Hiking Network

Tinajo Municipality

Volcanic trekking

Enjoy on foot a wide range of routes that pass through volcanoes of different periods, feeling the roughness of the badlands and the softness of the volcanic ash fields.

Get to know Tinajo on foot

Network of trails in the municipality

- The network of trails in the municipality of Tinajo offers a **wide range of routes** that pass through volcanoes of different periods, feeling the roughness of the badlands and the softness of the volcanic ash fields. A territory where life has been linked to the volcanic threat and the harshness of an arid island with a **unique agriculture and livestock.**
- Volcanic cones, lava flows and **lapilli fields** from the eruptions of **Timanfaya.**
- Large **volcanic cones** from other times: Caldera Blanca, Caldera del Cuchillo...
- Volcanic **vineyards** areas: Las Quemadas, Mancha Blanca, La Peladas...
- The **history** of Tinajo, its neighborhoods, images and singular characters.

Tinajo in data

- The municipality of Tinajo is located in the **central and western part of the island of Lanzarote,** so it is bathed by the Atlantic Ocean and has an **area of 135.3 km².**

- The history of Tinajo is associated with the **eruptions of Timanfaya,** which occurred between 1730 and 1736, burying villages, agricultural and livestock areas in the area. Many of the victims were relocated in the current villages of the municipality of Tinajo, some of them brought with them the name of the village that disappeared under the lava, as is the case of Mancha Blanca.

- Within its municipal limits is the **Timanfaya National Park,** which in turn has an **area of 51,3 km²** of which only **13,53 km² are within the municipality of Tinajo.**

- Other important protected areas within the municipal territory are the Natural **Park of Los Volcanes and the Protected Landscape of La Geria.** These spaces occupy a very important part of the municipality and are also a legacy of the eruptions of Timanfaya.

- We also have **two of the three volcanic cones of the last eruption of the island** of Lanzarote, which occurred in 1824. **The Chinero volcano** is within the limits of the National Park and the **Nuevo de Tinguatón volcano** is within the Natural Park.

- Lava, lapilli and jable are part of Tinajo's landscape, as well as its **cultivated fields called arenados,** with **lapilli and volcanic ash covers and jables** with marine sand covers. These fields were modeled by the farmers with a lot of effort in order to make these **stony dry land fields productive.**

- The **resident population of Tinajo amounts to 6.300 people** who live from different economic sectors in the municipality and in other parts of the island.

- The **economy of the municipality** is based on the service sector, agriculture, livestock and fishing. There are **cheese dairies, wineries, restaurants, stores, etc.**

- Only one large tourist complex is located in Tinajo; **the Club La Santa,** a tourist accommodation facility with several decades of success for a tourist with a sporting profile. There are also **rural and emblematic houses** scattered throughout the different population centers that accommodate tourists who demand a rural experience in the interior of Lanzarote.

Protected Natural Spaces

+64%

Of the **13 protected natural areas** of the island of Lanzarote, five of them are located in the municipality of Tinajo, most of them sharing more surface in the neighboring municipalities. There are also areas with other European protections such as the Habitat Directive, the Natura 2.000 Network, ZEC and ZEPA areas, which make our municipality **one of the most protected of the island and the Canary Islands,** reaching a protection of up to 64,4%

1

Timanfaya National Park

Declared
1974
Surface area
5.107 ha

2

Natural Park of Los Volcanes

Declared
en 1987
Surface area
10.158 ha

3

Protected Landscape of La Geria

Declared
en 1987
Surface area
5.255,4 ha

4

Natural Monument Cueva de los Naturalistas

Declared
en 1994
Surface area
2,1 ha

5

Montañas del Fuego Natural Monument

Declared
en 1994
Surface area
392,9 ha

Unique flora and fauna

The soils related to the eruptions of the 18th century allow us to observe the ecological succession, a colonization of living beings on the new surface that has emerged from the interior of the earth. **Lichens are the first living beings to settle on the lava flows,** anchored on the basaltic rocks, they are the ones that increase the range of colors of the territory. The dominant flora of shrub and xeric type ranges from **gorse and hawthorn to bitter tabaibas and matos.** We also observe introduced flora such as malvarosa and calcosa. As for the fauna, **insects, lizards and some rabbits** can be observed by chance among the cracks of the volcanic terrain. But **the birds** are the group that can be seen the most, from the **omnipresent road walker,** through **the kestrel, the tagarote or pigeons to the majestic guirre.** In the areas covered with sand of organogenic origin (jables) we can see the impressive **Canary houbara bustard, the Saharan racer or the alcaravans.**

Lichens

Visitor Centers

Interpretation Center of the Timanfaya National Park in Mancha Blanca

Highway LZ-67. Tinajo - Yaiza
Kilometer 2,2
35560 Tinajo - Lanzarote

Phone: 928 118 042 Fax: 928 838 235
Schedule: 9:00 a 16:30 h. Every day.

manchablanca.cmayot@gobiernodecanarias.org

Fire Mountain. Timanfaya National Park

Road LZ-67. Tinajo - Yaiza
Kilometer 11,5
35560 Tinajo - Lanzarote

Phone: 901 200 300
Schedule: 9:00- 15:45h

info@centrosturisticos.com

Where to eat in Tinajo

www.tinajo.es/descubre/comer

Where to sleep in Tinajo

www.tinajo.es/descubre/alojarse

Download the Official App of the City of Tinajo and find all the information of the municipality

Hiking Network

Tinajo Municipality

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Montaña Colorada

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Promotor
Ayuntamiento de Tinajo.
Concejalía de Deportes.

Textos y fotografías
Senderismo Lanzarote.
Ignacio Romero.

Diseño gráfico y maquetación
Publigestión Canarias S.L.

Caldera de Los Cuervos

Trail #1

A trail that penetrates into the interior of the first volcanic cone of the eruptive series of Timanfaya. A **spectacular crater** that takes us to the moment of the eruption with its vertical walls of solidified lava and pyroclastics. **An eruptive mouth destroyed the village of Chimanfaya,** forcing all its neighbors to flee to other places after losing their homes and farmland.

DEPARTURE POINT
Road LZ-56
Kilometer 1,5

ARRIVAL POINT
Road LZ-56
Kilometer 1,5

Caldera de Los Cuervos

Trail #1

Imagen: *Captura de ©Google Earth 2022.*

TYPE OF TRAIL
Circular

APPROX. TIME
1 h

APPROX. DISTANCE
4 km

DIFFICULTY
Low
Suitable for all audiences

LEVEL
160 m
80 m positive

SIGNPOSTING
Delimited trail with explanatory tables

MUNICIPALITY
Tinajo

PARKING
Next to the road LZ-56
Kilometer 1,5

PROTECTED NATURAL AREA
Parque Natural
de Los Volcanes

Caldera de Los Cuervos

Trail #1

The route begins in the parking lot of the Caldera de Los Cuervos next to the road to Tinguatón (LZ-56). We start our march to the southwest along the path that allows us to reach the base of the volcanic cone called Caldera de Los Cuervos. We go around it to the right to reach its north face, an opening in this flank allows us to dive into the previous side of the crater. We leave the crater again to continue along its base to the west first, and then to the east as we turn the contour of the cone. Fields of badlands surround us, the result of the eruptions of Timanfaya. The end of our route is the same as the beginning; the parking lot next to the road to Tinguatón (LZ-56).

