

RICmadeira2013

22 a 26 Maio 2013

Ilha da Madeira

Origem: Wikipédia, a enciclopédia livre.



Madeira is the main island (740.7 km²) of the archipelago of Madeira, in the Atlantic Ocean southwest of the Portuguese coast, and constitutes together with Porto Santo, Desert Islands and the Savage Islands and Madeira Madeira Archipelago.

The island's capital, and the autonomous region is the city of Funchal. The island of Madeira is of volcanic origin, its climate is subtropical with extensive exotic flora, is largely economically oriented tourism.

GEOGRAFIA

Location

The archipelago is located in Europe, the Atlantic Ocean between 30 ° and 33 ° north latitude, 978 miles southwest of Lisbon and about 700 kilometers from the African coast, almost the same latitude as Casablanca, relatively close to the Strait of Gibraltar.

Of volcanic origin, is formed by:

- Madeira (740.7 km²);
- Porto Santo (42.5 km²);
- Desert Islands (14.2 km²) - 3 uninhabited islands;
- Selvagens (3.6 km²) - 3 islands and sixteen uninhabited islets.

Of the eight islands, only the two largest (Madeira and Porto Santo) are inhabited, having as main entrances, Madeira Airport in Funchal and Porto Santo. By sea, Funchal has a port that receives several ships, especially cruises. The remaining Island are nature reserves.

Territory and climate

The territory of the archipelago contains two main islands: the island of Madeira and Porto Santo, besides these, there are two groups of uninhabited islands, the islands uninhabited and wild.

Madeira has a very rugged terrain, with the highest points in the Pico Ruivo(1862 m), Pico das Torres (1851 m) and Pico Arieiro (1818 m). The north coast is dominated by high cliffs and in the western part of the island emerges a plateau region, the Paul da Serra (1300-1500 m).

The relief, as well as exposure to prevailing winds make the island there are many micro-climates which, combined with the exotic vegetation, is a major pull factor for tourism, the region's main activity. Rainfall is higher than on the north coast on the south coast. There are large variations in temperature throughout the year keeping the mild climate.

The island of Porto Santo, on the other hand, has a completely different geomorphologic constitution for the island of Madeira. Very flat, has a thin coating plant with somewhat poor soils suitable for agriculture. It has a beach of fine golden sand with 9 km of organic origin (limestone), unlike the beaches of mainland Portugal who are of silica (inorganic), and is a tourist resort increasingly exploited regionally, nationally and internationally. This island has some peaks, particularly in the north, with the peak of the Torch (517 m) the point of highest altitude.

Geomorphology

The archipelago is part of Macaronesia and is situated in the African plate. Located at one end of the mountain range (underwater) Tore, a NE / SW. It is considered a hot spot, hence its nature and direction NE volcanic archipelago that draws.

In summary fashion, the archipelago has its genesis during the creation of the North Atlantic, starting to develop during the Cretaceous period, there are approximately 130 million years.

The island of Porto Santo was the first to be formed, 19 million years ago, during the Miocene, emerging years later 11 million (8 million years ago). The latest is the island of Madeira, with the same date of formation, having emerged during the transition from the Miocene to Pliocene, there are approximately 5 million years, currently featuring an embossed less eroded than the other islands.

Since its emergence so far, can be observed five phases related to the volcanism of their training, particularly visible in various parts of the island of Madeira:

Training base, characterized by large eruptions and expulsion of material that ended 3 million years ago.

Training the periphery, where there is a significant decrease of the previous conditions, with the formation of some dikes and plateaus, which ended 740,000 years ago.

Formations of uplands, marked by continued expulsion of pyroclastic material and training from the cliffs of the north and south coasts, ranging between 400 and 900m. This stage ended about 620,000 years ago.

basalt formations of the Paul da Serra due to a crack in Bica da Cana 550,000 years ago.

recent eruptions, which practically define the islands. The latest magmatic fluids are located in this phase, which ended 6500 years ago.

The constant volcanism, erosion and aggregate tectonic movements, have shaped the different islands of the archipelago as they are today, giving you the guidance that has coincided with the movement of the African plate.

Demography

Despite having a population density (about 300 inhab. / Km ²) higher than the national average and even the EU, 75% of the population of Madeira dwells in only 35% of the territory, especially on the south coast, where the Funchal, capital of Madeira, which concentrates 45% of the population (130 000 inhabitants), with a population of 1 500 inhab. / km ². It is also in this zone that is located most hotel units

Situation

The island of Madeira is one of the largest of Macaronesia. The city of Funchal, the main urban center and port of the island, is situated on the south coast (32 ° 38'N and 16 ° 55'W) and village about 660 km from the African coast (Without cable, Morocco) 980 km from Lisbon, 400 km from Gran Canaria, and 880 km from the island of Santa Maria, the nearest of the Azores archipelago. The island has a maximum length (west-east) of 55 km and a maximum width (north-south) 24 km.

