



Photos: S. Torrens

PENÍNSULA DE LLEVANT NATURAL PARK



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FACILITIES AND SERVICES

- The S'Alzina, Els Oguers and S'Arenalet retreats. For reservations call: 900 300 001.
- The S'Arenalet des Verger camping area. For reservations call: 971 829 219.
- Guided and self-guided tours.
- S'Aiguera Vella de Baix parking area.
- Natural Park Office, where our staff will provide you with all the information you need:

C/ de l'Estel, 2 · 07570 Artà
Telephone 971 836 828 · Fax 971 835 803

To get to the Park, take the road from Artà towards the hermitage, "Ermita de Betlem" road (Ma-3333) and turn right at kilometre 4.7.

RULES

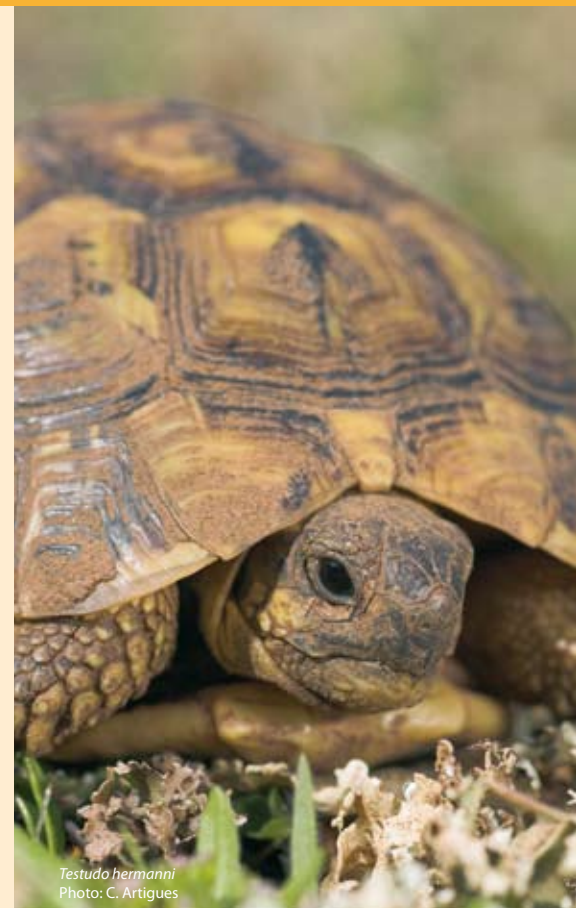
- Please close the gates to keep the cattle from wandering out.
- Do not light fires, as you are in a forest-fire hazard area.
- Enjoy admiring the plants and flowers, but please do not cut or remove them.
- Do not litter.
- Please remain on the marked paths and proceed quietly, so as not to disturb the fauna and the other visitors.
- Please keep dogs on a lead when in the Park, as they may otherwise disturb the fauna and cattle.
- Please inform the Park staff of any damages or irregularities that you see.

NATURAL TREASURES

The vast environmental diversity, featuring coastal cliffs, caves and chasms, springs and streams, forests and scrubland, gives this Natural Park an immense landscape value.

The area is a refuge for many species that are endemic to the Balearic Islands. As to the flora, we must point out the Balearic St. John's wort (*Hypericum balearicum*) and the local cat thyme species (*Teucrium marum subsp. occidentale*). The area's endemic animals include the snail species (*Iberellus balearicus*), the cave-dwelling false scorpion (*Chthonius balearicus*), and the Balearic warbler (*Sylvia balearica*).

The Park's fauna include populations of the Hermann's tortoise (*Testudo hermanni*), the Algerian hedgehog (*Atelerix algirus*), the genet (*Geneta geneta*), the pine marten (*Martes martes*) and the Balearic green toad (*Bufo balearicus*). Among the birds that nest here, mention must be made of the booted eagle (*Hieraetus pennatus*), the peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), the Audouin's gull (*Larus audouinii*), the European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*) and the Egyptian vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*). It is also common to see the majestic red kite (*Milvus milvus*), which has now returned in the Park thanks to the specie's repopulation project.



Testudo hermanni
Photo: C. Artigues



Photo: S. Torrens

With a protected surface area of 1671 hectares, the Península de Llevant Natural Park covers much of Artà's mountain range (Muntanyes d'Artà) and includes the highest peaks of the Serres de Llevant (Puig Morei which stands at 564 m; Puig des Porrassar at 491 m; and Puig de sa Tudossa, at 441 m).

The Nature Reserves of Cap Ferrutz and Cap des Freu, which are located in the municipal areas of Artà and Capdepera, comprise two areas of coastal cliffs at the northern end of the Península de Llevant.

Both the Park and the Reserves were officially listed as such by virtue of Decree 127/2001, of 9 November (BOIB, Official Gazette of the Balearic Islands, Number 140, of 22-11-2001). The limits of the area were later modified by Law 10/2003 of 22 December, on Tax and Administrative Measures. This natural area forms part of the European Union's Natura 2000 Network, as both an Area of Special Protection for Birds and a Site of Community Interest.



Photo: Sebastià Torrens

THE LAND AND THE PAST

The current appearance of this land is the result of centuries of human interaction with nature.

Throughout the Park are extensive olive, almond, fig and carob groves. The onslaught of tourism spurred the progressive abandonment of field activities in the less profitable areas. To recover the pastureland for the herds of sheep and goats, the scrubland was repeatedly burnt down. This favoured the presence of species that easily grow back after fires, such as Mauritanian grass and the European fan palm. As a result, today Mauritanian grass covers vast expanses of the Park in areas that were once inhabited by forests and other shrub communities.

