

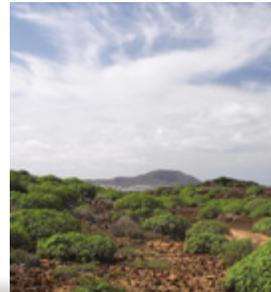
A FOOTPATH GUIDE OF LA OLIVA

HUELLAS DE LEYENDA





A FOOTPATH GUIDE OF LA OLIVA
HUELLAS DE LEYENDA



This is a small island about 4.58 km² in area, situated to the northeast of the island of Fuerteventura and separated from it by the Straits of La Bocaina, whose depth does not exceed 30 metres. The island can be seen clearly from Corralejo. It owes its name to the fact that in the past the island was inhabited by Mediterranean monk seals (also known as sea wolves), but now totally extinct on the island.

Fishermen exterminated the species, thinking that their voracious appetite was reducing marine resources in the area. Each one of these animals needs between 30 and 40 kg of fish a day.

Until 1968 this island was inhabited by a lighthouse keeper and his family, Antonio Hernandez Paez (known as little Anthony, the lighthouse man). The lighthouse has been restored and nowadays it functions automatically.

The island forms part of the Dunes National Park of Corralejo. It plays host to more than 130 plant species and various types of birds, in particular the herring gull, the great bustard (at certain season of the year) and the Cory's Shearwater. The sea bed is an underwater reserve and an area of great ecological diversity. The island's highest point is La Caldera at 127m.

In the central part of the east coast one can see many so-called 'little ovens' (usually circular in form with a pointed tip) endowing the landscape with their beautiful and unique strangeness.

These formations happen when an outflow of lava comes into contact with water. So-called phreatic explosions are responsible for the creation of these formations. 'Little ovens' occur on volcanic islands when lava coming into contact with sea water is a common event.

The island is a natural paradise where one can find salt marshes, depressions in the ground which are frequently flooded with saltwater and which play host to important concentrations of biodiversity such as *Limonium ovalifolium* – sea lavender or marsh rosemary – plants endemic to Lobos.

GENERAL ORIENTATION

The crossing to the Island of Lobos requires a ticket (costing €12 for residents and €15 for non-residents). Buy from the booth or on the boat which crosses between the port of Corralejo and Lobos (usually between the hours of 10:00 and 17:00) depending on the season. The crossing is enjoyable and only last 15 minutes. On the same pier where you disembark you can

see various information boards and also the National Park Visitor Information Centre which we recommend you to visit before beginning your walk.

From this point you will begin your walk in the direction of the La Concha beach and the Martino Lighthouse. The footpaths are in good condition and very well signed so in a few minutes you will arrive at La Concha. Here you could stop a while to take a look at this lovely beach and the recently restored salt pans. Return to the path and, in half an hour, you will come across a detour to the left which leads to the summit of La Caldera de Lobos mountain. (If you take this path, you need to add another hour to your journey time).

From this point to the lighthouse will take another half an hour and there you will take the path which traverses the east side of the island in the direction of Las Lagunitas-El Puertito. It will take you another forty minutes to get back to the starting point for this walk – the pier.

LOCATION

North of La Oliva.

