

LOS CABOS

DIVING & MARINE LIFE GUIDE



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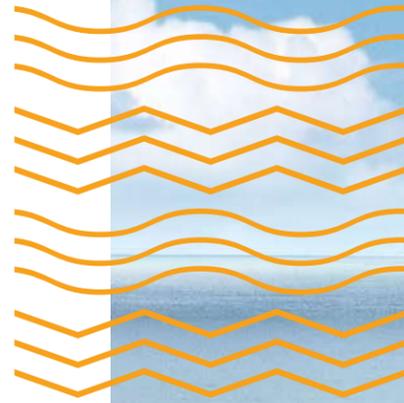


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We thank Alexander Schmidt for his cooperation and advice in the development of this Guide.

 @alexsharks_





LOS CABOS: A SANCTUARY OF MARINE BIODIVERSITY

Located where the Pacific Ocean meets the Sea of Cortés, Los Cabos—particularly Cabo San Lucas—is home to one of the richest marine ecosystems in the world. Ocean currents create an upwelling of nutrients that attract an impressive diversity of species, from tropical fish to large pelagic predators.

During the winter, humpback whales migrate to these waters, offering an unparalleled natural spectacle. Additionally, dolphins, sea turtles, and sea lions are frequently spotted in the reefs and underwater canyons of Cabo San Lucas.

With world-class diving and snorkeling sites such as El Arco and the Cabo San Lucas Bay National Park, this destination is a must-visit for marine life enthusiasts. Here, every dive reveals a vibrant ecosystem where nature unfolds in its purest form.

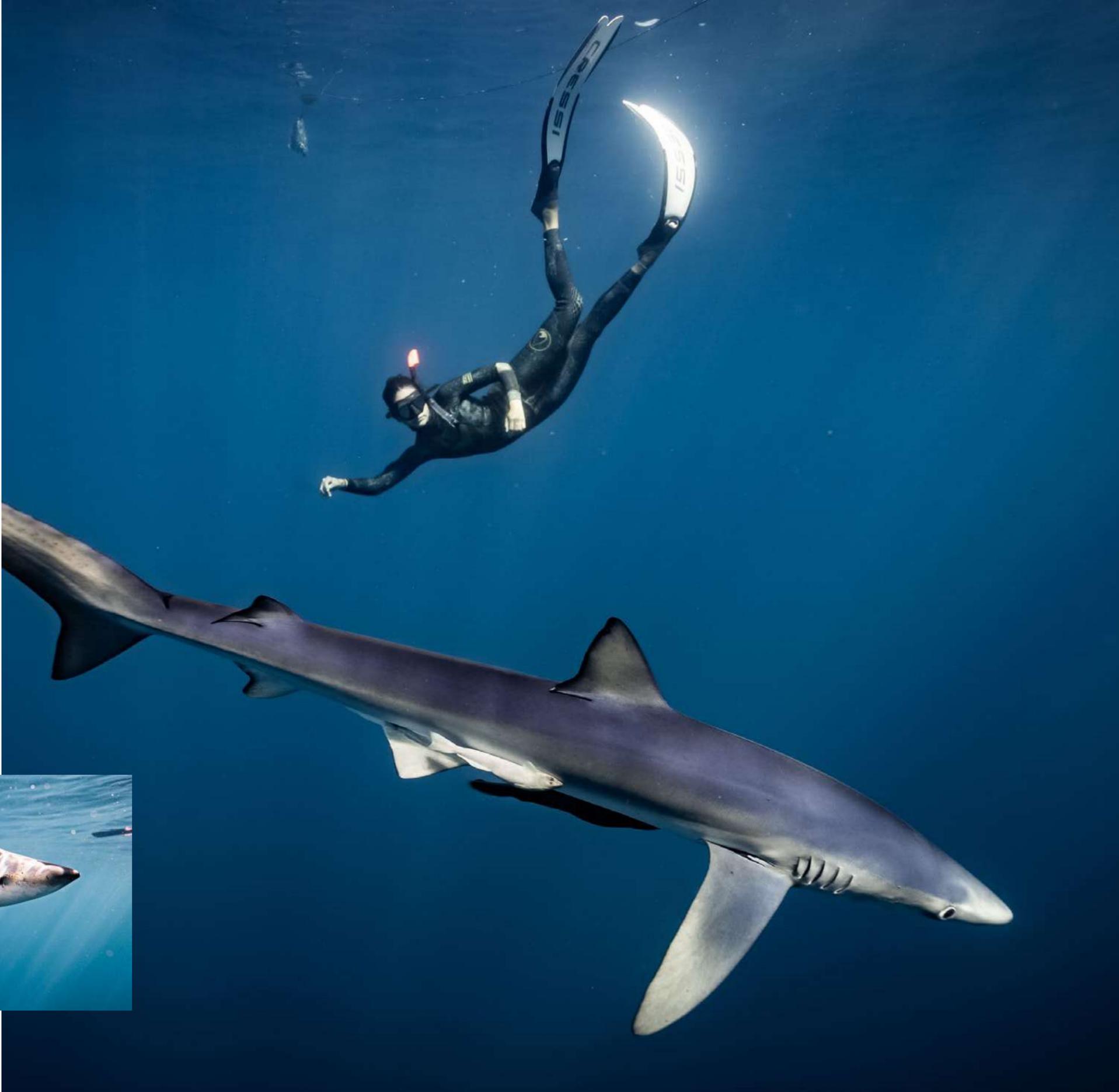


PELAGIC SHARK ENCOUNTER



Besides Silky Sharks and Hammerhead Sharks, Cabo San Lucas is one of the few places in the world where you can experience the thrill of swimming with two of the ocean's most elusive and admired shark species: the graceful Blue Shark and the powerful Mako Shark.

This activity has become one of Los Cabos' top underwater attractions, allowing you to swim alongside these majestic sharks in the open ocean without a cage, under the supervision of professional shark divers. It's a rare and unforgettable experience that sets Los Cabos apart from other global destinations.





Filmmakers and shark enthusiasts are particularly drawn to these species, and through activities like pelagic shark snorkeling, local fishermen have developed a newfound appreciation for these creatures, contributing to their protection from the shark fin trade.

THE NEW OPEN OCEAN SAFARI



In the last three years a new immersive activity in Los Cabos has been established: the open ocean safari.

This exciting adventure combines whale watching, reef snorkeling and unique encounters with marine life. Within four hours you get to admire humpback whales from the boat and swim with Mobula rays, sea turtles, dolphins and more. It's a unique opportunity to appreciate marine life like never before!



IMPORTANT NOTE:

When booking these activities, be sure to choose certified companies as some uncertified guides and captains offer cheaper experiences without the proper permits or code of conduct. The companies listed below have the experience, knowledge, and certifications to provide these unique experiences.



+INFO



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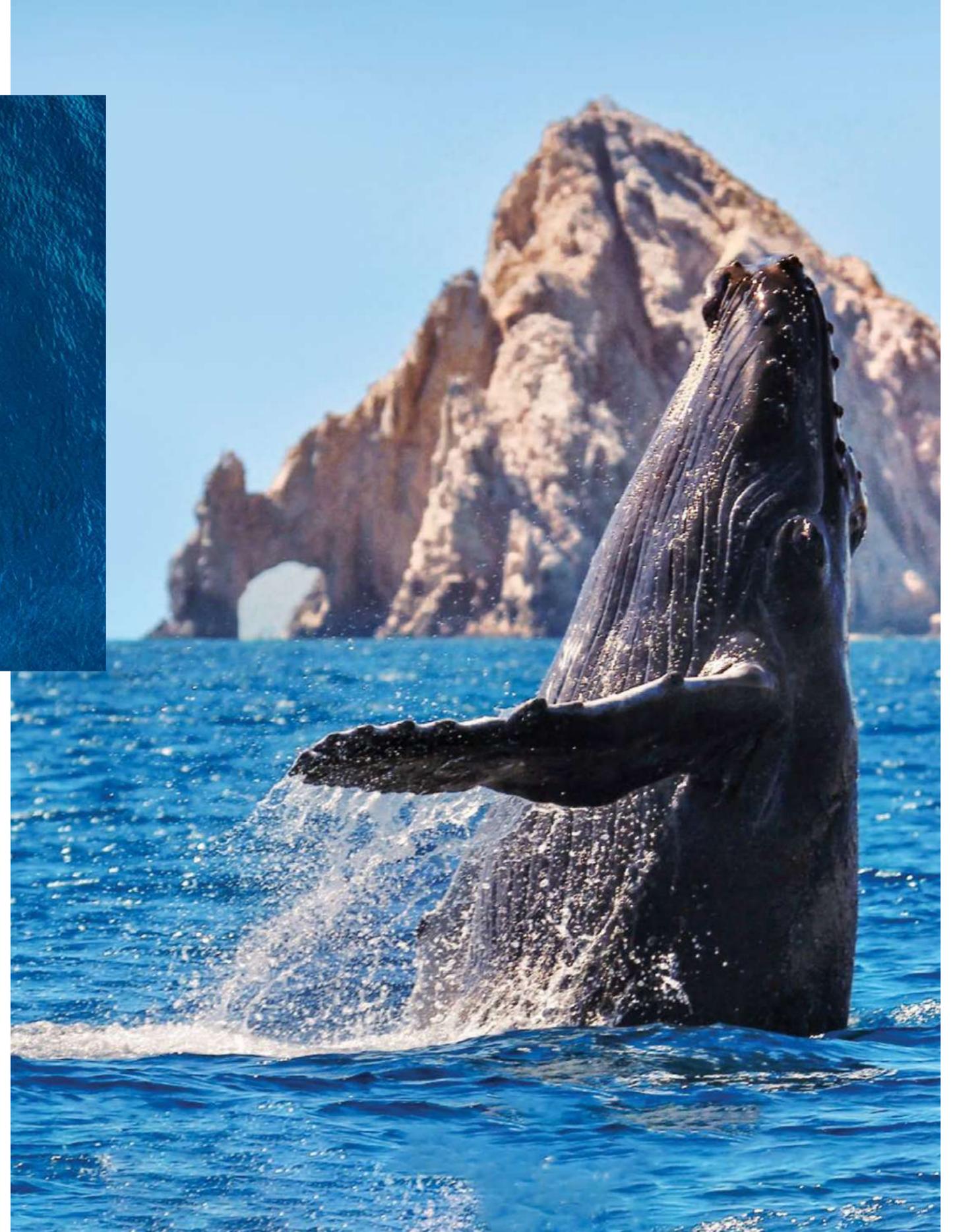


