

Cork oak woodland



Arbutus unedo



Erica arborea



Cistus salviifolius



Pistacia lentiscus

The most characteristic forest in the area. It sits on Aljibe sandstone, a very poor soil with little water retention capacity in which few tree species can live. Its most important visual characteristic are its “peeled” trunks, with an intense red-orange colour after the cork has been removed, which repeats every 9 years.

It needs, at least, 600 litres of rain per year to develop. In sunny areas at low elevations, they are accompanied mainly by wild olive trees, Kermes oaks and rock roses.

In more humid areas, there is an undergrowth of arboreal heather and species of broad and bright leaves that are not frequent in the Mediterranean climate.

Other uses of the cork oak, besides cork, are for livestock and hunting. It also provides benefits by creating soil and maintaining environmental humidity.