Climate

By latitude and situation, the Madeira Island has all the characteristics of subtropical island, lying elements of tropical islands off the south coast and the islands temperate north coast. The climate is subtropical dry and temperate Mediterranean, and at certain points on the south coast, average temperatures reach values above 20 degrees celsius. The temperature of the sea water, varies between 26 and 17 Summer Winter. Prevailing winds are from the west northwest in winter, and in summer the northeast (the alíseos). Annual precipitation varies from 500 mm in the southeast of the island to over 2000 mm on the northern slopes. The Wild islands that are also part of this archipelago has a desert climate with rainfall below 200 mm annually.

Laurissilva



Laurissilva is the name given to a type of subtropical rainforest, composed mainly of family trees of lauraceae and endemic Macaronesian region formed by the archipelagos of Madeira, Azores, Canary Islands and Cape Verde. It has higher expression in the highlands of the island of Madeira, where his largest and most well preserved zone, having been considered in 1999 by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site, there occupying an area of about 15,000 hectares. In laurel plants are the most common lauraceae and laurel (*Laurus novocanariensis*), Madeira mahogany (*Persea indica*), the tilde (*Ocotea laurel*), and Barbusano (*Apollonias barbujana*). It is one of the habitats in the world, with the highest diversity of plants per km² [citation needed]. The word derives from the Latin laurel *Laurus* (laurel, lauraceae) and *Silva* (forest, woodland).

ORIGIN

The laurel goes back to the Miocene and Pliocene periods of the Tertiary Period, 20 million years ago. At that time the forest occupied the entire area of what is now the Mediterranean, southern Europe and North Africa.

As a result of the disappearance of the ancient Tethys Sea and the consequent formation of the Mediterranean Sea, significant changes in climate throughout Europe and North Africa. The glaciations that occurred at the beginning of the Quaternary, led to the regression of the forest and its near extinction in continental Europe (where some species still surviving relics of this vegetation as azereiro (*Prunus lusitanica*) and laurel (*Laurus nobilis*) communities living in natural oak and even some tiny forest patches in places of refuge). In North Africa it happen, but as a result of the advance of aridity, subsisting at present only a small spot on the coast of Mauritania.

As a result of this regression, mainly due to climate change determined by the formation of the Mediterranean, this forest has ended up with a last refuge island, where, due to less fluctuation climate provided by the softening effect of the Atlantic Ocean, managed to survive and even thrive.

Occurrence

Currently laurel survives in the islands that comprise the Macaronesia, particularly in the Portuguese archipelagos of the Azores and Madeira, the Spanish archipelago of the Canaries archipelago state of Cape Verde and in small enclaves and rare on the coast of Mauritania.

In the Azores is the presence of residual forest, lying in isolated patches throughout the islands, with the largest and most significant in Pico (Central Plateau and the forest reserve Caveiro) and Third (Serra de Santa Bárbara), while in Madeira is only on the largest island of the archipelago (Madeira Island), where the endemic species *Teucrium abutiloides*. This island occupies an area of approximately 15,000 hectares, which corresponds to 20% of the island, the largest and best preserved core of this forest. It focuses mainly on the north coast, at altitudes between 300 and 1400 meters. On the south coast, occurs in areas with altitude of between 700 and 1600 meters.

Canary nuclei are more significant in the islands of Gomera (Garajonay National Park), La Palma (Canal and Los tildes), Tenerife (Parque Natural de Teno) and Gran Canaria (Rural Park Doramas).

In Cape Verde, appears in small patches and rare and only in the islands further away from the African coast and higher elevation, where the relief provides regular rains in contrast to the generally arid nature of the climate of Cape Verde.

In mauritanica coast, comes in small enclaves formed by small valleys which retain high humidity conditions before the desert. However, it never reaches the exuberance and the extent or diversity of island laurel forests.

Porto Moniz location to RIC 2013

Porto Moniz is a municipality in the Portuguese island of Madeira, Madeira, based in the parish of the same name. It has 82.93 km² and 2,711 inhabitants (2011), divided into four parishes. The municipality is bordered on the east by the municipality of São Vicente, the south by Ponta do Sol, southwest and north has the Calheta coast in the Atlantic Ocean



History

The county was created on 31 October 1835, but was abolished between 1849 and 1855, between 1867 and 1871 and between 1895 and 1898.

No one knows the precise time at which he began his early colonization, but should not have been much later to the beginning of the third quarter of the fifteenth century. Francisco Moniz, the Elder is given as one of its earliest settlers, but must be understood that he was one of the first that there was land allotment and the first place that this was an important core of residents with farm populated which established and adjunct who founded the chapel.

