ORGANIZED EXCURSIONS BY JET SKI: “SAILING INLAND IN THE CALM WATERS OF THE MARSH OF SANCTI PETRI”
Marbella Jet Center is pleased to present you an exciting excursion by jet ski to discover Novo Sancti Petri and the Coast of Cádiz.

For this reason, from The Blue Group, we offer you this magnificent experience so that clients can choose what they really like and enjoy a unique and unforgettable experience in the company of whoever they want; friends, family, coworkers ...

We take care of everything so that the only concern is the enjoyment of the activity and having an exciting and unforgettable experience.

“GUIDED EXCURSION BY JET SKI: NAVIGATING EARTH INSIDE THE QUIET WATERS OF THE SANCTI PETRI MARSH”.

The 3-hour guided jet ski tour, with lunch stop included, will consist of the following:
SAFETY AND RULES

Safety Briefing:
This will consist of the issuance of aquatic safety equipment, basic maneuvers of a jet ski and ongoing actions including the explanation of the different levels of the tides.
The guide will also provide visual help on the formations to adopt while sailing in La Marisma, the Caño de Sancti Petri to San Fernando, the Bahía de Cádiz Natural Park and the Coast of Cádiz.

Safety is the main effort when taking an excursion: the following measures will be taken to maintain a safe environment.

Risks evaluation:
An appropriate risk assessment will be available for all participants and guides to read before the excursion begins.

Age and No swimmers:
Unfortunately, due to the activities and the environment in which the excursion takes place, non-swimmers and children under the age of 12 will not be able to attend.

Jet Ski:
All jet skis will be industry standard and will be serviced according to the manufacturer's recommendations, they will also be insured in a completely comprehensive policy.
A theme or color scheme will be adopted for all jet skis.

Berth:
The safest option is to use a floating pontoon (specific installation)

The safety equipment on board will be as follows:
1- Towing rope
2- Anchor line
3- VHF marine band radio - Guide
4- Ground flare pack - Guide
5- First aid kit
6- Fire extinguisher - Guide
7- Navy Knife - Guide
8- "Kill Cord" Replacement - Guide

Personal safety equipment:
All tour members will use the following regardless of weather:
1- Safety helmet for water sports
2- Industry approved buoyancy and impact aid
3- Wetsuit
4- Safety harness: driver and middle passenger

Additional security - Personal preference:
1- Sun cream
2- Gloves
3- Water shoes

Competent staff:
All guides will be over 18 years old. The induction for all staff must be completed prior to employment.

A ratio of 4 to 1 jet skis will be maintained (4 tourists for 1 jet ski guide).
Few places in Spain meet the conditions that exist in La Barrosa-Sancti Petri to enjoy a jet ski. And it is that its natural environment combines the experience of sailing in the sea, with the possibility of entering the calm waters of the marsh, of special interest to nature lovers. When we talk about walks in the sea, we are not referring to anything, but we have within our reach the experience of knowing an entire islet occupied by a castle with a legendary and ancient tradition, such as the islet of Sancti Petri, which is easily accessible from the It costs as long as the wind and tide advice is followed.

The experience of sailing in the marsh and entering its brackish water pipes is one of the great incentives that this area offers. The marsh is a unique ecosystem, very rich in fauna, hit by the permanent rise and fall of tides, but which offers much to see the informed visitor and, of course, the best way to do it is to travel from the water on a jet ski.

Sailing in the marshes is easier than in the sea. The waters are calmer and the currents are more manageable. From the jet ski we can easily see the curious local fauna, especially birds, crabs and bivalves, which have adapted perfectly to the movement of the tides and to an ecosystem with little vegetation and abundance of mudflats and areas of high salinity.

The marsh offers beautiful landscape prints and unique sunset effects that will delight the photography enthusiast.
The jet ski excursion to the island of Sancti Petri is one of the best experiences you can live on the Cádiz Coast. The reef island is located a few hundred meters from the shore, on a low-water coast, dotted with reefs and with a permanent stream of currents that must be known and respected. The perfect days are those of low coefficient of tides, with little wind and calm waters.

