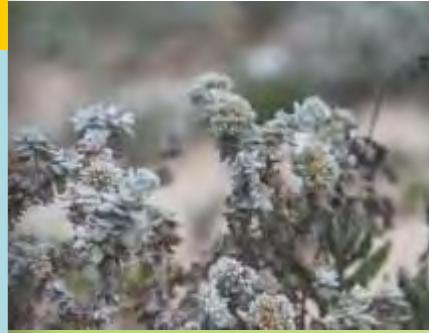


## FLORA

The predominant plants are halophilic and can survive seawater flooding and salt marshes. They are glaucous glasswort (*Arthrocnemum macrostachyum*), shrubby sea-blites (*Suaeda vera*), Canarian bean capers (*Zygophyllum fontanesii*), the plant locally named 'white salt' or 'camel foot' (*Policarpea nivea*), "balancones" (*Traganum moquinii*) and "sea thyme" (*Frankenia capitata*).



"Camel foot" (*Policarpea nivea*)



European searocket (*Cakile maritima*)



Glaucous glasswort (*Arthrocnemum macrostachyum*)

## PERMITTED USES:

- Access on foot using authorised paths, and on the beach which extends from one side of the site to the other.
- Recreational or educational and environmental uses compatible with the preservation of natural and cultural resources of the area.

## FORBIDDEN USES:

- Constructing walls made of stone, plants and/or sand, "goros" as they are locally called.
- Walking outside the authorised paths.
- Abandoning or letting animals loose.
- Feeding animals.
- Damaging or extracting elements of patrimonial, geological and biological value.
- Destroying or altering signs of the Natural Area.
- Signposting, by any manner, whether inscriptions, signs and drawings on rocks or vegetation on site.
- Lighting fires and having barbecues within the area.
- Leaving litter and/or debris on site.
- Camping or staying overnight in caravans.
- Walking or driving within the fenced saltmarsh.

## Remember:

The fenced area of the Site of Scientific Interest is a "Restricted use zone". Please access the beach using the existing walkways.

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

Site of Scientific Interest  
**PLAYA DEL MATORRAL**



CORE  
ZONE

 **FUERTEVENTURA**



**PLAYA DEL MATORRAL**

## GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION

The Site of Scientific Interest of Playa del Matorral extends over 115.6 ha and is located in the far south-east of the Peninsula of Jandía at the mouth of Barranco de Vinámar (it comprises the promenade, the saltmarsh, the beach and part of the coastline).

## PROTECTION REGULATIONS

This area was declared Site of "El Saladar" National Natural Interest by the Spanish law no. 12/1987, of 19th June on Natural Areas in the Canaries, and reclassified to its current category as Site of Scientific Interest Playa de Matorral by the law no. 12/1994. 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. This area is part of the European 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 within the bio-geographical region of Macaronesia.

This saltmarsh is the only one of the Canary Islands to figure in the list of Wetlands of International Importance according to the Ramsar convention (Agreement made by the Council of Ministers on 27th September 2002. Spanish Official Gazette no.278, 20th November 2002). The management of this natural area is regimented by the preservation regulations published in the Canarian Official Gazette no. 33, of 14th February 2007).

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

**BIOSPHERE RESERVE**



 **928 53 36 02**  
[www.cabildofuer.es](http://www.cabildofuer.es)

## NATURAL VALUES

El Saladar de Jandía (Jandía saltmarsh) is the only wetland of the Canaries to figure in the Ramsar Convention. Thanks to tidal ebb and flow, it is often flooded; the highest flooding occurs during the autumn and spring equinoxes (spring tides).

It shelters a great variety of the life that is habitually found in a saltmarsh habitat. What's more, the variety of plants and the reproduction, breeding and sheltering of migratory and seabirds make this saltmarsh an interesting place to visit from a scientific point of view.

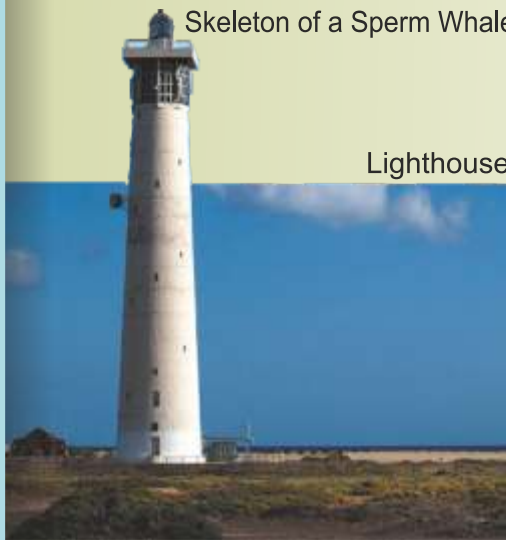
### OTHER RELEVANT ELEMENTS

**El Faro de Morro Jable:** This lighthouse has been in operation since 1996. It is 60 m high.

**Saltpan remains:** You can still see the lifting tower which was part of the saltpans built in 1935 and operational until 1950.