AVERAGE TIME

1 hr 45 mins

DIFFICULTY

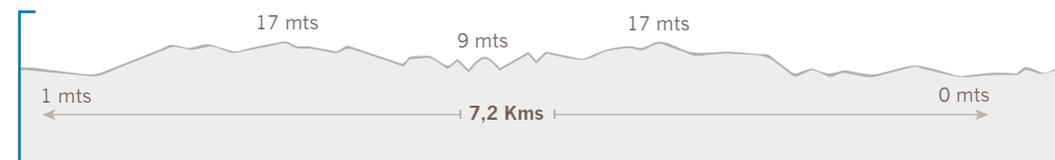
Media-baja

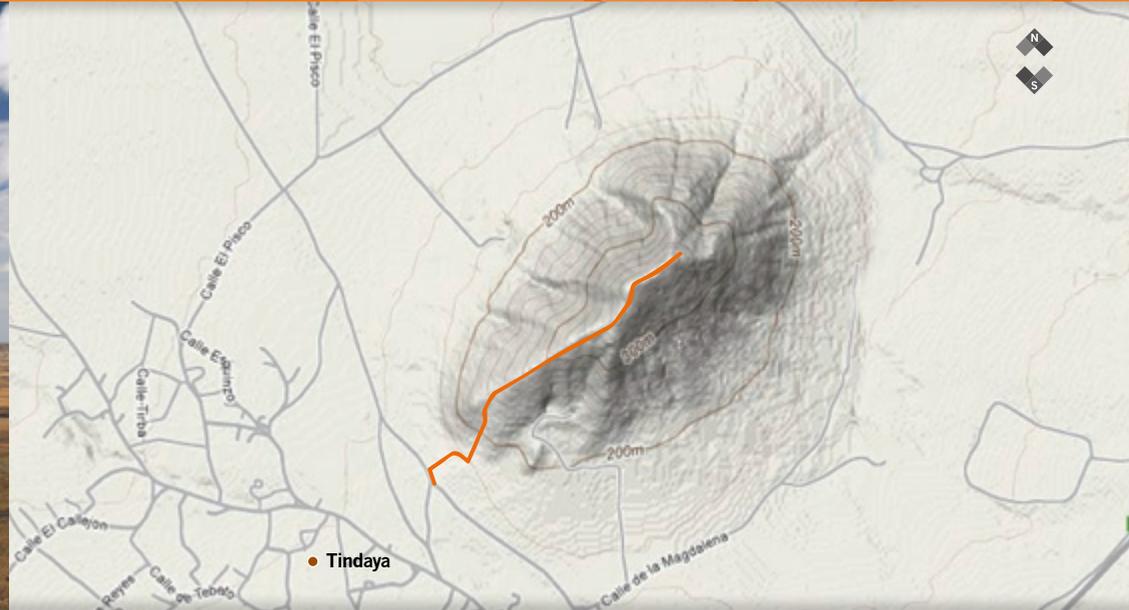
DISTANCE

7,2 Kms

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

- Natural Park.
- Included in The Natura 2000 Network
- Zone of Special Protection of Birds (ZEPA).
- Zone of Special Conservation (ZEC).





The Mountain of Tindaya, a Natural Monument, is more than 400 meters high. It is very beautiful and unusual, unique in the Canary Islands because of its geomorphological characteristics. It went through an intense process of erosion, thanks to which it has become a monolithic block almost entirely composed of trachyte, a material similar to marble.

Situated in the centre of a plain, the Plain of Esquinzo, Mt Tindaya, like a symbol, is visible from many parts of northern Fuerteventura. From its summit one can see Mt Teide (Tenerife) and the Pico de la Nieves (Peak of the Snows) (Gran Canaria). It holds three distinct classifications as a natural area, an archaeological area and for its geological value.

The location of the mountain, its aspect and its cultural symbolism have led to its becoming a shelter for life, a place where many endemic species exclusive to Fuerteventura are to be found in abundance.

A total of 213 rock carvings have been found on Mt Tindaya, distributed in 57 panels and another 29 silhouettes in loose blocks, which represent 3 types of main motifs:

1. Silhouettes of human feet – a motif most often represented and subject to morphological variations – they occur either singly, clustered in pairs or even connected by incisions common to

two outlines. The shape is outlined – with an average size of 20cm – and on one of the shorter sides there are short parallel cuts representing toes.

- 2.** Shapes tending to be rectangular or egg shaped, as often occurring in pairs as in larger groups, and these are considered to be more abstract representations of human feet – with no indication of toes – or sandals. This interpretation would be similar to the previous ones associated with North African sites.
- 3.** A few geometric and reticulated shapes which could be understood as representations of feet in a series and not as complete shapes.
- 4.** In addition there exist motifs which do not consist of clear geometric shapes, as they are rough etchings, unfinished, fragmented or rubbed out by erosion and lichens.

Mt Tindaya is the most famous mountain of the Canary Archipelago for the fact that ancient peoples left numerous indications as to their use of their surroundings: rock carvings, burial structures, signs of their knowledge and observation of the stars, etc.

GENERAL ORIENTATION

To make the ascent of Mt Tindaya a permit must be obtained from the Office of the Environment of the Council of Fuerteventura and this procedure can be completed in the offices in Puerto del Rosario and Corralejo (Mayoral Office).

At the beginning of the route you will find a sign giving information about this Natural Monument.

Climbing this mountain is not difficult, although we recommend that you do it at a leisurely pace because of the incline and the many points of interest you will encounter on the way. It is essential to keep to the marked path at all times, in order to preserve the archaeological heritage of the mountain.

LOCATION

Southeast of La Oliva

AVERAGE TIME

1 hr 45 mins.

DIFFICULTY

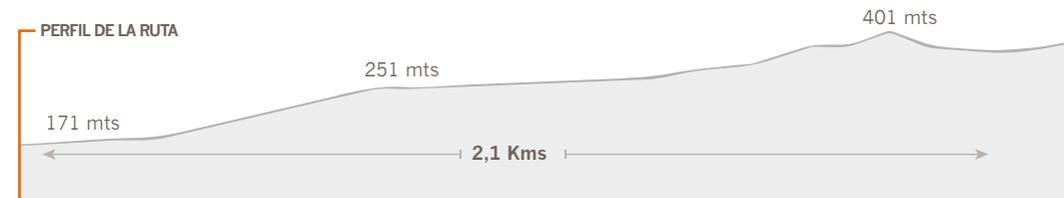
Medium to low.

DISTANCE

2,1 Kms

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

- Natural Monument.
- Law on Natural Spaces of the Canaries.
- Zone of Special Protection of Birds (ZEPA).
- The podomorphs of Tindaya are (BIC) Assets of Cultural Interest





This path was used in the old days to connect the villages of the interior to the coastal villages.

Standing out in the landscape are kilns made of stone (used for lime extraction), fields enclosed by dykes for cultivation, groupings of Canarian palms and the remains of some aboriginal structures: wells, reservoirs, ponds...

Gazing towards the west you will see the western coastline. It is a steep, rocky coast where a series of dry river gorges run down to the sea, forming a series of wild and unique beaches, sheer cliffs originating in the geological faulting and subsidence which the island went through to the west, where the sea rages like an enraged dragon and where the surging waves break with fury on the rocks and against the cliffs, splashing them and raising spectacular mountains of foam.