Curiosity

Before being destroyed by Timanfaya, this area was known as the Vega de Las Vacas, a territory of clayey sediments where grains were cultivated: barley, wheat, rye, lentils, peas, peas, etc. So the drama was dantesque, since it not only destroyed the town of Chimanfaya but also the surrounding cultivated areas.

Montaña Colorada

Trail #2

An attractive volcanic cone of a unique coloration, a reddish lapilli for which it receives the popular name of Colorada. It was **the last active eruptive mouth of the Timanfaya** series and its lava flows headed north threatening the town of Tinajo. The **prayers and promises of its neighbors were fulfilled with the end of the eruption** and the subsequent construction of a religious sanctuary in honor of the Virgin of Los Dolores in the place where the lava flows stopped.

DEPARTURE POINT
Road LZ-56
Kilometer 2,5

ARRIVAL POINT
Road LZ-56
Kilometer 2,5

Montaña Colorada

Trail #2

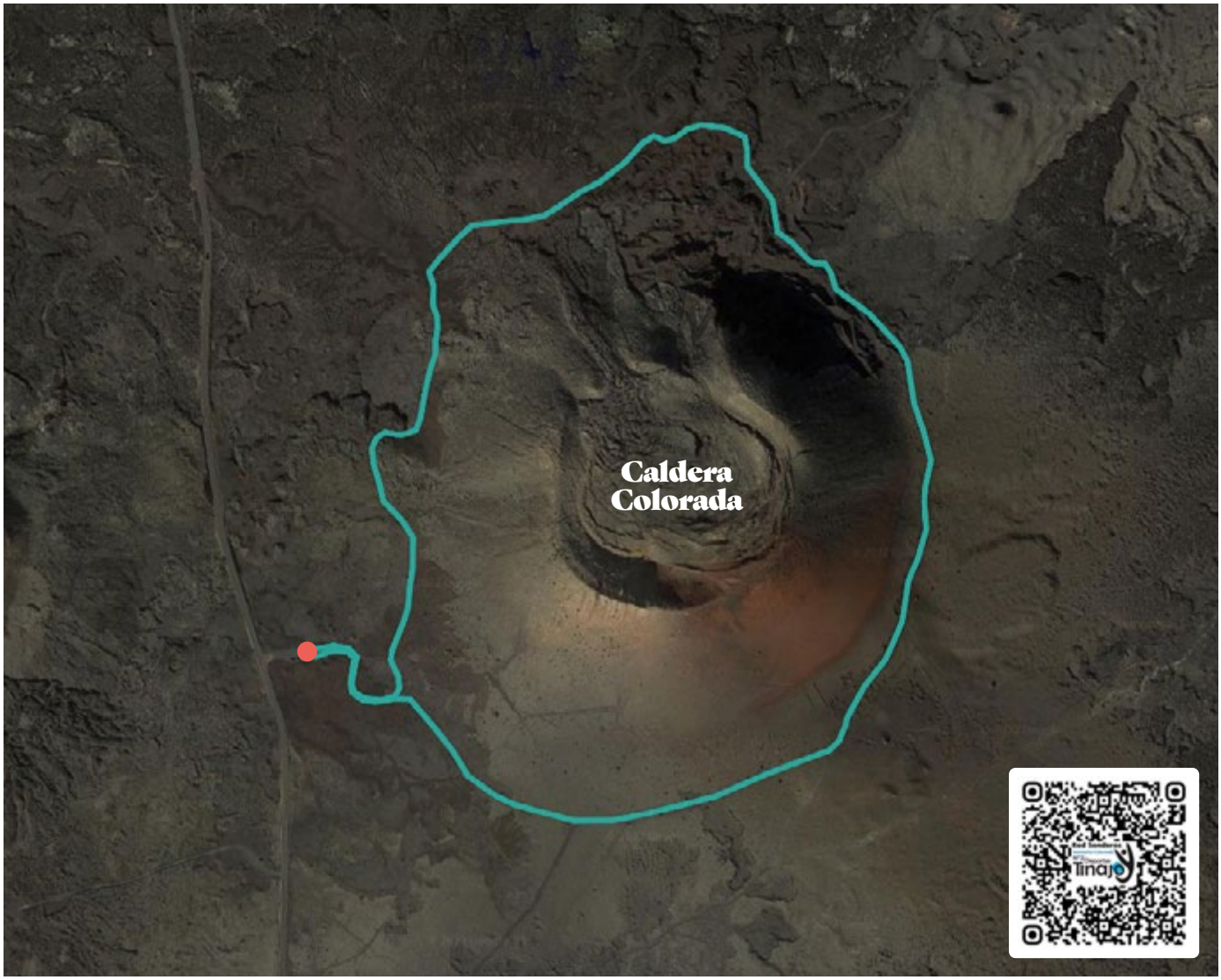


Imagen: *Captura de ©Google Earth 2022.*

TYPE OF TRAIL	APPROX. TIME	APPROX. DISTANCE	DIFFICULTY	LEVEL	SIGNPOSTING
Circular	1 h	3 km	Low Suitable for all audience	110 m 55 m positive	Delimited trail with explanatory tables

MUNICIPALITY
Tinajo

PARKING
Next to the road LZ-56
Kilometer 2,5

PROTECTED NATURAL AREA
Parque Natural
de Los Volcanes

Montaña Colorada

Trail #2

The trail begins in the parking lot of Montaña Colorada next to the road to Tinguatón (LZ-56) initially moving in an easterly direction. The route is well marked with tables explaining various landscape details. One of the most striking is the huge volcanic bomb on the southeast side of the volcanic cone. The route completely surrounds the cone showing us details of volcanic lava flows and pyroclastics of different sizes and colors.

Curiosity

The Montaña Colorada volcanic bomb

A volcanic bomb by definition is formed when a piece of lava expelled by the volcano rotates in the air and acquires a rounded or fusiform shape and falls to the ground at a certain distance from the volcano's chimney. The singularity of one of the volcanic bombs in this area is its enormous size, something that has attracted the attention of professionals in geology and volcanology at an international level.

Las Quemadas

Trail #3

One of the **great routes of the municipality,** walking among **vineyards planted in volcanic ash.** A walk that tells us about survival after the drama of the volcanic eruptions of Timanfaya. We go around fields of lapilli modified to plant vines, also **fields of malpaises** where **vines and other fruit trees peep from their cracks,** ingenuity of the farmers in the search for productive territories in the middle of the volcanic disaster.

