

NATURAL VALUES

The extensive dunes: This geomorphological unit is representative of the island. What's more, its landscapes are very interesting, especially for scientific purposes as the field lies on previous lava flows from the Bayuyo eruption and is composed of fixed and moving sand dunes of marine origin. Pushed by the winds, the dunes reach Montaña Roja (312 m) and are then deviated towards the sea.

Representative biotopes: The volcanic cones, the dune field, the endorheic basins, pyroclastic flows and marine rocks.

This area shelters plants and animals which are part of coastal halophilic ecosystems and steppe zones.



Landscapes of the Natural Park of Corralejo

PERMITTED USES

- Access and walking on the delimited tracks.
- Cycling and driving on the signposted tracks.
- Walking on the beaches.

FORBIDDEN USES

- Camping and lighting fires.
- Putting up advertising.
- Letting pets such as cats and dogs loose.
- Constructing stone walls, "goros" as they are locally called.
- Damaging or extracting elements of geological and biological value.
- Leaving any type of waste in the natural park.
- Driving vehicles outside the authorised areas.
- Farming and hunting.
- Walking outside the authorised tracks.
- Shellfishing.
- Activities that could alter the dunes or compact sand (e.g. kitesurfing).

USES REQUIRING AUTHORISATION

- Scientific, didactical and informative uses.
- Collecting fishing bait by authorised professional fishermen.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE VISIT

- Do not leave litter on site.
- Do not forget to bring sunscreen and water with you.
- Respect the regulations and signs of the natural park.

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



NATURAL PARK CORRALEJO



CORE
ZONE



FUERTEVENTURA



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GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION

The Natural Park of Corralejo is located in the north west of Fuerteventura in the municipality of La Oliva. It extends over 2,338.7 ha.

PROTECTION REGULATIONS

This area was initially part of the Natural Park of the Dunes of Corralejo and Lobos until it was divided into the Natural Park of Corralejo and the Natural Park of the Island of Lobos in 1994. 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.

It is considered an ecologically-sensitive area, for the purposes of law no. 11/1990, of 13th July, on Environmental Impact Prevention.

On a European level, the park is part of the Natura 2000 network; it was declared a Special Protection Area for Wild Birds by the Council Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds) and a Special Area of Conservation by the European Union Decree 174/2009 and Canarian Official Gazette no. 7 of 12th February 2010.

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



BIOSPHERE RESERVE

FLORA:

The vegetation varies with the kind of substrates and the proximity to the sea.

• Coastal halophilic zone:

In this area there are “balancones” (*Traganum moquinii*), plants locally known as 'camel foot' or 'white salty' (*Policarpaea nivea*), 'Lanzarote small hearts', sometimes also referred to as Bird's-foot trefoils (*Lotus Lancerotensis*), “corregüela del mar” (*Poligonum maritimum*) and sea rocket (*Cakile maritimum*).

• Inland sandy zones:

In the area of the moving sand you will see Mediterranean saltworts (*Salsola vermiculada*) and sea spurge (*Euphorbia paralias*) whereas where the sand is known to be fixed or consolidated, there are mostly “gatuñas” (*Ononis herperia*), and crow onions (*Androcymbium gramineum ssp psammophilum*).

• Zones of clay:

These zones are more and more widespread due to wind action on the sand. The most common plant found here are Mediterranean saltworts (*Salsola vermiculada*), European teatrees (*Lycium intricatum*) and gorse (*Launea arborescens*).

• Malpaís (karst):

The Malpaís occupies a small surface area where the vegetation is mainly composed of lichens, verodes (*Kleinia neriifolia*), wild spurges (*Euphorbia regis-jubae*) and 'dog tooth' (*Caralluma bucharidii*).



