# Sife is beautiful in CALPE

What are you waiting for

### NATURAL AREAS



## Calpe is Nature

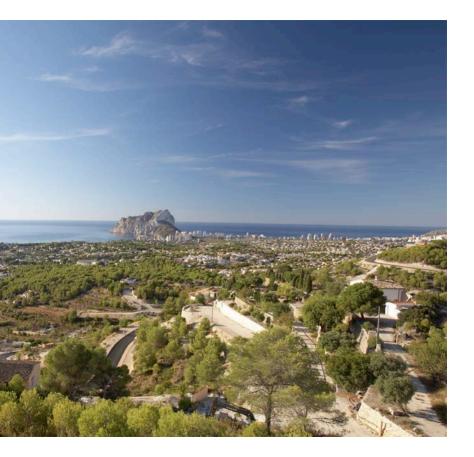
Let yourself be seduced by the natural wonders that Calpe offers, have new experiences, and enjoy its natural parks and landscapes with all five senses. Any discussion of nature in Calpe requires the mention of Peñón de Ifach Natural Park. Covering an area of 50,000 m<sup>2</sup>, the 332 m high Peñón de Ifach rock outcrop is a symbol of the Costa Blanca and a unique Mediterranean monument with flora and fauna that will delight hikers and scuba divers.

Follow the path to the peak and feel the freedom while you enjoy its spectacular panoramic views.

Surprise yourself with the unique natural setting of Las Salinas where flamingos, herons, and seagulls live in harmony with residential buildings. Wander the trails of the Sierra de *Oltà* and *La Vallesa* Park in order to see the countless species and native vegetation.

Explore the *Voramar* trails with panoramic views that smell of lavender and the sea while looking at the cliffs of the *Sierra de Toix* and La Manzanera or the lovely coves of *El Racó, Calalga* or *Les Bassetes.* Stroll peacefully or organize a picnic day at one of the five parks and recreation areas you will find.





### The Peñón de Ifach

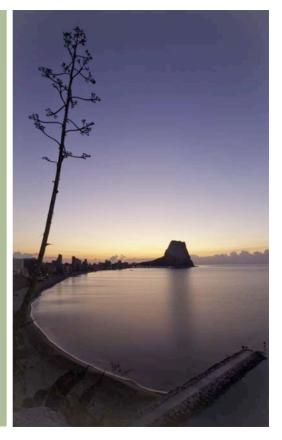
The Peñón de Ifach, a symbol of the Costa Blanca, is a 50,000 m<sup>2</sup> limestone rock that rises 332 m above the sea and is a kilometer long. Connected to the mainland by a narrow isthmus, it is the result of a landslide of the nearby Sierra de *Oltà*, and is one of the most unique and beautiful landforms on the entire Mediterranean coast.

It is one of the most visited natural parks in the Valencian Community, and a meeting place for scuba divers, climbers, and hikers.



#### HISTORY

Various cultures have been established on the Peñón de Ifach since ancient times On the western slope there is evidence of an Iberian settlement, which was abandoned during the Roman era and moved to the bottom of the isthmus. There are also indications that the slopes were occupied during the Middle Ages until the inhabitants descended to the town and created a new walled defense system due to attacks by sea. The Peñón de Ifach was also owned by various individuals until 1987, when it finally became the property of the Generalitat Valenciana, which declared it a Natural Park.



#### **FLORA AND FAUNA**

Its vegetation, studied since 1971 by the botanist Cavanilles, is home to over 300 species that form a plant community with important Valencian endemic species, including some of the most threatened lberian flora. It also has a diverse fauna which is emphasized by the presence of migratory, vagrant, and nesting birds like Eleonora's falcon or the cormorant as well as 80 other varieties.

Lichens, algae, sponges, and various fish also live among the marine flora and fauna that inhabit its cliffs. In addition, the important presence of colonies of Mediterranean algae and coral are an indicator of the good condition of the waters.





#### ITINERARY

The 2.5-hour signposted route starts from the Visitor Center, which has an interpretive center, an exhibition hall, and a parking area.