The names of these beaches from the south to the north are: Jarugo, Playa de la Mujer (Woman's Beach), Tebeta (with its pool) and Esquinzo (ZEPA – Zone of Special Protection of Birds), where species such as the Houbara bustard and the Canary Islands stonechat can be seen.

Towards the end of the route we can see from afar the Castle of Toston, an ancient defence of the island which today serves as a tourist office and exhibition room.

The conqueror, Juan de Bethencourt, built the Castle of Rico Roque (Rich Rock) during the first years of colonisation, as a fortification for the protection of ships anchored in the port from pirate attacks. The construction of today's tower was entrusted by the Captain General of the Canaries to the engineer D. Claudio de L'Isle and was erected on the ruins of the original structure. The works began in 1700, when it was called the Tower of our Lady of Pilar and San Miguel.

Today it has been converted into a museum for the furthering of knowledge about Majorero history and culture, it houses Exhibitions of contemporary Art by well-known Canarian artists and in addition it is a Tourist Office and a view point over the extensive white-sand beaches of El Cotillo, which is one of the principle tourist destinations of Fuerteventura.

GENERAL ORIENTATION

This path is of medium difficulty. It is a route which will take over four hours on a footpath with little available shade. We recommend you to do it early morning and to carry water with you. The path begins on the track which joins the village of Tindaya with the beach, across the Esquinzo Plain.

After approximately 40 mins you will come across the dry gully of Esquinzo which you will cross by a goat farm and farm cottage, and a little after that you will come to the track situated in the river bed. Although there are various paths, always stay on the one which follows the river bed.

This part of the route is sandy terrain. You need to proceed with caution because after an hour and a half of going, the river bed drops abruptly, but this can easily be crossed.

Some twenty minutes later you will be able to make out Esquinzo Beach. After passing through the river gully you need to go in a northerly direction via a path in good condition until you reach Stone Beach and the Castle of Toston in the locality of El Cotillo, which is where this interesting route ends.

LOCATION

West coast of La Oliva Municipality.

AVERAGE TIME

4 hrs 30 mins.

DIFFICULTY

Medium.

DISTANCE

15,2 Kms

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

- Zone of special protection for birds (ZEPA)

PERFIL DE LA RUTA





The highlight of this route is a double volcanic formation consisting of Mt Colorada and the Hondo Cauldron. The whole of this formation is connected to the Badlands of Bayuyo which is an authentic geological prolongation of the island and is estimated to have an approximate age of 50,000 years. The slag and volcanic lapilli (little stones) of this zone possess a pigmentation of a reddish tone due to their chemical composition, rich in iron.

The Hondo Cauldron is a perfect crater of 70 m depth and 100 m in diameter, providing a fantastic view of the north of Fuerteventura and the south of Lanzarote. The area around the footpath is populated by flora and fauna characteristic to this badland.

Flora

Blackthorn, verode, mimos, tuneras and lichens etc.

Fauna

Warblers, Trumpeter finches, pipits, falcons, buzzards, etc.

This volcano and its surrounding cones are responsible for an increase in size of Lanzarote and Fuerteventura and for the creation of the Island of Lobos.

Right around the base of this mountain you can access small paths which will bring you to constructions relating to pasture and seasonal population, some of aboriginal origin which have been reused over time.

GENERAL ORIENTATION

This is one of the simplest routes in the northern zone of the island, due to the fact that it is well signposted and presents no great difficulty, and for this reason it is ideal for families.

Half a morning is sufficient to do this route. You will start the walk from the football ground in Lajares, going towards Majanicho. Almost on the outskirts of the village (1km approximately) you will come across some signs erected by the Footpath Network of Fuerteventura indicating the route to follow.

At the beginning you have to go up a gentle incline which brings you to the southern flank of Mt Colorada and Deep Cauldron. About 3 kms further on, more or less halfway, you will see a marker indicating the path to the Deep Cauldron viewpoint. It will take approximately 10 minutes to get to the top of this volcano and from there you will be able to enjoy an incredible view.

From this route access can be made to other footpaths (round trips) which there are in the area.

LOCATION

Centre north from La Oliva Municipality

AVERAGE TIME

2 hrs.