WHALE WATCHING LOS CABOS



Whale season in Cabo San Lucas runs from December to April, when thousands of whales migrate from the cold waters of the Arctic to the warm, sheltered bays of Baja California Sur to breed and give birth.

The most seen species are humpback whales and gray whales, although blue whales, orcas, and dolphins also make appearances. Visitors can enjoy guided whale-watching tours during this period, offering breathtaking encounters with these majestic creatures as they breach, spout, and play in the Cabo waters.



BUT WHERE?

SCUBA DIVING IN CABO SAN LUCAS



Located where the Pacific Ocean meets the Sea of Cortés, Los Cabos, particularly Cabo San Lucas, is home to one of the richest marine ecosystems in the world.



IMPORTANT NOTE:

It's important to know that a unique thermocline is often present; therefore, an appropriate wetsuit is required for scuba diving in these waters.

Ocean currents converge here to create a strong upwelling of nutrients, fueling an incredibly productive marine food web. This mix of deep canyons, dramatic drop-offs, and sheltered bays supports a remarkable variety of species—from colorful reef fish to large pelagic predators.



During the winter months, humpback whales migrate to these warm waters to breed and give birth, offering one of nature's most moving wildlife encounters. In addition to humpbacks, it's not uncommon to spot other whale species such as gray whales, Bryde's whales, fin whales, and even the occasional Blue whale, particularly in offshore areas where the seafloor drops rapidly into deep water.

But the region's megafauna doesn't stop there. Dolphins, sea turtles, and sea lions are commonly seen year-round, while several species of sharks—including scalloped hammerheads, silky sharks, makos, and the occasional whale shark—are drawn to the deep offshore seamounts and nutrient-rich currents.

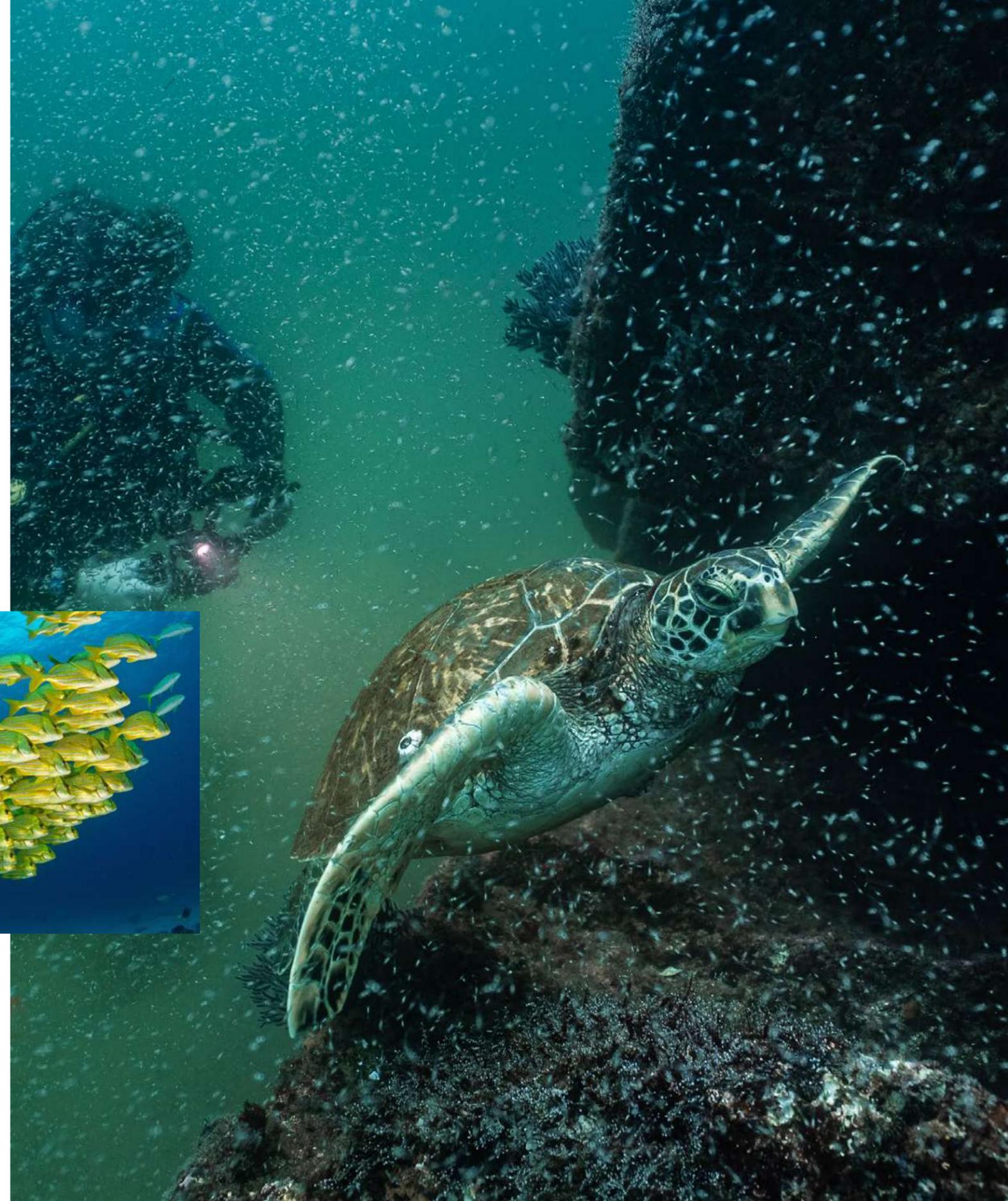
Los Cabos' underwater geography plays a key role in this biodiversity. Steep submarine canyons near shore allow open-ocean species to come surprisingly close to land. Combined with the mixing waters of the Pacific and the Sea of Cortés, and a strong upwelling system, this unique environment supports one of the most diverse marine ecosystems in the Americas.

With world-class diving and snorkeling sites such as El Arco and the Cabo San Lucas Bay National Park, this destination is a must-visit for marine life enthusiasts. Here, every dive reveals a vibrant, ever-changing ecosystem where nature thrives in all its complexity.



MAIN SCUBA DIVING SITES

- **The Sand Falls:** An underwater waterfall of cascading sand discovered by Jacques Cousteau, starting at 30 feet and dropping to over 100 feet.
- **Neptune's Finger:** A steep wall dive with coral formations and frequent sightings of rays, eels, and tropical fish.
- **Pelican Rock:** A popular site for beginners, featuring colorful fish, sea fans, and the occasional sea turtle.
- **Land's End:** The southernmost tip of the Baja Peninsula also offers an amazing dive site with playful sea lions, large schools of fish, and a shipwreck.
- **Scenic Route:** Chileno Beach, Palmilla Beach and Santa María Bay



SEASONS & WILDLIFE

Humpback Whales	November 15 – April 30 OFFICIAL SEASON: December 15 – April 15
Mako & Blue Sharks	January – June
Silky & Hammerhead Sharks	May – October
Mobula Rays	December – January & August – October
Scuba Diving	October - November Ideal weather, excellent water visibility, abundant marine life encounters, and fewer crowds.

