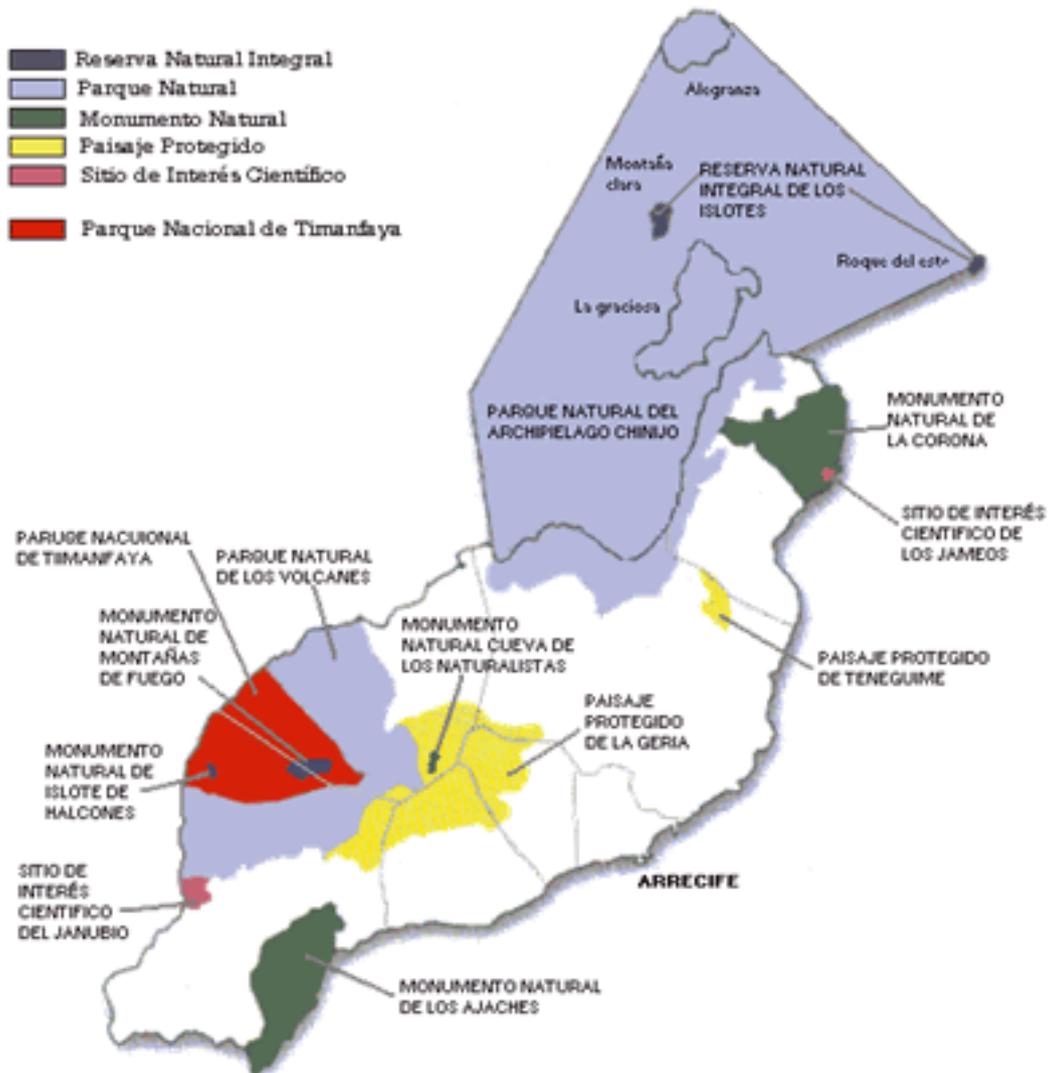




Protected areas of Lanzarote

There are three protected natural spaces in Lanzarote, the most famous being Timanfaya National Park, created in 1974. The total surface area which is protected measures 35,029 hectares, 41% of the island. Yaiza, in the south, is the municipality which has most area protected.



The Chinijo Natural Park:

This natural park consists of the islets La Graciosa, Alegranza, Montaña Clara, Roque del Este and Roque del Oeste as well as the Famara Massif. It has some of the most remarkable landscapes in all the Canary Islands with a varied and fragile eco system.

It was declared a natural park in 1986 to protect the flora and fauna. This is where the largest concentration of endemic plants can be found on the islands. The interior of the islets is one of the safest refuges for Canarian bird life where seven different kinds of marine birds nest. La Graciosa is the largest of the islets and the only one which is inhabited. It has a surface area of about 27 square km and a population of about 600 people, according to the census.

The Natural Monument of Los Ajaches

The south of the island, along with the Famara massif, are the oldest geological parts of the island and stretches from Femés to Playa Blanca. In the interior, you will find paleontological sites with fossils from the Pliocene period.

One of the most attractive parts of this area are the heavenly Papagayo beaches, several kilometres of golden sand and crystal clear water.

The only camp site in Lanzarote can be found next to these beaches and belongs to the municipality of Yaiza.

Camp site Office : From 9:30h to 19:00h

Telephone: 928 173724

The protected landscape of La Geria

The working the vines in a landscape of volcanic ash, has made La Geria a unique and incomparable place in the world.

Due to the narrow roads, drivers should drive slowly and contemplate the incredible landscape. Lava rocks, malpais, semi circles built of volcanic stone in order to protect the vines from the wind and a never-ending blanket of volcanic ash, make La Geria an unforgettable experience. Malvasía grapes grow well here, thanks to the humidity which falls at night and preserved below the lava gravel.

In the wine cellars which you will find along the road, you can sample and buy this wine.

The salt works of Janubio – a place of scientific interest

This is proof of how man has learnt to live together with nature. The salt works of Janubio is a chromaticism of colours, ranging from pink and blue to all the pastel colours. This place is a haven for migratory birds.

These salt works are now being renovated.

El Golfo, el Charco de los Clicos and the Hervideros

Janubio beach, next to the salt works, gives us a view of the wild strength of the Atlantic ocean. Take care on this beach as for most of the year it is too dangerous to swim.

The coast road which leads to El Golfo, is lined with lava stone on both sides. Just before you arrive at this fisherman village, you will find Los Hervideros. Here the sea has penetrated into the lava tubes as the lava rolled into the ocean. Over the years, the sea has eroded the lava, forming cliffs and caves where you can see the full strength of the ocean. When the sea is rough, the water surges to the surface through the holes as if it was boiling water.

A bit further along the road, you come to an emerald green lake, in the crater of an aquatic volcano, El Charco de los Clicos. This place is an explosion of colours which has fascinated artists from all over the world and more than once has been a natural back stage in films.

In the crater itself, there is one of the most beautiful black sand beaches in Lanzarote.

El Golfo is situated very close to the Charco de los Clicos and is famous for its restaurants and freshly caught fish.