DIFFICULTY

Easy

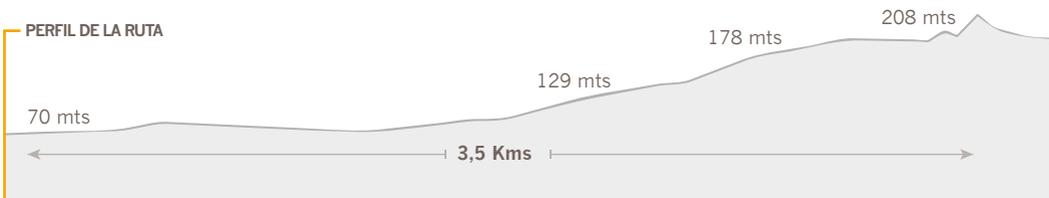
DISTANCE

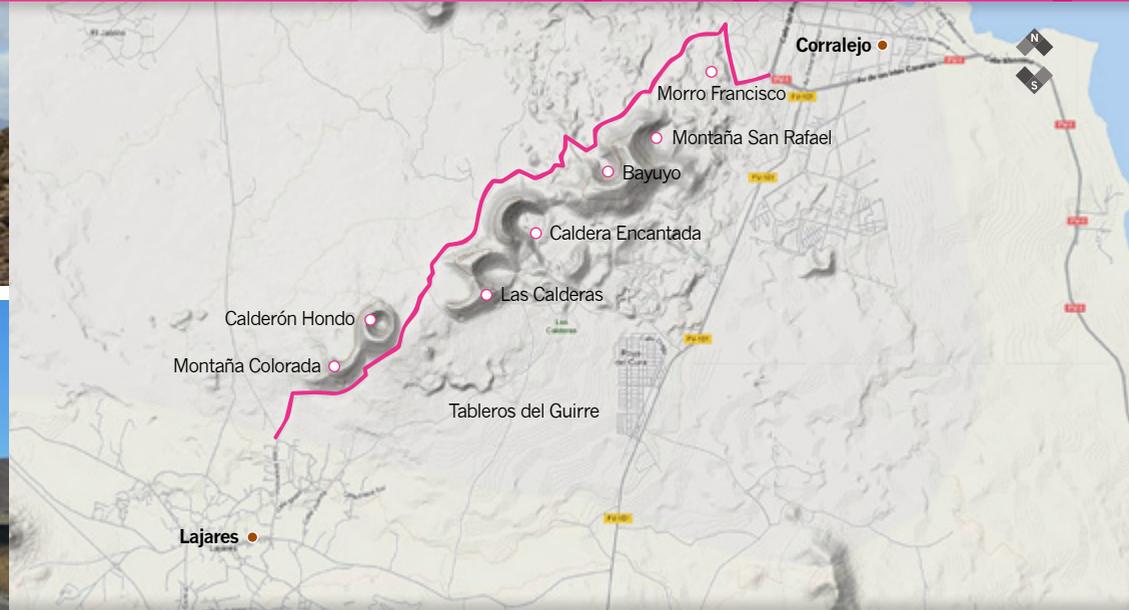
7 Kms. (Round trip).

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

- Zone of Special Protection of Birds (ZEPA).

PERFIL DE LA RUTA





The route which connects the town of Corralejo with the village of Lajares through the interior was used in times past to connect the port of Corralejo with the rest of the villages making up the municipality of La Oliva.

Without deviating from the path you will wander through a zone of notable interest for its landscape and geomorphology until you reach El Roque, formed by the volcanos Calderon Hondo (Deep Cauldron) and Mt Colorada. Both form part of a volcanic alignment whose activity significantly increased the surface area of the island to the north and caused the creation of the island of Lobos.

On this route you may come across small groups of *carallima burchardii* which nowadays is in danger of extinction. It is one of the most important zones for sightings of the Houbara bustard. In addition you can see examples of the Canary Island Stonechat, Berthelot's pipit, crows, common buzzard and kestrels.

GENERAL ORIENTATION

The ramble begins at the last roundabout on Avenue Juan Carlos 1, where you take the Morro Francisco turn. At this point there is an Information Board about the route.

You will begin by walking along a series of roads under construction, getting to the Corralejo Water reservoir and soon afterwards to Morro Francisco where there is another Information Board.

The route opens out for most of the way into quite a wide track in good condition; in addition to walkers, you will encounter cyclists and some or other Quad bikes, Buggies or 4x4s as it is an area enjoyed by tourists for its volcanic landscape in contrast to the white sand beaches of the north coast of Fuerteventura.

The first kilometres rise upwards up until you get to Mt de la Caldera, after walking about three and a half kms.

A board gives you information on the volcanoes which you can see in front of you. First is the volcano of Bayuyo, then Mt San Rafael, then Las

Calderas (craters), Caldera Encantada (enchanted crater), Caldera Rebanada (split crater) and a little further away are Calderon Hondo and Mt Colorada. You will continue onwards, enjoying the views of the north coast and the other volcanoes which are around here, such as the Mt de Lomo Blanco (white back).

3.3 kms past Mt La Caldera you will reach Caldera Rebanada, where you will see an Information board for another footpath which goes off from here to Lajares. Behind this notice the Calderon Hondo volcano can be seen.

From here on the path goes downhill to Lajares so you can take a break in a rest area before tackling the last 5 km of the ramble.

In this last section the last volcano of the Bayuyo chain, Mt Colorada, is visible on the right.

You will arrive in Lajares and skirt round the houses to get to the highest point where various footpaths cross. Follow the road to the centre of Lajares and finish the route at the roundabout on the main road next to the football pitch.

LOCATION

North of the La Oliva Municipality.

AVERAGE TIME

3 hrs.