BUT WHERE?

GORDO BANKS

FOR EXPERIENCED
DIVERS ONLY



If you're an experienced diver looking for something beyond the typical reef dive, Gordo Banks, just offshore from San José del Cabo, is one of the most unique and challenging dive sites in the region.



This underwater seamount sits in open ocean, and its remote location and strong currents make it a site only suitable for advanced divers.

THE MAIN ATTRACTION?

Hammerhead sharks. During the right season (typically summer through early fall), divers have the chance to spot schools of scalloped hammerheads cruising through the blue. It's a deep dive, often past 30 meters (100 feet), with no clear bottom and sometimes limited visibility, which adds to both the challenge and the reward.



IMPORTANT NOTE:

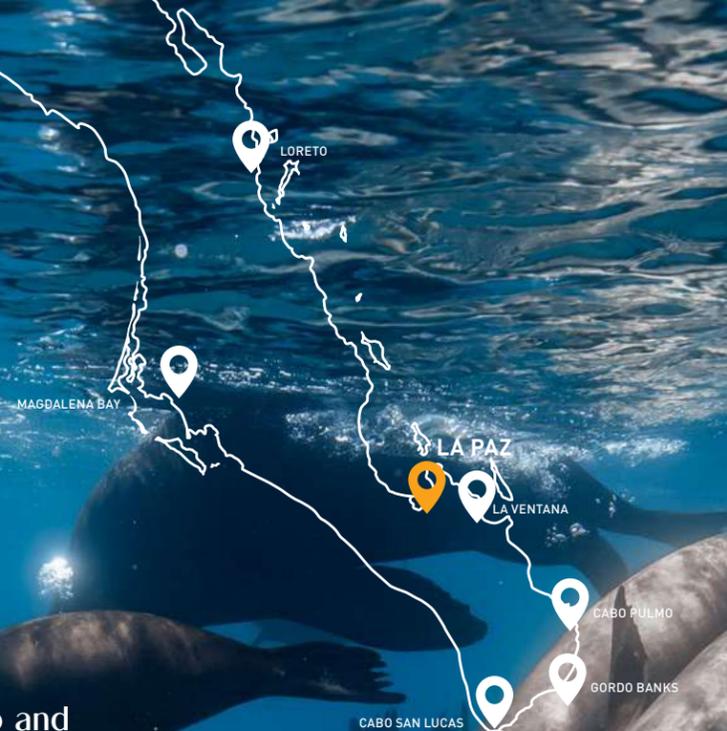
Because of the conditions, most local operators will only take divers who are certified at the advanced level and have logged recent deep dives, requiring a dive test to participate. It's not a site for beginners but for those who are ready, it offers a rare chance to see big pelagic life in a raw, open-ocean setting, like Whale Sharks and Humpback Whales.

BUT WHERE?

LA PAZ

AN UNDERWATER PARADISE

La Paz and the islands of Espíritu Santo and Cerralvo are an underwater paradise with about 850 marine species!



From massive humpback whales to tiny seahorses, there's something cool for everyone in the Sea of Cortés. Keep an eye out for hammerhead sharks, dolphins, and sea turtles at El Bajo seamounts. In spring and summer, whale sharks cruise through La Paz Bay, feasting on plankton.

Dive with playful sea lions at Los Islotes, and enjoy warm waters around 80°F (27°C). From December to May, it's prime time for spotting pelagic species, including hammerheads and humpback whales. Do not miss the awesome gatherings of Mobula Rays from mid-April to June, and get ready for Giant Manta Rays in July. It's an underwater adventure you'll never forget!

ACTIVITIES

- Swim with whale sharks in La Paz Bay.
- Explore Espíritu Santo Island (snorkel with sea lions).
- Kayak tours and beach-hopping around the bay.
- Visit the Malecon promenade for sunsets and local food.

UNDERWATER LIFE TO DISCOVER

- Whale sharks (November to April).
- Sea lions and dolphins.
- Large schools of fish, including jacks and barracudas.
- Colorful reefs with soft corals, manta rays, and mobula rays.

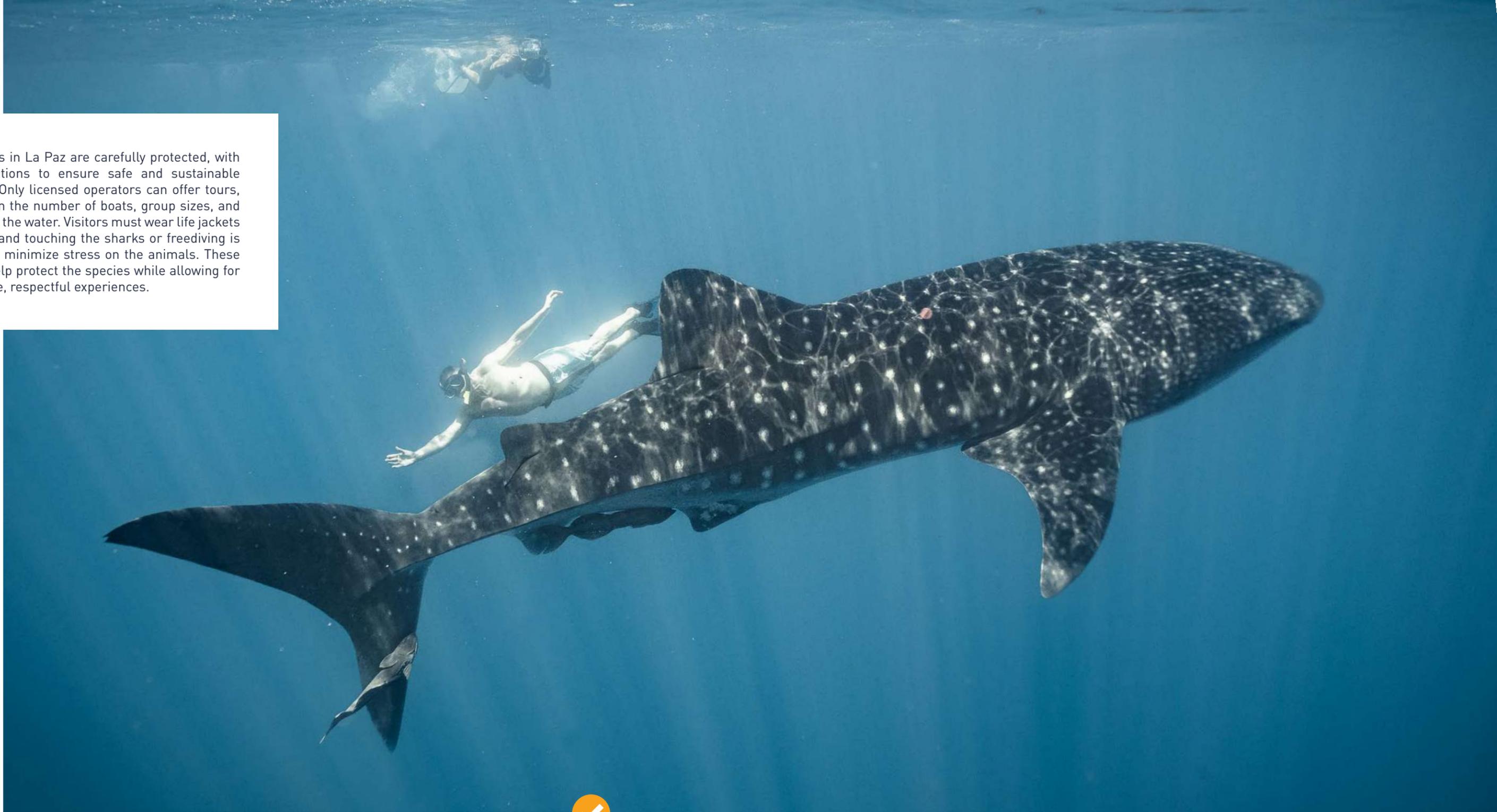
MAIN SCUBA DIVING SITES

- **El Bajo:** Known for its diverse marine life, including hammerhead sharks, sea turtles, and vibrant schools of fish. This seamount offers thrilling drift dives full of action.
- **Los Islotes:** A must-visit for divers who want to interact with playful sea lions. The site features stunning underwater rock formations and colorful marine life, perfect for both snorkelers and divers.
- **Espíritu Santo Island:** A UNESCO Biosphere Reserve, this island offers beautiful dive sites with healthy reefs, rich biodiversity, and opportunities to see dolphins, sea turtles, and various fish species.
- **Cerralvo Island:** Famous for its clear waters and abundant marine life, this site features steep drop-offs and rocky formations that attract larger pelagic species like rays and sharks.
- **La Reina:** A stunning dive site with vibrant coral gardens, excellent visibility, and a variety of marine species, including angelfish and moray eels. Ideal for both novice and experienced divers.
- **The Seamounts:** These underwater mountains are home to massive schools of fish, including mobulas and barracudas, making for an exhilarating dive experience.
- **El Sombrero:** Named for its hat-like shape, this site features fascinating rock formations and an abundance of colorful fish, perfect for a fun and visually stunning dive.
- **Salvatierra Wreck:** This sunken ship offers a unique diving experience, with an artificial reef attracting diverse marine life. It's a great spot for exploration and photography.

