

## LANDSCAPE/GEOMORPHOLOGY

This area is characterised by a linear summit which divides the park into two slopes. The slope that stretches towards the east has a great number of ravines whereas the northern slope (Arco de Cofete) presents a wild and spectacular landscape as its gradients are steeper and end in vertical cliffs that plunge into pounding surf.

### Geomorphological units/structures:

**Coastline:** It is 57 km long and is composed of cliffs, sandy beaches and coastal plains.

**Arco de Cofete:** It is composed of the northern mountainside of the Massif of Jandía and the beaches of Cofete. This abrupt territory sharply descends from the summit, then gently slopes to the coast.

**Massif of Jandía:** It has two clearly differentiated slopes, one windward (Barlovento) with a low coast, and an upper escarpment which is where Pico de Zarza, the highest peak of the island (807 m), is located and the leeward slope (Sotavento), which is formed by a network of narrow and short ravines that do not fall short of the sea.

**Sands and “jables”:** Sediment deposits composed of crushed particles of marine organisms. Some of them are stuck together and form areas of cemented sand, others have been transported by the winds and form spectacular beaches.

**Basins and ravines of the south east:** they are located on the eastern slope of the Massif of Jandía and were formed by erosive processes. The sides of these ravines constitute the gorges of the Massif; at first deep and U-shaped, they turn into extensive valleys in the lower area. These lands used to be used for agricultural and farming purposes.



## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE VISIT

- Do not leave litter in the park.
- Do not forget to bring sunscreen and water with you.
- Drive or ride only on authorised tracks.
- Do not abandon animals or pick, pluck or cut wild plants.
- Do not feed wild animals.
- Do not alter the environment.
- Do not create new paths or tracks.
- Respect the signs.

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



NATURAL PARK  
JANDÍA



CORE  
ZONE

## 🇬🇧 FUERTEVENTURA



JANDÍA

## GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION

The Natural Park of Jandía is situated in the municipality of Pájara.

It is located in the southern part of the island and extends over 14,318.5 ha.

## PROTECTION REGULATIONS

This area was declared Natural Park of Jandía 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.

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 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, Canarian Official Gazette no. 7 of 12th February 2010.

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



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BIOSPHERE RESERVE



## FLORA

Most of the plants found in this natural park are endemic species of Fuerteventura. Some of them are exclusive to the area and others have their biggest populations here.

**Halophilic vegetation:** You will find this type of vegetation in depressions and on plains which are regularly flooded. (*Arthrocnemum macrostachyum*) and a type of houseleek commonly known as 'liveforever' (*Limonium papillatum*).

**Psamophilic vegetation:** vegetation in the sandy area. "Balancones" (*Traganum moquini*); sea spurges (*Euphorbia paralias*); "brusca" (*Salsola divaricata*); "chaparro" (*Convolvulus caput-madusae*); a type of houseleek commonly known as 'liveforever' (*Limonium papillatum*).

**Chenopod shrubs:** You can find them up to 300 m above sea level. There are shrubby sea-blites (*Suaeda vera*), Mediterranean saltworts (*Suaeda vermiculata*) and Russian thistle (*Salsola ssp.*).

**Spurges:** A local species called Jandía spurge (*Euphorbia handiensis*), Canary spurges (*Euphorbia canariensis*), balsam and wild spurges (*Euphorbia balsamifera* and *Euphorbia regis-jubae*), "cardo" (*Onopordon nogalesii*), also a local endemic species.

**Daisy shrubland (*Asteriscus sericeus*):** From 400 m to 800 m. Canary Island daisy (*Asteriscus sericeus*), 'Jandía daisy' (*Argyranthemum winteri*) local endemism, "Tajinaste azul" (*Echium decaisnei subsp. purpurinense*) among other endemic species.