Francisco Moniz was of noble and natural Algarve, saying that some linhagistas married on this island with the House Philippa, daughter of Garcia Rodrigues da Câmara, who was the natural son of the discoverer João Gonçalves Zarco, the ferry captain who discovered the island of Porto Ghost (1418), with Tristan Vaz Teixeira, after the island of Madeira, with Perestrelo (1419).

Demography

Population distribution



According to the census of 2011, the population of the county totals 2711, the four parishes distributed as follows:

1st. Achadas Cross: 159 inhab.

2nd. Porto Moniz: 1668 inhab.

3rd. Ribeira da Janela: 228 inhab.

4th. Seixal: 656 inhab.

Organization Clube Naval Seixal



Located in the north of Madeira, the Naval Club of Seixal (CNS) is a non-profit association, founded in 1994, with the primary statutory objective, the development of recreational and sports activities related to the sea and the mountain in the parish Seixal.

Equipped with its own facilities at the pier Seixal, has approximately 220 members.

In sport has 4 sections: Canoeing, Diving, Swimming and Mountain.

Mountain Section, was founded with the aim of providing its associated nature lovers a regular practice of sport activities linked to this natural paradise landscape.

The first is to conduct walking tours where we make known the natural beauty existing in our mountains and valleys, taken by many, trails and paths, knowing just a little more "hidden Madeira."

We are associated to the Federação de Campismo e Montanhismo de Portugal (FCMP)

Canyons Madeira



Most canyons are located in the North Island (Saint Vincent and Seixal) which have unique characteristics. Are embedded in basaltic rock, usually very fractured. Channels involved in luxuriant vegetation until the actual cascades usually have their walls covered with large quantities of moss.

The flow rates are not high, except during the rainy season. In fact it presents fairly regular levels, the best time to make the most canyons corresponds to late spring and early summer. It should be borne in mind that most canyons, water abstraction exists that can divert the flow part, where we can make an erroneous evaluation of the flow. It is a factor to be considered since it is not usual in this kind of phenomenon canyons elsewhere.

Other features common to most canyons is the existence of large canyon waterfalls like Water Wind with 170 yards down the canyon Fajã Stone with 210 yards. There are several canyons that have slopes of more than 1000 meters, has the most vertical drop of 500 meters. This gives quite a character and quite vertical continuity.

The network brought, is without a doubt an amazing monument, with about 1400 km long on an island with only 756Km², its existence is a key factor in the opening of most canyons. These brought travel the farthest corners of the island and often possess in any zone on its side of a path that allowed follow them with ease. Making these perfect access roads and eventually as loopholes in this case.

The equipment of most donates canyons is composed of expansion, stainless steel (parabolts) and platelet-ring. Some very specific points and as a result of the low

quality of the rock, are equipped with pitons. Thanks to the lush vegetation that covers the canyons, there are also many moorings placed in trees. T

Regulation

The completion of the activity of canyoning in Madeira Island, according to the Regional Legislative Decree No. 35/2008/M, 14 August, requires an authorization.

Zona de São Vicente								
Canyoning	Comp.	Desnivel	Aprox.	Descida	Ret.	Nº Rapeis	Verti.	Rápel max.
Rib. das Feitas	900m	475m	0H20	4H	0H55	16	3	45m
Rib. dos Agriões	950m	470m	0h15	4H	1H10	14	2	50m
Rib. do Caramujo	650m	475m	0h15	4H30	0H55	18	3	70m
Rib. do Passo	1500m	610m	1H25	6H30	0H15	41	3	60m
Sup.	900m	405m	1H25	4H15	0H30	21	3	35m (50m)
Inf.	600m	205m	0H30	2H15	0H15	16	3	60m
Córrego da Rocha Branca	600m	405m	1H15	3H45	0H20	15	4	60m

Zona do Seixal - Estanquinhos								
Canyoning	Comp.	Desnivel	Aprox.	Descida	Ret.	Nº Rapeis	Verti.	Rápel max.
Ribeira da Água de Alto	100m	125m	0H20	0H20	XXXXXXXX	3	3	75m
Ribeira do Inferno	3100m	570m	1H	4H30	0H15	22	2	45m
Corrêgo das Pingueiras	450m	580m	1H40	4H30	0H15	15	4	90m
Corrêgo da Pedra	600m	680m	2H	5H30	0H05	18	4	50m
Corrêgo da Fuma	900m	800m	2H15	6H45	0H05	23	4	75m
Ribeira João Delgado	2500m	1380m	1H	11H30	0H25	55	4	60m
A	400m	320m	1H	2H15	2H15	12	2	45m
B	1600m	865m	2H15	7H15	0H25	31	3	45m
C	500m	195m	0H25	2H	0H25	12	4	60m (90m)
Ribeira do Lombo	900m	760m	2H05	7H15	0H15	22	5	60m
Ribeira do Moinho	950m	770m	2H	7H	0H15	30	5	55m