Each of these sites offers its own unique charm, making La Paz one of the top diving destinations in the world!



Whale sharks in La Paz are carefully protected, with strict regulations to ensure safe and sustainable encounters. Only licensed operators can offer tours, with limits on the number of boats, group sizes, and time spent in the water. Visitors must wear life jackets or wetsuits, and touching the sharks or freediving is prohibited to minimize stress on the animals. These measures help protect the species while allowing for unforgettable, respectful experiences.



GOOD TO KNOW:

- The boat schedule for entering the Whale Shark Bay in La Paz is provided the night before. Be prepared to dedicate a full day to the whale shark experience, even though the activity itself only takes about three hours.
- Do this activity depending on how many whale sharks there are in the area.



SEASONS & WILDLIFE

Whale Shark season	November to April (COMFORTABLE TEMPERATURES, WETSUIT REQUIRED)
Off-Season	May to September (HOT & HUMID)
Scuba diving season	August to December

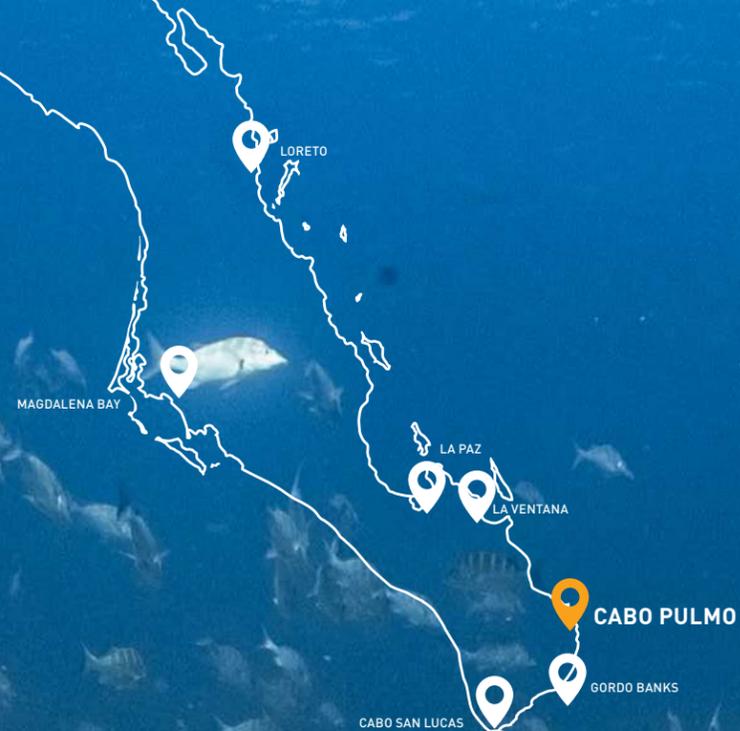
BUT WHERE?

CABO PULMO

THE AQUARIUM OF THE WORLD



Cabo Pulmo National Park is a remarkable conservation success story, transforming from an overfished area into one of the world's most vibrant marine reserves.



RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Scuba diving at Cabo Pulmo National Park (a UNESCO site)
- Snorkeling in shallow reefs teeming with marine life
- Exploring the quiet beaches around the village
- Eco-tours and conservation-oriented activities

Located along the East Cape of Baja California Sur, this UNESCO World Heritage Site protects the oldest coral reef in the Sea of Cortés, which is now teeming with life thanks to decades of community-led conservation efforts.

Divers can explore breathtaking underwater landscapes filled with massive schools of fish, playful sea lions, sea turtles, rays, and even bull sharks. With its thriving biodiversity and crystal-clear waters, Cabo Pulmo offers one of the most rewarding scuba diving experiences, showcasing the power of marine conservation and nature's ability to recover.

DESCRIPTION OF UNDERWATER LIFE

One of the oldest coral reefs in the Pacific

- Large schools of fish, including snapper and jacks
- Bull sharks, sea turtles and rays
- Healthy coral formations with high biodiversity
- Whale sightings possible during migration seasons

These destinations offer exceptional marine experiences, each with its own charm and biodiversity. Cabo Pulmo, in particular, is famous for its conservation efforts, making it a must-visit for eco-conscious divers.

DIVING HIGHLIGHTS

- **The school of Jacks.**
- **El Vencedor:** Home to the bull sharks of Cabo Pulmo
- **La Lobera:** A sea lion hotspot





GOOD TO KNOW:

Due to the strict policies and regulations implemented by the national park to further protect wildlife, a daily raffle system is used to manage access to the most popular dive sites. Two or three of the main dive sites are selected each morning, with a limit on the number of divers allowed per site per week. As a result, visits to the popular dive site El Vencedor (home to the bull sharks) are not guaranteed. To maximize your chances of exploring the best dive sites, we recommend booking two or three days of scuba diving during the peak season listed below.

MAIN SCUBA DIVING SPOTS

El Bajo

Known for its impressive rock formations, this site is a hotspot for large schools of fish, including jacks and snapper. The underwater topography makes it ideal for both novice and experienced divers.

The Aquarium

True to its name, this site is teeming with colorful fish and coral gardens. It's an ideal spot for beginners and offers excellent visibility, making it a favorite among photographers.

Los Morros

This site features dramatic underwater cliffs and a variety of marine species, including sea turtles and rays. The rich biodiversity here attracts divers eager to experience the park's unique ecosystem.

El Vencedor

Known for its rocky formations, pieces of a sunken ship, and vibrant coral reefs, this exciting dive site is home to schools of snapper, grouper, and jacks, with the chance to see bull sharks, sea turtles, and rays, thanks to the giant cleaning station that has developed over the years.

Cardonal

This site features beautiful coral formations and is known for sightings of moray eels and vibrant reef fish. Its shallow depth makes it accessible for divers of all levels.



BEST TIME OF THE YEAR

September to November

BEST FOR DIVING WITH EXCELLENT VISIBILITY AND MARINE ACTIVITY.

Spring to Fall

IDEAL WATER CONDITIONS WITH DIVERSE MARINE LIFE.

SEASONS

Best Season

COOLER AND CALMER WATERS.

Off-Season

HIGHER TEMPERATURES AND OCCASIONAL STORMS.

BUT WHERE?

LA VENTANA

THE HIDDEN GEM ON THE EASTERN COAST OF THE BAJA CALIFORNIA PENINSULA



Known as one of Jacques Cousteau's favorite spots in Baja, its name translates to "The Window," symbolizing its opening to the Gulf of California.

La Ventana is approximately 45 minutes from La Paz and just over two hours from Cabo San Lucas. Originally a quiet fishing town, La Ventana and El Sargento have gradually transformed into a vibrant tourism destination. With its expansive beach and the protection offered by Isla Cerralvo, visitors can enjoy calm waters and minimal swell, making it an ideal coastal getaway. Summers are hot, while winters bring a constant north wind, making La Ventana world-renowned as a prime kite-surfing spot during the colder months, from December to April.

The Bay of La Ventana and Isla Cerralvo form a fascinating channel for many migratory species traveling between the Sea of Cortés and the Pacific. For divers and snorkelers, this brings many exciting encounters.



Large pods of dolphins and larger cetaceans, such as humpback whales, frequent the area throughout the season. To the north, a remote pinnacle known as "La Reina" rises through the surface. This small underwater mountain hosts a colony of sea lions that migrate along the Baja coast. From August to September, this is one of the few places where Oceanic Mantas can be found regularly.

With the winter winds, the thermocline brings up abundant nutrients, creating one of the most fascinating spectacles: the Mobula Migration. The coastline from La Paz to La Ventana becomes an aggregation hotspot and nursing area for hundreds of thousands of Mobula Munkiana rays.

KEY ACTIVITIES WINTER

- Kite-surfing and windsurfing (fueled by strong north winds).
- Whale watching (Humpback whales from December to April).
- Mobula ray migrations.

KEY ACTIVITIES SUMMER

- Scuba diving at La Reina.
- Dolphin watching, snorkeling tours.
- Relaxation on the long stretch of beach.