DIFFICULTY

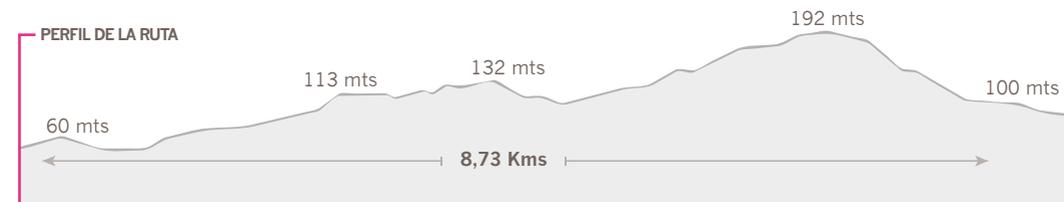
Medium

DISTANCE

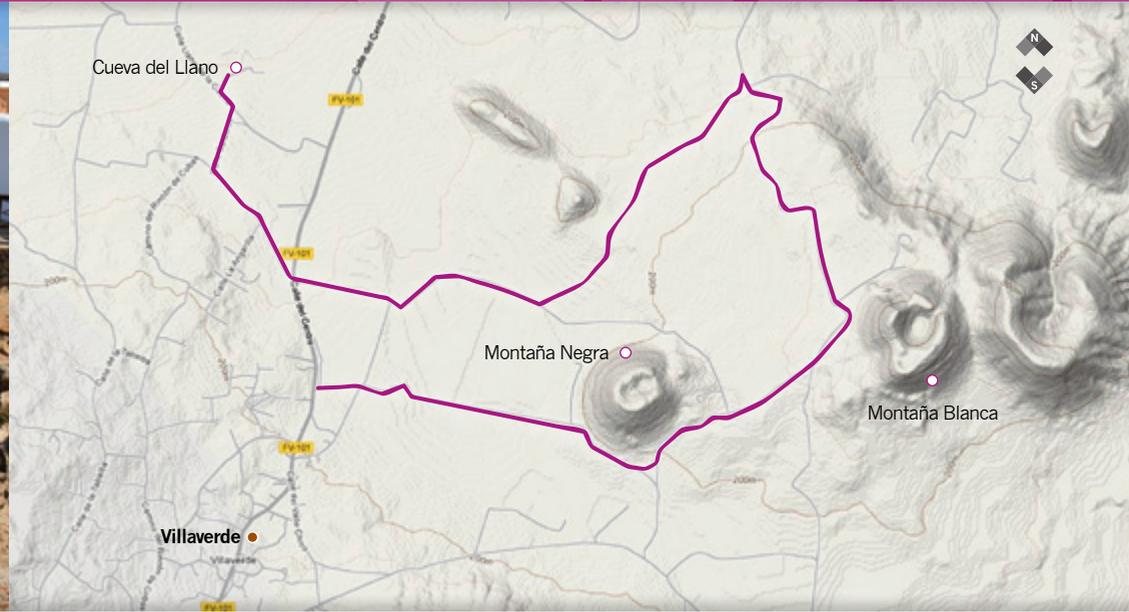
8,73 Kms

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

- Zone of Special Protection for Birds (ZEPA).







This route crosses between the mountains situated in the municipality of La Oliva. Millions of years ago the Mountain of Escanfraga (520m) emerged, and later on Mount Negra, Mount Pajarito and the Mountain of Los Saltos appeared.

The Mountain of Escanfraga (520m) is one of the highest points of the municipality, and so if you decide to go up to the summit you will be rewarded with marvellous views of Corralejo, the Island of Lobos, Lanzarote, the Dunes of Corralejo, Tindaya Mountain and around 20 other old volcanoes; in addition you can see the villages of Villaverde, Lajares, La Oliva and El Cotillo and towards the south you will have a view of more settlements as well as hundreds of old agricultural fields.

Throughout the journey you will come across scarce areas known as 'gavias' or ditches, which

consist of plots of deep, fertile ground surrounded by banks of consolidated earth into which water flows via a drain. Along the path you will find an abundance of abandoned farm cottages, agaves, aloes and sisal. This species, originating in America, was introduced into Fuerteventura in the middle of the 20th Century.

Towards the end of the journey you can visit the 'Cueva del Llano', a tunnel of lava created by the volcano Mt Escanfraga approximately 1 million years ago. A visit to the Cueva (or cave) enables one not only to go deep down into the earth, but also to find out about the animals living on this island thousands of years ago and how this volcanic tube was created. All this is achieved through a guided tour of the inside of the tube.

GENERAL ORIENTATION

The route begins in Villaverde in an area which has many aloes.

You will walk across this sand covered land towards Mt Negra. The ascent of the mountain is an option via an easy path up the north east side. From the summit you will have a fantastic view of the north of the island and surroundings as well as the Islands of Lobos and Lanzarote.

You will continue on the path towards Mt Blanca for about 15 minutes more. Follow the footpath in a northerly direction until you come across the lane which leads back again to the main road. Cross it and continue along calle Calderos and then calle Cueva del Llano where you will reach the end of the journey, the cave, Cuevo del Llano.

LOCATION

South east of La Oliva Municipality.

AVERAGE TIME

2 hours.

DIFFICULTY

Low

DISTANCE

7,8 Kms.

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

- La Cueva del Llano has been proposed as a Site of Scientific Interest.





Less than 10,000 years of age, the Mt de la Arena or Sand Mountain falls into the last period of volcanic eruptions to occur on the island of Fuerteventura. It consists of a volcanic structure of about 120 m high in relation to its base which is 420 m above sea level.

Designated a Natural Monument in 1994, Mt de la Arena was formed by various craters, through which emissions of pyroclastic substances appeared, and by several outflows of lava sited principally at the base of the mountain.

