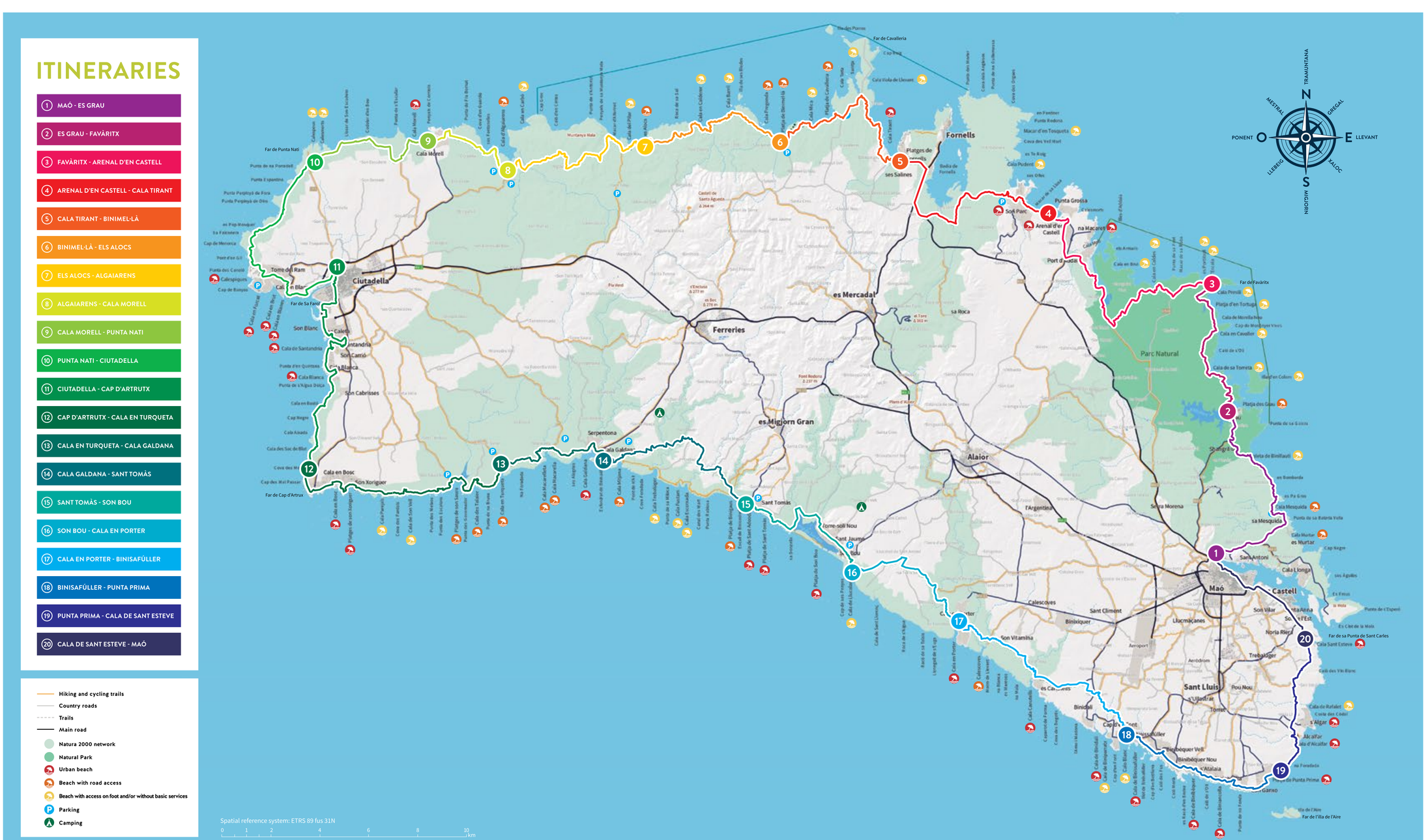
ITINERARIES

1. MAÓ - ES GRAU
2. ES GRAU - FAVÀRITX
3. FAVÀRITX - ARENAL D'EN CASTELL
4. ARENAL D'EN CASTELL - CALA TIRANT
5. CALA TIRANT - BINIMEL·LÀ
6. BINIMEL·LÀ - ELS ALOCS
7. ELS ALOCS - ALGAIARENS
8. ALGAIARENS - CALA MORELL
9. CALA MORELL - PUNTA NATI
10. PUNTA NATI - CIUTADELLA
11. CIUTADELLA - CAP D'ARTRUTX
12. CAP D'ARTRUTX - CALA EN TURQUETA
13. CALA EN TURQUETA - CALA GALDANA
14. CALA GALDANA - SANT TOMÀS
15. SANT TOMÀS - SON BOU
16. SON BOU - CALA EN PORTER
17. CALA EN PORTER - BINISAFÚLLER
18. BINISAFÚLLER - PUNTA PRIMA
19. PUNTA PRIMA - CALA DE SANT ESTEVE
20. CALA DE SANT ESTEVE - MAÓ



- Hiking and cycling trails
- Country roads
- Trails
- Main road
- Natura 2000 network
- Natural Park
- Urban beach
- Beach with road access
- Beach with access on foot and/or without basic services
- Parking
- Camping

Spatial reference system: ETRS 89 fus 31N

0 1 2 4 6 8 10 km



Camí de Cavalls

MENORCA

Although it is impossible to establish exactly its origin, in the oldest records preserved regarding the Camí de Cavalls, it is clear that it was used, during the 14th century, as a boundary path around Menorca, with a basically defensive objective, and offering the military or governing authorities a good look out from the coast and an efficient communication service by the watchtowers, shore batteries and other fortresses.

Along side this military use, it is possible to certify that servants for personal or public cases who travelled around the Menorcan coast and occasionally crossed private land or estates also used the Camí de Cavalls.

The public right of way of the path was established in 2010. It is 185km long and it is included in the European network of long distance footpaths, registered as GR 223.

The path is divided up into 20 segments, clearly marked by wooden posts all along the way, with information panels at the start of each section.

The path can be used for mountain biking, horse riding as well as rambling, although there are some stretches that are not suitable for bikes or horses. It is best to check in advance which sections are suitable for your purpose as well as for your level of fitness.

Look on the website www.camidecavalls.com for more information.



Suggestions