Las Quemadas

Trail #3

DEPARTURE POINT
Iglesia de
Los Dolores,
Mancha Blanca

ARRIVAL POINT
Iglesia de
Los Dolores,
Mancha Blanca

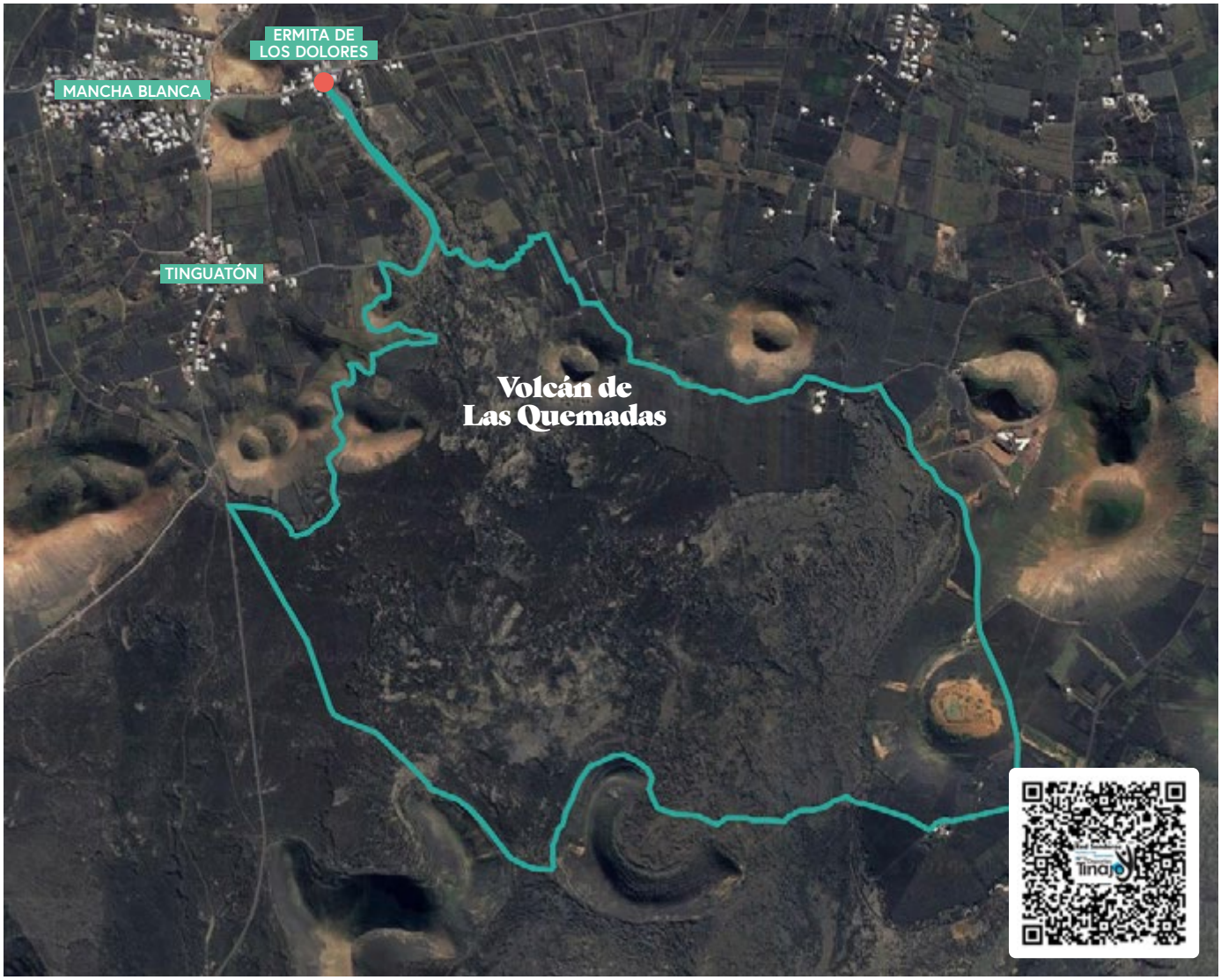


Imagen: *Captura de ©Google Earth 2022.*

TYPE OF TRAIL	APPROX. TIME	APPROX. DISTANCE	DIFFICULTY	LEVEL	SIGNPOSTING
Circular	3 hrs y 1/2	12 km	Medium	225 m positive	Beware of forks in the trail. Not well marked

MUNICIPALITY
Tinajo

PARKING
Next to the road LZ-56
Kilometer 2,5

PROTECTED NATURAL AREA
Paisaje Protegido
de La Geria

Las Quemadas

Trail #3

We start our journey from the church of Los Dolores, heading southeast on a flat asphalt that is then dirt and we leave after 700 meters turn east on a path between vineyards that zigzags to end up on the road to Las Quemadas. We advance leaving behind Caldera Quemada and passing through the south face of the Montaña de Iguadén until we reach a fork where we take the path to the right. We ascend and descend El Alto, a small volcanic cone covered with sand and with the bottom of the crater of clayey material. Once down we turn right, to the west to pass by some houses and then walk between malpaíses. We skirt the north side of the Cardona Mountain and reach the Cueva de Ortiz, a small volcanic tube that has served as shade for this historic natural picnic area. We head northwest on a dirt road that leads us to the LZ-56 road. We do not cross it, as we turn right to follow a dirt road that ends up becoming a path and ascends the mountain Tabaiba. Zigzagging descent and return to the dirt plain that leads us to the church of Los Dolores again.

Curiosity

La Geria is one of the most unique agricultural landscapes of Lanzarote, which is why it was protected in 1987 and reclassified as a Protected Landscape in 1994. The Protected Landscape of La Geria is an extensive natural sandy area characterized by an enormous cover of volcanic ashes, lapilli, rofe or picón. In these fields of lapilli the Lanzarote farmer, based on tenacity and effort, has planted vines, digging holes and sheltering with stone walls, creating a landscape of great beauty.

LAS QUEMADAS

Caldera Blanca

Trail #4

An impressive route that passes through fields of lava flows from the **eruption of Timanfaya and ancient volcanic cones** isolated within the seas of lava, locally called "islets". Among these **"islets"** we visit **Caldera Blanca,** a gigantic volcano with **a crater of more than one kilometer in diameter** for which it receives the popular name of caldera. If we go up to the upper edge of the crater we can observe in the surroundings petrified **lava rivers** that circulated through this region during the period from 1730 to 1736.

