

The arrival of Europeans in the American lands in the 16th century did not mean a drastic change in the use of marine resources. The Spanish, with wide coasts that bathe the country, already had a long tradition of marine exploitation in the peninsula.

In Peru, since the beginning of the Viceroyalty, extractive activities such as fishing and shellfish gathering became daily tasks. In the indigenous tribute relations, the phrase fish days in the week is always present to remind that tribute should be paid, because this custom was even traditional among the government authorities: the encomendero and the priest.

Species such as the suco in Spain, in Peru was called coco, the escribano here is called jurel, on the other hand, the mujil is the Peruvian mullet and the andeja is the white corvina. The tollo (small shark) and shrimp, whether fresh or dried and salted, were massively consumed in the cities.

In the 17th century, the Chorrillos fishermen's guild was founded, implementing the use of chalanas, small rowing boats that innovated pre-Hispanic fishing.

The rivers of the Peruvian coast were also a source for extractive activities. The Andean tradition used large cones made of reeds called chaucos or nasas (1.50 meters long) as shrimp traps, very similar to Hispanic technology.



Camaronera (with other names Izanga – Chauco – Nasa). Traditional fishing tool for river shrimp, made entirely of vegetable fiber (20th century – Arequipa).