- Plan your excursion. Set out early leaving enough time to return before sunset. During the winter season carry a torch with you.
- Have a look at the weather forecast and look out for nature's own warnings. Remember that sudden changes in the Mediterranean weather are frequent.
- Always be well equipped:
  - During the summer do not forget a hat and sunglasses. Add a sun cream and an insect repellent.
  - During the winter: plenty of warm clothing, preferably by layers.
  - During any time of the year: rain and wind protection. Also wear suitable footwear according to the type of ground to be covered.
- Never forget to carry plenty of water and food. You might come across springs along the way, but the water is not safe to drink.
- Take a mobile with you and remember the emergency number: **112**.



Signposting along the path:

Continuation of the path

Abrupt change of direction

Change of direction

Wrong direction



Post



Route information panels



Information panels

Safety and consideration first and foremost

To make the most of the walk and for everyone to enjoy coming here, it is important to remember you are in a natural environment of great beauty. Respect the environment and be considerate towards other users of the path. Keep a cool head at all times. Plan your route carefully and make sure you take everything you need with you on the hike.

- Respect the environment
- Take all your rubbish home
- In case of emergency phone **112**
- Always ensure you take sufficient water with you
- Always keep to the path
- Respect the peace of the countryside
- Always close the gates
- Keep your pets on a lead
- Avoid any risk of fire. Campfires are strictly prohibited. Do not throw cigarette butts along the course.
- Camping in the countryside is not permitted. Camping is permitted only in campsites and designated areas.
- It is strictly forbidden driving any type of powered vehicle along the Camí de Cavalls, except in case of public interest pointed out in the article no. 8.2 of the Law 13/2000, over stretches where the path runs along a road or a track crossed by vehicles and urban ground.

For more information

Public Transport: there is a bus service all year round between the main towns of the island. There is an added bus service during the summer season to the main resorts.