**Remains of thermophilic woods:** They are located at Pico de la Zarza and Pico de Mocán. The most characteristic species you will find there are: 'Jandía aniseed' (*Bupleurum handiense*), "Tajinaste de Jandía" (*Echium handiense*), (*Ononis christii*), "pelotilla" (*Aichryson bethencourtianum*), "Guaydil" (*Convolvulus floridus*), "Aderno" (*Heberdenia bahamensis*), "Peralillo" (*Maytenus canariensis*), "Lentisco" (*Pistacia lenticus*), "espinero" (*Rhamnus crenulata*), "Marmulán" (*Sideroxylon marmulano*) and "Mocán" (*Visnea mocanera*), most of which are endemic species.

**Rock and air plants of Jandía:** There are mostly lichens and mosses, not clearly specified (*Ramalinas sp*) and (*Orthotrichum handiense*) and at least 10 species of fern which drain the water from the natural park.



Pulicardia burchardii ssp.



Jandia Daisy  
(*Argyranthemum winteri*)  
Foto: Stephan Sholtz



"Tajinaste azul"  
(*Echium handiense*)



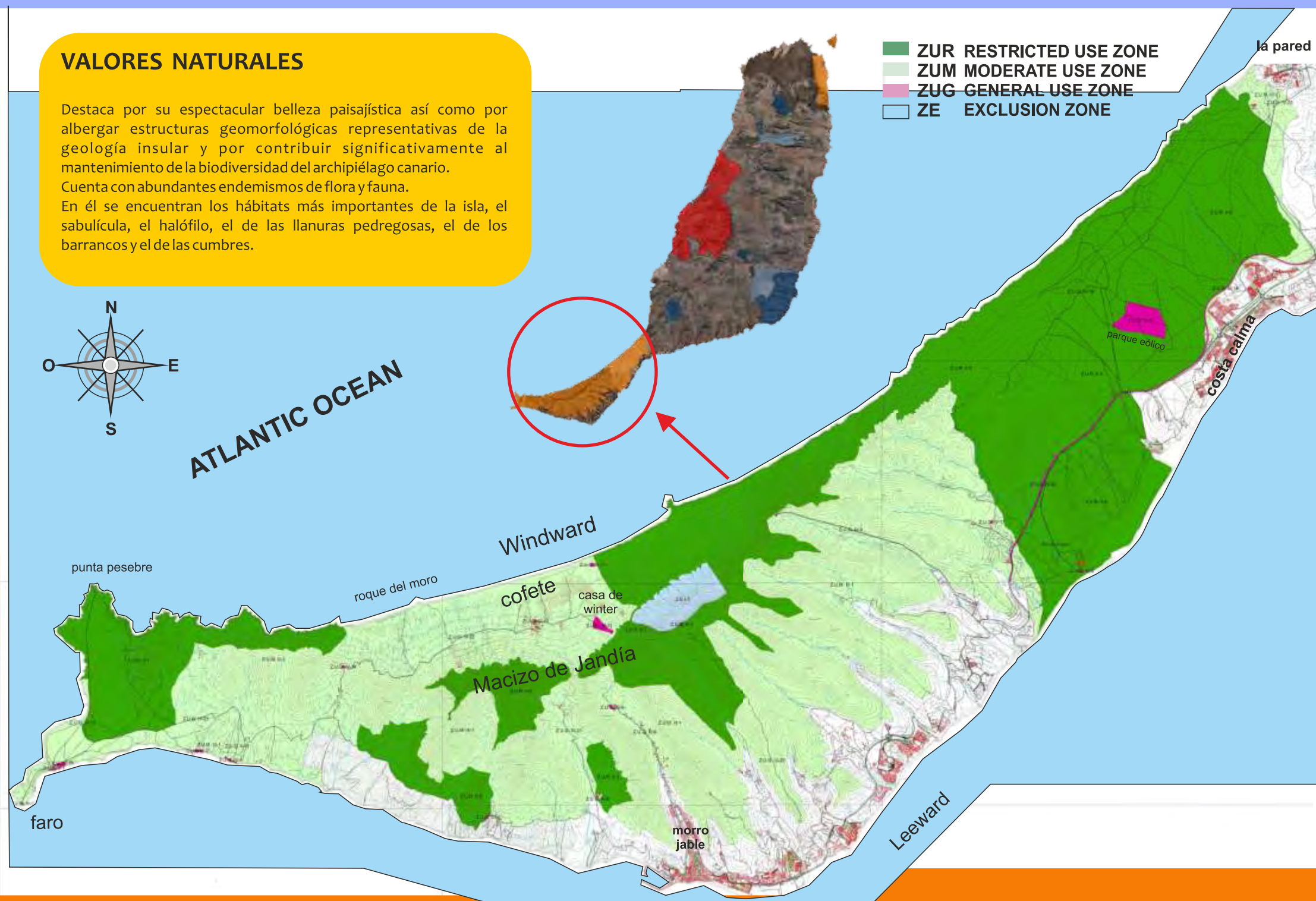
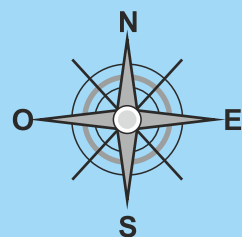
Jandia Spurge  
(*Euphorbia handiensis*)  
Foto: Stephan Sholtz

