



Aerial view



Montaña de la Caldera



General view

NATURAL VALUES

- The representative character of the natural system and minor subsystems (salt marshes, the hornitos sand, the spurges in the karst area and a varied halophilic vegetation of the coastline and wide saltpetre valleys)
- The great biodiversity with unique endemic species on the island such as the Lobos houseleek (*Limonium bollei*).
- The marine and migratory birds
- Its phreatomagmatic hornitos
- Ethnographic elements: Salt pans, lime kilns, the Martiño lighthouse.
- Paleontological sites from the Jandía and Erbania eras.

GEOMORPHOLOGY AND LANDSCAPE

The island arose during the Pleistocene period, from a basaltic crack originated in the north of Fuerteventura (Bayuyo volcano) which extended north-eastwards. The highest level is the volcanic cone of La Caldera (127 m). A basaltic platform covered with small rounded hills, depressions and rocky blocks extends towards the south-east. The north part of the island is characterised by beaches formed by Jandía marine deposits. Between Lobos Island and Fuerteventura, at places where the water is between 5 and 15 metres deep, the seabed is sandy.

PERMITTED USES

- Cycling on the authorised paths.
- Walking on the tracks.

FORBIDDEN USES

- Shellfishing and bait fishing from the seashore except between La Puntilla del Bajo de los Tiñoseros and la Baja Barreto, via the quay (Conservation Plan for the Fuerteventura sea snail (*Patella Candei*). Canarian Official Gazette no. 136 of 15th July 2015).
- Disembarking on the island except in the quay and el Puertito.
- Bringing pets (cats, dogs...) to the island.
- Walking elsewhere than on the authorised tracks.
- Lighting fires out in the open.
- Making noise and hunting.
- Climbing to the caldera in breeding season.
- Putting up advertising.
- Damaging or taking materials of patrimonial, geological and biological value.

USES REQUIRING AUTHORISATION

- Gathering of materials for educational or research purposes.
- Filming or photographic sessions.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE VISIT

- Do not leave litter in the park.
- 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 Park.

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

NATURAL PARK Islote de Lobos



CORE ZONE

🇬🇧 FUERTEVENTURA



ISLOTE DE LOBOS

i 928 53 36 02

GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION

The park occupies the entire island; it extends over 467.9 ha and has a perimeter of 13.7 km. It is located in the north-east of Corralejo (Municipality of La Oliva), in the channel of La Bocaina, 2 km from Fuerteventura and 8 km from Lanzarote.



PROTECTION REGULATIONS

The park was originally formed by Lobos Island and the dunes of Corralejo on the island of Fuerteventura, and was named "Natural Park of the Dunes of Corralejo and the Island of Lobos". In 1994, it was reclassified and now bears the name of Natural Park of Lobos Island. 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 whole territory is considered an ecologically-sensitive area.

On a European level, the island 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.

The management of this natural area is regimented by the Master Use and Management Plan, published in the Canarian Official Gazette no. 239, of 12th December 2006.

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



BIOSPHERE RESERVE

FLORA

The predominant species are adapted to the high salinity of the area. More than 130 species can be found on Lobos Island and some are exclusive on the island.

The pearl of the flora on Lobos Island is the Lobos houseleek (*Limonium bollei*); it is an endemic species like the Canary bean-caper (*Zygophyllum fontanesii*) the shrubby swampfire (*Sarcocornia fruticosa*) and other houseleeks (*Limonium papillatum* and *L. tuberculatum*), which constitute the vegetation of Las Lagunitas (salt marsh on the east part of the island).

Other species that can be found are: the “balancones” (*Traganum moquinii*), the salty and woolly algahuera (*Chenoleoides tomentosa*), gorse (*Launaea arborescens*), European teatrees (*Lycium intricatum*), and spurges (*Euphorbia regis-jubae* and *E. balsamifera*).





Houseleek
(*Limonium bollei ssp canariense*)