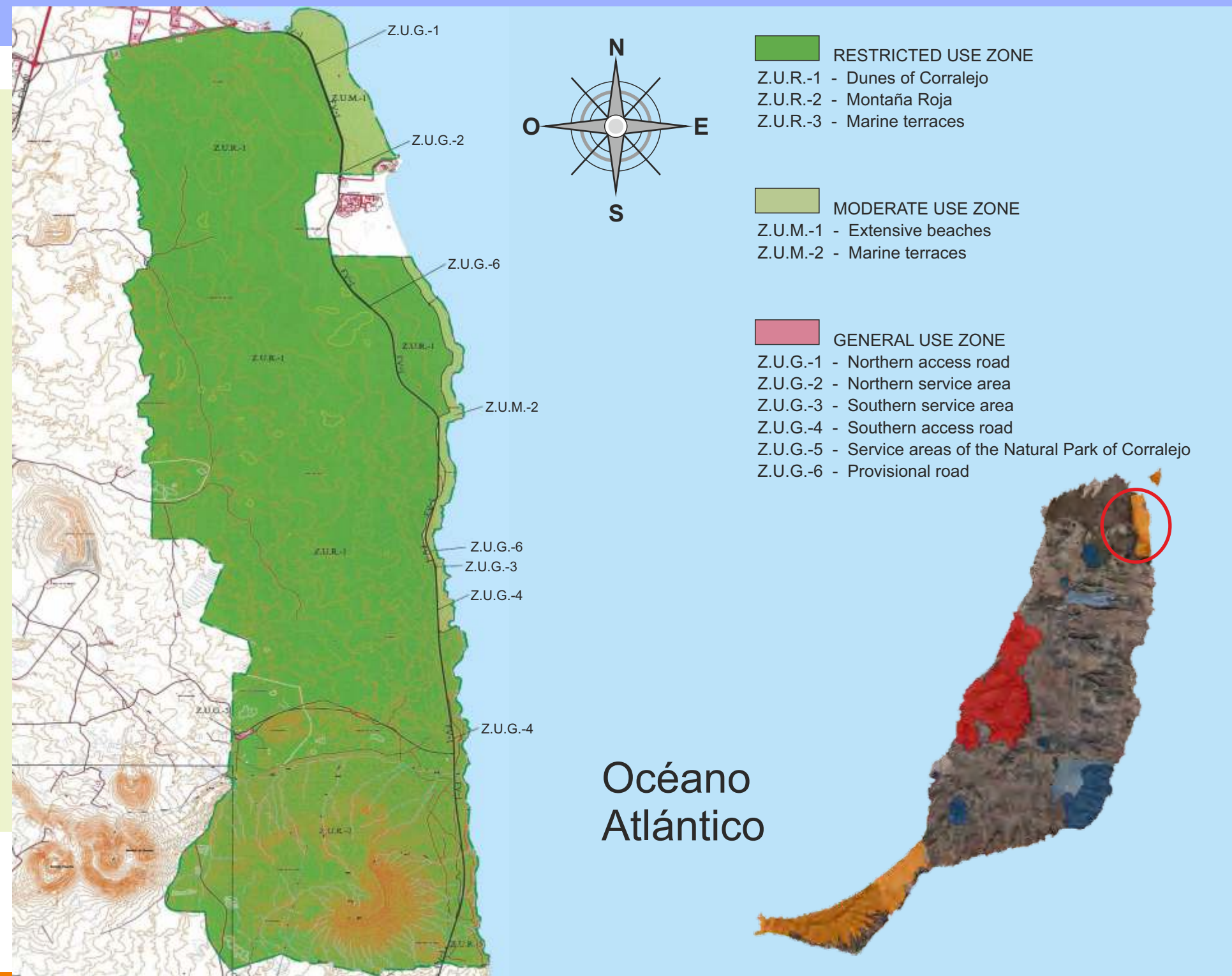
Onion of the crows
(*Androcymbium gramineum ssp psammophilum*)



Sea spurge
(*Euphorbia paralias*)



“Gatuña” (*Ononis hesperia*) with Gorse



FAUNA

Invertebrates

There are 117 species of invertebrates in this area. Here are a few: *Pordellio spinipes*; *Purpuraria erna* (endemic large bee of), *Canariocoris punctatus*, *Allidothrips tricolor*, *Chalidomona fuerteventurae*.

Vertebrates

There are Canarian shrews (*Crocidura canariensis*), Atlantic lizards (*Gallotia atlantica*) and East Canary geckoes (*Tarentola angustimentalis*).

Birds are the most widely found land vertebrates:

Wader or sea birds: Kentish plovers (*Charadrius alexandrinus*), whimbrels (*Numenius phaeopus*), ruddy turnstones (*Arenaria interpres*), common terns (*Sterna Hirundo*), cory's shearwaters (*Calonectris diomedea borealis*).

Steppe birds: Stone curlews (*Burhinus oedichnemus insularum*); Canarian houbaras (*Chlamydotis undulata fuertaventurae*).

Birds of prey: barn owls (*Tyto alba gracilistris*), Canarian Egyptian vultures (*Neophron percnopterus majorensis*).

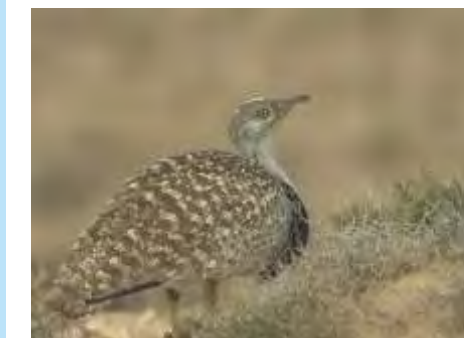
Passerine birds: Berthelot's pipits (*Anthus berthelotii*), spectacled warblers (*Silvia conspicillata*).



Kentish plover
(*Charadrius alexandrinus*)



Stone curlew
(*Burhinus oedichnemus insularum*)



Canarian houbara
(*Chlamydotis undulata fuertaventurae*)