DEPARTURE POINT
Carretera LZ-67
Kilómetro 13

ARRIVAL POINT
Carretera LZ-67
Kilómetro 13

Caldera Blanca

Trail #4

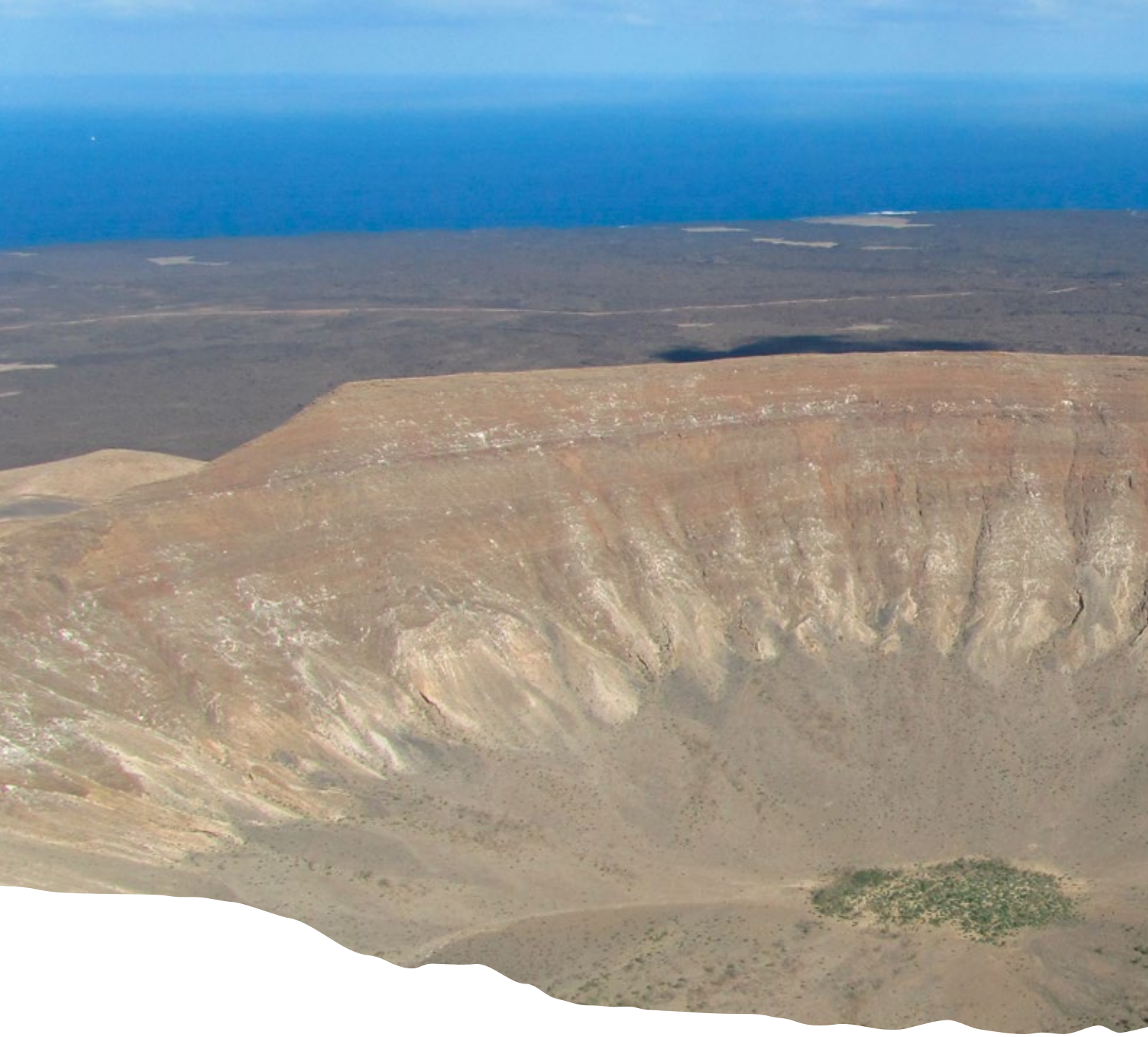
Imagen: *Captura de Google Earth 2022.*

TYPE OF TRAIL	APPROX. TIME	APPROX. DISTANCE	DIFFICULTY	LEVEL	SIGNPOSTING
Circular	4 hrs y 1/2	10 km	Medium	466 m positive	Delimited trail with explanatory tables

MUNICIPALITY
Tinajo

PARKING
End of the dirt road
Road LZ-67, Kilometer 13

PROTECTED NATURAL AREA
Parque Natural
de Los Volcanes



Caldera Blanca

Trail #4

The route goes through the Natural Park of Los Volcanes starting from its east side, near the town of Mancha Blanca. We park on the dirt road that we take on the LZ-67 road, leaving Mancha Blanca towards Timanfaya National Park, 150 meters after leaving the village. The road becomes a path of pure malpais, the direction we keep is west, initially reaching the islet of Caldereta. Which allows us to contemplate its crater at ground level due to a natural opening of its edge on the north side, observing old dry stone huts, corrals and a cistern almost imperceptible. We return to the volcanic trail heading northwest, looking for the base of Caldera Blanca. On the west side there is an ascent path to the edge of this huge crater that is popularly called Caldera and from there we can enjoy its enormous size. We go back down to follow the trail bordering some small mounds of ancient geological material and observe the seas of young lava surrounding them. The route turns and brings us back to Caldera Blanca to return by the same path by which we started the trail, to retrace our steps to Mancha Blanca.

Curiosity

Islote (Kipuka)

The term "islote" is used in Lanzarote to refer to a territory older than the surrounding material, such as the Islote de Uga (or Huga), La Caldereta and Caldera Blanca, which were surrounded by the lava flows of the 18th century and which we observe on the route of this trail. Normally these territories are located at a higher altitude, so they were not covered by the lava flows. They keep in them ancient genetic material, preserving flora and fauna that did not disappear with the volcanic lava flows.

Los Risquetes

Caldera de El Cuchillo

Trail #5

From the initial contemplation of the salt marsh of La Santa, we advance inland, feeling **the landscape transformation of the area.** We enjoy the almost imperceptible crater of the Caldera de El Cuchillo, converted into **multiple farms of the sandy type.** Land covered with layers of volcanic sand (lapilli, rofe or picón), which were brought and laid by farmers to improve agricultural productivity. From the top of the Filo del Cuchillo we can also observe the region of **El Jable, a territory covered by sands of marine origin** that has given rise to another of the peculiar cultivation systems of Lanzarote, the dry land jable. In this region we can delight ourselves with the wandering **transits of the Majorero goats** that belong to the cattle ranches of the area.

DEPARTURE POINT
Saladar de La Santa

ARRIVAL POINT
Saladar de La Santa

Los Risquetes

Caldera de El Cuchillo

Trail #5

Imagen: *Captura de ©Google Earth 2022.*

TYPE OF TRAIL	APPROX. TIME	APPROX. DISTANCE	DIFFICULTY	LEVEL	SIGNPOSTING
Circular	2 hrs	8 km	Low Suitable for all audiences	200 m positive	Marked trail and good walking terrain

MUNICIPALITY
Tinajo

PARKING
There is good parking in the area

PROTECTED NATURAL AREA
LIC, Lugar de Importancia Comunitaria

Los Risquetes

Caldera de El Cuchillo

Trail #5

From the road that connects the village of La Santa with the Club La Santa complex, we take the dirt road that heads south, towards the youth hostel. This road passes next to the hostel and takes us to the asphalt road that goes from the village of El Cuchillo to the village of Soo. We continue in a southerly direction, ascending about 500 meters along the edge of the asphalt to take a dirt path to the left that initially runs parallel to the road but then moves away. We begin to turn east, climbing along the edge of this ancient crater, which as an amphitheater gives us long and impressive horizons. We walk from west to east to descend and take the jable road to the north-northwest. We do not leave this direction, passing 150 meters of asphalt road to get back to the road to the Club La Santa and take the west direction in search of the salt marsh and the village of La Santa.

Curiosity

The salt marsh ecosystem has the peculiarity of having species adapted to waterlogging with seawater at high tide and strong sunshine without water cover at low tide. In them we observed two unique salt bushes of these areas of high biodiversity such as: Arthrocnemum macrostachyum and Sarcocornia perennis. In the outer orbit we have the napkin or sea lettuce (Astydamia latifolia) and the sea grape (Tetraena fontanesii).

Rodeo

Trail #6

The Timanfaya lava flows that dominate the surrounding horizon speak of drama, of houses demolished and buried by volcanoes. **Mancha Blanca, El Rodeo, Santa Catalina, Chimanfaya, succumbed to the unstoppable advance of the lava** during this enormous eruptive cycle of the 18th century. The old volcano of Montaña del Rodeo was **covered with ash and volcanic sand,** a sand that our inhabitants have subsequently extracted t**o improve agricultural productivity** in other areas of the island and **to make sandy soil.**

