



**cultural landscape**

The preserved remains or places where historical events occurred are indicated with different guide magnifiers. These ancient remains remind us how humans have lived with nature.



Regional Park Bahía de Cádiz

- Casa de Los Toruños**
- restaurant
  - shop
  - library
  - showroom
  - interpretation room

- information / access
- SOS phone box
- bicycles to rent
- viewpoints
- dog park
- parking
- walks in kayaks
- well
- bar-kiosk
- track
- natural park door

- Salina: Salt pan
- Caño: Tidal channel
- Pinar: Pine wood
- Camino: Path
- Río: River
- Playa: Beach
- Bahía: Bay
- Marisma: Marshland

**Metropolitan Park Marisma de los Toruños y Pinar de la Algaida**

JUNTA DE ANDALUCÍA CONSEJERÍA DE FOMENTO Y VIVIENDA



Matagorda Industrial Area



natural heritage

The different natural environments within the park are linked in to The Guadalete river. The San Pedro river, actually a tidal channel, was a branch of this river. Together with its associated marshes formed the estuary at the mouth of the Guadalete.

Tidal channels cross the marshland. The larger tidal channels El Bote, El Caserón and La Casilla flowing into the beach "Playa de Levante". This unspoiled beach also marks the inland access of the San Pedro tidal channel into sandy island called "Los Toruños"

The pine forest - Pinar de La Algaida - grows on the left bank of Río San Pedro, on an ancient barrier island. Its name derives from the Spanish Arabic word, *algayda*, meaning thick scrubland.



**dunes** Associated with the stone pine, there are junipers and a thick scrubland formed by broom, mastic tree, cistus, European fan palm, etc.

**temporary lagoons** Thousands of wild flowers colour the pine forest ground in spring, while the African tamerix grows in certain clearings and freshwater temporary lagoons are covered with a white bed of buttercups.

**marshland** MARISMA DE LOS TORUÑOS - MARSHLAND: There are plants adapted to tidal flooding. They can tolerate high salinity and low oxygen levels. The flora of a salt marsh is differentiated into levels according to tolerance of plants.

**pine forest** Only tough, wind and sea spray resistant plants live here, growing slowly. Among them, the European beach grass (1), the Creta trefoil (2), the sea daffodil (3), etc.

**salt marsh** These areas are only flooded with strong equinoctial high tides. *Limoniastrum monopetalum*, *Halimione portulacoides* (sea purslane) (9), *Frankenia laevis* (sea-heath) (10) and *Cistanche phelypaea* (11) all live there.

**pasture** Covered with *Spartina maritima* (6), low marshes are flooded twice a day by the tide.

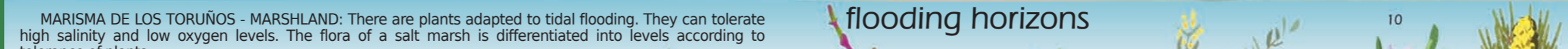
what can you see here?

**Pinar de la Algaida** Associated with the stone pine, there are junipers and a thick scrubland formed by broom, mastic tree, cistus, European fan palm, etc.

**dune chain** Only tough, wind and sea spray resistant plants live here, growing slowly. Among them, the European beach grass (1), the Creta trefoil (2), the sea daffodil (3), etc.

**flooding horizons** Chickenclaws (*Sarcocornia perennis*) (7) and glasswort (*Sarcocornia ramosissima*) (8) are predominant here.

**high marshes** These areas are only flooded with strong equinoctial high tides. *Limoniastrum monopetalum*, *Halimione portulacoides* (sea purslane) (9), *Frankenia laevis* (sea-heath) (10) and *Cistanche phelypaea* (11) all live there.



**intertidal plains** Covered with water almost permanently. The dominant vegetation in them consists of marine phanerogams like *Zostera noltii* (4) and green algae like *Enteromorpha* (5) and *Ulva* (sea lettuce).

**low marshes** Carpeted with *Spartina maritima* (6), low marshes are flooded twice a day by the tide.

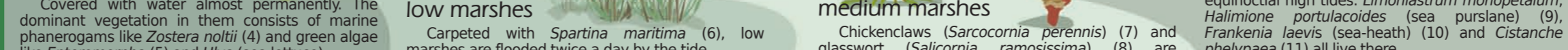
**medium marshes** Chickenclaws (*Sarcocornia perennis*) (7) and glasswort (*Sarcocornia ramosissima*) (8) are predominant here.



**temporary lagoons** Temporary lagoons are important breeding, feeding and freshwater supply areas for the bird fauna. Invertebrates and amphibians like the Spanish ribbed newt (31), the Western spadefoot toad or the Natterjack toad (32) can also be seen there.

**pine and juniper woods** The pine and juniper woods is the home of robins, blackbirds (26), nightingales, golden finches, warblers, etc.

**scrubland** The scrubland is a refuge for mammals like the genet cat, the dormouse, the hedgehog (27), the rabbit and the mongoose (28), reptiles like the ocellated lizard, various snakes (29) and the chameleon (30).