Zona do Seixal -Chão da Ribeira								
Canyoning	Comp.	Desnivel	Aprox.	Descida	Ret.	Nº Rapeis	Verti.	Rápel max.
Ribeira do Seixal	3200m	875m	0H05	8H30	0H35	41	3	65m
Sup.	2000m	575m	0H05	5H30	1H20	28	3	65m
Inf.	1200m	300m	1H30	3H	0H35	13	3	25m
Ribeira do Hortelã	2650m	885m	0H15	8H45	0H35	54	4	55m
Sup.	1200m	390m	0H15	3H45	1H40	26	4	40m
Médio	550m	195m	2H	1H45	1H10	14	2	26m
Inf.	900m	300m	1H20	3H15	0H35	14	4	55m
Corrêgo da Beira LomboQuei.	1000m	550m	0H30	5H30	1H10	38	4	40m
Sup.	650m	365m	0H30	3H45	1H35	23	4	40m
Inf.	350m	185m	1H55	1H45	1H10	15	3	20m
Ribeira do Folhado	700m	300m	1H10	3H	0H35	19	2	27m
Ribeira do Vimieiro	500m	315m	1H10	3H	0H30	16	3	40m
Ribeira Água do Vento	1600m	945m	0H45	7H45	0H05	37	5	160m
Sup.	600m	420m	0H45	3H45	1H30	20	2	30m
Inf.	1000m	525m	1H45	4H	0H05	17	5	160m
Ribeira das Vol. da Matilde	600m	260m	0H45	2H30	0H15	12	2	28m

Zona do Seixal -Fajã dos Remos

Canyoning	Comp.	Desnivel	Aprox.	Descida	Ret.	Nº Rapeis	Verti.	Rápel max.
Ribeiro da Quebrada	1100m	670m	0H10	6H	0H10	22	V4A2	75m
Ribeira da Galinhaça	700m	380m	0H15	3H30	1H	17	2	26m
Ribeiro da Pedra Branca	350m	180m	0H20	1H30	XXX	10	2	50m

Zona do PMZ - Ribeira da Janela

Canyoning	Comp.	Desnivel	Aprox.	Descida	Ret.	Nº Rapeis	Verti.	Rápel max.
Ribeira da Laje	850m	550m	0H20	4H	0H20	17	3	60m
Ribeiro Fundo	850m	560m	0H25	4H	0H20	16	3	60m
Ribeira Funda	600m	195m	0H10	1H45	xxxxxxx	8	3	55m
Ribeira Funda Afluente	400m	215m	0H15	1H45	xxxxxxx	8	3	45m

Zona do Rabaçal - Ribeira da Janela

Canyoning	Comp.	Desnivel	Aprox.	Descida	Ret.	Nº Rapeis	Verti.	Rápel max.
Ribeira do Lajeado	2100m	355m	0H25	4H15	1H	16	4	75m
Ribeira do Alecrim	2300m	495m	0H10	4H30	1H20	24	4	85m
Ribeira da Água Negra	1200m	415m	1H20	3H45	1H15	23	3	65m
Sup.	400m	180m	1H20	1H45	1H05	7	3	65m
Inf.	800m	235m	1H05	2H	1H15	16	1	20m
Ribeira dos Cedros	500m	130m	1H10	1H45	1H	8	1	20m

Logistic,

Hotels and services (at this moment we are negotiating prices)

Hotel Moniz Sol

Website: www.hotelmonizsol.com/

Email: reservas@hotelmonizsol.com

Telephone: 00351 291850150

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Apartamentos Gaivota

Email: apartamentosgaiivota@sapo.pt

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Residencial Salgueiro

Website: <http://www.pensaosalgueiro.com>

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Hotel Euromoniz

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Estalagem Brisamar

Website: <http://www.brisa-mar.com/>

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Rent a car - www.sixt.pt

Sixt - Aeroporto Internacional da Madeira

Santa Cruz

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Rua Nova do Vale da Ajuda 52

Funchal

291 706 070

Date: 22 at 26 May 2013

We propose this date due to weather conditions. Where from May get a longer and stable flows within the desired levels of security for practical activity.

Inscription: 60€ (ncludes:Tshirt, book canyons, dinner and closing party logistics and 4x4 car)

Until 10 Dezember we lunch a blog about Ric Madeira 2013, whit all information .

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www.montanhamadeira.blogspot.pt