One aspect to highlight about these eruptions is that they created a large quantity of caves and volcanic tubes, which are the cause of much interest from the paleontological and archaeological point of view. (Various species non-existent on the island today have been discovered).

In the damper areas a large quantity of lichens can be found, in particular the orchilla (*roccella canariensis*) and ajican (*ramalina bourgeana*) which were used historically as dyes, thus generating economic activity in the island.

In this malpei (majoreran name for malpaís or badlands) we can see how ancient populations of the island used these lands for growing figs, tuneras and agaves.

Something which stands out during this journey is that all along the way for several kilometres the land is divided by stone walls into squares used in olden times for goat farming and agriculture.

GENERAL ORIENTATION

The departure point of this route begins 800m (going towards Villaverde) from the Cathedral Square in La Oliva, the Plaza de la Iglesia de la Candelaria de La Oliva, exactly on the crossroads with Calle Los Cabrera. Here you will find a signpost for the footpath from La Oliva to Lajares (Red de Caminos Naturales de Fuerteventura – Footpath network of Fuerteventura).

Some 2 kms further on there is a pleasant rest area with seats in the shade, information boards and, above all, incredible views of the surrounding countryside.

You will go in the direction of Lajares, taking a detour to the left which is recognizable by some stone walls in the first section and borders the foot of Mt Arena.

The path comes to an end after an hour of walking where you can take a rest on a stone seat situated at the base of the mountain to the southeast and enjoy the panoramic views.

LOCATION

Centre of La Oliva Municipality.

AVERAGE TIME

2 hours 45 minutes.

DIFFICULTY

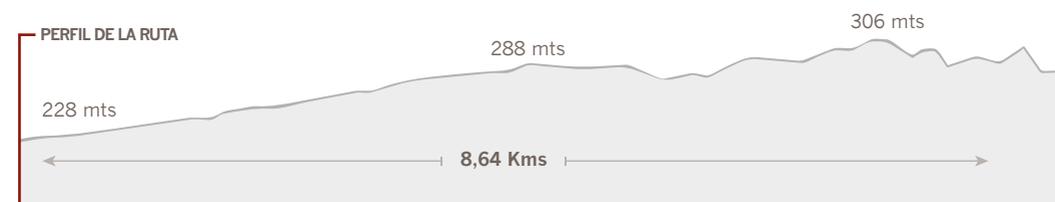
Low

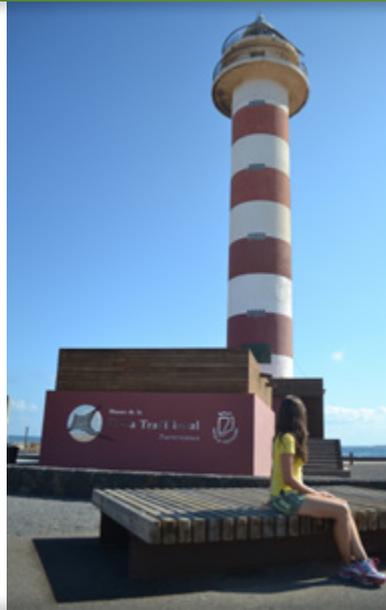
DISTANCE

8,64 Kms.

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

- Natural Monument.
- Law of Protected Spaces of the Canaries.
- Zone of Special Protection for Birds (ZEPA).
- Place of Community Interest (LIC).





The route begins in the small fishing town of Corralejo. A dirt road will bring you close to the Bristol Pool, a coastal depression which sometimes contains sea water floods, where plant species of great biological value grow. Among these are the plants known as sapillo (toadwort), uva de mar (sea grape), Moorish matomoro and in particular the salada de marisma, a salt marsh thyme endemic to the eastern islands, which in Fuerteventura only grows in this one place and on the island of Lobos.

You will appreciate the rocky coastline formed by the extensive lava flows caused by the volcanoes of Bayuyo, which scarcely raise the seashore by a few metres. Along the length of the shore there is a series of coves shielded from the strong swell which bombards the north of the island.

The track goes inland through a landscape punctuated with scoriaceous basalts which then gives way to an uneven surface of a more characteristic appearance. Blackthorn, Tabaibas, Matamoro, gorse and thyme are some of the species which have succeeded in colonising these beds of lava, but without a doubt lichens form the main part of the Badland vegetation.

In the extreme west of the sandy area is to be found Majanicho, a shallow bay where there are some small fishermen's huts.

Caleta del Hierro and Caleta de la Seba stand out for their accumulations of sebas, a marine plant which grows like an undersea grassland creating an ideal environment for fish reproduction. High tides (?) 'prune' these grasslands, depositing the trimmings along the coast.

The track leaves the Badland at Punta Aguda and becomes sandy terrain. Tabaibillas, Balançon, sea grape, hypericum and saladas are typical of the sandy environment found in this area.

Around the Tostón lighthouse there are several distinct bays of white sand and crystalline waters, ideal for the enjoyment of aquatic pursuits.

GENERAL ORIENTATION

This path starts from Avenue Juan Carlos 1 in the town of Corralejo near the main bus station.

At the beginning of the route you will find an information board about the Charco de Bristol - Bristol Pool and in the background you can see the wind generators of the desalination plant.

We warn you that cars and cyclists are authorised to use this path, so care must be taken.