There are transport companies that organise transfers to and from the starting point of a selected route, wherever access by car is possible.

Bus company :
https://menorca.tib.org

Taxi:
T. +34 971 367 111 / +34 971 482 222

Texts: Fundació Foment del Turisme de Menorca
Photography: Fundació Foment del Turisme de Menorca
Legal deposit: ME 141-2017

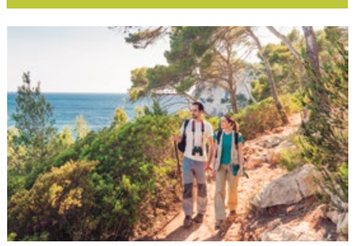


Menorca, Biosphere Reserve

Explore the widely varying landscape. Plunge into the water. Share our customs and traditions. Taste our cuisine. Discover a whole new range of experiences in this very special spot in the heart of the Mediterranean, and share your impressions.

The distinction of Biosphere Reserve, awarded by UNESCO on 8th October 1993, was not just for the amazing scenery, rich natural heritage and historical treasures. It was also for preserving it all. A reward for making sustainable growth possible. The year 2013 marked the twentieth anniversary of the award.

Here in Menorca we have managed to overcome the difficulty of being both a tourist spot and a Biosphere Reserve, harmonizing social economic development with the preservation of the environment.



1 MAÓ - ES GRAU

DISTANCE 10 km | DIFFICULTY | DURATION 3h 30'



The first section begins at the end of Maó's port and continues by road to the small village of Sa Mesquida, where there is a defence tower that was built during the British rule of the island in the 18th century. From the tower, the influence of wind and salt on the landscape is evident. The Tramuntana wind leaves its mark on coastal vegetation, especially the socarrells; an endemic bush with strong, thorny branches that is shaped like a cushion, the shape is because of its exposure to harsh weather conditions. Along the route, there are coves of great natural value, such as Macar de Binillautí (pebble beach), which is attached to a marsh. The final section of the route leads into farmland, which together with wild olive trees, forms a typical Minorcan landscape, one of farms or llocs.

Not to be missed: The popular sa Mesquida beach is the main attraction of this route. Its surroundings hold a dune vegetation and a marshland where we will be able to discover a wide representation of endemic plants.

2 ES GRAU - FAVÀRITX

DISTANCE 8,6 km | DIFFICULTY | DURATION 3h 30'



Minorca was declared a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve in 1993. This section crosses the core zone of this reserve: Albufera des Grau Natural Park (lagoon).
The wide variety of ecosystems and landscapes in this area are an indication of its great natural value. Leaving the beach at Es Grau behind, the beach connects directly with the Albufera wetlands, which incorporate many different ecosytems and there is a high level of biodiversity. Among these is Cala de sa Torreta and La Morella, both have dune systems and attached marshes. The Morella lagoon is the largest, and is home to many tamarinds. Continuing along the coast, the path leads to Cap Favàritx, where a type of vegetation living among the rocks has adapted to the effect of the sea.
The prehistoric settlement at Sa Torreta is close to this section, the remains include architectonical elements of great beauty.

Not to be missed: One should not miss a treasure such as the Albufera des Grau Natural Park. It is the island's largest marshland, which holds an ecosystem formed by a wide variety of endemic species. We are in the presence of the island's most interesting natural area due to its bio-diversity, as well as being an authentic paradise for bird watchers.

3 FAVÀRITX - ARENAL D'EN CASTELL

DISTANCE 13,6 km | DIFFICULTY | DURATION 5h



This is one of the sections that best defines the rich and varied environments that make up the island's north coast. The itinerary starts at Cap de Favàritx, a space that is well known for its dark rocks and the scarcity of vegetation
The course passes through typical Minorcan agricultural surroundings, formed of ploughed fields, fields for livestock to graze in and areas with Mediterranean bushes. As the path approaches the coast again, it reaches Pou d'en Caldes, a space with a dense concentration of endemic plants.
Leaving this cove behind, the path turns inland, where there are spectacular rock formations, such as Es Capell de Ferro, which are covered in foliage.
As the path continues, a new ecosystem emerges, the important stretch of water at Port d'Addaia, where both water vegetation, and salt marsh vegetation at Mongofra, is present. The final stretch of the route ends with a 3.5km paved path, connecting Addaia with Arenal d'en Castell.