Rodeo

Trail #6

DEPARTURE POINT
Road LZ-67
Kilometer 5,5

ARRIVAL POINT
Road LZ-67
Kilometer 5,5

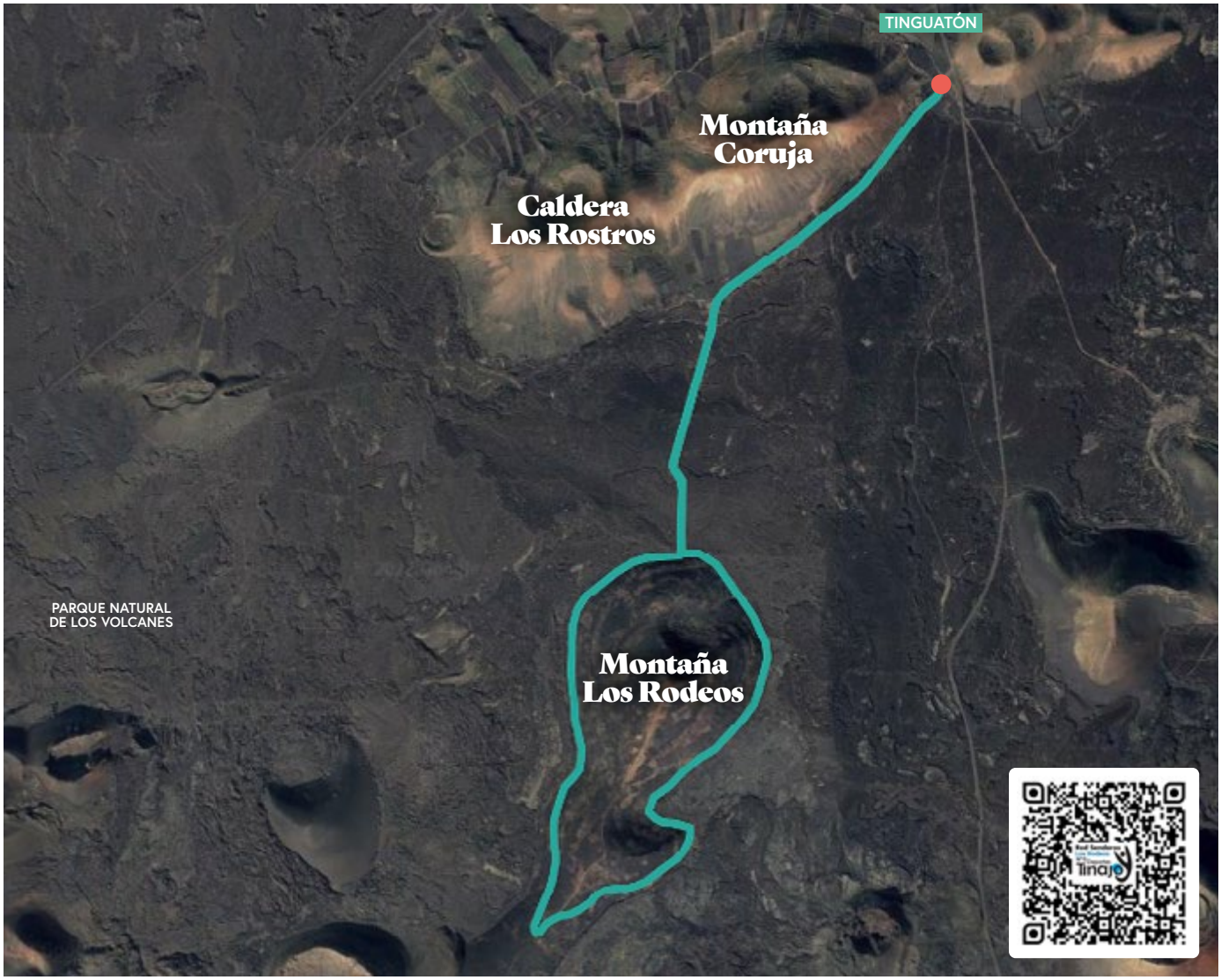


Imagen: *Captura de ©Google Earth 2022.*

TYPE OF TRAIL	APPROX. TIME	APPROX. DISTANCE	DIFFICULTY	LEVEL	SIGNPOSTING
Circular	1 h y 1/2	7 km	Low Suitable for all audiences	104 m Positivos	Marked trail and good walking terrain

MUNICIPALITY
Tinajo

PARKING
Next to the road LZ-56
Kilometer 5,5.

PROTECTED NATURAL AREA
Parque Natural
de Los Volcanes

Rodeo

Trail #6

We are located next to the LZ-56 road with a good flat area to park on the edge of the Natural Park of Los Volcanes. We advance towards the southwest on a dirt road that goes along the Malpaís on one side and Montaña Coruja on the other. We arrived at a fork to take south, to the left, penetrating a road surrounded by lava fields. Rodeo is the mountain in front of us, which we will skirt, and we do it on the right, observing to the west volcanoes of various colors and shapes. We ascend the road at the next fork, arriving at a viewpoint of good panoramic view, where we see the small island of El Cuaco, the Caldera de los Cuervos, La Geria, etc.. We restart our march along the path that continues along the islet of Montaña del Rodeo, descending and flanking the entire cone until we reach the starting path, by which we will return to our starting point.

Curiosity

Sandblasting

The traditional system of cultivation on the island of Lanzarote is the sanding or sanding. That can be natural, that is to say that the layer of ash or volcanic sand fell naturally by the expulsion of the volcano and our farmers have only had to furrow this sand to cultivate. Or, on the contrary, it can be artificial sanding, which is when we transfer the volcanic sand from some points where the volcano accumulated it to the surfaces with topsoil that we cover with this layer, which we call rofe. With this natural mulching system we improve water and humidity retention with the consequent increase in agricultural productivity.

Tenesar La Santa

Trail #7

A route of unusual coastal beauty, discovering an inspiring hamlet of the north coast of Tinajo. Tenesar is an **evocative place,** with strong breakers, where the sea envelops us in a salty atmosphere. The route climbs the impressive Risco Negro to then pass by the houses of La Laja del Sol, another **remote hamlet nestled in a rugged coastline.**

DEPARTURE POINT
Pueblo de Tenesar

ARRIVAL POINT
Pueblo de La Santa

Tenesar La Santa

Trail #7

Imagen: *Captura de ©Google Earth 2022.*

TYPE OF TRAIL	APPROX. TIME	APPROX. DISTANCE	DIFFICULTY	LEVEL	SIGNPOSTING
Linear	3 hrs	8 km	Low Suitable for all audiences	150 m positive	Beware of forks in the paths and

MUNICIPALITY
Tinajo

PARKING
Next to the road LZ-56
Kilometer 5,5

PROTECTED NATURAL AREA
Not a Protected Natural Area

Tenesar La Santa

Trail #7

From the coastal hamlet of Tenesar we head south up a ravine that after a few meters turns east on a path that runs along the top of Risco Negro. A path with aerial views that show us the entire bay of Las Animas and the entire town of Tenesar from the top of this small cliff. We begin to descend and the path leads us to the path of La Costa, local term for all this rocky and slightly sloping area that comes from the Tinajo neighborhood of the same name. We turn left to continue moving northeast. A course that we will not lose until we reach the village of La Santa. Only if we wish to enter the Laja del Sol, another small coastal hamlet, we must turn north at the fork at kilometer 4. The views from the southwest side of Montaña Bermeja or Los Picachos over the coast are spectacular.

Curiosity

Ana Viciosa Cave

In the Laja del Sol there is a natural cavity in the middle of the cliff called the Ana Viciosa Cave. It is a volcanic cave that has volcanic stone walls joined with lime mortar and sand leaving a door and small windows as watchtowers. The inaccessibility of the cave is an unsolved mystery, with the addition of the legend that tells us that the owner and mistress of the region, Ana Viciosa, had amorous encounters in this cave with famous pirates.