The first stretch reaches an approximately 30 m tunnel excavated into the rock in 1918, and runs along a path where you will find the lovely views of the Poniente and Botánico Cavanilles overlooks, and the remains of the Iberian settlement (4th century BC). After going through the tunnel, on the Levante side, between the esparto, rosemary, and junipers, the path narrows and a more complicated stretch begins on the slope that leads up to the peak. It's worth the effort for the sensation of touching the sky with your hand and enjoying the spectacular panoramic views of the Mediterranean, which on clear days reach as far as the island of Ibiza.





### Las Salinas

This unique setting plays a key role for migratory and resident bird species because it provides them with an exceptional habitat for resting and nesting. It was once an ancient salt mine which was intermittently worked from the Roman era until its final abandonment in 1988.

Excluding its north side, it is surrounded by the homes and buildings of the city center, which allow for incredible sights such as large flamingos flying over the streets between residential buildings.

In this wetland area you can find crustaceans, insects, amphibians, and reptiles among other species, but it is the birds that garner the most interest. You can spot flamingos, coots, grey herons, stilts, Kentish plovers or mallards among other species.

This ecosystem, prepared to survive the elevated salt concentrations of the soil and the water, grows its own vegetation, such as halophilic species with fat leaves.



### Sierra de Oltà

The Sierra de *Oltà* is a small mountainous elevation in the vicinity of Calpe which provides an excellent vantage point of the La Marina coast from *Serra Gelada* to Montgó, as well as the nearby Sierra de *Bèrnia*.

It has a camping area and a circular route formed by signposted paths and trails that allow you to climb up to its 586 m high summit after a journey of 10 km that takes about 4 hours.



### Trails and Paths

"Traveler there is no path, you make the path as you walk". Antonio Machado (1875 – 1939)

VORAMAR TRAILS Two beautiful trails which combine nature, sea views, and fresh air with unforgettable panoramic views.

VORAMAR-BORUMBOT TRAIL: From Urbanización La Manzanera to *Arenal-Bol* beach or Urbanización *Borumbot* to the height of the Plaza Mayor, you can admire the magnificent views of the coastline, the unique buildings designed by Ricardo Bofill, and Cala La Manzanera.

VORAMAR-CALALGA OR BASSETES TRAIL: From the top of Cala Calalga to Les Bassetes marina, next to Cala Mallorquí.

#### TRADITIONAL TRAILS

These traditional trails and paths, used by farm workers to get to the fields, have fallen into disuse due to the abandonment of the activity. There are 9 routes with direction signs and information panels which you can stroll while contemplating the beautiful natural landscapes.









**PASE0 ECOLÓGICO** This nearly 1 km natural stone eco trail runs along the southern base of the Peñón de lfach on a path that was part of the area dynamited in 1957 in order to construct the fishing port. Behold the majesty of the rock outcrop with the incredible views of its steep walls, combined with the flora and fauna that surround it.

### Parks and Recreation Greas

#### L'ENGINENT PARK

4.700 m<sup>2</sup> in urbanización *Enginent*. It is an ethnological park of native species that has sports fields and playgrounds, a barbecue, a fountain, street furniture and restrooms.

38° 38' 52.18" N 0° 3' 30.47" E

#### **OLTAMAR PARK**

Located in the Sierra de *Oltà*, it provides space to build fires with grills, an area with sinks, toilets, tables with benches, a playground and two parking areas.

38° 39' 30.09" N 0° 1' 35.46" E

#### LA VALLESA PARK

10.000 m<sup>2</sup> in Urbanización La Merced. A green space of great ecological value with a gravel walking trail, sports fields and playgrounds, a barbecue, street furniture, and restrooms.

#### 38° 39' 40.21 N 0° 4' 0.55" E



#### LA COMETA PARK

4.400 m<sup>2</sup> on the edge of La Cometa, next to the hermitage of San Juan. It features a restored *riurau* (a hydraulic construction formed by cisterns, wells, sinks...) and has a playground, a barbecue, street furniture, and restrooms.

38° 40' 26.354" N 0° 3' 28.88" E

#### LA EMPEDROLA PARK

Located in Urbanización *Empedrola*, it has a green area that features olive, cypress, palm, and dragon trees. It also has a decorative well and a pergola and provides benches and trash cans.

38° 40' 26.354 N 0° 3' 28.88" E



#### LLOMBERS PARK

Located between Salamanca and Cometa, it has a wooded area, a barbecue, street furniture and a playground.

38° 39' 50.17" N 0° 3' 49.635" E