Not to be missed: The area which awards the route a greater interest, for its unique scenery, is Favàritx. This rocky area, together with its unmistakeable light house as the protagonist, withholds an endemic vegetation that grows as an authentic natural show.

4 ARENAL D'EN CASTELL - CALA TIRANT

DISTANCE 10,8 km | DIFFICULTY | DURATION 4h



This is an easy-going section of the Camí de Cavalls. Starting at the beach in Arenal d'en Castell, it follows the coast until the resort of Son Parc, going on to Son Saura beach. Here there is a dune system and a marsh with vegetation in very good condition. The woods at s'Albufera des Comte are also of interest because of the great variety of plants that can be found there. Cala Roja and Cala Blanca are just two attractive sights on the route, while the Paleo-Christian basilica at Cap des Port de Fornells is also worth a visit.
From Ses Salines, there is a five kilometre stretch along paved roads that lead to Cala Tirant.
The idyllic fishermen's village of Fornells is an attraction close to this route. The Torre de Fornells (lookout tower) is visible on the western bank of the port's mouth. Built in the early 19th century during the British domination, its aim was to prevent enemy or pirate vessels invading the island via the port.

Not to be missed: The most relevant part of the route is found at Les Salines Noves or de la Concepció; a scenery with a great ecological value due to the presence of birds forced to inhabit this water area by man.

5 CALA TIRANT - BINIMEL·LÀ

DISTANCE 9,6 km | DIFFICULTY | DURATION 4h



This route runs along one of the best preserved sections of the island's coast. The entire area has been declared a SCI (Site of Community Importance) by the EC, as well as being awarded an SPA (Special Protection Area) distinction for birds. This section is of great geological value, as there are many different natural environments where biodiversity is concentrated. Socarells are one type of vegetation present on this section that is worth a special mention. One key characteristic of these endemic bushes is their ability to adapt to extreme weather conditions, provoked by the strong north wind.
There are dune systems at the beaches of Tirant, Cavalleria and Binimel·là, which include important vegetation communities. This section is also very popular with bird watchers, as it is an important zone for breeding brids, such as the fisher eagle.
A short diversion from this section, it is possible to visit the interesting archaeological remains of the Roman city of Sanicera, at the tiny fishermen's port of Sanitja. Another attraction close by that shouldn't be missed is the lighthouse, Far de Cavalleria (lighthouse). From the breathtaking 80 metre high cliffs, there are spectacular views of the Mediterranean Sea.

Not to be missed: This section is highlighted by the virgin beach of Cavalleria. Its red shaded sands are laid in the shape of a sea shell, and are limited at each side by rounded rocks. Other small beaches can be discovered within its surroundings, such as Cala Mica.

6 BINIMEL·LÀ - ELS ALOCS

DISTANCE 8,9 km | DIFFICULTY | DURATION 5h



This stage of Camí de Cavalls travels through one of the most abrupt parts of the north coast, characterised by sloped terrain covering a long stretch of untouched coast. These steep slopes give rise to unique natural landscapes, such as those found at Cala Pregonda, where the yellow tinge of volcanic rocks attract attention. Other virgin coves on this section include Cala Barril, Cala en Calderer, Binimel·là or Pregondó.
The coastal waters in this area form part of the North Minorcan Marine Reserve. This restricted area was created in order to increase the regeneration of natural resources and to ensure the preservation of its key ecosystems.

Not to be missed: The highlights are the impressive views to be enjoyed from the cliffs at Binidelfà, where we will discover how the side slabs of slate actually reach the sea.
Another destination not to be missed is Cala Pregonda, with sands protected by islets and reef barriers enhancing its beauty.

