The Park is in the El Parque district of La Palma; the most north-weatherly of the Canary Islands, known for its volcanic activity. It is also wet by the trade winds and is far away from the oceanic upwellings, the result is a magnificent variety of landscapes and a great wealth of floral species.

The National Park, the most representative ecosystem is that of the Canary Islands pine, or in a subalpine landscape of broadleaved pines with several species, including Pinus canariensis. It is also characterized by the high diversity of birds, which are specialized in the open pine landscapes. The result of more than several species, including Pinus canariensis, is a beautiful and unique landscape. The result is a magnificent variety of landscapes and a great wealth of floral species.

Cultural aspects: Archaeological studies show that the zone was inhabited by a prehistoric society, the Balcanas. The Balcanas were the last island occupied by the Balcanas, and they had their own culture, which included agriculture and craftsmanship. They lived in small communities, and their economy was based on subsistence farming. They had a simple lifestyle, and their social structure was based on kinship and community ties. They used stone tools, and their architecture was characterized by the use of large stones, which were used to build their houses and temples. They also had their own language and writing system. The Balcanas were the last inhabitants of the island, and they left behind a rich cultural heritage that includes a variety of artifacts, including stone tools, pottery, and jewelry.

An age-old culture: The Balcanas, the last inhabitants of the island, lived in the town of Tostado de Taburente. They had their own culture, which included agriculture and craftsmanship. They lived in small communities, and their economy was based on subsistence farming. They had a simple lifestyle, and their social structure was based on kinship and community ties. They used stone tools, and their architecture was characterized by the use of large stones, which were used to build their houses and temples. They also had their own language and writing system. The Balcanas were the last inhabitants of the island, and they left behind a rich cultural heritage that includes a variety of artifacts, including stone tools, pottery, and jewelry.

Fauna: They had an amazing bird life, the most representative being the chough, a bird known only in the Canary Islands. The chough is a bird known only in the Canary Islands, and it is considered a symbol of the island. The chough is a bird known only in the Canary Islands, and it is considered a symbol of the island. The chough is a bird known only in the Canary Islands, and it is considered a symbol of the island. The chough is a bird known only in the Canary Islands, and it is considered a symbol of the island. The chough is a bird known only in the Canary Islands, and it is considered a symbol of the island. The chough is a bird known only in the Canary Islands, and it is considered a symbol of the island. The chough is a bird known only in the Canary Islands, and it is considered a symbol of the island. The chough is a bird known only in the Canary Islands, and it is considered a symbol of the island. The chough is a bird known only in the Canary Islands, and it is considered a symbol of the island. The chough is a bird known only in the Canary Islands, and it is considered a symbol of the island. The chough is a bird known only in the Canary Islands, and it is considered a symbol of the island. The chough is a bird known only in the Canary Islands, and it is considered a symbol of the island. The chough is a bird known only in the Canary Islands, and it is considered a symbol of the island. The chough is a bird known only in the Canary Islands, and it is considered a symbol of the island. The chough is a bird known only in the Canary Islands, and it is considered a symbol of the island. The chough is a bird known only in the Canary Islands, and it is considered a symbol of the island. The chough is a bird known only in the Canary Islands, and it is considered a symbol of the island. The chough is a bird known only in the Canary Islands, and it is considered a symbol of the island. The chough is a bird known only in the Canary Islands, and it is considered a symbol of the island. The chough is a bird known only in the Canary Islands, and it is considered a symbol of the island. The chough is a bird known only in the Canary Islands, and it is considered a symbol of the island. The chough is a bird known only in the Canary Islands, and it is considered a symbol of the island. The chough is a bird known only in the Canary Islands, and it is considered a symbol of the island. The chough is a bird known only in the Canary Islands, and it is considered a symbol of the island. The chough is a bird known only in the Canary Islands, and it is considered a symbol of the island. The chough is a bird known only in the Canary Islands, and it is considered a symbol of the island. The chough is a bird known only in the Canary Islands, and it is considered a symbol of the island. The chough is a bird known only in the Canary Islands, and it is considered a symbol of the island. The chough is a bird known only in the Canary Islands, and it is considered a symbol of the island. The chough is a bird known only in the Canary Islands, and it is considered a symbol of the island.
visiting the park

General Information: Visitors can enter the Park by three routes, as far as the starting points of several prehistoric bridges thatdatabase through exploration of the Park. These routes enter from the north via the Caldera de Taburiente, which comes down a path to the east. From this point, the Park offers 44 km of walking paths, from the north and 15 km on foot or by car. The north side of the road is 8 km long, and the south side 2 km long.

Visitor Centres: The north visitor centre is located 10 km from the south visitor centre. The south visitor centre is located 1 km from the north visitor centre. The north visitor centre has a large parking area, a cafe, a resting area, and a museum with a display of prehistoric artifacts. The south visitor centre has a large parking area, a cafe, a resting area, and a museum with a display of prehistoric artifacts.

Your safety is our concern, but it is your responsibility.

Don't miss:

- The north part of the Park is home to the ancient walls of Los Nunales, a world heritage site, surrounded by a giant volcanic rock column, although it is difficult to get to.
- The visitors' route is usually marked with signs and paths, guiding you to the sights.
- If you are not careful, you can easily get lost in the Park. It is essential to follow the signs and paths to avoid getting lost or injured.
- Be aware of the temperature, as it can be quite hot in the Park.
- Respect the environment and the wildlife. Do not feed or attempt to touch any animals or plants.

Advice and safety:

- When in the Park, always keep the path and respect the vegetation. Do not disturb the animals or cameras, and do not leave any litter or waste in the Park.
- If you get lost, do not try to find your way back on your own. Instead, follow the signs and paths to the nearest visitor centre.
- Be aware of the temperature in the Park. It can be quite hot, especially during the summer months. Be sure to wear sun protection and stay hydrated.
- Be careful when taking photos or videos in the Park. Do not use flash or loud noises.
- Do not feed or attempt to touch any animals or plants.

For any further information related to the Park, visit the Park Information Centres.