Tinajo histórico

Trail #8

An **urban and peri-urban** route where you can get to know the essence of Tinajo, **emblematic houses,** its **neighborhoods** and **the nearby farming areas.** Tinajo is the main nucleus of the municipality, where the town hall is located, the one with the highest demography. Even so it has not lost the essence of the **rural purity of the interior of the island of Lanzarote.**

DEPARTURE POINT
Plaza de Tinajo

ARRIVAL POINT
Plaza de Tinajo

Tinajo histórico

Trail #8

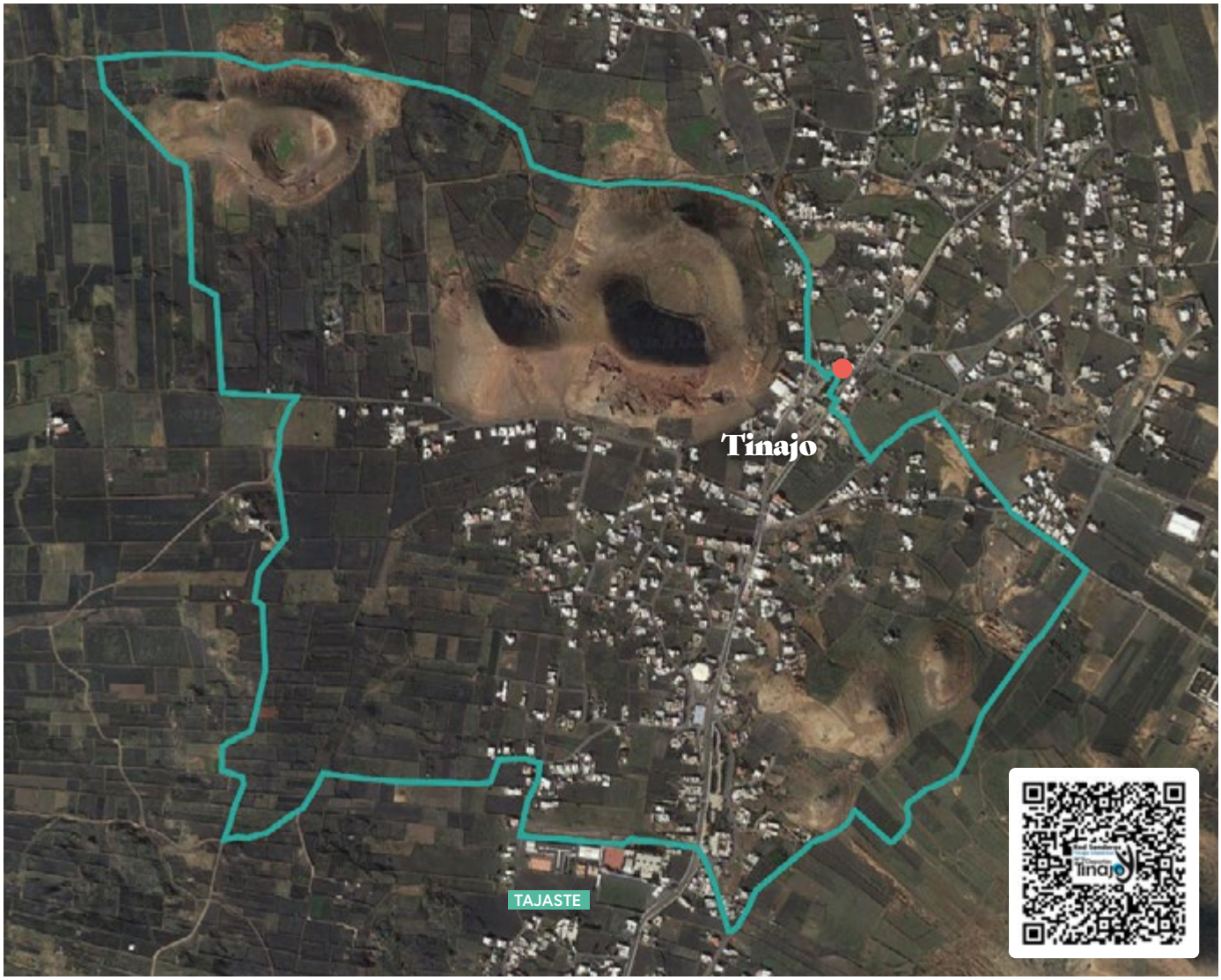


Imagen: *Captura de ©Google Earth 2022.*

TYPE OF TRAIL	APPROX. TIME	APPROX. DISTANCE	DIFFICULTY	LEVEL	SIGNPOSTING
Circular	3 hrs	7,5 km	Low Suitable for all audiences	140 m positive	Beware of forks in the paths and trails

MUNICIPALITY
Tinajo

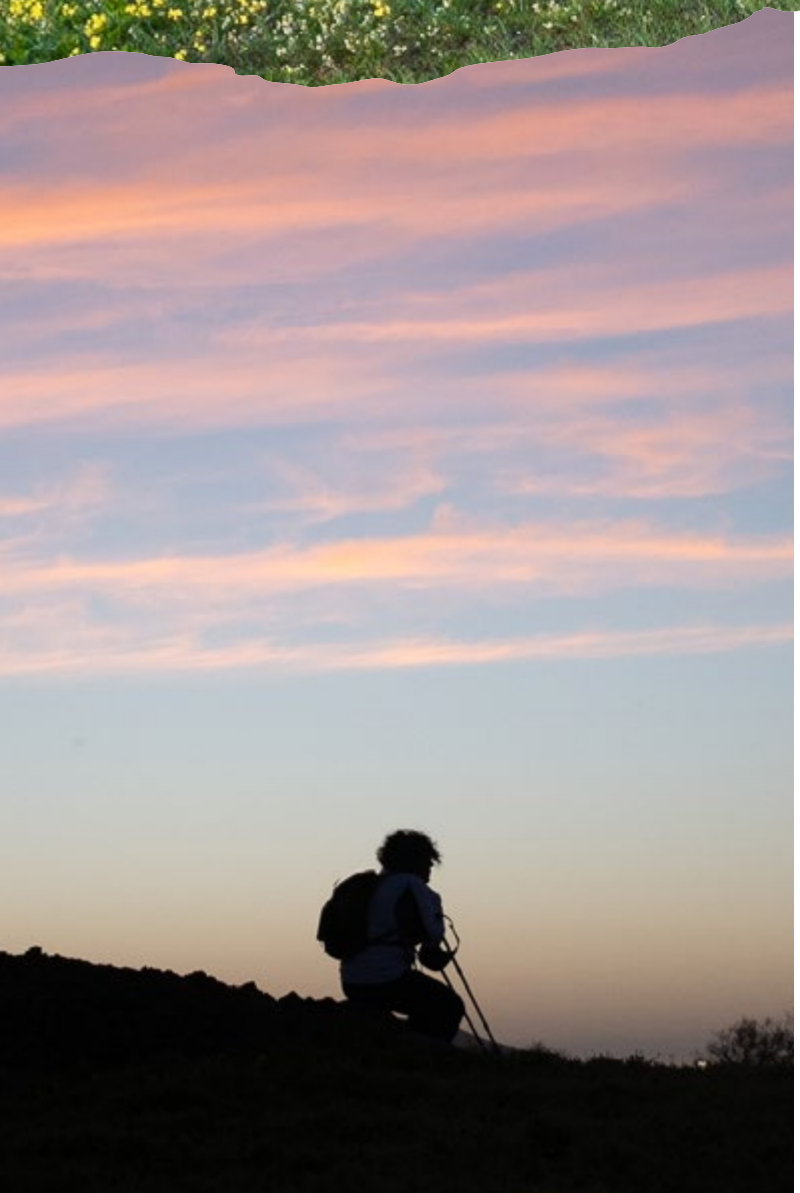
PARKING
South of the square, in front of the pharmacy