CULTURAL HERITAGE



Photo: G. Gatti

The oldest evidence of human presence in the area resides in the archaeological remains. There are also remnants of military architecture, such as the Talaia Moreia (a coastal watchtower) and the vestiges of an encampment built by the Republican prisoners of the Spanish Civil War. Equally worthy of note are the country estate houses, locally known as *cases de possessió*, which include the houses of Albarca, the terraced hillside fields and the other agricultural features (olive oil mills, water wheels and water collection structures, among others).

The abundance of the fan palm gave rise to the widespread development of palm-based craftwork in the late 19th century. There are still a few craftspeople that continue to pursue this art today.

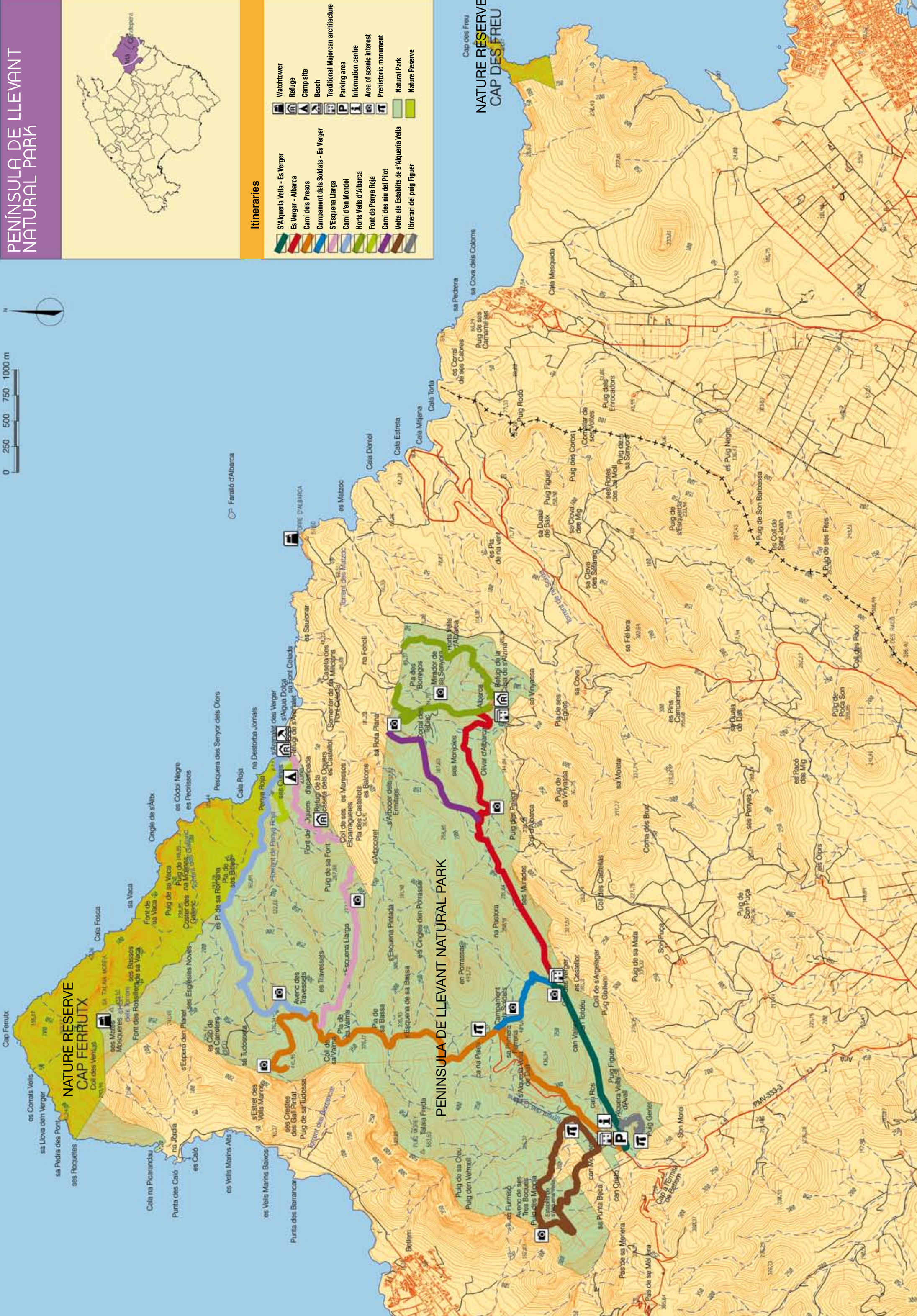


PENÍNSULA DE LLEVANT NATURAL PARK



Itineraries

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| | S'Alqueria Vella - Es Verger | | Watchtower |
| | Es Verger - Albarca | | Refuge |
| | Cami dels Presos | | Camp site |
| | Campaner deis Soldats - Es Verger | | Beach |
| | S'Esquena Llarga | | Traditional Majorcan architecture |
| | Cami d'en Mondoi | | Parking area |
| | Horts Vells d'Albarca | | Information centre |
| | Font de Penya Roja | | Area of scenic interest |
| | Font de sa Font | | Prehistoric monument |
| | Volta als Establis de s'Alqueria Vella | | Natural Park |
| | Itinerari del puig Figuer | | Nature Reserve |



NATURE RÉSERVE CAP DES FREU

PENÍNSULA DE LLEVANT NATURAL PARK