## VALORES NATURALES

Destaca por su espectacular belleza paisajística así como por albergar estructuras geomorfológicas representativas de la geología insular y por contribuir significativamente al mantenimiento de la biodiversidad del archipiélago canario.

Cuenta con abundantes endemismos de flora y fauna.

En él se encuentran los hábitats más importantes de la isla, el sabulícula, el halófilo, el de las llanuras pedregosas, el de los barrancos y el de las cumbres.



## FAUNA VERTEBRATES:

**Mammals:** You will find Barbary ground squirrels (*Atlantoxerus getulus*), wild donkeys and goats, all introduced by man.

There are also two indigenous species: Kuhl's pipistrelles (*Pipistrellus kuhli*) and Canary shrews (*Crocidura canariensis*).

**Birds:** Among over-wintering and/or nesting waders, you will see Kentish plovers (*Charadrius alexandrinus*), and little ringed plovers (*Charadrius dubius*).

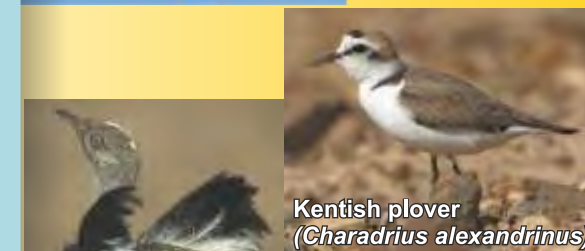
In the inland sandy and stone-ridden areas, there are Canary houbaras (*Chlamydotis undulata fuertaventurae*), stone curlews (*Burhinus oedipnemus insularum*) among others.

In the ravines and gullies, you can encounter common kestrels (*Falco tinnunculus dacotiae*), Canary Egyptian vultures (*Neophron percnopterus majorensis*), Barbary falcons (*Falco pelegrinoides*) and ospreys (*Pandion haliaetus*).

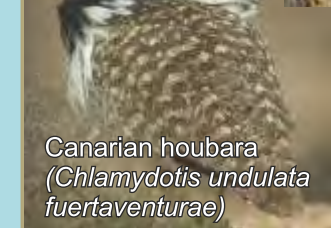
**Reptiles:** There are two endemic species: the Atlantic lizard (*Gallotia atlantica mahoratae*) and the East Canary gecko (*Tarentola angustimentalis*).



Barbary falcon  
(*Falco pelegrinoides*)



Kentish plover  
(*Charadrius alexandrinus*)



Canary houbara  
(*Chlamydotis undulata fuertaventurae*)



Kuhl's pipistrelle  
(*Pipistrellus kuhlii*)



Canary Egyptian vulture  
(*Neophron percnopterus majorensis*)