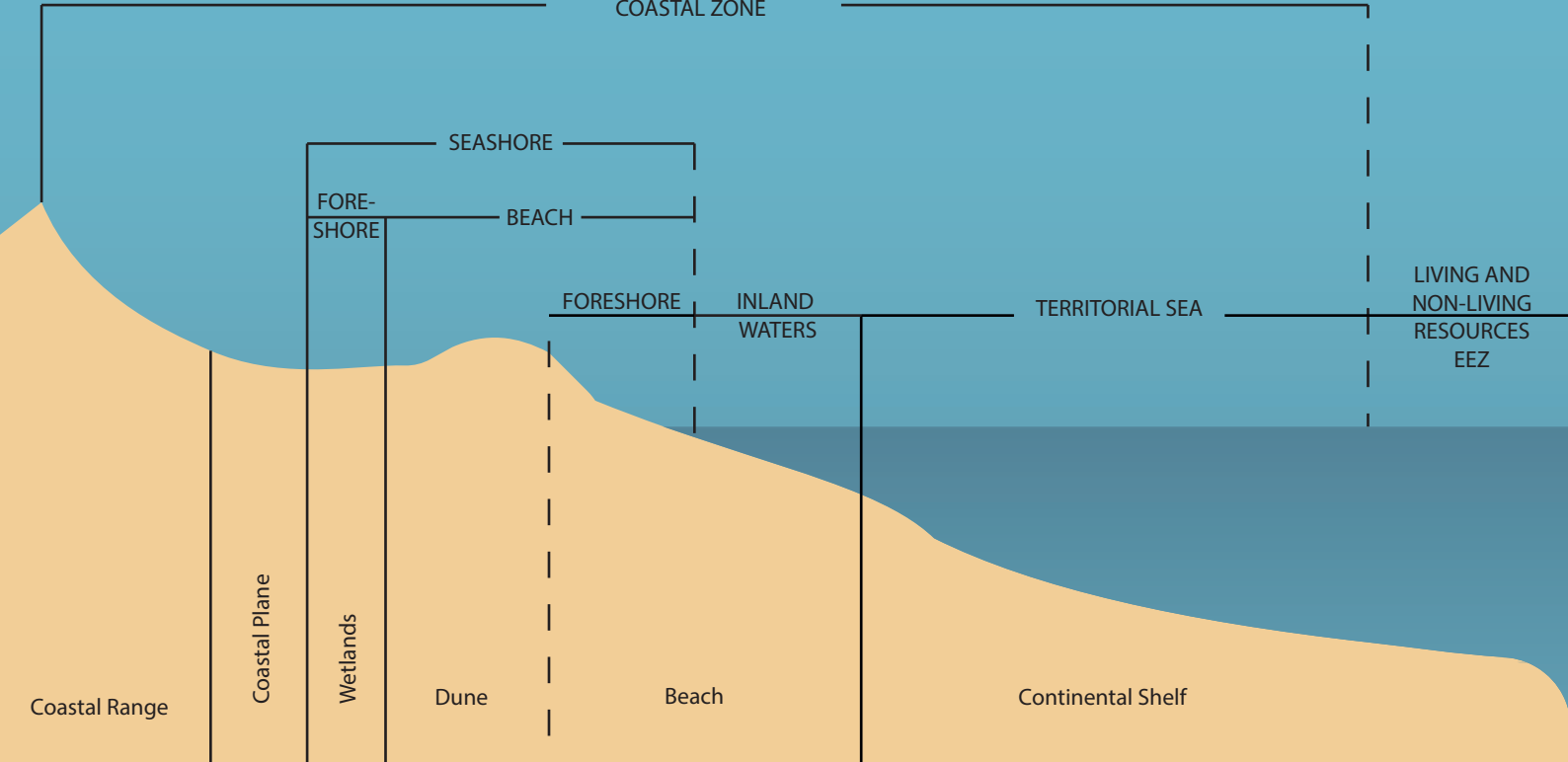


# MACARONESIA MARITIME SPATIAL PLANNING: LAND SEA INTERACTIONS

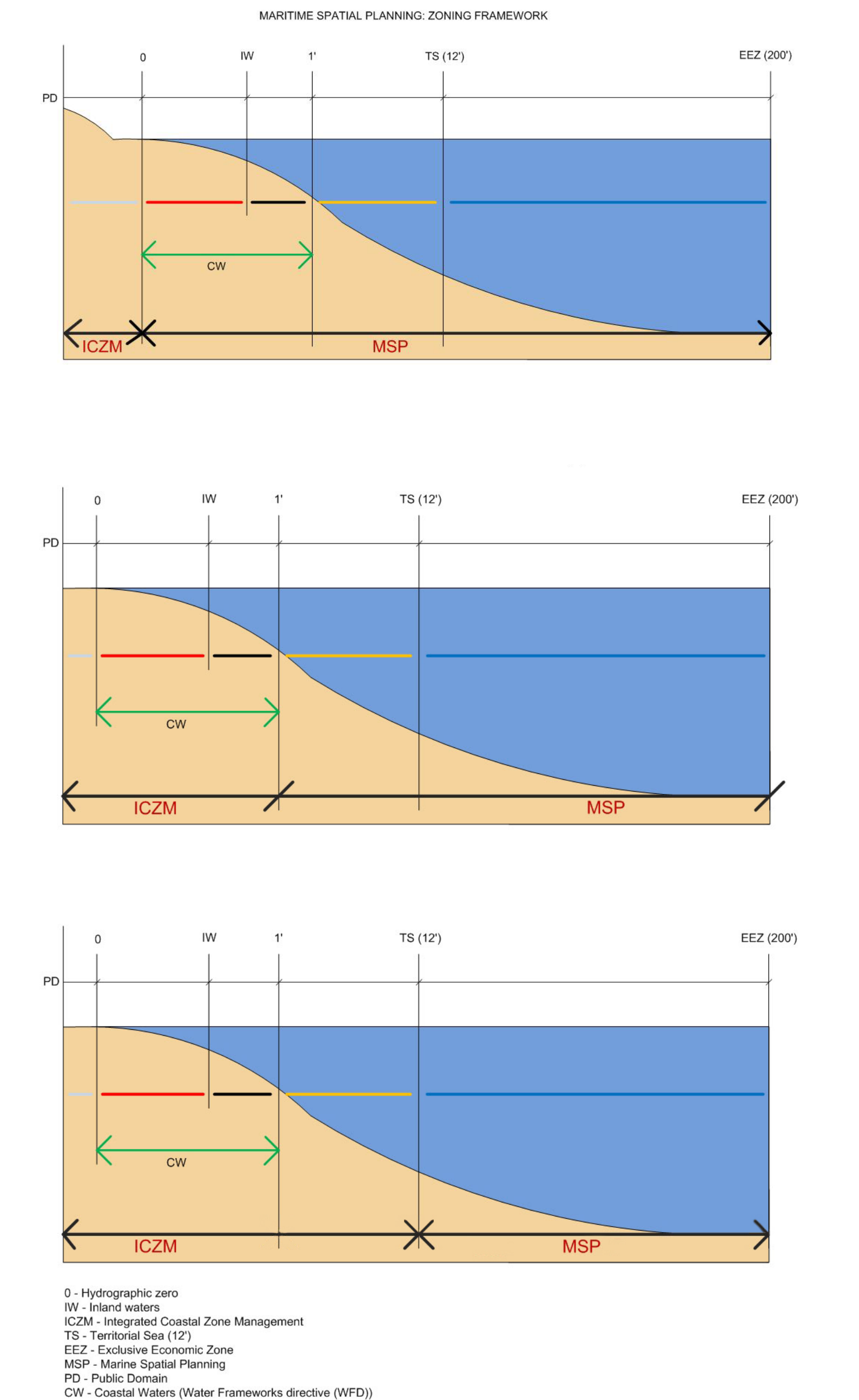
The notion land-sea interactions appears profusely in the Directive 2014/89 / EC (articles 1.2, 4.2, 4.5, 6.2.a, 7, 8.2), and although the very art. 7 This title, however, is not defined although they must be taken into account in the preparation of the plans.

Plans and planners insist on the need for an 'integrated' arrangement with plans that have as spatial scope the land-sea interface that would be equivalent to this notion of interaction.



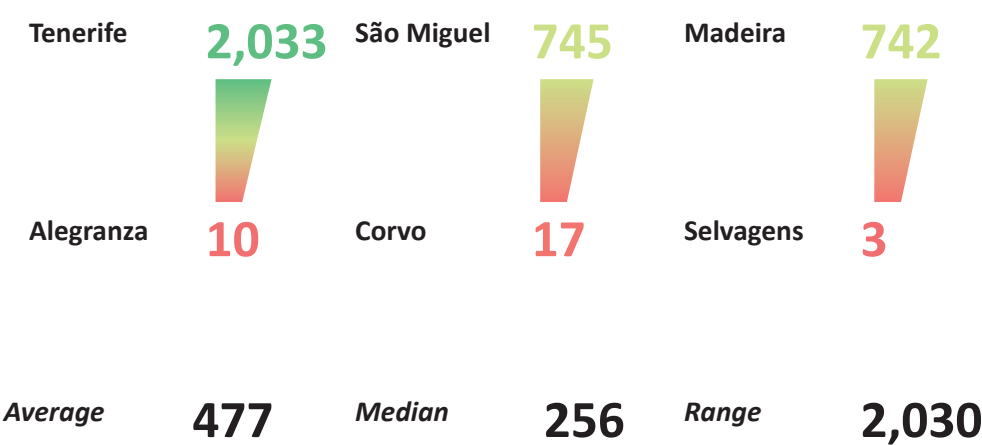
Literally refers to the interactions between land and sea, from what can be deduced, a physical sense of mutual relations between the marine and terrestrial ecosystem, and although at no time are the interactions between uses and activities mentioned.

Land-sea interactions or land-sea interface would be the way to refer to coastal management whose scope would be defined by the physically inaccurate limits of this ecosystem, which translated into legal-administrative terms would give different areas for coastal and marine planning.



The concept of land-sea interactions applied to the insular Macaronesia complex with a total of 22 islands whose average area does not reach 500 km² and a size range between 3 and 2,033 km² (with ten islands that do not exceed 200 km²) forces us consider that such interactions occur fully and completely on all the islands and that their territorial plans, by their nature, have a marked maritime dimension.

## Widest and narrowest island in each archipelago (Km²)



## Major and minor axis

Tenerife - widest island in Canary Islands



Corvo - narrowest island in Azores

