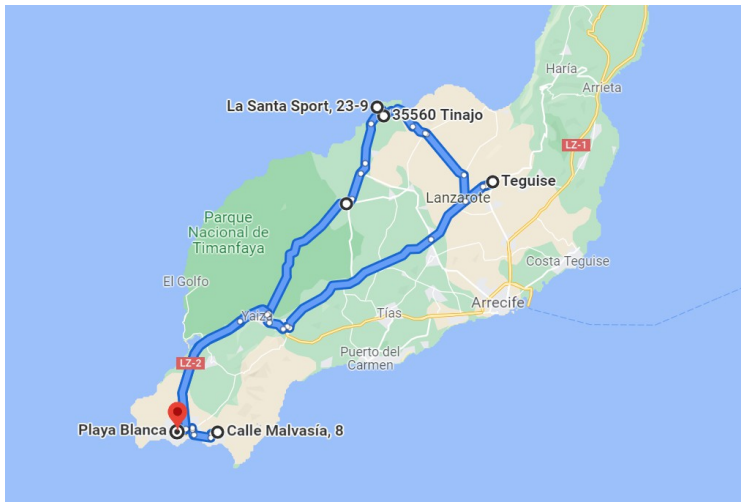




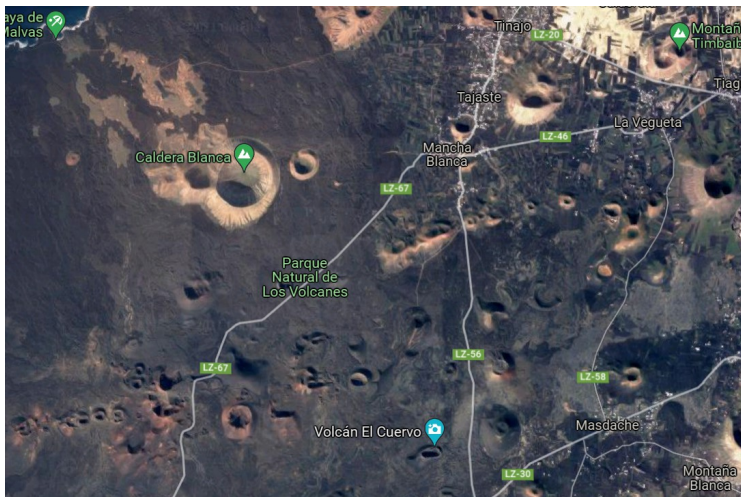
Monday the 14th we took pictures of a pigeon that used to sit on the roof and some small birds that often sat in a yucca palm.



On Tuesday the 15th we drove the longest trip so far.

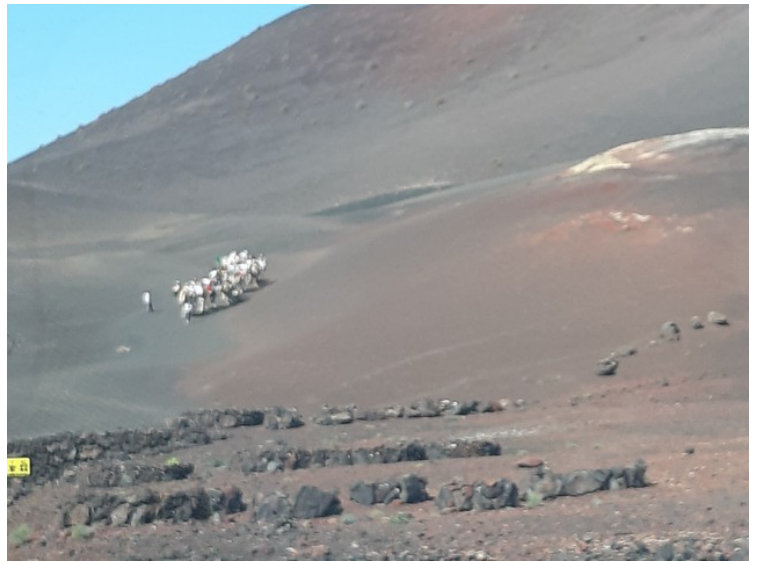


Here we are inside the Timanfaya National Park. Below are some pictures from the area as we drive through.



In a satellite photo, the area looks like this. When we drive on the road, the volcanic cones look like ordinary mountains.





Here's someone out on a camel safari.



The area looked like this after a series of volcanic eruptions in the years 1730 - 1736. It is covered with slag and ash. The area was created as a national park in 1976 and was named Parque Nacional de Timanfaya, after the volcano Timanfaya. The volcano is still active, but it has not erupted since 1824.

There is a visitor center in the town of Mancha Blanca.

Part of the park is called the Parque Natural de Los Volcanes. Another part is called Montañas del Fuego.

Turismolanzarote Visitcanaryislands Wikipedia



We saw this sign in many places along the road.



Sign with Montañas del Fuego.



