

## FLORA

You can find the following types of plants:

**Relict species of thermophilic woodlands:** wild olive trees (*Olea europaea*), Atlantic pistachios (*Pistacia atlantica*), Canary Island daisies (*Asteriscus sericeus*) and “col derisco” (*Crambe sventenii*) which is a critically endangered species.

**Thermophilic shrubland (Cardonal):** Canary Island spurges (*Euphorbia canariensis*), bushy plants with yellow flowers called “tasaigos” (*Rubia fruticosa ruticosa*), verode (*Kleinia neriifolia*), and (*Asparagus pastorianus*) locally known as 'white thorn'.

**Arid nitrophilic shrubland:** European teatrees (*Lycium intricatum*), Mediterranean salworts (*Salsola vermiculada*), and gorse (*Launaea arborescens*).

**Balsam spurges** (*Euphorbia balsamifera*).

**Wild spurges:** (*Euphorbia regis-jubae*), verodes (*Kleinia neriifolia*), “cuernúa” (*Caralluma buchardii*), and creeping plants with yellow flowers, known in Spanish as “turmero” (*Helianthemum canariense*).

**Canary Island Daisy shrubs:** (*Asteriscus sericeus*), “estornudera” (*Andryala glandulosa*).



“Verode” (*Kleinia neriifolia*)



White thorn (*Asparagus pastorianus*)



Canary Island daisy (*Asteriscus sericeus*)

## PERMITTED USES:

- Hiking in authorised zones using marked trails.
- Pilgrimage to the Virgen del Tanquito, always respecting conservation regulations.

## FORBIDDEN USES:

- Lighting fires outside authorised areas.
- Leaving litter behind.
- Persecution, hunting or capture of animals.
- Making noise that could disturb the peace of the area.
- Alteration of the natural conditions of the protected area and its resources.
- Camping.
- Destroying or taking biological elements with you.
- Using motorised vehicles which can damage the integrity of the landscape.
- Introduction of non-indigenous species of plants or animals into the area.
- Creating new paths or tracks.

## USES REQUIRING AUTHORISATION:

- Activities linked to scientific purposes which entail an alteration to the environment.
- Repopulating indigenous species of the area, also according to the guidelines of conservation plans.

## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE VISIT

- Do not leave litter onsite.
- 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 Natural Monument.



928 53 36 02



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



Protected Landscape  
MONTAÑA CARDÓN



CORE  
ZONE

 **FUERTEVENTURA**



MONTAÑA CARDÓN

## GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION

Montaña Cardón is situated in the north of the municipality of Pájara and extends over 1266.8 ha. It is a mountainous massif reaching an altitude of 690 m. Its peaks and valleys are orientated north-south.



## PROTECTION REGULATIONS

Montaña Cardón was declared a Site of Natural Interest by the Spanish law no. 12/1987, of 19th June, on Natural Areas in the Canaries, and reclassified to its current category by the law no. 12/1994, of 19th December, on Protected Natural Areas. This classification is described in the Spanish Legislative Decree 1/2000, which led to the approval of the revised legal text on Town and Country Planning in the Canaries and Natural Areas.

The landscape is an ecologically-sensitive area.

It was also declared a Special Protection Area of the Natura 2000 network according to Decree no. 174/2009 which also lists the measures to be taken for the maintenance and conservation of these areas. The management of this natural area is regimented by conservation regulations according to the Canarian Official Gazette no 2005/084 of 29th April 2005.

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



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BIOSPHERE RESERVE

## NATURAL VALUES

In the high areas and on the hillsides you will find different species of plants which are protected by special regulations for flora and fauna.

Some spots are particularly interesting from an archaeological point of view: At the site of Las Herosas you can see housings, funeral and farming structures used in former times by the aboriginal Canarians of Fuerteventura: the Majos. There are also sites of ethnological interest such as La Atalaya del Castillo where you can still see pilgrims showing their devotion to the saint patron the Virgen del Tanquito.

It is a mountainous massif which has been exposed to long and intense periods of erosion.