**History of Sancti Petri:** Phoenician settlement in ancient times on whose shore the temple of Melkart was erected; God of Commerce, and later on its ruins the Temple of Hercules Gaditano; today Sancti Petri Castle, a fortress that was in ruins, currently restored.

In 1929, the Almadrabero National Consortium acquired the land starting a buoyant fishing activity that would make the settlement of fishermen around the Almadrabe industry in 1946-1947, become a district of Chiclana de la Frontera with a part of the population stable and another seasonal part during the five months of the tuna season that came from towns in Cádiz and from nearby provinces such as Huelva, Málaga and Almería. In the mid-1970s, tuna fishing began to be scarce and finally the Almadrabero National Consortium, which closed its doors in 1973, was the land acquired by the company Sancti Petri SA, subsequently expropriated in 1979 by the Ministry of Defense, remaining under its ownership until 1993.

Today, it is waiting for the land to pass to the property of the APPA to begin the rehabilitation of the town, while the hospitality businesses and the Sancti Petri Marina have been established.
"NAVIGATING EARTH INSIDE THE QUIET WATERS OF THE SANCTI PETRI MARSH"
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San Fernando, named until 1813 as Villa de la Real Isla de León and colloquially called La Isla, belongs to Cádiz, El Puerto de Santa María, Chiclana de la Frontera, Puerto Real and Rota to the Bay of Cádiz, being the third metropolitan area of Andalusia, and the twelfth in Spain. Most of the municipality is located on the Isla de León, characteristic for its low altitude, and where the Cerro de los Mártires and the Cerro de Torre Alta stand out for their height. The small islet of Sancti Petri also belongs to San Fernando.

The locality borders geographically with Puerto Real (to the north and east), with Cádiz (to the west) and Chiclana de la Frontera (to the east and south); It borders geographically with the Caño de Sancti Petri (which separates La Isla from Puerto Real and Chiclana), with the Bay of Cádiz, with the Atlantic Ocean and with the Caño de Río Arillo (which separates it from Cádiz). The city has 2 beaches, the Atlantic and sandy Playa de Camposanto, an extensive virgin beach that is the southern tip of the municipality, and the Playa de la Casería, a small muddy beach located in the waters of the bay, north of the municipality.

Despite being inhabited since Prehistory, as witnessed by the number of archaeological sites discovered in the city, it was not until the arrival of the Phoenicians that they built the Temple of Hercules on the Island of Sancti Petri and introduced activities as important to the city as salting. From the arrival of the Phoenicians, who founded the city of Cádiz, the dependence of San Fernando on the capital of the province begins. Later came the Carthaginians, the Romans who established pottery industries and built an aqueduct on which the Zuazo Bridge was later built, an access road to San Fernando and therefore to Cádiz, the Visigoths and the Arabs.

After the creation of the Royal Carenero, during the reign of the Catholic Monarchs, a bonanza period began, favored by commercial exchange with America.
The Navy, supposed an important progress for the city so much in the demographic as in the economic and the cultural thing. The military owes a good part of the island monuments; the Royal Institute and Observatory of the Navy, the Arsenal de la Carraca and the Pantheon of Illustrious Marines, among others. During the XVII and VXIII centuries the imposing Town Hall was built, the greatest art of the churches in which the Main Church, the Church of Carmen and the Church of San Francisco stand out, as well as the Castle of Sancti Petri.

In 1823 the city was invaded by French troops at the service of Fernando VII.

The Temple of Hercules Gaditano was a sanctuary that existed in the ancient Gadeiras islands, in the waters near the current Islet of Sancti Petri.

The Sancti Petri Castle is a defensive fortification located on the Sancti Petri Islet at the mouth of the Sancti Petri channel and was part of the fortifications that protected the entrance of the Sancti Petri channel, along with the defensive batteries of the Punta del Boquerón (the Urrutia battery, the San Genís battery and the Aspiroz battery), forming a group of strategic and military importance for the area.