PROTECTED NATURAL AREA
Not a Protected Natural Area

Tinajo histórico

Trail #8

From the church of San Roque in the square of Tinajo we leave towards Juan Betancor street which is to the west and take a northwest direction along Alcaraván street and then Molino de Viento to take the first dirt road on the left. We go along the slope of the north face of the Tinajo mountain. At the first fork we turn right to go along the north face of the Tilama Mountain and at the next fork we turn left to walk south. We reach the asphalt road that goes to Tenesar, turn left and walk 150 meters on the asphalt to turn right on the road to Las Peladas. We keep heading south until kilometer 4 where we turn east towards the village of Tinajo. The road El Barrial enters Tinajo near the Institute and the College where we turn right on Calle El Rincón and then left on Calle Tenesar. We cross the main street, Avenida de Los Volcanes, to look for the east direction along Rofero street and Vega Ramírez street. We enter this vega observing the Tinache mountain to the east. The north direction marks our way to the road to La Vegueta that we take to the left to go looking for the church of San Roque, Folía street, Seguidilla street, Malagueña street and Arrorró street.



Curiosity

Church of San Roque

This religious building was built in the XVII century by order of the beneficiary and vicar of the island of Lanzarote, Guillén de Bethencourt. In the 19th century the building was enlarged due to the demographic increase of the village. It is composed of two large unequal naves, two chapels and doors accented with arches of basalt stone and bare tuff. On the north side are the remains of the old parish cemetery, rebuilt after the road works and closed by the construction of a new cemetery in the east of the village.

At the top of the main facade we have a sundial from 1851, built and donated by a sailor from La Vegueta who left his name on the clock itself: F. Fernández.

Guiguan

Trail #9

The Caldera de Guiguan is an ancient volcanic crater, with the bottom and sides modified by farmers to make terraces and farms. All of them with the addition of the cover of lapilli, picón or rofe that turns them into the traditional enarenados. **The route shows us some vines planted in perimeter ditches, old plantations of piteras and areas of extraction of volcanic materials.**

Guiguan

Trail #9

DEPARTURE POINT
Av. de los Volcanes
Mirador de Guiguan

ARRIVAL POINT
Av. de los Volcanes
Mirador de Guiguan

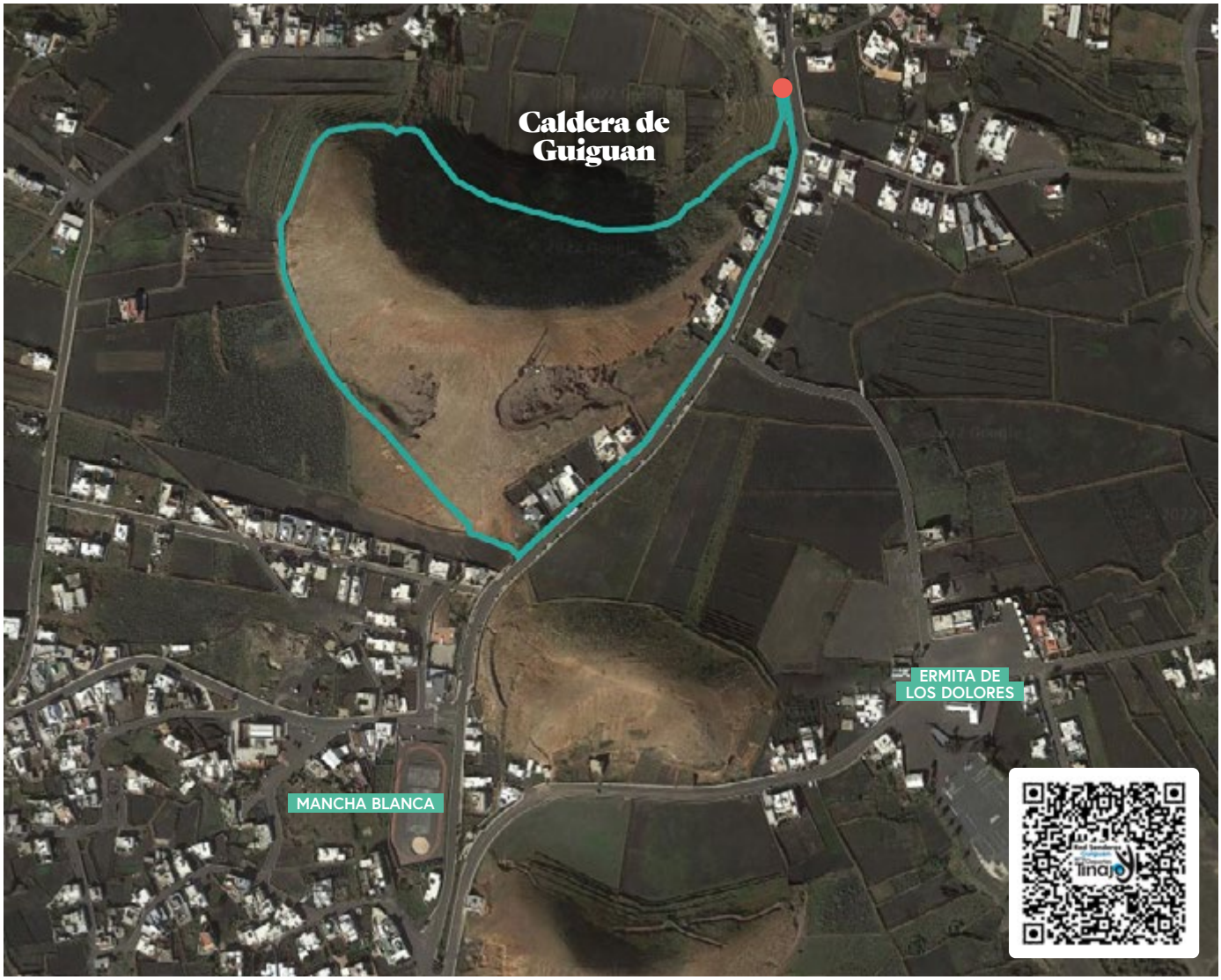


Imagen: *Captura de ©Google Earth 2022.*

TYPE OF TRAIL	APPROX. TIME	APPROX. DISTANCE	DIFFICULTY	LEVEL	SIGNPOSTING
Circular	40 m	1,5 km	Low Suitable for all audiences	70 m positive	Narrow and loose sandy trail

MUNICIPALITY
Tinajo

PARKING
In the nearby streets to the starting point

PROTECTED NATURAL AREA
Not a Protected Natural Area

Guiguan

Trail #10

From the viewpoint of Guiguan we descend some stone stairs to take a path that runs inside the crater of this old volcano. A narrow path at medium altitude continues allowing us to observe the numerous farms created inside this volcanic cone. We leave to the west walking between terraces with piteras and then next to a ditch that was built to stop the runoff from the mountain on rainy days. We reach the Avenida de Mancha Blanca and walk to the left to finish going around the Guiguan mountain, although now we go along a comfortable sidewalk next to the avenue. We return to this incomparable viewpoint of Guiguan.