SCUBA DIVING SPOTS:

La Reina:

Located near the northern point of Isla Cerralvo, La Reina is a small rock island with depths ranging from 30 to 90 feet. The sea lion colony makes for an exciting dive full of acrobatic pups. During the summer months, there is a good chance of encountering Giant Pacific Mantas.

La Reinita:

Situated in the protected shadow of Isla Cerralvo, this beautiful dive site is home to a wide variety of tropical fish and frequented by sea turtles and mobula rays.



GOOD TO KNOW:

- **Twin Towns:** La Ventana and El Sargento share the same bay and offer scenic beachfront areas.
- **Hot Springs:** Located at the beach north of El Sargento.
- **Activities:** Explore mountain hikes or simply enjoy the endless beach along the bay.
- **Local Dining:**
 - **Top Picks:** Polvora, Pitaya, Hotel Todo Bien, La Tuna.
 - **Local Gems:** Mariscos El Cone, Las Palmas (for lunch and fresh fish).
- **Camping:** Beach camping is allowed on federal land.
- **Payments:** ATMs are limited, and many places don't accept credit cards. Withdrawing large sums of cash can be difficult.

HOW TO GET THERE:

- **Car Rental:** Highly recommended, as there is no public transportation to or within La Ventana.
- **Taxi Service:** Available but not as convenient.
- **Distance:** Approximately 2 hours from Los Cabos and 45 minutes from La Paz.

SEASONS

WINTER DECEMBER - MAY

Water temperature: 17-20°C (63-70°F)

Conditions: Challenging for diving due to strong north winds and colder water. Boats may encounter rough seas, but diving can still be rewarding for experienced divers.

Marine Life: Humpback whales migrate through the area, and whale watching is popular. January and February bring nutrient-rich waters, attracting various marine species, including Mobula rays.

SUMMER MAY - DECEMBER

Water temperature: 28-31°C (80-88°F)

Conditions: Ideal for diving with warm, clear water and calm seas.

Marine Life: Dolphin sightings are common, and the famous La Reina dive site offers stunning underwater exploration. Snorkeling and island tours are available. However, be aware of hurricane season (August–October), which brings heavy rain and high humidity.

BUT WHERE?

LORETO

SOME OF THE BEST
PLACES IN THE WORLD TO
ENCOUNTER THE MIGHTY
BLUE WHALE



Loreto, a designated Pueblo Mágico, is a town in Mexico honored for its natural beauty, cultural richness and historical significance.



Situated along the eastern coast of Baja California Sur, Loreto is renowned for its vibrant marine life and the nearby islands that offer unparalleled opportunities for diving, snorkeling, and whale watching. Loreto and the Loreto Bay National Park are considered some of the best places in the world to encounter the mighty Blue Whale, the largest animal to have ever lived on Earth. Whale watching is a must from March to April, with a good chance to spot the elusive Fin Whale and Humpback Whales. The area still feels like an untouched paradise, with many areas to explore without crowds.

All of this is protected by the Loreto Bay National Park (PNBL), one of Mexico's largest marine reserves, covering over 2,000 square kilometers and the largest in Baja California. The town itself is a blend of historic charm and coastal adventure, making it an essential destination for nature lovers and history enthusiasts alike.

WATER VISIBILITY AND DIVING

Loreto boasts incredibly clear, turquoise waters, making it a fantastic location for diving and snorkeling, especially in the summer months. The dive season offers everything from beginner Discover Scuba Diving programs to advanced certifications. Visibility is generally excellent, allowing divers to fully appreciate the vibrant underwater life.

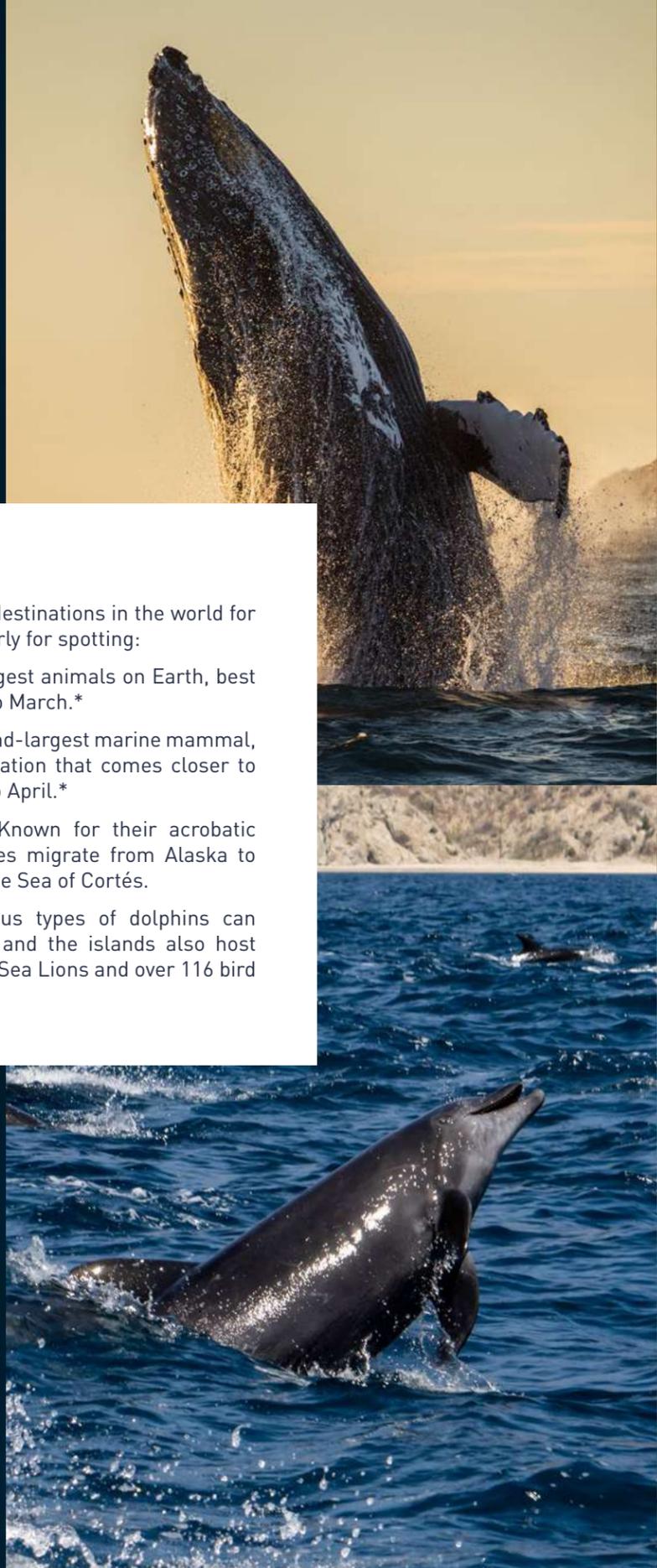
However, be prepared for colder and murkier water in the winter months. Diving is still possible, but conditions can be more challenging.

MARINE LIFE AND DIVING SITES

- **Marine Species:** Loreto's waters are home to a wide variety of marine life, including cetaceans (whales, dolphins), sharks, rays, turtles, and an abundance of fish. The area is also famous for its tiny, colorful inhabitants such as nudibranchs, sea slugs, flatworms, and crustaceans.
- **Coral Reefs:** Explore vibrant coral reefs, including a notable black coral "forest" beneath the surface.
- **Diving Highlights:** Sea caverns, deep walls, sea mounts, pinnacles, and two wrecks—one at a depth of 35 feet, and another ranging from 40 to 75 feet—offer a variety of exciting diving opportunities.

SNORKELING AND FREEDIVING

Loreto is a haven for snorkelers and freedivers, offering wrecks, coral forests, walls, pinnacles, and reefs for endless underwater exploration. A wetsuit is recommended, especially in the colder months (until April/May), with a 5mm thickness highly recommended.



WHALE WATCHING

Loreto is one of the best destinations in the world for whale watching, particularly for spotting:

- **Blue Whales:** The largest animals on Earth, best seen from February to March.*
- **Fin Whales:** The second-largest marine mammal, with a resident population that comes closer to shore from January to April.*
- **Humpback Whales:** Known for their acrobatic behavior, these whales migrate from Alaska to the warm waters of the Sea of Cortés.
- **Other Species:** Various types of dolphins can be seen year-round, and the islands also host colonies of California Sea Lions and over 116 bird species.

