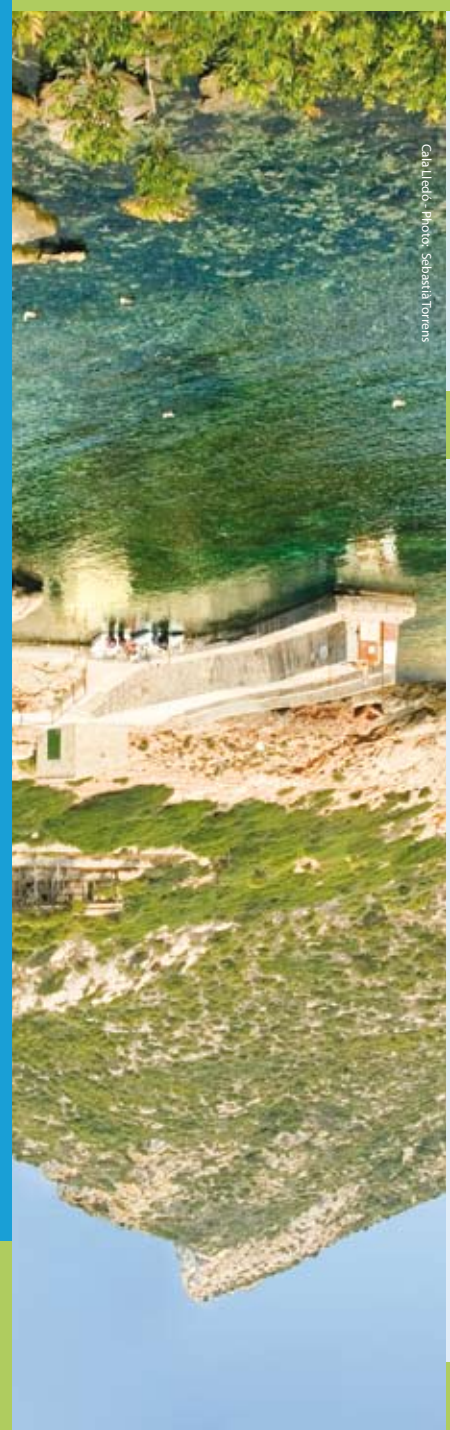




SA DRAGONERA NATURAL PARK



AT THE PARK
Cala Lledó Visitors' Centre. Telephone 971 18 06 32.
The Park offers visitors four self-guided itineraries: Na Miranda, Far de Tramuntana (lighthouse), Far Vell (lighthouse), and Far de Llebeig (lighthouse).
OUTSIDE OF THE PARK
Park Office at the Consell de Mallorca:
C/ General Riera, 111, 07010 Palma. Telephone 971 17 37 00 - Fax 971 17 37 32
Tourist Information Office in Sant Elm, Andratx
(open between May and October)
Far de Tramuntana (Lighthouse) Exhibition "En els camins de la mar" ("On the Roads of the Sea")
Espais de Natura Balear (CAB): C/ Gremi de Corredors, 10
1r Polígon de Son Rossinyol, 07009 Palma.
Telephone 971 17 66 13 - Fax 971 17 76 47

FACILITIES AND SERVICES

TAX
A tax of one euro per person per day will be charged for tourism-related visits to Sa Dragonera Natural Park. This tax will be collected on the tourism boats. Saturday visits made by residents of Mallorca, organized school outings and duly authorised visits made by NGOs, as well as those of a cultural or sports-, research- or volunteer-related nature are exempt, as are visitors under age 14 and over age 65.

VISITORS' PERMITS
Written authorisation is required for groups of 10 to 70 people, whether private, organised or school groups. Authorisation must be requested from the Consell de Mallorca at least 7 days prior to the visit. Authorisation is also required for scientific research activities, overnight stays, circulation through the park outside of the marked trails and professional filming and photography.

HOW TO GET TO THE PARK
To access the island, there is a service via small boats that leave the docks of Sant Elm and the Port of Andratx between February and October. The Park is open to visitors all year round, from 10 am to 5 pm between 1 April and 30 September, and from 10 am to 2:30 pm during the rest of the year.

VISITING HOURS
• The removal of any type of matter from the Park, living or inert, is not allowed.
• Lighting fires is prohibited.
• Pets are not allowed in the Park.
• Please proceed quietly while in the Park and avoid making noise.
• Sports activities other than hiking are not allowed in the Park.
• Please take your waste with you.
• Please do not feed the wall lizards or any other animals.
• Fishing from the coast of the Park and collecting marine organisms are prohibited.
• Camping is not allowed.