Curiosity

Legend of the apparition of the virgin

After the eruptions of Timanfaya and the unfulfilled promise of the construction of a church to the Virgin of Dolores for having stopped the volcanoes, an event occurred in the Guiguan Mountain that has come down to our days. A young shepherdess, Juana Rafaela Acosta Umpierrez, 9 years old, was taking care of her goats in Guiguan Mountain when a lady dressed in black approached her and asked the girl to remind the elders of the promise of the construction of a hermitage. The girl told her family and they did not believe her, but the lady in black reappeared and after hearing what had happened she put her hand on her back and left it engraved. The family was astonished to see a hand marked on her back, they believed her and the religious authorities investigated until the girl saw an image of the Virgin of Sorrows and recognized in it the lady who had appeared to her.

Montaña de Los Rostros

Trail #10

A **spectacular route** that runs along the base of an ancient fissural volcano named from east to west: **Montaña Coruja, Montaña de Los Rostros and Caldera de Grano de Oro.** The layers of volcanic ash or lapilli have been used by farmers as a natural protective layer to improve crop yields. We found **many sandy areas** in the area, many **uncultivated,** others **with vineyards and fig trees.** The trail gives us **views of a large part of the Natural Park of Los Volcanes,** a territory resulting from the eruption of Timanfaya but also a crater and lava flows from the eruption of 1824.

DEPARTURE POINT
Road LZ-56
Kilometer 5,5

ARRIVAL POINT
Road LZ-56
Kilometer 5,5

Montaña de Los Rostros

Trail #10

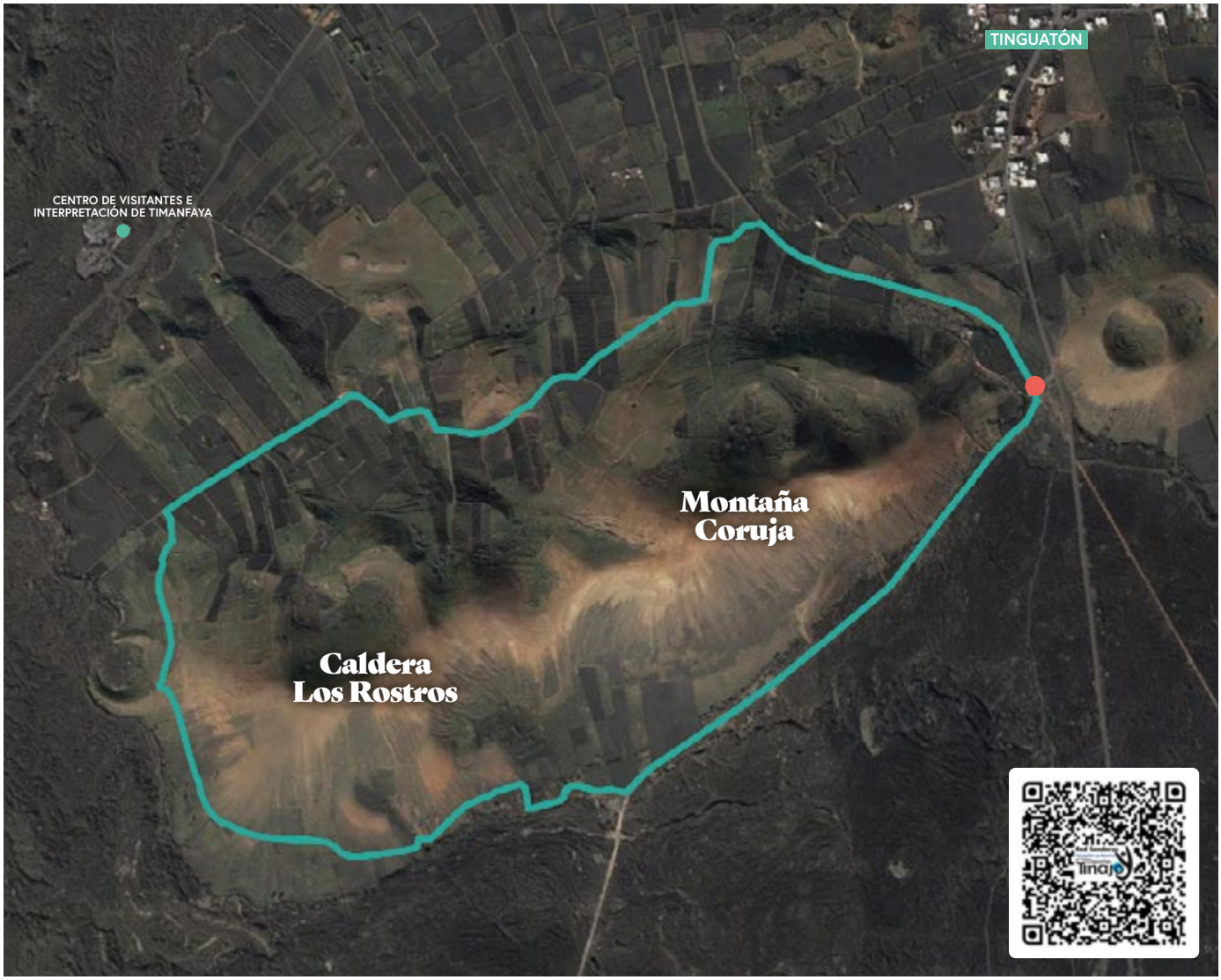


Imagen: *Captura de ©Google Earth 2022.*

TYPE OF TRAIL	APPROX. TIME	APPROX. DISTANCE	DIFFICULTY	LEVEL	SIGNPOSTING
Circular	1 h y 1/2	4,5 km	Low Suitable for all audiences	87 m positive	Marked trail and good walking terrain

MUNICIPALITY
Tinajo

PARKING
Next to the road
LZ-56, Kilometer 5,5

PROTECTED NATURAL AREA
Espacio Natural Protegido

Montaña de Los Rostros

Trail #10

We are located next to the LZ-56 road where we can park in a large dirt plain. We head northwest on a paved road that begins to descend slightly. After 600 meters we turn left onto a road that climbs initially asphalted and then becomes a dirt road. From there we flattened with southwest and west direction between beautiful farms of sandy and vines. At kilometer two we take a path to the left that goes south to go around the mountain of Los Rostros. On the right we leave a beautiful crater with young malpais in the interior called Caldera de Grano de Oro. We continue around the mountain along the trail to reach the road to Rodeo. There we continue northeast to the parking lot at the beginning.

Curiosity

New Volcano of Tinguatón

In the open panoramic view to the west of the Montaña de Los Rostros is located, at about 800 meters, a small crater of recent volcanism. It is the last active volcano on the island of Lanzarote, is part along with two other cones, the so-called eruption of 1824. But specifically Volcán Nuevo is the last one that was in eruption of the three of this cycle. An eruption that began on October 16 and ceased on October 25, 1824. Nine days in which stands out in addition to the output of lava and pyroclastics, the emission of jets of salt water as a geyser. This caused the chimneys to become hollow, today these deep chasms are popularly known as the mouths or noses of the devil.

Important

- Hikers must respect the signs on the path and never leave the path.
- Hikers must adopt a civic behaviour with nature, avoiding leaving any rubbish they produce during the visit.
- It is not permitted to enter the reserve areas of the National Park, or the integral reserve of the peripheral protection zone.
- In the rest of the territory, it is only allowed to circulate on existing paths and trails.

AYUNTAMIENTO DE TINAJO

TINAJO
MUNICIPIO DE TRADICIONES MUNICIPALITY OF TRADITIONS
DISFRUTA SU ESENCIA
ENJOY ITS ESSENCE