7 ELS ALOCS - ALGAIARENS

DISTANCE 9,7 km | DIFFICULTY | DURATION 4h 30'



This section is covers several different ecosystems and habitats along the route.
After departing from the pebbles at El Alocs, the path leads to the sands of Cala del Pilar and Alfurí, which are home to a high concentration of endemic flora.
The route crosses scenes that are typical of Minorca's north coast, with views of crystal clear waters making a sharp contrast with the terracotta red of the rocks and the yellow sands.
The path's route leads through woods and past a wide variety of bush species.
As the path advances, the unmistakable scent of sea air and saline vegetation indicates the arrival at Pla del Mar. The route then returns inland until it reaches La Vall, a dune system that leads to Cala Algaiarens.

Not to be missed: This route will allow us to admire the broken up mosaic landscape which is found at La Vall d'Algaiarens. It resembles an authentic visual jigsaw, formed by a wide variety of natural habitats which fit in together perfectly with the rural environment created by man.
Cala Pilar is of special relevance; one of the virgin beaches best well preserved of the north coast.

8 ALGAIARENS - CALA MORELL

DISTANCE 5,4 km | DIFFICULTY | DURATION 2h 10'



This section is filled with strong and beautiful natural contrasts, as the route crosses the Tramuntana area to so-called dry Minorca. The change between one zone and another begins at Vall d'Algaiarens (valley) which is covered with woods, before it gives way to low level vegetation at the popular bay, Cala de ses Fontanelles. This radical change of scenery allows us to discover a new kind of flora, formed by a diverse number of endemic species. There are many of these species concentrated at the Corniola marine, where there are abundant plants such as rosemary and heather as well as the traditional camamil·la (Minorcan camomile); a plant valued for its medicinal qualities.
Following the coastline, the path leads to Cala Morell. There is an an important necropolis dating back to the Talayotic age (1500-300 BC) on the impressive cliff face, formed by caves dug into the rock. This busy cove is also of great geological interest as it is the exact spot where the island's two geological units meet, Migjorn and Tramuntana.

Not to be missed: As we reach the coastal area of the Pedregal de Biniatram, we are met by a spectacular show of nature which cannot be missed. At this point, we will have the chance to verify the north wind's strong influence on the coastal vegetation.

9 CALA MORELL - PUNTA NATI

DISTANCE 7 km | DIFFICULTY | DURATION 3h



Nicknamed the windy island, much of Minorca's landscape is arid. That is the case here, as the strong influence of the fierce north wind has carved the terrain. Gentle slopes characterise the land, apart from at Cala Morell where the deep gorge marks a strong contrast against the smooth terrain. Along the rocky path there is low vegetation but no bushes, these are replaced by by herbaceous plants.
Punta Nati has a historical lighthouse that was built during last century in order to reduce the vast number of shipwrecks caused when strong storms affected this part of the coast.
There are many typical Minorcan rural buildings along the route, such as ses barraques or es ponts de bens or de bestiar whererecattle and other livestock take shelter from fierce weather conditions.

Not to be missed: What outstands most of this itinerary is the impressive height of the rocky elevations, as the ones we can see at el Cul de sa Ferrada. Furthermore, stone continues to be the protagonist at the talayotic necropolis of Cala Morell, which allows us to recognize prints among the surroundings left behind by prehistoric settlers.

10 PUNTA NATI - CIUTADELLA

DISTANCE 10,5 km | DIFFICULTY | DURATION 4h



Stone plays a starring role along this section, as the path is particularly rocky. It is relatively easy to cover, however, because the profile is quite flat and only varies when passing small gorges dug into the rocks that lead to the sea. An example of this is Cap de Bajolí, where abundant coastal vegetation grows in the stony ground. Some of the most attractive flowering plants can be found here, among the rocky areas by the sea.
This section passes a series of coves, such as Cala des Corbetar, which is an ideal a place to admire Pont d'en Gil, a natural rock bridge created by the erosion of the sea with a 300 metre deep cave nearby. From here, the Camí de Cavalls follows a five kilometre track of paved road that follows the coastline until reaching Ciutadella's port.

Not to be missed: Among the places of interest to be viewed along this route, the most relevant are the constructions that layout the rural Minorcan scenery; such as the dry stone walls, refuges or ancient water extraction, collecting and storage systems.