TOURS & ACTIVITIES

- **Loreto Bay National Park:** Explore the park's rich biodiversity, including tropical fish, turtles, manta rays, mobula rays (May to August), and two sea lion colonies. Schools of jacks (March–November), horn sharks, and mahi-mahi (July–August) are also common sightings.
- **Sportfishing:** Yellowtail (January–May) and Mahi-Mahi (June–November) are popular with fishing enthusiasts.
- **Day Trips:** Numerous day trips and expeditions are available, offering a chance to explore the islands, dive, or snorkel.

Loreto is a perfect blend of natural wonders and rich cultural heritage. Whether you're diving into the clear waters, exploring its historical sites, or enjoying a family vacation, Loreto offers an unforgettable experience in Baja California Sur.

RECOMMENDED OPERATORS:



+INFO



+INFO



+INFO



+INFO



THE FIVE ISLANDS OF LORETO

Coronados Island

This ancient volcanic island features steep cliffs and lava formations on its northern side, while the southern side has sandy beaches and calm waters, perfect for swimming and snorkeling. Underwater, you'll find steep walls at every dive site, along with a sea lion colony and a massive black coral forest, teeming with groupers, invertebrates, and tropical reef fish.

Carmen Island

The largest and highest island, Carmen is known for its towering limestone cliffs, secluded bays, and the ghost town of Bahia Salinas, where salt mines once operated. Dive sites include a sunken ship, pinnacles like "Piedra Blanca," and the seamount "El Murciélago," where deep vertical walls drop into "The Abyss."

Danzante Island

The steepest of the islands, Danzante offers dramatic landscapes both above and below water. It's one of the best places to spot nudibranchs at the "La Ventana" dive site. There is also a 180-foot wreck, the "Agustin Melgar," a diver's dream.

Monserate & Catalina Islands / Remote Dive Sites

These remote and less-visited islands are pristine environments teeming with marine life due to their isolation. Some untouched reefs lie beyond the boundaries of the Marine Reserve.



GOOD TO KNOW

- **Beaches:** Coronado Island Beach, La Dársena Beach, Oasis Beach, La Salinita, Nopolo, Juncalito, El Quemado, Ensenada Blanca.
- **Cultural Attractions:** The Loreto Mission Church (built in the 17th century), Museo de las Misiones, Malecón (scenic boardwalk), and the historic center, along with a burgeoning art scene.

FAMILY & KIDS

Loreto is family-friendly due to its small-town charm and calm waters. **Family activities include:**

- Walking along the Malecón
- Snorkeling in shallow waters
- Whale watching
- SUP and kayak trips
- Staying at the family-friendly Villa del Palmar resort

PAYMENTS & CURRENCY

It's advisable to carry local currency, as credit cards may not be accepted everywhere. Having cash in pesos is recommended for smaller purchases, tipping and local transactions.

HOW TO GET THERE

- **Public Transportation:** There is no public transport or Uber in Loreto, so it's best to rent a car or rely on taxis.
- **Airport:** Loreto's airport is accessible from major cities such as Tijuana, La Paz, Mexico City, Los Angeles, and San Diego. It's only a 10-minute drive from the airport to the town center.
- **Driving:** Loreto is about a 4-hour drive from La Paz and 6 hours from Cabo San Lucas.
- **Bus Service:** Aguila Bus provides transportation options for those traveling by road.

SEASONS AND CLIMATE

• BLUE WHALES February to March	• FIN WHALES January to April	• TEMPERATURE Coldest: January	• WATER TEMPERATURE Coldest: February-March
• LORETO BAY NATIONAL PARK BIODIVERSITY July to August		Air: 24°C Water: 12°C	16°C / 63-72°F
• SPORTFISHING Yellowtail Jan. to May Mahi-Mahi June to Nov.		Hottest: August	Warmest: September
		Air: 37°C Water: 27°C	28°C / 80-90°F

BUT WHERE?

