



s Es Trenc-Salobrar de Campos Maritime-terrestrial Natural Park is one of the most ecologically valuable coastal systems of the island of Mallorca and the entire Mediterranean coastline. The Natural Park is located on the southeast side and protects a total area of 3,768.26 hectares, 61% of which is covered by the marine area, providing ecological continuity to the terrestrial area. The islets of Na Llarga, Illot Gros, Illot de Sa Llova, and Illa Gavina are all based in the marine area of the park. Thanks to an intense social mobilization. engaged by protesters chanting "Let's Save Es Trenc", the issue entered the public policy agenda, resulting in the Parliament of the Balearic Islands declaring this zone a Natural Site of Special Interest, guaranteeing its perpetual conservation. Given that this enclave holds a high ornithological interest, the Spanish Ornithological Society designated this site a Special Protection Area (SPA). In 2006, it was shortlisted in the list of Sites of Community Importance (SCI) and designated as a Special Area of Conservation (SAC). On June 27, when Law 7/2017 was approved, Es Trenc-Salobrar de Campos Maritime-terrestrial Natural Park was finally created. In 2023, the Plan for the Management of Natural Resources is approved (Decree 27/2023, May 8), with the aim of delineating and organizing the natural, landscape, and ethnological resources and values of Es Trenc-Salobrar de Campos.



# The land and its past

Human activity within the Park is mainly manifested in the northern and central zones, with cultivated fields and livestock activities. Additionally, there is a salt exploitation site in Salobral de Campos and a smaller one near Colònia de Sant Jordi.

The traditional salt and agricultural activities are considered determining factors for the conservation and maintenance of both ethnological and cultural elements, as well as the flora and fauna communities found in this area.

The Oratori dels Banys de sa Font Santa is included in the Catalog of Heritage Assets of Campos. This ensemble, located very close to the saltworks, consists of an original 15th-century church that has undergone various modifications over time, together with the thermal baths.

Another key spot is the machine gun shelters found on the beaches of Sa Ràpita and Es Trenc. These defensive fortifications built after 1939 can also be found in other coastal areas of Mallorca. These bunkers bear witness to the erosion and progressive regression the beach has been undergoing for over 40 years. The art group Boa Mistura transformed them in 2014 for the ArtNit (Catalan for The Night of the Arts) in Campos, by painting them white and inscribing their walls verses from the poem 'Cala Gentil' by the Mallorcan poet Miquel Costa i Llobera.



### Natural treasures



Several habitats of Community interest coexist in the beach-dune system from Es Trenc-Salobrar de Campos. Among these, we can find Neptune grass meadows of great importance, extensive sandy beaches formed by small fragments of skeletons of marine organisms, a chain of primary dunes grown with Marram grass (Ammophila arenaria), a dune system with a presence of Crucianella maritima, responsible for dune stability, large wetlands such as coastal ponds and the Salobrar de Campos, as well as pine and juniper forests that fix the most consolidated dune system. This variety of habitats, surrounded by dryland farmed fields and fallow and pasture areas, ensures the presence of high biodiversity.

Besides Mediterranean pine and juniper forests, these terrestrial ecosystems also encompass perennial glassworts and halophytes. The Balearic Catalog of Threatened and Special Protection Species includes a number of preserved species, such as Launaea cervicornis, Limonium antoni-llorenssii, sea daffodil (Pancratium maritimum), Tamarix canariensis and two endemic, singular plants: Diplotaxis ibicensis and Helianthemun caput-felis.

As for the fauna, there is a surge in bird migration every spring and fall. Bats, hares (Lepus granatensis), rabbits (Oryctolagus cuniculus), hedgehogs (Atelerix algirus) and snakes (Macroprotodon cucullatus) can be spotted in the garrigues. We find numerous invertebrates in the beach area and the dune system, as well as a great diversity of fish and other species in the marine environment.







## Join us in its protection!

### IN THE TERRESTRIAL ENVIRONMENT

- Keep the environment clean. Take away any waste you generate during your visit.
- Do not step on the dunes. Motor vehicles, bicycles, and horses are not allowed into the dune system. Respect the protective enclosures of the dune system.
- Respect private property and make good use of public property. Do not climb on machine gun shelters.
- Camping in the Park is not permitted.
- Dogs can disturb wildlife and visitors. Dogs must be kept on a leash in the Park, and their presence is prohibited during the bathing season (from March to October, both inclusive, except for assistance dogs).
- You are in a high-fire-risk area. Do not light fires.

### AND IN THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT:

- Drop anchor on sandy bottoms instead of on Neptune grass meadows.
- Calculate the swinging circle with a sufficient margin so as not to disturb the other boats.
- Avoid using the reverse gear on the engine to help the anchor hold. Let the wind do its job.
- Preferably use small anchors as they cause less damage.
- Collaborate in the Park's preservation and provide suggestions to improve this protected natural area. We appreciate it!

Contact information for the Environmental Information Point (EIP): 900 151 617



MARITIME-TERRESTRIAL NATURAL PARK ES TRENC SALOBRAR DE CAMPOS



