#) is located. Here there was great agricultural production.



The road up from the valley and up the mountain again is not left behind the Norwegian Trollstigen.



The road is good.



Here we are on our way down again.



Here we come to a phenomenon in the mountains called Los Azulejos De Veneguera (Rainbow Rocks). There are layers of volcanic ash that are oxidized to form such colors.

[Karsteneig](#) [Gran-Canaria-info](#) [Local-guide-gran-canaria](#)



You can see the colors better when it has rained.



Further down.



Some vegetation.



More vegetation.



Then there will be some buildings again.



We're looking in the direction of Mogan.



Molino de Viento at Mogan.
This is probably the largest windmill in the Canary Islands.

Pueblo Mogan is the administration center in the municipality. There are about 700 permanent residents here against 20,000 in the entire municipality.

The most famous tourist destinations in the municipality are Puerto de Mogan, Playa de Cura, Amadores, Puerto Rico, Patalavaca and Arguineguin.

[Grancanaria2000](#) [Wikipedia](#) [Costa Mogan](#)

From Pueblo Mogan we drove down the valley to the highway which we took back to San Agustin.

We had only rented the car for 3 days, so on the last day, October 11, we drove along the southwest coast.



Here we have come to [Maspalomas](#) and have [Sonnenland](#) straight ahead and to the right.



We drove down to [Meloneras](#). Here is a lighthouse. It's backlighting, so it was a bad picture.



A better picture of [Faro de Meloneras](#).
It is the second tallest lighthouse in the Canary Islands.



To the east of the lighthouse are the large dunes,
They have been protected since 1987.
Now it is only allowed to walk along 8 km with clearly
marked paths.

[Guidetocanaryislands](#) [Wikipedia](#)



We thought this was a church, but it turned out to be a luxury hotel called [Lopesan Villa del Conde Resort & Corallium Thalasso](#).



Here we are on our way further west.



It may look as if they are going to cultivate the slopes, because it looked as if they had raked together long rows of stones.



The first big place we come to is Arguineguin. Here is a monument of a large whale tail in the middle of a roundabout.



A picture of the port of Arguineguin. Fishing is still practiced from here, and fishing for tuna has been particularly important.

[Grancanaria2000](#) [Wikipedia](#) [Gran-Canaria-guiden](#)
[HelloCanaryislands](#)



The next picture is of apartments in Patalavaca. It's a small place that has grown along with Argineguin.

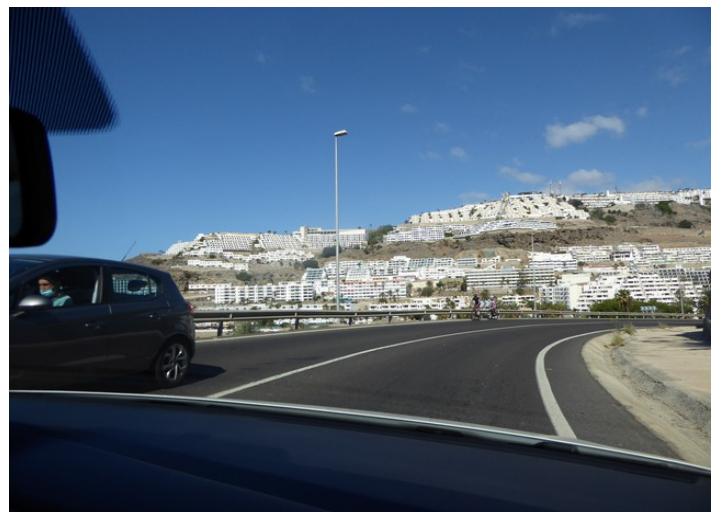
[Gran-canaria-guiden](#)



Just beyond Patalavaca is Anfi del Mar. It is a very timeshare facility that was built by the Norwegian businessman Bjørn Lyng. The facility has about a thousand apartments, which are used by 30,000 members.

Around 7,000 of these are Norwegians.

[Wikipedia](#)



The next place we come to is Puerto Rico. This is probably where the largest development has been west of Maspalomas.

[Spain-holiday](#) [Grancanariaregional](#) [Wikipedia](#)



Here we come to hotels just before Playa de Amadores.
spain-grancanaria grancanariaregional



Hotels in Playa de Amadores.
This is probably the place where the pace of development is greatest at the moment.



Here we have come to the Tauro Valley.
grancanaria.blog



Hotels on the mountainside in Playa del Cura, located in the Tauro Valley.
gran-canaria-info



This is Playa Taurito.
It is a fairly small and quiet place.
Grancanaria.blog

We had planned to drive the coastal road from here to Puerto Mogán, but the road was closed, so we had to drive up the valley to the highway.



Rock information up in the Taurito Valley.



Here we come to Puerto de Mogán. It is perhaps the most idyllic tourist destination in Gran Canaria. Tourism did not come here until the 1980s. A nice marina has been built.

[spain-holiday](#) [Grancanaria.blog](#)



Nice buildings. There are very few houses that have more than two floors, and now it is not allowed to build higher.



Here we are on our way out of Mogán again.



A footbridge across the canal.



Here are several apartments on the way out of town.



We drove up to Pueblo Mogán. Here we drive past Molino de Viento.



Pueblo de Mogan.



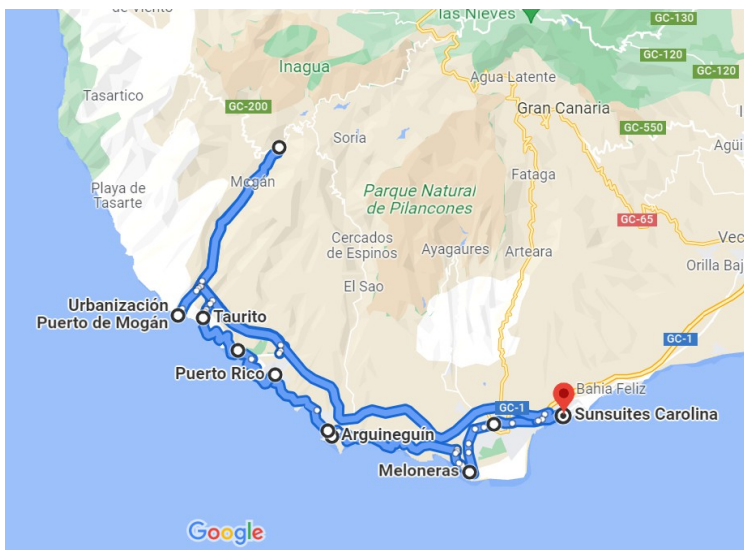
In the middle of Mogan, the main road is so narrow that there is only room for one car in the width between the houses.



This cafe in Mogan is for sale.



We had planned to drive up the valley to see more of the rainbow mountain, but I remembered wrong, so we did not drive far enough. We therefore did not find the place, so we drove back to San Agustin via the highway



The drive this day was like this.

We had not rented the car for more than three days, so then there was no more driving.

We went home again on October 16th.

The plane was due to leave at 16.25, so we got the hotel to book a taxi for us at 14 to drive us to the airport. It takes about 20 minutes to drive there, so we should have a good time.

It turned out that the flight was half an hour late, so we had an extra good time.

When we got to Gardermoen, we had to wait for our suitcases, wait for the bus to Dalen Parkering, so we were not home until two o'clock at night.