11 CIUTADELLA - CAP D'ARTRUTX

DISTANCE 13,5 km | DIFFICULTY | DURATION 5h

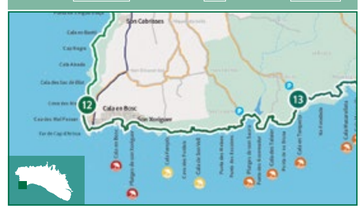


This section, which is essential flat, follows the southern coastline at the western end of Minorcan. It starts at the port and crosses Ciutadella, Minorca's most westerly town, continuing along paved roads until Cala Blanca, some four kilometres from the beginning of the route. The beach here is a popular one, with fine white sands. It is surroundd by low cliffs that have dune vegetation lining the top. At the end of the beach, there are the remains of a naveta. It was built during the pre-Talayotic period (2000-1500 BC) and is evidence of the first human settlers on the island.
Advancing along the path, there are several different ecosystems inhabited by many interesting plant species, the endemic thorny bush, socarrell, is one example.
In the spring, walkers may be able to spot the presence of blossoming orchids, in dazzling and attractive colours. Heading inland, where the sea's influence on the land declines, woodlands begin to gain ground.

Not to be missed: This itinerary offers us a chance to enjoy a peaceful landscape of the Minorcan farmland, formed by never ending lines of dry stone wall, refuges created for the cattle, as well as original water extraction, collecting and storage systems. Furthermore, on clear days one can observe the outline of the coast of Mallorca.

12 CAP D'ARTRUTX - CALA EN TURQUETA

DISTANCE 13,5 km | DIFFICULTY | DURATION 5h

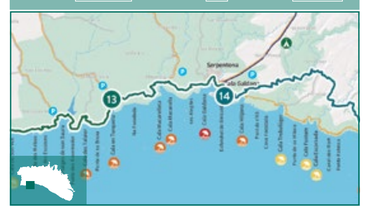


This route takes walkers past the beautiful areas on Minorca's most westerly point on the south coast. The route is almost completely flat, and this combined with the low cliffs makes the path ideal for a peaceful stroll along the seaside. After leaving the resort of Son Xoriguer, the natural landscape changes to combine with extensive rock broken up by small coves; some of these beaches have rich dune foliage and the Prat de Bellavist marsh is worth a mention. Situated just behind Son Saura beach, this marsh is a shelter for many water birds.
This route provides the opportunity to observe the relationship between the Mediterranean and coastal vegetation. The plants are an extraordinary example of natural survival, as they are capable of withstanding the daily force of wind and salt. At Cala en Turqueta, oak woods come into view, a landscape that will accompany the path along the south coast at every gorge that leads into the sea.
One landmark of interest is Sa Talaia d'Artrutx (17th century); a defence turret that was used in the past to alert islanders of possible invaders.

Not to be missed: The major attraction of this section is, without doubt, the virgin beaches to be encountered. Furthermore than observing the great natural value withheld, the best way of making the most of this route is taking a swim in the crystal waters at Son Saura, Turqueta or Es Talaier.

13 CALA EN TURQUETA - CALA GALDANA

DISTANCE 6,4 km | DIFFICULTY | DURATION 2h 30'



One of the key features of the central part of Minorca is the gorges. They cut through the island vertically, getting deeper and wider from north to south.
This path is one of continual contrasts thanks to these gorges. An extensive range of flora is present, as the route alternatives between dry areas and shaded and humid patches hidden within the gorges where vegetation is well protected from the wind. Cala en Turqueta, Macarella and Algendar are three good examples of gorges, with each of them a habitat for oaks.
Of the coves and bays with humid landscapes close to sandy beaches, Macarella and Cala Galdana are worth mentioning. The latter is the mouth of the Algendar gorge, one of the most important gorges on the island.

Not to be missed: We cannot miss the chance of approaching the idyllic coves, thanks to its unique natural surroundings, Cala Macarella and Macarelleta; two clear examples of virgin coves combined with gorges, that have the particularity of offering woody areas to the very edge of the shore.