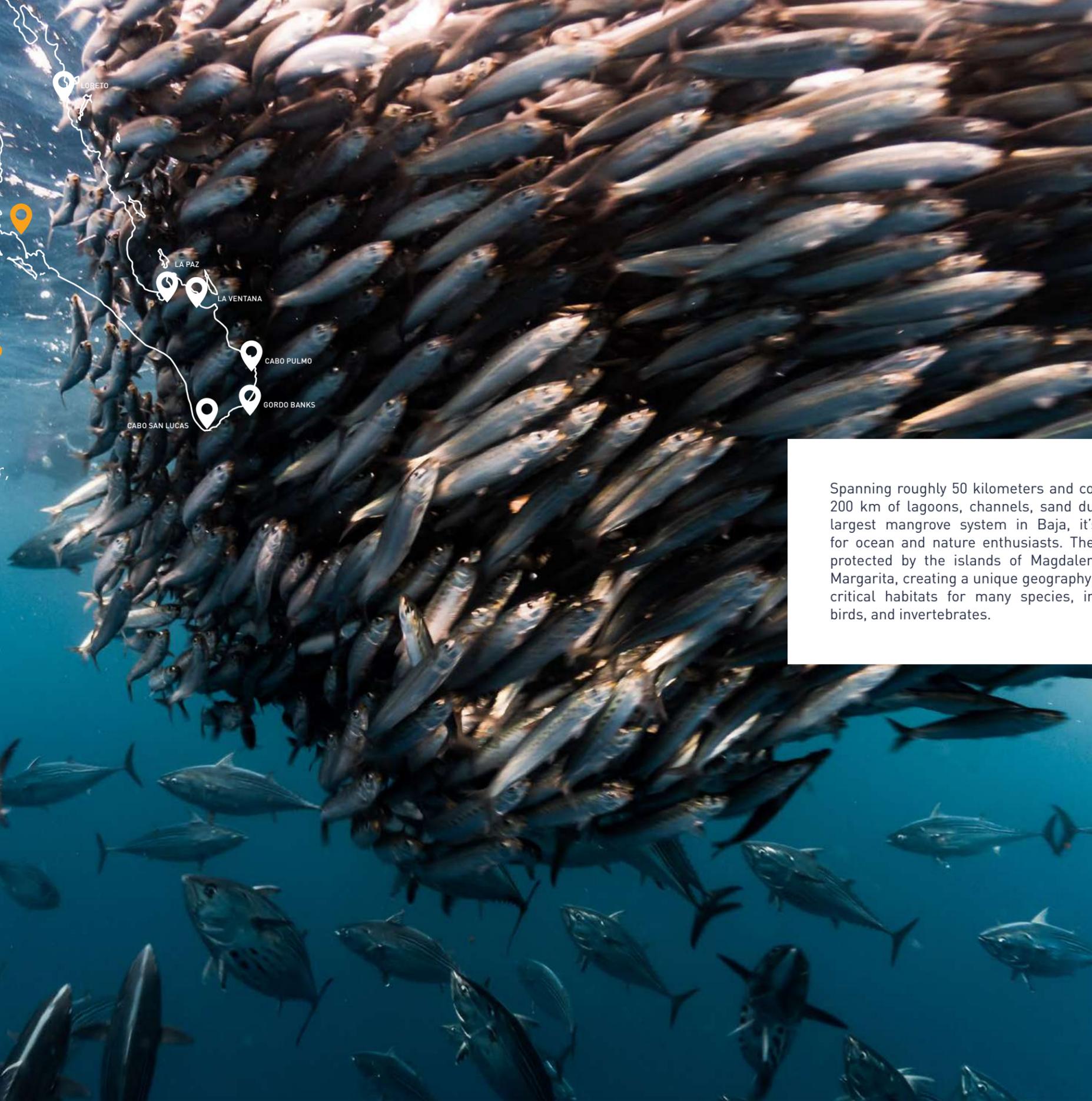
MAGDALENA BAY

A PARADISE FOR OCEAN AND NATURE ENTHUSIASTS



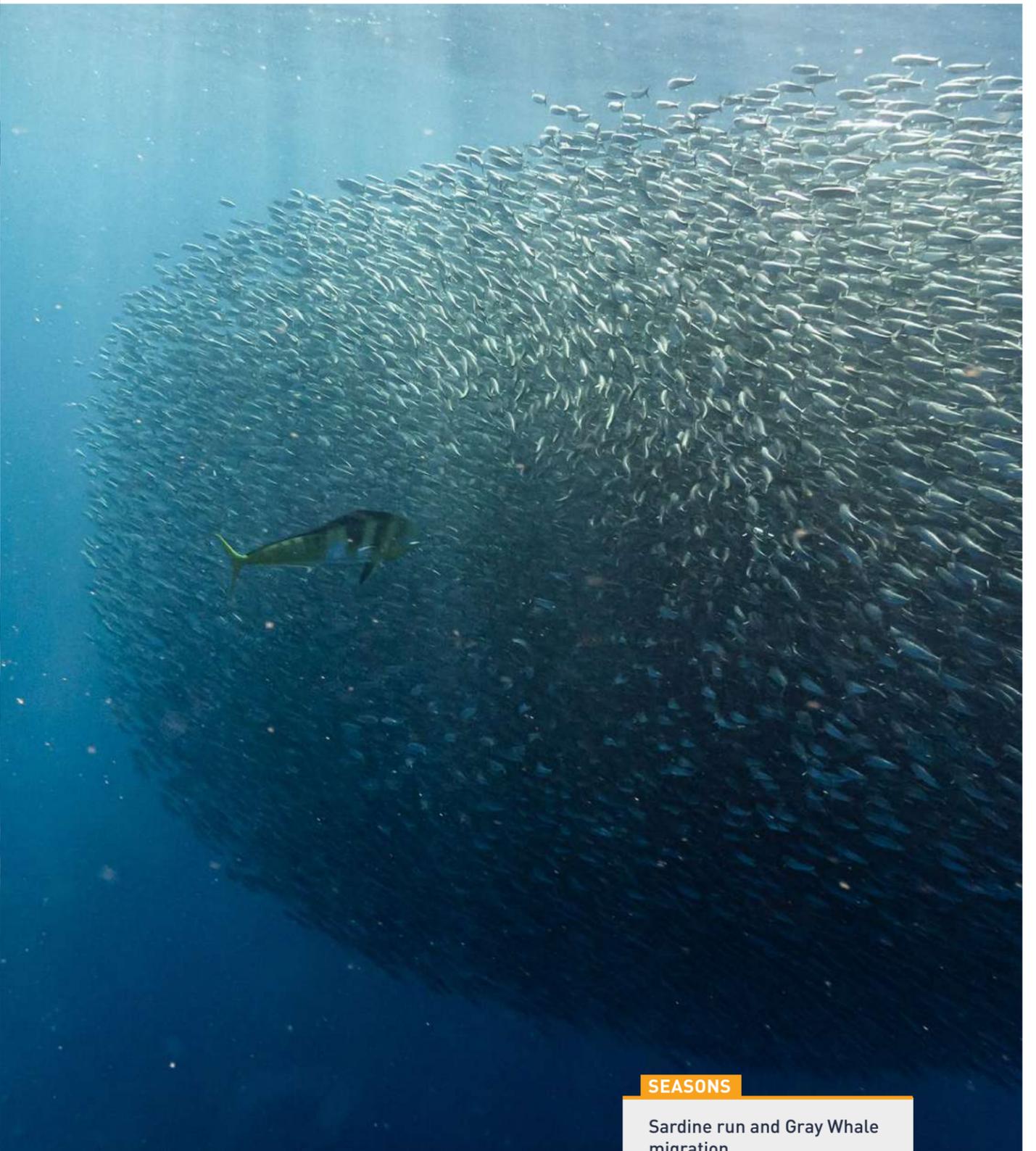
Located on the Pacific side of Baja California Sur, is one of the most diverse and healthy marine environments in the region.

MAGDALENA BAY



Spanning roughly 50 kilometers and covering nearly 200 km of lagoons, channels, sand dunes, and the largest mangrove system in Baja, it's a paradise for ocean and nature enthusiasts. The lagoons are protected by the islands of Magdalena and Santa Margarita, creating a unique geography that provides critical habitats for many species, including fish, birds, and invertebrates.

Three small towns are located alongside the bay: Puerto San Carlos, Puerto Adolfo López Mateos, and Puerto Chale. These towns are known for artisanal and commercial fishing, including sardines, shrimp, lobster, octopus, and tuna. However, eco-tourism has flourished, especially with the annual Sardine Run and Gray Whale migration, making these towns popular tourist hubs from October to March. The mangroves are also teeming with birds, making it a top location for birdwatchers year-round.



SEASONS

Sardine run and Gray Whale migration.

October to March



Las reglas básicas que se deben respetar mientras se observan ballenas

NOM-131-SEMARNAT- 2010

Forma correcta de realizar el avistamiento

- Embarcaciones autorizadas menos de 10m, acercarse a 60mts por 30 minutos máximo.
- Embarcaciones autorizadas y no autorizadas, en espera a 240 mts.
- Embarcaciones autorizadas mayores de 10m, acercarse a 80mts por 30 minutos máximo.

- Usa chaleco salvavidas
- Motor encendido o en neutral
- Acercamiento correcto
- Velocidad máx.
- No acosar
- No Kayak
- No dingui
- No jet ski
- No aeronaves
- No pescar
- No separar al grupo
- No tirar basura
- No bucear
- No esquiar
- No paracaídas
- No cambios bruscos de dirección

¿Sabías sobre los enmallamientos?

Las ballenas pueden enredarse en artes de pesca, redes fantasma, entre otras líneas que se envuelven en el mar.

RABEN rescata a estos ejemplares, es un grupo organizado y conformado por autoridades como PROFEPA, CONANP, Capitanía de Puerto, entre otros.

Escanea el QR para saber que hacer en caso de encontrar una ballena enmallada

¿Tienes un reporte?
RABEN
 +(52) 322 150 0850



Más información

+ (52) 624 172 0210

apffcs1.bcs@conanp.gob.mx

“Conservar para Vivir”



COLISIONES

Las colisiones entre ballenas y embarcaciones son frecuentes consideradas muy peligrosas.

Por lo que les recomendamos navegar con precaución, poner en neutral la embarcación en presencia de ballenas, mantener su distancia del ejemplar, no hacer cambios bruscos en la velocidad ni de dirección y lo más importante seguir los lineamientos para la conservación de ballenas NOM-131-SEMARNAT-2010

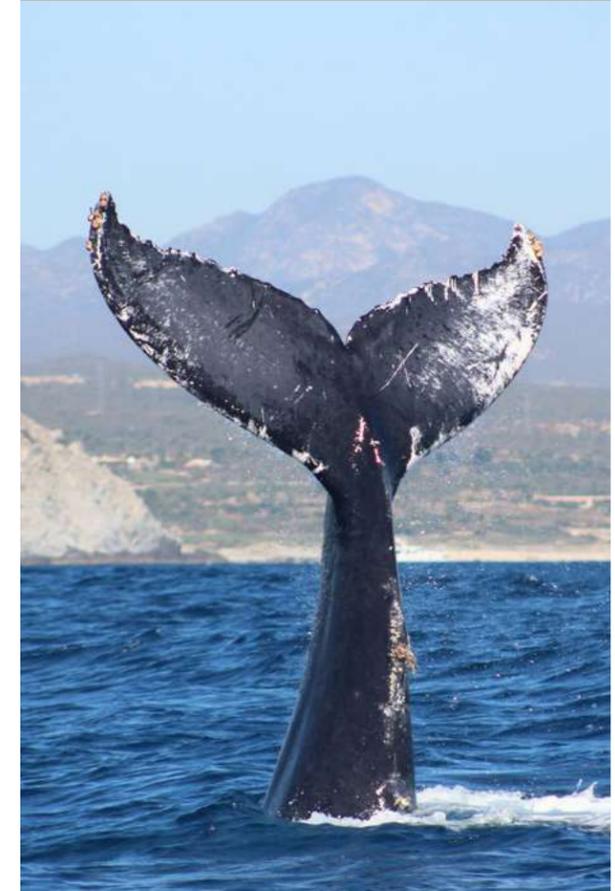


Reglas de operación para el avistamiento de Ballenas.

En México existen 8 especies de misticetos y 30 de odontocetos.



CONANP
COMISIÓN NACIONAL DE ÁREAS NATURALES PROTEGIDAS



Reglas de operación para el avistamiento de ballenas



NOM-131-SEMARNAT-2010

Modera tu velocidad Solo embarcaciones autorizadas ¡Cuidado, madre con crías!



Las reglas básicas que se deben respetar mientras se observan ballenas

Usa chaleco salvavidas



Motor encendido o en neutral



Acercamiento correcto



Velocidad máx.



No acosar



No Kayak



No dingui



No jet ski



No aeronaves



No pescar



No separar al grupo



No tirar basura



No bucear



No esquiar



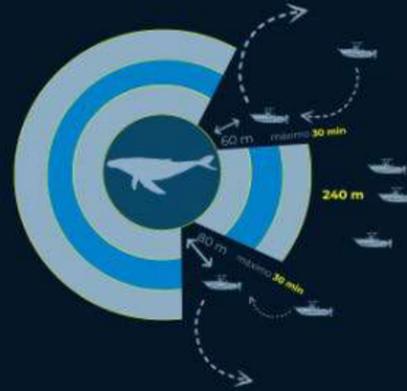
No paracaídas



No cambios bruscos de dirección



Forma correcta de realizar el avistamiento



Embarcaciones autorizadas menos de 10 m, acercarse a 60 m por 30 minutos máximo.

Embarcaciones autorizadas y no autorizadas en espera a 240 metros.