This is where the road goes up to a restaurant located on top of the volcano Hilarios Islet. There was such a long queue of cars that we could not stand in line for so long, so we drove out of the queue and drove on.



This is the restaurant, El Diablo. It was opened in 1969. Here they prepare much of the food directly over the geothermal heat. 10 centimeters below the surface, the temperature is around 160 degrees Celsius, and at a depth of 10 meters, the temperature is 600 degrees.

[Finallylost](#) [Orangesmile](#)



Here we are approaching Tinajo.
[Turismolanzarote](#) [Spainmadesimple](#)



Still another sign for Timanfaya.



In Tinajo.



Out of Tinajo.



La Santa.



In La Santa.



In the port of La Santa, the boats are pulled ashore.



Waves.





Here we turn off the main road to drive out on a peninsula called La Isleta.



The road goes on a dam. Here we look out to sea.



On the other side we look inwards towards Club la Santa.



Out on the peninsula we see a white heron.



Another picture of the heron.



There are waves here.



Here came a whole bunch on tricycles.



These drive in small cars.



Here is a race going on.



The last ones.



This is Club la Santa.

[Club la Santa](#) is a holiday resort that was started up in 1968. Due to the oil crisis, the resort was left unfinished for 10 years. The owner of Tjæreborg Rejser, Eilif Krogager, bought the facility in 1978 and it was opened the same year as a sports facility resort. The first years were in deficit but there has been a profit since 1995. The complex has 361 apartments and 96 suites and can accommodate 1600 people. It has a staff of 425 people. They can offer 80 types of sports with lessons and instructors.



The facility is located by the innermost part of the lagoon.



Here we are approaching Soo.



The main road runs on the outskirts of the place.



The next stop is in Caleta de Famara. What we see here are the [Famara mountains](#). Here is the highest mountain peak on Lanzarote, Peñas del Chache, with 671 meters. South of the Famara mountain range lies the El Jable desert. We see it a little of it to the right in the picture.



Here we see a bit more of the Famara Mountains and the El Jable Desert.



There is a long sandy beach here: Playa de Famara.
[Calimasurf](#) [Osiolanzarote](#)



There was quite a lot of activity this day with surfing and kitesurfing. There were big waves, so the red flag was up. It was only allowed with regular swimming at your own risk.



Many dunes along the road.





Here we are on our way to Teguisse.



Teguisse straight ahead with the fortress on top of the volcano edge.



Towards the center of Teguisse.



In the center of Teguisse.



Here we look up towards the fortress, Castillo de Santa Barbara, on top of the volcano Guanapay. It is closed due to rehabilitation. It was built in the 16th century as protection against Berbers and pirates. Today it is a museum that tells about the pirate era.
[Museodelapirateria](#) [Turismolanzarote](#)
[Lanzaroteinformation](#) [Lanzaroteguidemap](#)



There are pigeons in [Teguisse](#) too.
Teguisse became important because of its strategic position in the center of the island from which possible pirate attacks could be detected. Here were also water resources and the soil was suitable for agriculture. Teguisse was the capital of the island until 1852 when Arrecife took over that role.



A crossroads in the center of Tegüise.



This sculpture stands in the middle of the crossroads. A man in devil costume. [Elegua](#).



Across the road is this small park, Plaza San Francisco.



Here is a dragon tree.

If the trunk of the dragon tree is damaged, a blood-red resin, 'dragon blood', peeps out, which in natural medicine and alchemy was praised for its supposed medicinal effects and magical powers. This resin was also used to color marble and for a certain type of varnish that was used for violins. [Wikipedia](#)



The Convento de San Francisco was built in 1588 as the first convent on the island.



Here we look towards the tower of the church Parroquia de Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe de Tegüise. [Turismotegüise](#)



The church tower.



One of the streets in the center.



The church.

In front of the church is the Plaza de La Constitución.



Here is another sculpture, [Besapié](#).



This is Monumento al Camposino in San Bartolome.

The white fertility sculpture was constructed of disused water tanks that were painted white and dedicated to the farmers who work so hard to produce crops from the volcanic land of Lanzarote. It is 15 meters high. The sculpture was created by [César Manrique Cabrera](#) in 1968.

Here is also the Casa Museo del Camposino which shows local crafts, traditions and lifestyle to the farmers of the island. Down in a volcanic cave that was previously used for quarries, a restaurant has been set up.