**tidal channels** The abundance of invertebrates living in the mud (snails, razor shells, wedge shells, fiddler crabs, etc.) (12) attracts thousands of birds that choose this environment as breeding and wintering quarters. We can observe plovers (13), dunlins (14), godwits (15), curlews (16), redshanks (17), black-winged stilts (18), herons (19), storks (20), spoonbills (21), etc. feeding in the channels.

**Levante beach** The tidal channel system is also a breeding area for many fish species (mullet, sea-breams, gilthead bream, etc.), susceptible to being predated by the osprey (22).

In the beach - Playa de Levante - we can highlight the presence of oystercatchers (23), turnstones (24), dunlins (14), as well as little terns (25) and plovers (13), which find in it an ideal nesting and breeding place.



**cultural landscapes** Human activity has shaped the landscape and environment. The remains preserved or the places where they occurred historical facts are indicated in different "magnifiers" in the map. These ancient remains remind us how humans have lived in the wild.

**environment and human being** Human activity has shaped the landscape and environment. The remains preserved or the places where they occurred historical facts are indicated in different "magnifiers" in the map. These ancient remains remind us how humans have lived in the wild.

**traditional land uses** The different traditional uses in the area have left their imprint on the landscape we now see: pastures used for cattle grazing, vegetable groves on sandy land close to the beach (navazos), soap production out of prickly glasswort, etc. The area was also a hunting reserve (hares, rabbits and partridges).



**salt production** Since the 15th century Los Toruños and San Pedro river area became an important place of salt production and fish farm. From eighteenth century, Los Desamparados (salt pan) became a big production centre where the salt harvesting process were made. We can find also the remains of several river docks, a cowshed and a small fish farm which still works today.

**napoleonic war** In the nineteenth century, in order to besiege Cadiz, Napoleon's troops set up camp in Pinar de La Algaida, also they built batteries. After the withdrawal of troops, the San José ditch was built.



**waterways** In the park and its surroundings the Underwater Archeology Andalusian Center has located numerous shipwrecks, including Roman shipwrecks and Battle of Trafalgar shipwrecks.



**steel tunnel**

**trough**

**water well**



**industrial heritage** The Jerez-El Puerto-Trocarero line, is the first Spanish railway project and the first railway line built in Andalusia. It runs through the park transformed into greenway. Its construction is linked to the export of sherry wine to the UK. He was instrumental in the industrial project Bay. Linked to her and the yard of Matagorda it was tried to build an auxiliary steel industry in the area of Algaida. Another important place about this issue is the track of a Decauville railway.



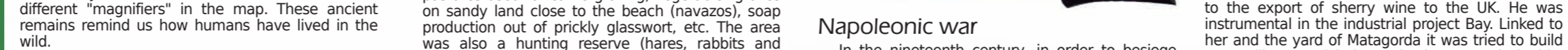
**Vía Verde Matagorda** Access from the University Campus. Length: 3.5 Km one way. Characteristics: Old tracks of the Jerez-Trocarero railway line.



**Casa de los Toruños-Playa de Levante** Access: from Valdelagrana seafront or Casa de Los Toruños system. Length: 800 meters. Characteristics: Marshland and dune system.



**Los Toruños** Access from the Avenida del Mar at Valdelagrana. Length: 5.5 Km one way. Characteristics: Channels and natural marshland, beach and associated dune system.



**Pinar de La Algaida - Salina de Los Desamparados** Access from the University Campus or from the restaurant Venta El Macka in El Puerto de Santa María. Length: 6 Km one way. Characteristics: Coastal pine forests, salt marshes and marshland.



**what is there to do?** Metropolitan Park Marisma de Los Toruños y Pinar de La Algaida

**Casa de Los Toruños** You can ask for information for events and activities, visit to the interpretation room, the library, the shop and our restaurant-bar.

If you would rather not worry about time schedules, you can rent a bicycle. The park has bicycles for people with special needs or a limitation.

Another possibility is to make the most of the tide and go canoeing or sail in a dinghy/catamaran.

The Park have resting zones with picnic areas and toilets, and there is a security patrol service 24 hours. If you need advice or help, please do not hesitate to call us or use one of the SOS phone boxes.

Many of this activities offered take place during the weekends and holidays, but if you belong to a numerous group you can choose weekday activities.

Take a look at our website and request information on events, competitions, leisure, cultural activities and celebrations that complete the park activity programme.



**do you know me?** Metropolitan Park Marisma de Los Toruños y Pinar de La Algaida

Located in the heart of the Metropolitan Area of the Bay within a territory that covers more than 1.000 hectares, it is the largest metropolitan park in Andalusia.

The Andalusian Public Department Consejería de Fomento y Vivienda, through the Andalusian Public Company AVRA, is responsible for the management of this maritime area. Our visitors can enjoy the park through different activities: cycling, tracking, environmental activities, music, cultural trips, etc.

Just a step away from the city, you will find an amazing variety of landscapes and activities.

We invite you to walk along the Park's tracks and to participate in its guided routes and river activities (sailing, canoeing...)

Enjoy your visit!

Security phone numbers: 649 796 870 649 796 880



**how do you get here?**

Map showing transportation routes: bus, suburban train, catamaran, metropolitan tramcar (under construction), airport.



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**www.parquedelabahia.es**

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