The Sancti Petri Castle occupies most of the islet and is characterized by its irregular layout from which only the tower stands out and by the use of oyster stone in its construction.

Sancti Petri Castle is fortified with the aim of preventing a possible landing of enemy troops, especially British, French and Dutch.
“NAVEGANDO TIERRA ADENTRO EN LAS TRANQUILAS AGUAS DE LA MARISMA DE SANCTI PETRI”
Bahía de Cádiz Natural Park:

The Bahía de Cádiz Natural Park has been a protected natural area since 1989, stretching over 10,522 hectares in Andalusia. It extends through the municipalities of Cádiz, San Fernando, Puerto Real, Chiclana de la Frontera and Puerto de Santa María. It includes marshes, beaches, pine forests, sandbanks and scrub areas that are banks of the Cádiz Beech and the marshes associated with the mouths of the Guadalete and Iro rivers, and also the natural spaces adjacent to the Caño de Sancti Petri.

Being located in an area of passage for birds between Doñana and the Strait of Gibraltar, it serves as habitat for certain singular species such as terns, plovers, coots, mallards, egrets, storks, avocets, cormorants, gulls, loons, herons, flamingos and fishing eagle. Among the species of mollusks, the reeds, verdigones, clams, shrimp and crabs are abundant, also present in the salt flats where the so-called "estuary fish" are also caught: sole, sea bass, sea bream, smooth ...

The extraction of salt has been, together with inshore fishing, the most traditional use of the Bay. The technique of salt production has remained almost intact for centuries: the sea water driven by the tide enters through a system of supply pipes and floodgates through successive ponds until the warm Levante winds and the strong heatstroke causes intense evaporation and salt crystallization in the salines.

Within the park there are two natural pairs: Isla del Trocadero one of the few hills of spoonbills on the Iberian peninsula, and Isla de Sancti-Petri.
Marsh

Low Marsh:
The vegetation sequence begins with spartin. As the altitude increases and the stabilization of the soil we find the bundle of thick and small leaves. The dominant algae is hairy. Give explanation of the complete excursion with images

Marisma Media: The framework replaces the sapina

High Marsh: The characteristic spices are the armajo or almajo, almost shrubby that has only the youngest branches articulated. It has stems of up to 1 m and blooms from April to June. Other plant species of the high marsh are the salty that forms clumps that can be up to 1 meter and a half high and has a grayish coloration and the daughters are alternate, slightly spatulate and sheathing, blooming from April to November, and producing colored flowers pink. The martavacas with bushes of very erect stems that sometimes approach a meter, The leaves are quite crass and lanceolate. It blooms from July to November, presenting inflorescences in chapter, with yellow flowers. Saladillo, Limonium algarvense and Limonium ferulaceum are added.

Banks of the Caños: From the lowest parts to the highest, we find maritime spartina, Sarcocornia perennis, Sarcocornia fruticosa, Halimione portulacoides and Inlua crithmoides.
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Salinas:
Its walls have vegetation similar to that of the banks of the pipes, with the addition of Arthrocnemum macrostachyum, Salsola vermiculata, Limoniastrum monopetalum and a grassland where ruderal species and other characteristics of saline soils predominate in their terminal phase.

The exploitation of these salt flats has been carried out for more than 3,000 years.
LUNCH IN NOVO SANCTI PETRI

We shall stop for lunch in a local restaurant of Novo Sancti Petri.
Please contact us for information and prices for our next organized excursion to Novo Sancti Petri

**Marbella Jet Center, S.L.**
Hangar Náutico s/n, Puerto Deportivo Virgen del Carmen
29602 Marbella (Málaga)
Tel. (+34) 952 85 99 02
M. (+34) 600 281 948
concesionario@marbellajetcenter.com
C.I.F.: B92567007