



Mediterranean saltwort (*Salsola vermiculata*)



Seablite (*Suaeda vermiculata*)



Slenderleaf ice plant (*Mesembrianthemum nodiflorum*)

## FLORA

In the cone of the Caldera de los Arrabales you will find balsam spurges (*Euphorbia balsamifera*), thorny bushes and shrubs such as European teatrees (*Lycium intricatum*) and Mediterranean saltworts (*Salsola vermiculata*).

In the area of the lava flow of the Caldera de la Laguna and at the beginning of the Malpaís de la Mata also known as Malpaís de La Pierna, there are wild spurges (*Euphorbia regis-jubae*) and gorse (*Launaea arborescens*), *Lotus lancerottensis* locally known as little hearts of Lanzarote, and *Echium bonnetii*, known as cows' tongues.

There are also other species such as 'dog paw' (*Aizoon canariense*), common ice plants (*Mesembrianthemum crystallinum*), slenderleaf ice plant (*Mesembrianthemum nodiflorum*), waxy saltbush (*Atriplex glauca*), salty and woolly alcohueras (*Chenoleoides tomentosa*), and seablites (*Suaeda vermiculata*).



## PERMITTED USES:

- Hiking on paths created for that purpose.
- Taking photos of animals and plants from the tracks without altering their wellbeing.

## FORBIDDEN USES :

- Introduction of species that are not part of the protected natural area.
- Creation of new paths and tracks.
- Use of any motorised vehicle outside the authorised tracks.
- Any action which could cause degradation of loss or the heritage.
- Lighting fires.
- Leaving litter behind you.
- Gathering plant or animal specimens.

## USES REQUIRING AUTHORISATION:

Activities related to scientific purposes which entail an intervention on the environment whether for its conservation or for research. Study and research in archaeological and ethnographic sites.

## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE VISIT

- Do not leave litter on site.
- Wear comfortable and adequate shoes for walking.
- Do not forget to bring sunscreen, food and water with you.
- Respect the regulations and signs of the Protected Landscape.

REMEMBER  
The natural richness of the island is a value to be preserved: YOUR COLLABORATION IS IMPORTANT



# Protected Landscape MALPAÍS GRANDE



CORE  
ZONE

## 🇬🇧 FUERTEVENTURA



# MALPAÍS GRANDE

## GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION

Nestling at the eastern end of the central plain of Fuerteventura, Malpaís Grande extends over 3245.3 ha. The protected landscape is bound on the east by the Natural Monument of Cuchillos de Vigán.

## PROTECTION REGULATIONS

The Malpaís Grande was declared part of the Natural Park of Pozo Negro by the Spanish law no. 12/1987, of 19th June, on Natural Areas in the Canaries, and reclassified as Protected Landscape of Malpaís Grande by the law no. 12/1994, of 19th December, on Protected Natural Areas.

This classification is described in the Spanish Legislative Decree no. 1/2000, which led to the approval of the revised legal text on Town and Country Planning in the Canaries and Natural Areas.

A part of this landscape was declared an ecologically-sensitive area, for the purposes of the law no. 11/1990, of 13th July on Environmental Impact Prevention.

It was also declared a Special Protection Area according to Directive no. 174/2009/EC on the conservation of wild birds

The management of this natural area is regimented by conservation regulations according to the Spanish Official Gazette no. 18 of 24th January 2007.

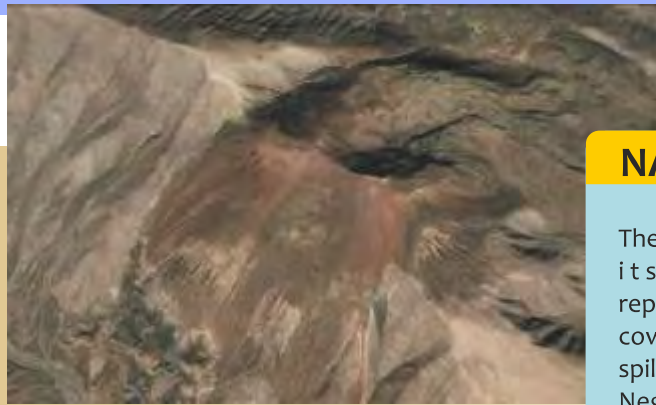
In May 2009, UNESCO declared the area part of the Biosphere Reserve of Fuerteventura.