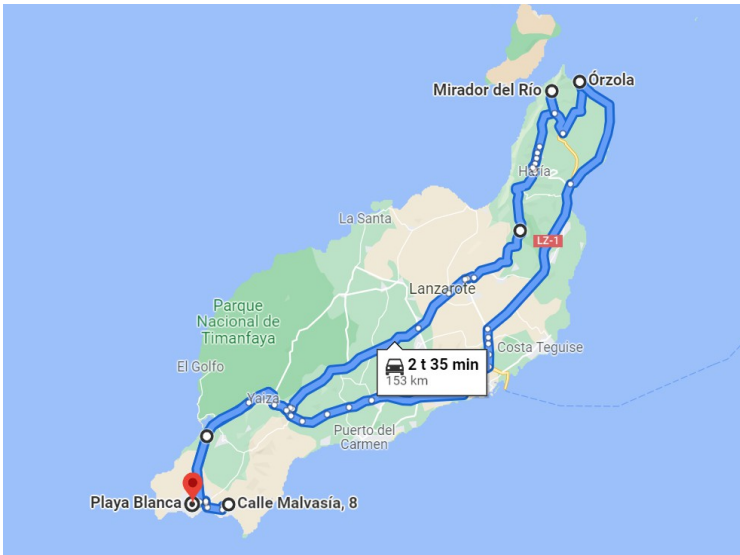
[HelloCanaryislands](#)



There are many bodegas in this area. This is the oldest in the Canary Islands and one of the most famous, [El Grifo](#). It was started in 1775,



Another example of how the vines are shielded from the wind.



On Thursday the 18th we drove the last and longest trip all the way north on the island.



Here we have almost come to Teguise and look towards the Famara Mountains.



View to Teguise.



We pass Teguise in the direction of Haria. The road here goes through Los Valles, [Spain-Lanzarote](#)



Los Valles.



There is wind power production here as well.



This is the installation of Escuadron de Vigilancia Aerea.
It is an air surveillance station.



View to [Punta Mujeres](#) to the left. There are many natural pools along the coast.
[Arrieta](#) to the right.



Arrieta.



View down to Haria.



Haria.



Steep and winding road down towards Haria.



Here it is steep and winding, but the main roads on Lanzarote are mostly very good.



In Haria.

Haria is known for having a good climate and many palm trees grow here. The area is often called the Valley of the Thousand Palms.

[Turismolanzarote](#) [Turismoharia](#)



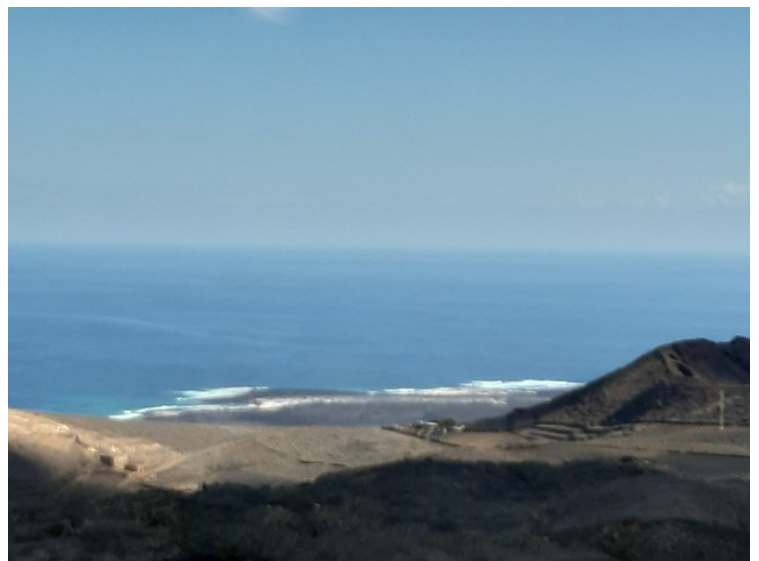
Haria.



Haria.



This is in Ye.



From here we have a good view down to the coast.



Here we have come to a vantage point called Mirador del Rio. It is located 474 meters above sea level. There is a restaurant in the mountains overlooking La Graciosa.
[Cactlanzarote](#) [Finallylost](#)



We rather walked a bit along the road. This is Salinas del Rio. It is the first salt extraction plant in the Canary Islands. Production was stopped in the 1970s.
[GeoparqueLanzarote](#)



We look across the strait to the island of La Graciosa. It is the smallest of the inhabited Canary Islands. It was approved as the eighth Canary Island in 2018. Previously, it was part of Lanzarote. There are 700 people living on the island, but in the course of a year, 25,000 tourists come there. There is a ferry there twice an hour from Orzola. There are two villages, Caleta de Sebo and a «holiday village» Casa de Pedro Barba.

[Turismolanzarote](#) [Theislandsinthesun](#)



An Aloe Vera farm.



Growing Aloe Vera.



Here we come to Orzola. It is the northernmost village on Lanzarote.

[Lanzaroteguide](#) [Lanzaroteguidebook](#)



From the harbor in Orzola.



On the way south again we drive past many white dunes along the coast.



Saturday the 20th was the last day on Lanzarote. Here the luggage is packed in the car.

Then it was time to drive back to the airport after filling up the gas tank. There was poor signing where the rental cars were to be delivered, so we entered the public car park. There we had to draw a ticket to get in. We were told by the rental company after coming home that they withdrew us 12 Euro for the parking fee.

The plane was supposed to leave at 18.20, but it did not depart until 18.50.

When we arrived at Gardermoen, there were many who stood in line to join Dalen, but we joined the third car.

We were not home until three o'clock, so it was a long day.