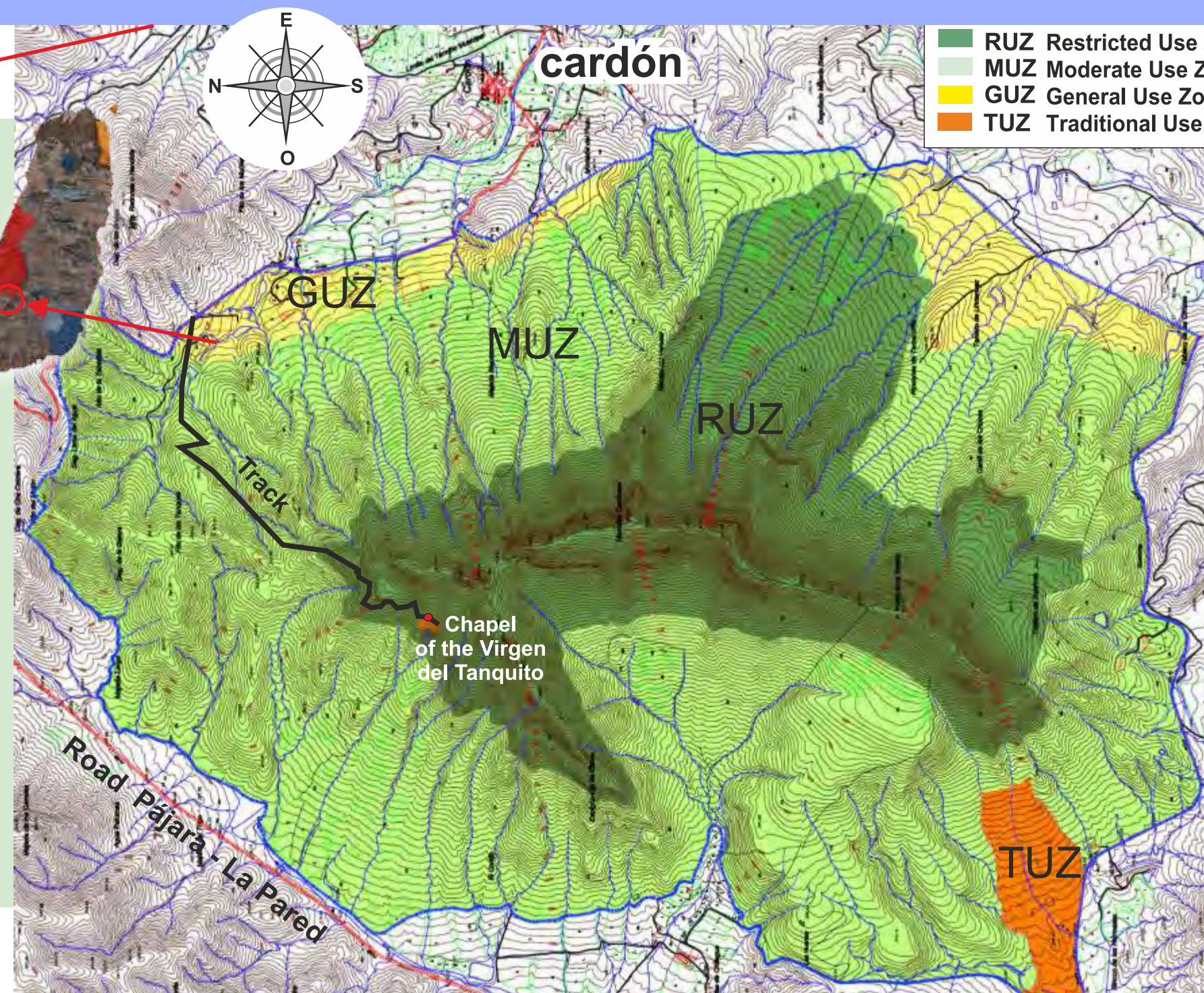
Aerial view  
Montaña Cardón

## ETHNOGRAPHIC VALUES

### VIRGEN DEL TANQUITO



Every year, on the first Saturday of June, a pilgrimage to the Virgen del Tanquito takes place.



## FAUNA

### Invertebrates:

Land snails locally known as “chuchangas” (*Hemicycla sarcatoma*), Fuerteventura wingless grasshopper, which can only be found on this island, the “arminda Fuerteventura” and beetles (*Syntomus lancerottensis*).

### Vertebrates:

Amphibians: Mediterranean tree frogs (*Hyla meridionales*).

Reptiles: “lisneja” (*Chalcides simonyi*).

### Aves

Birds of prey: Canarian Egyptian vultures (*Neophrom percnopterus majorensis*), common buzzards (*Buteo buteo*), Barbary falcons (*Falco pelegrinoides*).

Steppe birds: stone curlews (*Burhinus oedicephalus insularum*), black-bellied sandgrouse (*Pterocles orientalis orientalis*).

### Mammals

North African hedgehogs (*Atelerix algirus*), Barbary ground squirrels (*Atlantoxerus getulus*), Canarian shrews (*Crocidura canariensis*), two types of bat (*Pipistrellus kuhlii* and *P. savii*), rabbits (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*).



Canary Island stonechat  
(*Saxicola dacotiae*)



“Lisneja” (*Chalcides simonyi*)



Kuhl's pipistrelle  
(*Pipistrellus kuhlii*)



Barbary falcon (*Falco pelegrinoides*)