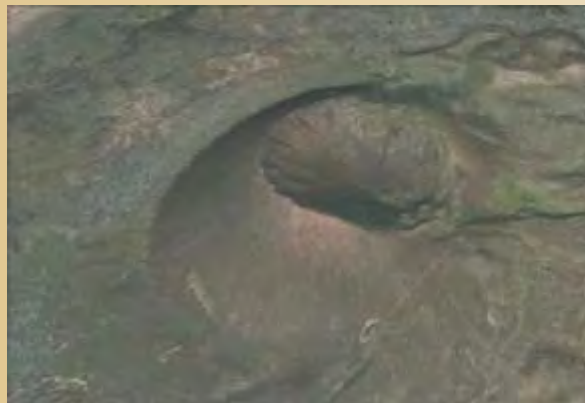
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BIOSPHERE RESERVE

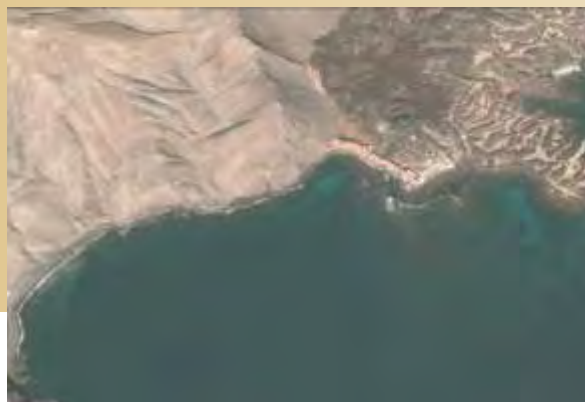




Caldera de Jacomar



Caldera de los Arrabales



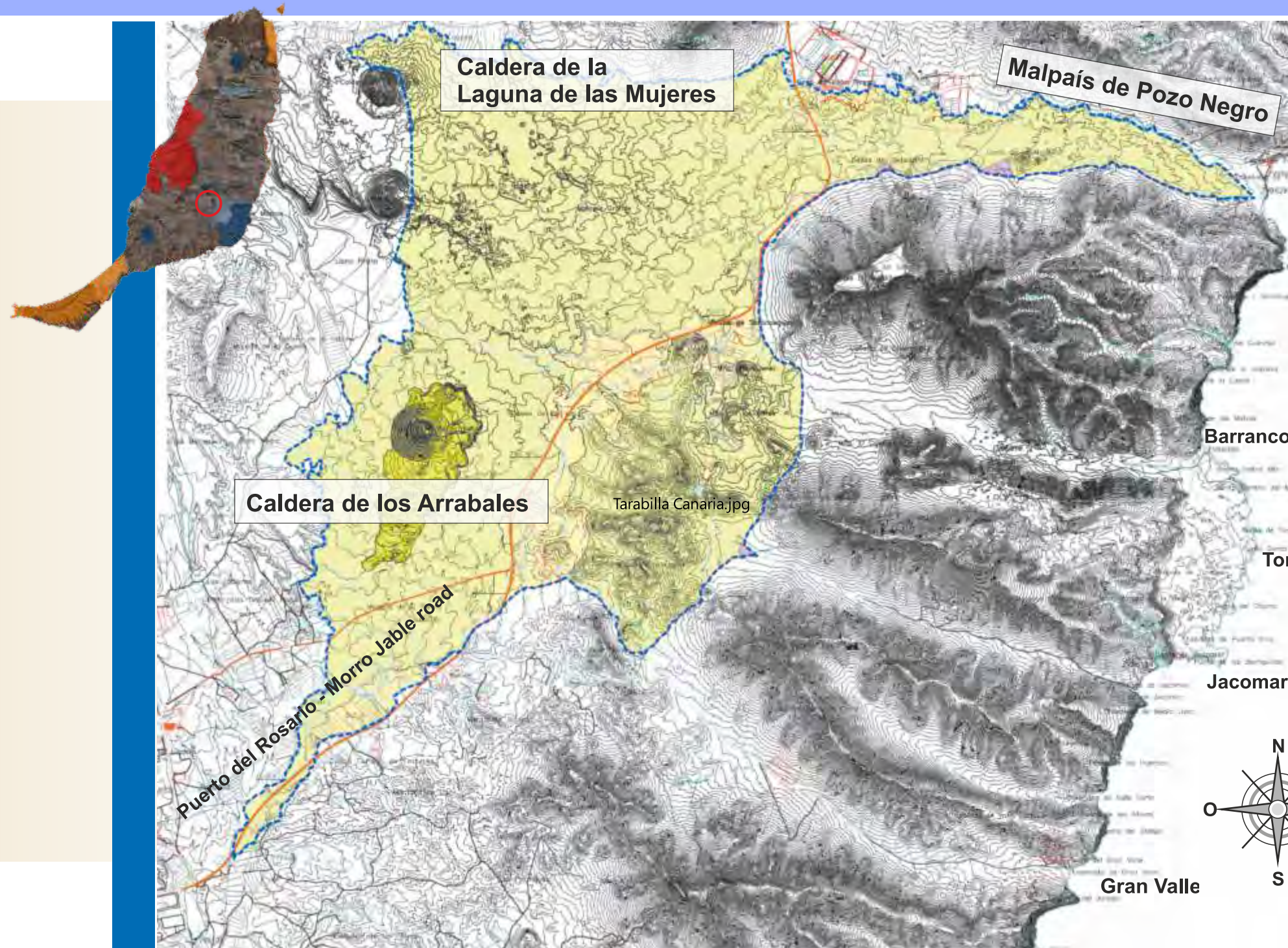
Jacomar

### NATURAL VALUES:

The lava field of Malpaís Grande and its surroundings form a representative landscape of plains covered by lava flows that have spilled down the ravine of Pozo Negro. The landscape exemplifies a typical phenomenon of relief construction which altered the previous structure and was repeated with each new volcanic eruption.

Fossil remains of an extinct bird was found among the karst hornitos, a shearwater the aboriginals fed themselves on and which dates from the plioleistocene era. The finding of this *Puffinus holei* adds high paleontological value to the landscape.

The landscape also has a high archaeological value thanks to the aboriginal remains of housings and livestock structures.



Canary Island stonechat (*Saxicola dacotiae*)



Canarian Egyptian vulture (*Neophron percnopterus majorensis*)



Great grey shrike (*Lanius excubitor*)

### FAUNA

**Reptiles**  
Among reptiles, you may see Atlantic lizards (*Gallotia atlantica*), East Canary geckoes (*Tarentola angustimentalis*), and “lisnejas” (*Chalcides simponyi*).

**Birds**  
The most noteworthy birds of the area are Canarian Egyptian vultures (*Neophron percnopterus majorensis*), common buzzards (*Buteo buteo insularum*), common kestrels (*Falco tinnunculus dacotiae*), Barbary falcons (*Falco pelegrinoides*).

The following birds also nest in the area: cory's shearwaters (*Calonectris diomedea*), cream-coloured coursers (*Cursorius cursor*), stone curlews (*Burhinus oedicanus insularum*), barn owls (*Tyto alba*).

Hoopoes (*Upupa epops*), Canary Island stonechats (*Saxicola dacotiae*), spectacled warblers (*Sylvia conspicillata orbitalis*), great grey shrike (*Lanius excubitor*), and Trumpeter finches (*Bucanetes githagineus*) are common in this protected landscape.