14 CALA GALDANA - SANT TOMÀS

DISTANCE 10,8 km | DIFFICULTY | DURATION 4h 30'

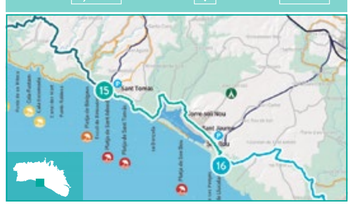


This route could be nicknamed the gorge path, as it crosses several of the island's most important gorges. These geological formations, a typical feature of Minorca, reward those taking this path with some impressive views and landscapes.
A rich variety of flora abunds, including numerous species, many of which are endemic. Diversity is also evident in animal life, as the route offers many chances to observe birds of prey as well as water birds.
This path also provides the opportunity to observe how, at any time of year, water is transported along the most important gorges, such as Algendar, Trebalúger and Albranca. This water is the reason why the gorges are damp and aquatic vegetation exists here. Sand dune vegetation can be spotted when visiting the coves of Cala Mitjana, Cala Trebalúger or Binigaus.
The Binigaus gorge is just a short distance from this path, the location of four of Minorca's most relevant carstic caves. Cova des Coloms, also known as 'the Cathedral' is the most outstanding because of its size. Near the top of the gorge is an interesting hypostyle chamber, called Es Galliner de Madona.

Not to be missed: We should not miss a visit to the most popular virgin beaches of the south: Cala Mitjana and Mitjaneta, Binigaus Beaches and Cala Trebaluger. All linked to a gorge and with high ecological value.

15 SANT TOMÀS - SON BOU

DISTANCE 6,4 km | DIFFICULTY | DURATION 2h 30'

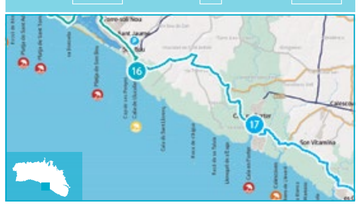


This path crosses the low coastline located within the central part of Minorca's south coast. Along this smooth track, the natural landscape varies very little as there are no sudden cliff walls formed by natural gorges. The unchanging relief provides the opportunity to observe typical rocky vegetation found on the front line of the coast; this basically consists of salt-resistant plants. Plant life transforms inland; this change is evident at Sant Tomàs and Son Bou beaches where typical dune vegetation springs up. One other observation to be made in this area is how humans have influenced the landscape, converting flat land into farmland.
At the easterly end of this section, the path crosses the bottom of Sa Vall gorge, offering a privileged view of the gorge's interior, as well as providing a close up display of the typical exuberant vegetation found in marshes, forming the Prat de Son Bou.

Not to be missed: The busy beaches at Son Bou, with an interesting dune system, are the longest on the island. We can name the prat de Son Bou for its most relevant marsh lands of Minorca. The entire spot is a recommended sight for bird watching.

16 SON BOU - CALA EN PORTER

DISTANCE 8 km | DIFFICULTY | DURATION 3h 30'

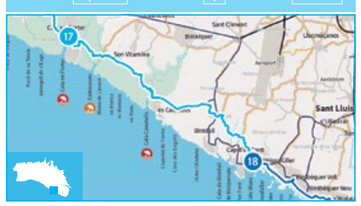


This section is ideal for admiring the beauty of Minorca's south coast. The path runs between two important gorge areas: Sa Vall and Es Bec in the west and the Cala en Porter gorge in the east. The scenary varies considerably, showing the biodiversity in these kinds of ecosystems. One of the key areas is Prat de Son Bou, which is particularly important because of the extension of its marsh.
A different viewpoint emerges as the path crosses the bottom of the Cala en Porter gorge, where humans have transformed the terrain into agricultural land. On the sheer walls of the gorge, plants and birds compete to achieve the best crack to extend their roots or build their nests wherever they can get the most shelter from harsh weather.
A two kilometre diversion from this path can be made to visit the island's largest talayotic settlement: Torre d'en Galmés.

Not to be missed: This section offers us the chance of viewing one of the island's longest gorge; the one at Cala en Porter. A wide variety of ground species as well as water birds cohabit amongst its walls.