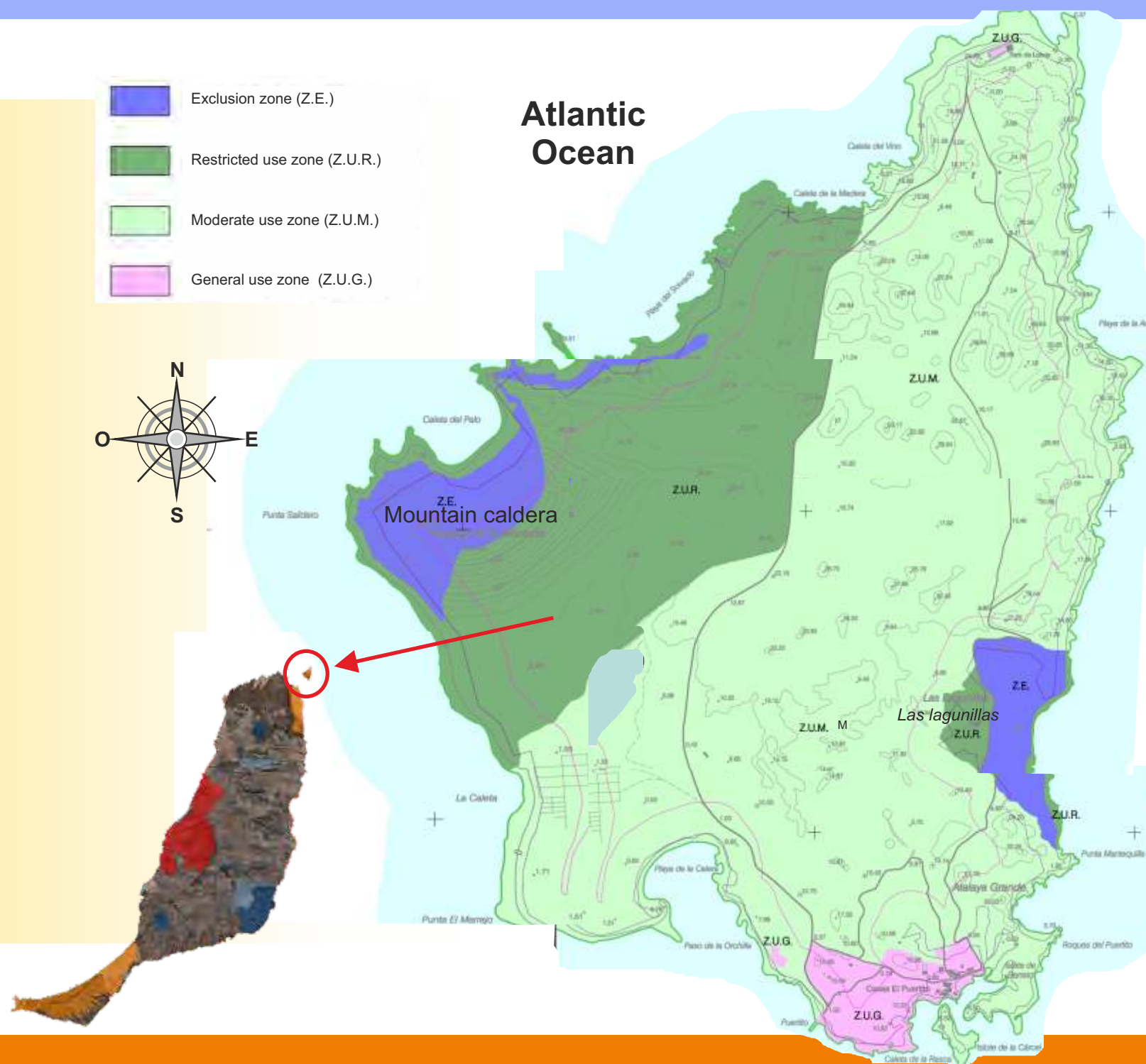
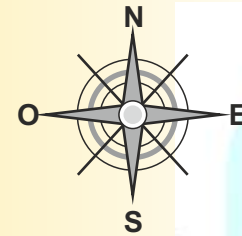


Canary bean-caper
(*Zygophyllum fontanesii*)



Shrubby swampfire
(*Sarcocornia fruticosa*)

-  Exclusion zone (Z.E.)
-  Restricted use zone (Z.U.R.)
-  Moderate use zone (Z.U.M.)
-  General use zone (Z.U.G.)



Atlantic Ocean



Las Lagunitas



Interpretation Centre



Martíño Lighthouse



FAUNA

The island used to be populated by Mediterranean monk seals (*Monachus monachus*), which have given the island its name.

There are many sea birds that nest on the cliffs and rocks such as the cory's shearwater (*Calonectris diomedea*), the little shearwater (*Puffinus assimilis*), the European storm-petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*), the Bulwer's Petrel (*Bulweria bulwerii*), the osprey (*Padion haliaetus ssp haliaetus*) and the yellow-legged gull (*Larus cahinnans*).

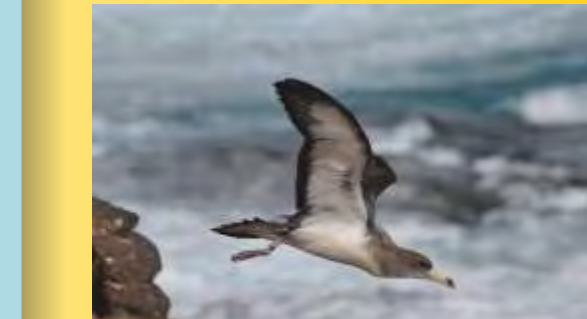
However, they are not the only birds on the island, migratory birds also stop by such as common terns (*Sterna hirundo Hirundo*), grey herons (*Ardea cinerea*), little egrets (*Egretta garzetta*) and whimbrels (*Numenius phaeopus*).

You may notice the presence of other animals on Lobos Island; the Atlantic lizard (*Gallotia atlantica*) and the East Canary gecko (*Tarentola angustimentalis*) represent the reptile family and there are also mammals, such as rabbits (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*).

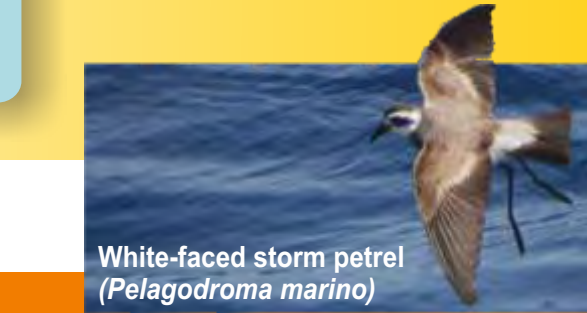
Atlantic lizard (*Gallotia atlantica*)



Bulwer's Petrel (*Bulweria bulwerii*)



Cory's shearwater (*Calonectris diomedea*)



White-faced storm petrel
(*Pelagodroma marino*)