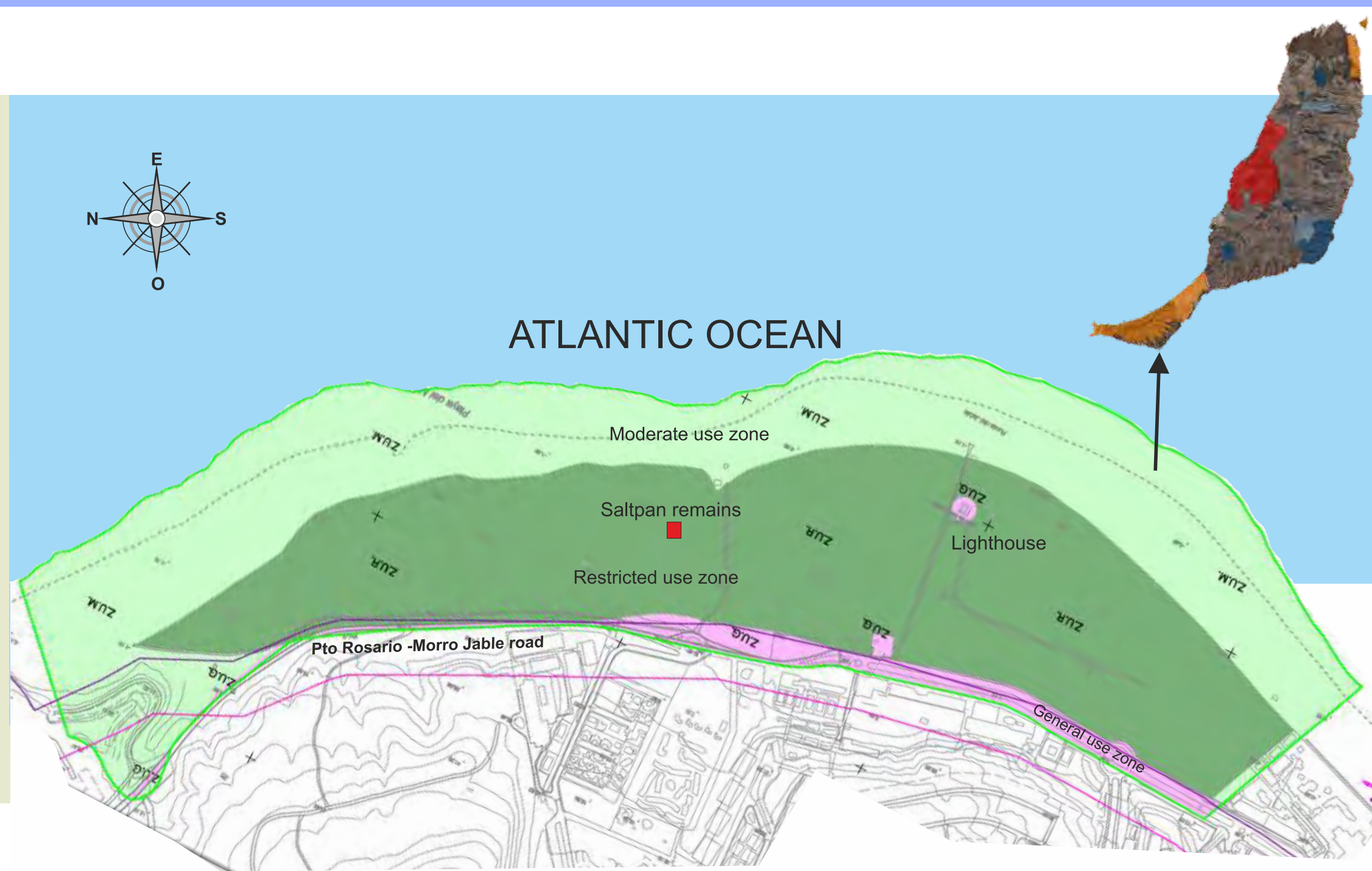
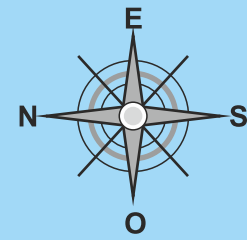
Skeleton of a Sperm Whale



Lighthouse



Aerial view of Playa del Matorral



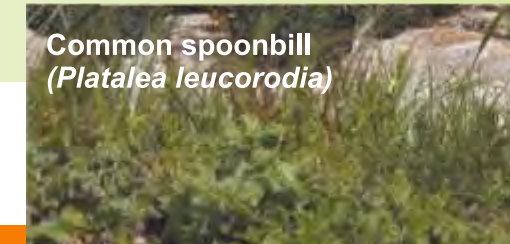
Kentish plover (*Charadrius alexandrinus*)



Canary stonechat (*Saxicola dacotiae*)



Little egret (*Egretta garzetta*)



Common spoonbill (*Platalea leucorodia*)

## FAUNA

The fauna is characterised by the presence of both nesting and migratory seabirds and wading birds.

### Migratory birds:

Little egrets (*Egretta garzetta*), grey herons (*Ardea cinerea*) and common spoonbills (*Platalea leucorodia*).

### Nesting birds:

Little ringed plovers (*Charadrius dubius*), kentish plovers (*Charadrius alexandrinus*), Berthelot's pipits (*Anthus berthelotii berthelotii*), Canary stonechats (*Saxicola dacotiae*).