17 CALA EN PORTER - BINISAFÚLLER

DISTANCE 11,8 km | DIFFICULTY | DURATION 4h 30'

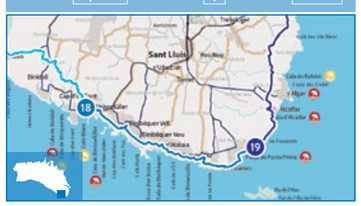


This section crosses two completely different environments as it passes from a winding path, carved out of the earth shaped by the gorges, to the flat terrain of the east of the island. The fact that there are gorges on this section of the path means that several different natural spaces exist. Crossing the important gorge at Cala en Porter, there is a marsh just behind the beach. The path continues towards the gorge at Cala des Canutells, this is smaller than the one at Cala en Porter, but still surprises with its elm groves. Other minor gorges are also passed on this route, the ones at Binidalí and Biniparratx have charming scenary. The final part of the path leaves behind the gorges to turn into a typical Minorcan countryside scene consisting of farmland and bushes lined with endless dry stone walls.

Not to be missed: The main attraction of this section is found at Calascoves, a fascinating cove where one can admire a talayotic age necropolis, featured by its hundred burial caves.

18 BINISAFÚLLER - PUNTA PRIMA

DISTANCE 8,1 km | DIFFICULTY | DURATION 3h 30'



This section is relatively easy, passing through the resorts on the south-east coast of the island. The path begins at the resort of Binissafúller, and follows the coast along a route that links the resorts of Binibéquer, Binincolla and Son Ganxo. A visit to the popular tourist resort of Binibéquer Vell is highly recommended. Its narrow streets and whitewashed walls are just waiting to be explored.
The Camí de Cavalls leaves Binibéquer Nou to continue along the coast, with the Illa de l'Aire on the horizon, easily identified by its lighthouse. On calm days, coastal waters are an unforgettable shade of blue and white.

Not to be missed: One of the main attractions of this itinerary is the small size coves, which are, although, equally as beautiful, which we will encounter along the southern coast of this island. Binidalí, Biniparratx or el caló Blanc are linked to the natural outlets of gorges and streams, and are totally and highly preserved.

19 PUNTA PRIMA - CALA DE SANT ESTEVE

DISTANCE 7,3 km | DIFFICULTY | DURATION 2h 40'



The first half of this section runs across some of the flattest land on the island. The second half of the path at the island's most easterly point diverts inland. Only the occasional small gorge interrupts the flat relief. Patches of wild olive trees and bushes alternate with farmland and fields where livestock graze to create a mosaic scenary, although this landscape changes dramatically at the gorges. One example of this change is at Caló de Rafalet with its well developed holm oak wood, the Binissaida gorges or the gorges at Cala de Sant Esteve where the shelter provided from the wind means that the wild olive trees have grown to a considerable height. In some coves, such as Alcalfar, it is possible to see dune vegetation, which it is also present in the lower parts of the coast where the front line vegetation can best be observed.

Not to be missed: As we follow this section we will encounter the specially surprising defence tower built at Alcalfar, done so at a strategic spot so as to check the coast during the past.

20 CALA DE SANT ESTEVE - MAÓ

DISTANCE 6 km | DIFFICULTY | DURATION 2h 20'



The last section of the path departs from Cala de Sant Esteve, turning up a slope and continuing along a country road which has magnificent views of Maó's Port and La Mola fortress, built at the mouth of the port to defend it from enemy attacks. On the south side of the mouth of the port, in Cala Sant Esteve, is Fort Marlborough. This fort was built by the British in the early 18th century. The path continues past Sant Felip Castle and the town of Es Castell, until it reaches Maó, the capital of Minorca. Maó has a long history, evidence of which is visible in the diverse architectural styles used around the entire town. The path ends as it crosses the town, heading down into the port – which at five kilometres in length is considered the second largest natural harbour in Europe. This section ends at the end of the port, next to Vergers de Sant Joan.

Not to be missed: The route becomes highlighted on arriving at the entrance of the Port of Maó, where one will be able to admire fortresses built in the past, such as the impressive Fort Marlborough or the historical d'en Penjat Defence Tower.

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