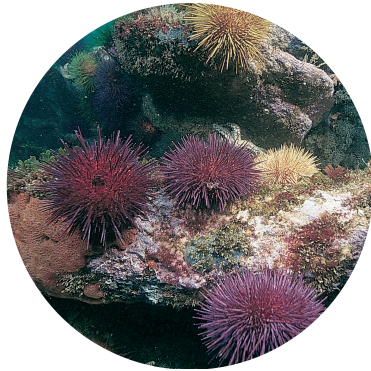


# DIFFERENT LANDSCAPES TO GET TO KNOW ON THE ISLAND

In the coastal area, where the sea has a direct influence, we can find rocky crags, beaches and dunes. You can observe them in the area surrounding the former warehouse.



Two tiny plants that are in danger of extinction can be found growing on the sand, although they are plentiful in Sálvora: they are the sand toadflax, the *Linaria arenaria*, and the sea stork's-bill, *Erodium maritimum*.



The sea thrift (*Armeria pubigera*), which normally grows on rocks, can be found here in the dunes.

And in the nearby rocks of the intertidal strip, you can see crabs and limpets, etc



In the inland area of Sálvora, the huge granite boulders stand against the landscape, forming unusual shapes. They are covered in lichen, such as the orange *Xanthoria parietina*.

The yellow-legged gull (*Larus cachinnans*) nests in these rocks or in the grassy areas in between. Please do not go near them or disturb them.



In the flattest areas where water gathers, ponds form vital for the survival of the island's scarce amphibians, such as the Boscaís newt (*Lissotriton boscai*) and the Iberian painted frog (*Discoglossus galganoi*).



Gorse



Ocellated lizard



Blackthorn with fruit



## A National Park hidden under water

This is a very unique protected space, since most of its surface is sea. The islands of Cíes, Ons and Sálvora emerge, creating a natural barrier that protects the Rias Baixas from the harshness of the ocean, while Cortegada is sheltered by the ría.



Limits of the National Park.  
Total area: 8,480 ha.

## DID YOU KNOW THAT...

The Lighthouse of Sálvora was inhabited by lighthouse keepers until 2018. Its heavy lens magnifies the light of the beacon and rotates around a huge mercury vat that reduces friction, helping it rotate more effortlessly.



Photograph on display in the halls of the Ribeira Museum.



It was in these waters in 1921 that the tragic shipwreck of the steamer Santa Isabel took place, when 213 people perished. Four young women who lived in the village went to work in the salvage and were later awarded medals by the Civil Order of Beneficencia.

NATIONAL PARK OFFICE: Edificio Cambón (entrance on C/ Oliva 3, Vigo). Telephone: +34 886218090.  
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Fax: +34 886218094. E-mail: [iatlanticas@xunta.gal](mailto:iatlanticas@xunta.gal) [www.parquenacionalillasatlanticas.com](http://www.parquenacionalillasatlanticas.com)  
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## GALICIA'S ATLANTIC ISLANDS LAND-MARITIME NATIONAL PARK

### Sálvora Archipelago



Give your brochure a new life. Take it back to the hut.

## REGULATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR VISITORS

Every year, thousands of people visit this island, so each individual actions is multiplied by thousands. That is why it is so important that you take these regulations into account.

There are no refuse containers on the islands, because they are an eyesore and create the environmental problems involved in transporting and storing waste. We would ask visitors to please take their waste back to the port of origin.



Cigarette butts are particularly difficult to collect from beaches and paths. Please put them out and take them back with you.



Camping is not permitted.



Pulling up plants or picking flowers is prohibited as it has an adverse effect on plant growth and reduces the food resources of insects and birds.



Bringing animals onto the islands is prohibited (with the exception of guide dogs) as they interfere with the native species by hunting birds and mammals, pulling up plant roots in the dunes, etc.



Making noise that interferes with the natural tranquillity of the islands, disturbs other visitors and the wildlife is prohibited.



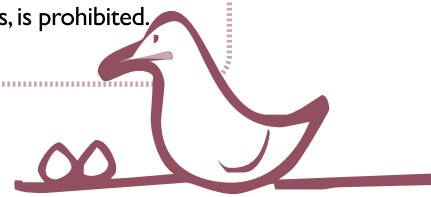
Walking outside the main paths leads to plants being stepped on and, by making a secondary path, increases the risk of erosion.



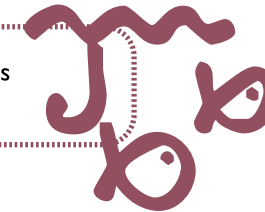
In order to prevent forest fires, the lighting of fires is prohibited.



Do not disturb the wildlife. The birds and fish should not be fed as this can lead to disease and a change in their feeding habits. Pulling shells from the rocks, i.e. mussels, limpets, is prohibited.