Embarcaciones autorizadas mayores de 10 m, acercarse a 80 m por 30 minutos máximo.

Permitido son 4 embarcaciones respetando las distancias permitidas.

¿Sabías sobre los enmallamientos?

Las ballenas pueden enredarse en artes de pesca, redes fantasma, entre otras líneas que se encuentran en el mar.

RABEN es un grupo organizado y conformado por PST, ONG, universidades y autoridades como PROFEPA, CONANP, Capitanía de Puerto, entre otras, encargadas de rescatar a las ballenas.

Colisiones

Las colisiones entre ballenas y embarcaciones son frecuentes y consideradas muy peligrosas.

Por lo que, les recomendamos navegar con precaución, poner en neutral la embarcación en presencia de ballenas, mantener su distancia del ejemplar, no hacer cambios bruscos en la velocidad ni de dirección, y lo más importante, seguir los lineamientos para la conservación de ballenas NOM-131-SEMARNAT-2010

Escanea el QR para saber qué hacer en caso de encontrar una ballena enmallada



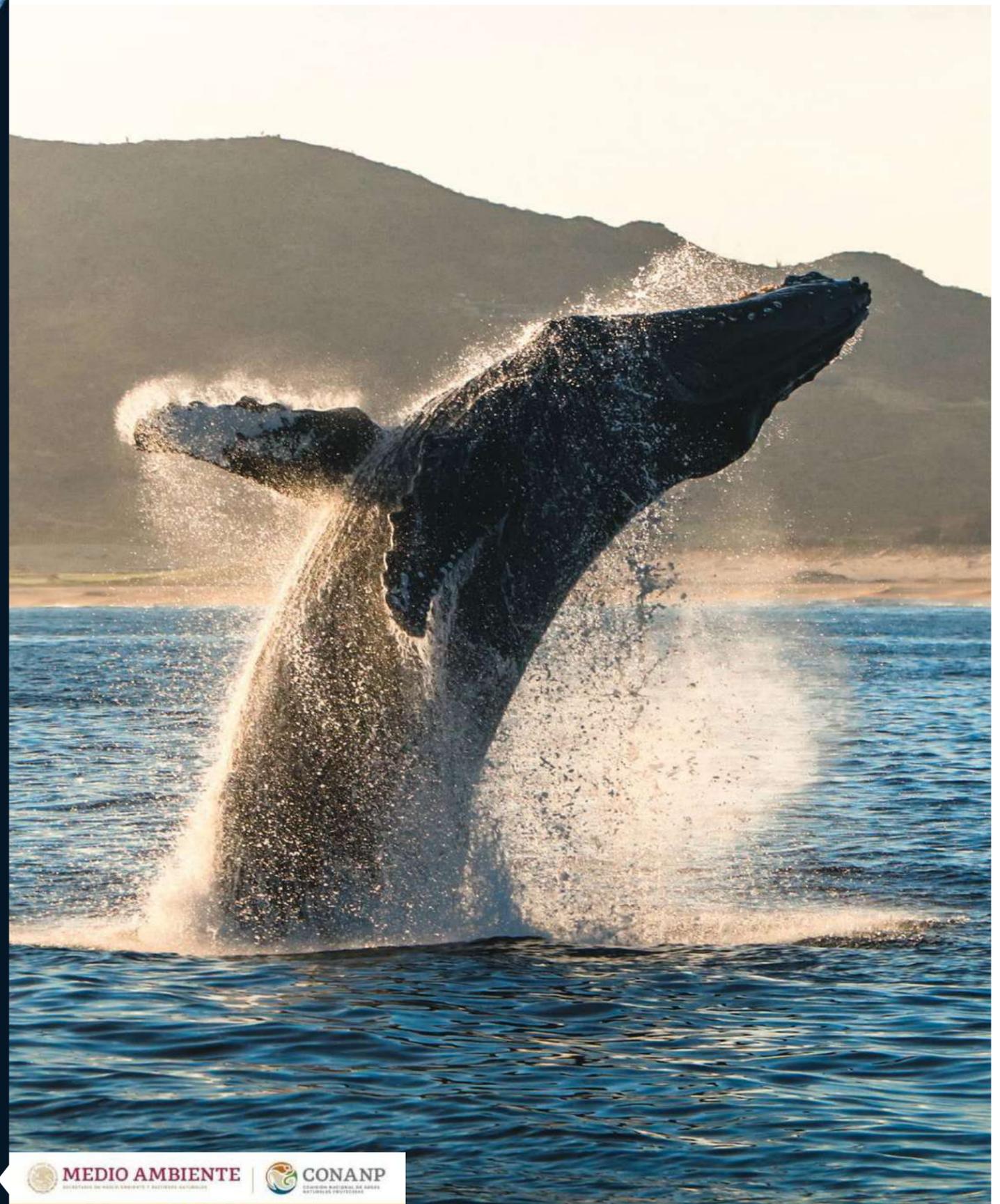
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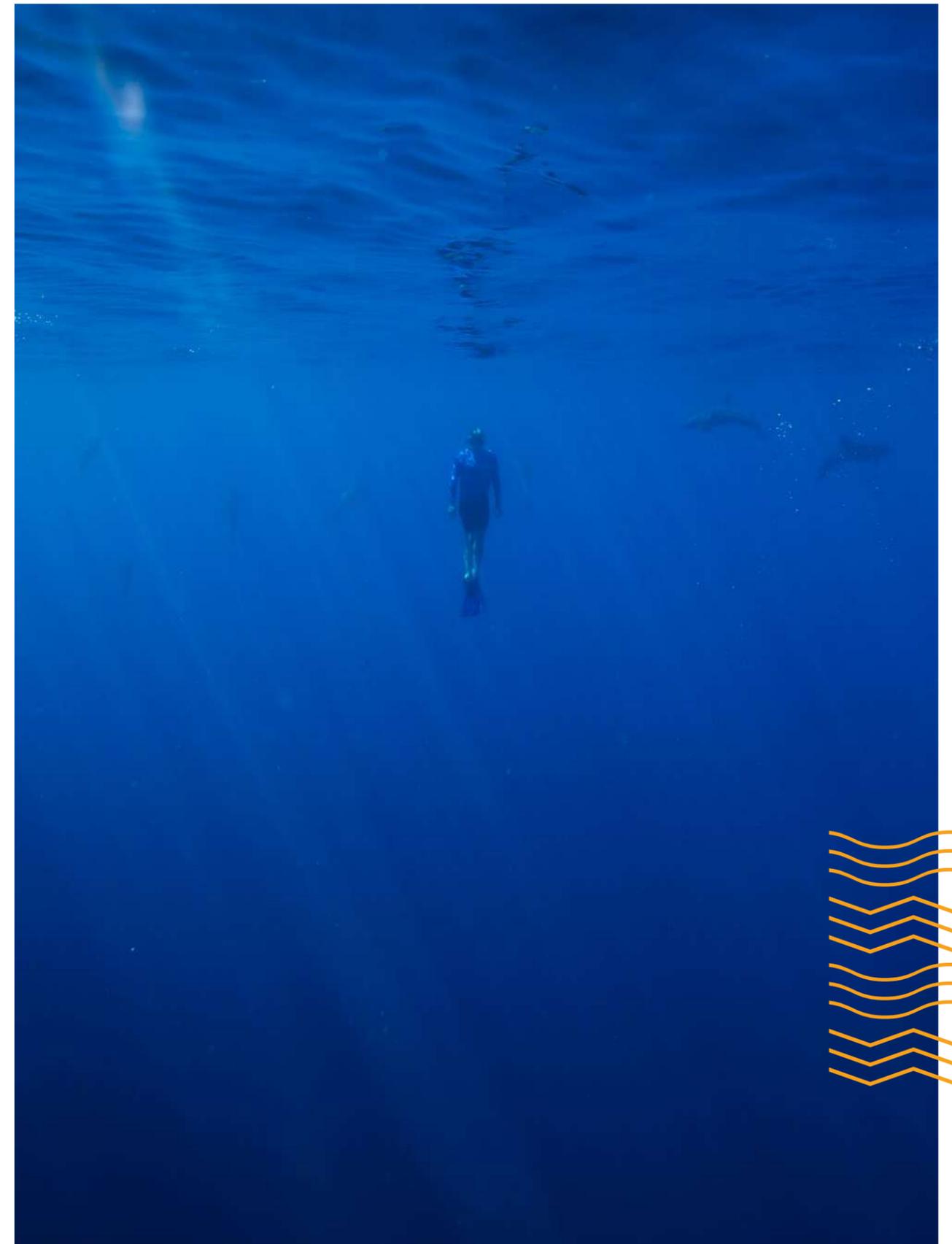
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