RULES

SA DRAGONERA

Sa Dragonera Natural Park is made up of three islets, Illot des Pantaleu, Sa Mitjana and Sa Dragonera. With a land surface of 274 hectares, the entire Park, along with a considerable marine area, has been declared a Site of Community Importance (SCI) and an Area of Special Protection for Birds, thus also forming part of the Natura 2000 Network.

Located just off the south-western coast of Mallorca, Sa Dragonera is separated from the main island by a small channel with a width of 800 m and a maximum depth of approximately 15 m.

The road to the conservation of this Park was not easy. In fact, the Park's protection largely owes itself to the heavy pressures of the local people, who fought against attempts to develop the island in the 1970s. As a result, Sa Dragonera has become a symbol of Balearic conservationism. In 1987, the Consell de Mallorca purchased the island, which was declared a Natural Area of Special Interest until it finally became a Natural Park in 1995.



Podarcis lilfordi giglioli
Photo: Sebastià Torrens

THE PARK'S NATURAL TREASURES

The size of Sa Dragonera and its dry climate and relief, along with its marine influence, make for an exceptional natural wealth.

Sa Dragonera is home to 361 different plant species, 18 of which are endemic to the Balearics. The largest plant populations in the Park are the scrubland communities of wild olive (*Olea europaea*) and spurge olive (*Cneorum tricoccon*). Less extensive though extremely diverse are the plant communities that are found along the coast, on sea cliffs and in crevices and walls. In fact, it is the island's jagged landscape that facilitates the growth of these plants.

The Park's fauna is another of its most interesting aspects. Particularly worthy of note among the invertebrates that inhabit Sa Dragonera is the wall lizard population, an endemic subspecies (*Podarcis*

lilfordi giglioli) that cannot be found anywhere else in the world, as well as the particular snail species (*Iberellus balearicus*), which is also endemic to the Balearic Islands.

The Park's list of catalogued seafaring birds is extensive and includes the Audouin's gull (*Larus audouinii*) and the Balearic shearwater (*Puffinus mauretanicus*), one of the few birds that are endemic to the Balearic Islands. Among the birds of prey found here, Sa Dragonera boasts the largest Eleonora's falcon (*Falco eleonora*) population in the archipelago.

As to the mammals, the bats are the Park's only naturally existing group and include at least 5 species, some of which are migrant. All of the other mammals found here (*rats, rabbits and mice*) have been introduced to the island, and their presence is considered a threat to the autochthonous flora and fauna.

The waters and marine floor are included in the Park's area of marine influence, which contains a well-conserved array of underwater ecosystems representative of the western Mediterranean. Particularly worthy of note for their diversity are the *Posidonia oceanica* prairies, a refuge for countless marine species and coral communities.



Falco eleonora
Photo: Sebastià Torrens

THE ISLAND'S PAST

The most ancient evidence of human presence on Sa Dragonera resides in the remains that were found here, dating from the Talayotic era. The island also conserves vestiges from the eras of Roman and Muslim rule. Undoubtedly, the existence of a fresh water spring near Cala Lledó and the island's strategic location were the primary reasons for these settlements. Moreover, this was the first place where the fleet of Catalan King Jaume I disembarked, to rest and stock up on water, just before reaching the island of Mallorca.

The different uses of the natural resources through the centuries, such as the use of pine trees for lumber and charcoal and the introduction of cattle raising and cultivation fields, have modified the island's physical appearance. In fact, during the Middle Ages, the falcons used for falconry practices were taken from Sa Dragonera, and the island's cliffs were the collection sites of the orchella weed (*Roccella phycopsis*), a highly valued lichen that was used to produce a purple dye.

Until recently, the leaves of the European fan palm (*Chamaerops humilis*) were also collected here, for use in basketwork.

The towers that were built at the peaks of Na Pòpia and Cap des Llebeig bear witness to the importance of the island for the protection of Mallorca. Recently restored, the Torre de Llebeig, along with the three lighthouses, the Far Vell, the Far de Llebeig and the Far de Tramuntana, make Sa Dragonera particularly valuable, for both its history and its heritage.



Limonium
Photo: Sebastià Torrens

Far de Llebeig (Lighthouse)
Photo: Sebastià Torrens



SA DRAGONERA NATURAL PARK



Itineraries	
	1 Na Miranda
	2 Far de Tramuntana (lighthouse)
	3 Far de Liebeig (lighthouse)
	4 Far Vell (lighthouse)
	Natural Park

	Panoramic view
	Watchtower
	Recreational area
	Information centre
	Lighthouse
	Pier
	Botanical garden

— Area of Marine Influence Limit (Article 7 of the Master Plan for Use and Management)