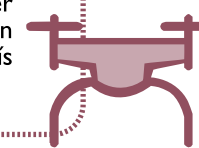
Sport fishing is prohibited.



The authorisation of the National Park Authority is necessary if visitors wish to sail, anchor or scuba dive.



Drones, kites or any other flying gadgets are forbidden without the National Park's express permission.



Collecting shells from the beaches is prohibited as it reduces the amount of nutrients available to the plants in the dunes.



Some areas are nature reserves to which access is prohibited, the cliffs or the dunes for example, as they are host to important seabird breeding grounds or have fragile vegetation, etc.





**Observe the shapes of the boulders:** they are large granite stones that, thanks to thousands of years of erosion, have been shaped into forms that spark our imaginations.

## ROUTES IN THE SÁLVORA ARCHIPELAGO

- Faro route
- Aldea route  
(only with authorized guide)

The two routes leave from the dock.

\* Access is not permitted between 15/3 and 15/8

Before setting off on your walk, turn over the leaflet and make sure you read the regulations.



### Faro route

Distance from the dock to the lighthouse: 1,2 Km / Duration (one way): 30 min. / Difficulty: low

The path between the pier and the lighthouse covers the southern part of the island, between large granite stones called bolos. This route, marked in red, is dotted with legends. Several informative posters will explain why there is a mermaid on the Almacén (warehouse) Beach, which rocks the Holy Company used to hide amongst, and will tell you the story behind the shipwreck at the foot of the lighthouse. The lighthouse building can be admired from outside the premises. We return to the port by the same road.



### Aldea route

Distance from the dock to the village: 1,7 Km / Duration (one way): 40 min. / Difficulty: low

You can only walk along the path to the old village if you are accompanied by a guide. On this tour you will pass through the Telleira fountain-named after an old tile factory, of which only the ruins remain. Before arriving at the village, observe the large stone trough, where the women of the village used to wash their clothes. And once in the village, have a look at the unusual layout of the houses built around a communal area in the middle.

**TIPS FOR WALKING TOURS:**  
take water, use sunscreen and don't forget to wear a hat.



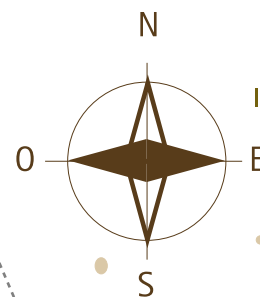
+ INFO  
about the  
routes on the  
park's website



Isla do Mallador  
Islas Sagres  
Isla das Pirulas  
Isla dos Fornos



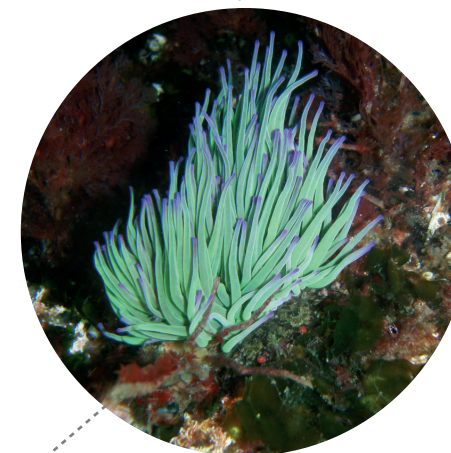
It is commonplace to come across horses grazing on the island.



The **islets surrounding Sálvora** are part of the reserve areas that preserve its great biological wealth. On the Islet of Noro, legend has it that the Holy Company used to go there to rest at weekends.



The **ruins of the village** are the vestiges of a community that settled on the island in the 19th century and kept going until the 1960s with about 70 people. They took care of the lands of the Mariño family, to whom they had to hand over half the harvest and livestock. You can also see the remnants of a second settlement from the 70s. In 2006, action was taken to restore some houses and reinforce the rest of the buildings. In order to visit the village, you have to be accompanied by an accredited guide or with park staff.



You can **immerse yourself** in the waters of the Almacén Beach with the help of diving goggles, and you will see a myriad of fish. Notice also how many species live close to the rocks next to the beach. You can request books from the park staff to identify the different species. Do not bother or feed the animals, nor must you take anything off the rocks. Remember that if you want to use a lead weight belt, you need a permit from the Park.



The **Sálvora lighthouse** was built in 1921 after the tragic shipwreck of the Santa Isabel steamer, and although the lighthouse enclosure is closed to the public, you can admire it from the path that goes to the right of the entrance.



The **Pazo** (traditional house) and the **mermaid** were built in the 20th century by the Goian family, descendants of the Mariño lineage, and owners of the island from the Middle Ages until 2007. The Pazo was built on a former 18th century salting warehouse, where you can still see the remains of the old factory. The Sálvora mermaid represents the legend of the origin of the Mariño family.