The route follows along the coastline until it reaches the picturesque village of Majanicho after 3 hrs of walking. Once here you can make a short stop to enjoy the tiny beaches and take a refreshing swim.

Continuing with the route bordering the northern coast you will come across small beaches of golden sand, in particular Caleta Beatriz which you will come to in the 14th km of the walk and Playa del Marrajo (in the 17th km) which is a paradise for lovers of surfing.

Following the course of the route you will see from a distance The Tostón Lighthouse, which nowadays accommodates a museum dedicated entirely to a history of traditional fishing.

Another three kilometres further on you will come across the famous Lagos or Lakes of Cutillo, and it is here that our journey ends.

LOCATION

North Coast of the La Oliva Municipality.

AVERAGE TIME

7 hours 30 minutes.

DIFFICULTY

Medium - High

DISTANCE

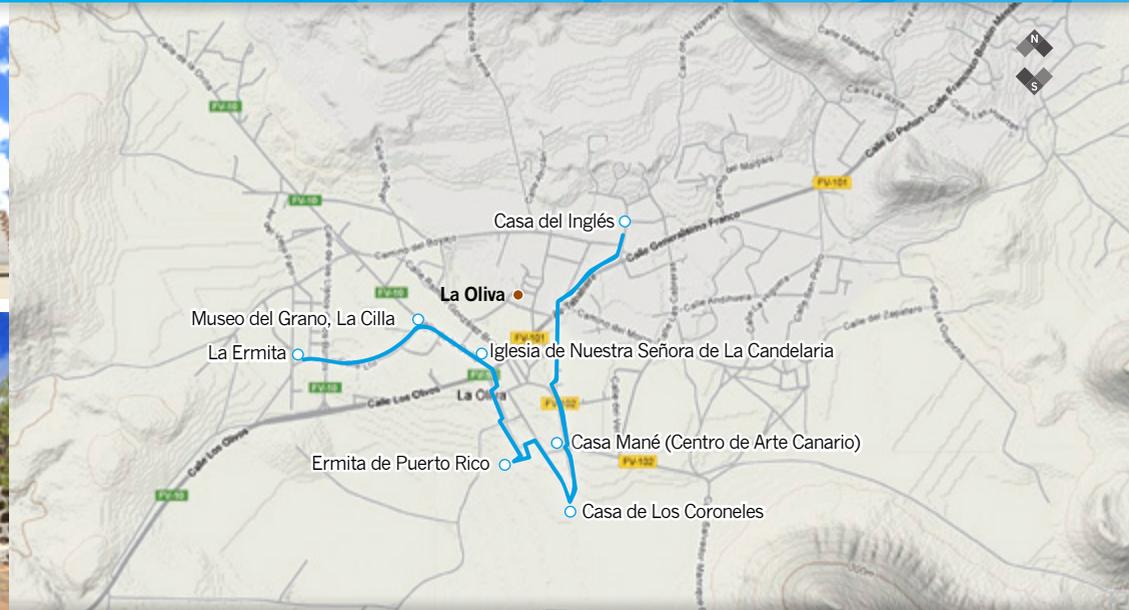
23,4 Kms.

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

- Zone for Special Protection of Birds (ZEPA).
- Place of Community Interest (LIC).
- Important Bird Area (IBA).

PERFIL DE LA RUTA





The Church of Our Lady of Candelmas

Following the decline of Betancuria, La Oliva became the centre of political, social and religious activity and the place of residence of the Colonels, the principal military authority. Throughout centuries it suffered various interventions. The church is one of the largest on the island and in the principal façade one can distinguish the layout of the three naves and their corresponding roof sections.

The principal door is in the central nave framed by pillars from which an arch projects up to the middle point finished off by an open triangular pediment which shelters a cross in its upper apex. The doorway is constructed in grey masonry. The bell tower is joined at the side to the front façade built in dark stonework and square in shape.

Chapel of Puerto Rico

The Chapel of our Lady of Puerto Rico was the first chapel in La Oliva, on a par with the great majority of chapels which sprang up during the XVII and XVIII centuries. Its construction was the outcome of the faith and enthusiasm of an illiterate population well versed in hauling stone, raising walls and working with metal and wood.

The Colonels' House

This is a manor house constructed in the course of the Modern Period. It is a building which

stands out particularly for its architectural size and for its historical significance, representative not only of Fuerteventura but also of the Canarian Archipelago. This civilian and military complex consists of various interconnected spaces being used by a family which presided over the future of the island.

The Chapel

The Chapel was constructed at the end of the 80s and here one can visit the exhibition room showing artists' work inspired by the island of Fuerteventura. At present there is a section dedicated to a Majoreran cheese museum and here as well tastings of products typical of the island are held.

House of the English

This is a dwelling from the XVIII century, a sample of the kind of architecture which had developed for the rural middle class. It provides evidence of the economic power typical of middle class farmers and tradesmen who settled in La Oliva. The house is two storeys high surrounding a large patio with a well, which latterly was divided into two by a thin partition cutting it in half from north to south. After the Civil War it was occupied by the Army and for several years one half was occupied by infantry troops and the other by a nursing order, part of the military forces stationed at that time in La Oliva.

Canarian Arts Centre

An in-depth tour of these facilities assumes one has time at one's disposal, given its dimensions and the fact that there is an annex where one can admire and even acquire lesser works, information on the exhibits, even books, ceramics, silk screen prints, prints, post cards and everything relating to our art and artists.

GENERAL ORIENTATION

This route starts from the centre of La Oliva and is very well sign posted; the distances covered are short. The most efficient way to follow this route would be to visit the places in this order:

- Church of Our Lady of Candelmas.
- Chapel of Puerto Rico.
- The Colonels' House.
- Canarian Arts Centre.
- House of the English.
- Granary Museum.
- The Chapel.

LOCATION

Town centre of La Oliva

AVERAGE TIME

2-5 hours (with visits).

DIFFICULTY

Low

DISTANCE

1,98 Kms.

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

- The majority of places of interest proposed on this route are in the category of Bien de Interés Cultural (BIC).

PERFIL DE LA RUTA





The northern territory of Fuerteventura combines certain aspects of natural, historical and cultural value which deserve to be respected through conservation and in addition to avoid any unforeseen happening which could impede enjoyment of these journeys.

The aim of this guide is to make things easier for both visitors and residents who want to get to know the municipality of La Oliva through its footpaths.

In this guide ten contrasting routes are described, ranging from a desert landscape and wide-open plains to those marvellous sheer cliffs dropping away to the sea which make this municipality a unique place in which to enjoy this activity.

Never on any account forget to carry water, wear suitable clothing, use sun protection at all times, bring a fully charged mobile etc. Make sure you read our following suggestions:

- Before beginning one of the routes, get to know its characteristics to make sure your physical capabilities are adequate and avoid an unpleasant situation.

- You must respect basic rules of conduct to keep our surroundings safe. Do not leave rubbish behind as it pollutes the environment and spoils the countryside.
- Never light fires except in places where it is authorized. Pick up cigarette ends if you smoke.
- Whenever you set out to complete a route, leave a message as to where you are going. Never go alone.
- The material and equipment which you need should always be in perfect condition for use.
- Never rush to complete the route. If necessary you must know when to give it up.
- Only begin excursions after consulting the weather forecast.
- Enjoy yourself but always be careful. Look after your safety and that of your companions. Show solidarity.

Materiales y bibliografía de consulta

La Oliva: La historia de un pueblo de Fuerteventura.
Varios Autores/as. La Oliva. 2011.

Las Aves de la Reserva de la Biosfera de Fuerteventura.
Peña Tejera, G. Las Palmas. 2011.

Aves del Archipiélago Canario.
Martín, A., Lorenzo, J.A.; Ed. Lemus. La Laguna. 2001.

Fuerteventura y sus pueblos.
Varios Autoras/es. Reserva de la Biosfera de Fuerteventura 2011.

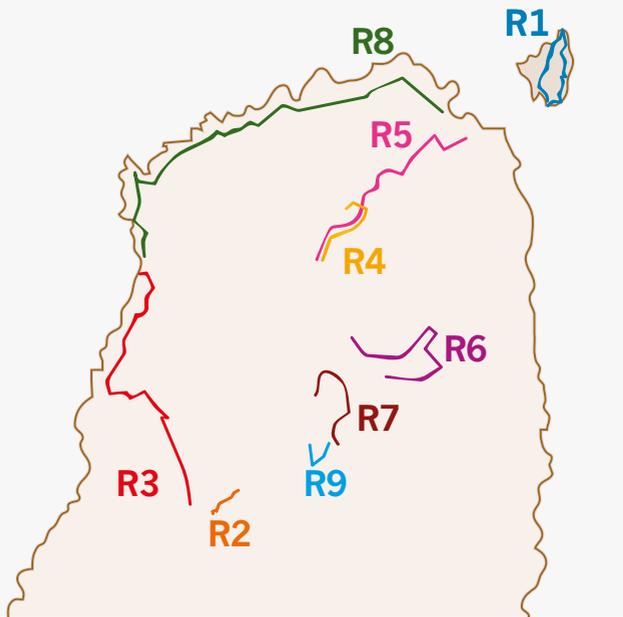
IV Jornadas de Estudios sobre Lanzarote y Fuerteventura.
Varios Autores/as. Arrecife. 1995

Gran Atlas temático de Canarias.
Varios Autores/as. Editorial Interinsular Canaria. 2004

Naturaleza de las Islas Canarias.
Varios Autores/as. Ed. Turquesa. 2001



- R1 Islote de Lobos
- R2 Tindaya
- R3 Tindaya-Esquinzo-El Cotillo
- R4 Calderón Hondo
- R5 Corralejo-Lajares
- R6 Villaverde-Cueva del Llano
- R7 Malpaís de la Arena
- R8 Corralejo-El Cotillo
- R9 La Oliva Patrimonial



TELÉFONOS DE INTERÉS

Ayuntamiento de La Oliva	928 861 904
Medio Ambiente	Ext. 346
Patrimonio Histórico	Ext. 500
Oficina de Turismo	928 866 235
Bibliotecas de La Oliva	928 866 329
Medio Ambiente Cabildo de Fuerteventura	928 861 115
Reserva de la Biosfera	928 852 106
Servicio de Guaguas	650 532 866
Emergencias	112
Servicio de Taxis	928 537 441
Policía Local	928 866 107