

Menorca

AN INVITATION



Menorca
Illes Balears



Favaritx Lighthouse



Trepucó Talayot



Cavalleria

A trip to the most peaceful of the Balearic Islands

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Menorca, biosphere reserve

Where geography becomes poetry



Rural architecture

Migjorn Gran

If the Mediterranean were a book, Menorca would be a beautiful poem read out in a whisper. This, the second-largest of the Balearic archipelago, the shy sister of Mallorca, captivates its visitors with a mixture of tranquil beauty and ability to surprise. The beauty of its beaches and that of the interior unite in harmony and are conducive to deep mental repose. In spite of the absence of significant elevations – Monte Toro stands at just 358 metres – the landscape is varied and attractive, full of idyllic nooks and crannies and protected by the islanders' marked sense of aesthetics and by laws that reflect a deep love of Mother Nature. Menorca is a bipolar world. On one side is Ciutadella, the former capital, a picturesque and slightly melancholy town, with a small port which is amongst the most

romantic of the whole Mediterranean. And on the other is Maó, the dynamic administrative and commercial capital, whose good and bad fate it has been to be located on the shore of one of the largest, and consequently most coveted, natural harbours in this sea. Given the rivalry between these two towns, evidently neither can be declared a winner as far as attractiveness for tourists is concerned, as each offers its own charm, a strong, unmistakable character that obliges us to visit both if we do not want to leave the island with the sensation we have missed something important.

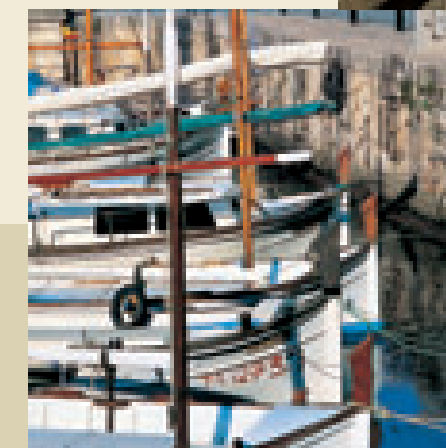


Es Prat

Menorca is also a world of lost worlds. Ancient civilisations have left a varied legacy of buildings, ruins and objects, including one of the largest Talayotic villages of the Balearic Islands – Son Catlar – and the oldest preserved building in Europe – the Naveta des Tudons. Apart from this immense archaeological treasure are the buildings, the fortresses, the customs and the place names left in legacy by all those who have called themselves masters of Menorca at some time in history, including the Romans, the Byzantines, the Arabs, the English and the French. We have here an island with a profoundly rural character and at the same time a complex-free society with regard to contact with other cultures. So much has happened in Menorca, so many peoples have passed through Menorca. Now it is the turn of the tourists, pacific invaders who, after a while, command some delightful moments which the island doles out in typical fashion: quietly, and generously.



Farmhouse



Port of Ciutadella

Amongst beaches, coves and hills

LANDSCAPE

Whilst Ciutadella and Maó establish a strong contrast between east and west, the island's landscape is a two-movement symphony called north and south. The lands to the north - 'Tramuntana' - are formed by small, gentle hills separated by broad valleys opening out into magnificent beaches like La Vall, Cala Pregonda and Es Grau. The south, or 'Migjorn', on the other hand, is a calcareous platform pierced from north to south by narrow gullies that lead to a series of beautiful coves, many of which are framed by pine groves and eccentric rock formations.

Port of Ciutadella

Rural property

Calascoves

Rural architecture

Sant Antoni

Cala Pregonda

Es Grau



BIOSPHERE RESERVE: AN ECOLOGICAL PARADISE

MENORCA IS A GREEN LAND IN EVERY SENSE OF THE WORD, AS ITS INHABITANTS HAVE ALWAYS SHOWN A GREAT DEAL OF CONCERN FOR THE ENVIRONMENT. IN 1993 UNESCO MADE THE ISLAND A BIOSPHERE RESERVE. ITS NUCLEUS IS THE S'ALBUFERA DES GRAU NATURAL PARK, A FEW KILOMETRES FROM MAÓ. THIS REFUGE FOR BIRDS IS TODAY ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT WETLANDS IN SOUTHERN EUROPE.

THE MENORCAN BIOSPHERE RESERVE HAS 18 FURTHER ENCLAVES WHICH HAVE BEEN DECLARED "NATURAL AREAS OF PARTICULAR INTEREST". AN EXCELLENT EXAMPLE OF A PROTECTED ZONE IN

MANY ASPECTS IS CAP DE CAVALLERIA, WHERE AN "ECO-MUSEUM" HAS BEEN CREATED. AS WELL AS BEAUTIFUL SCENERY AND A PROTECTED NATURAL AREA IT INCLUDES A MUSEUM, THE RUINS OF A ROMAN MILITARY CAMP AND SETTLEMENT, OLD QUARRIES AND LIME KILNS, AN ENGLISH WATCHTOWER AND THE REMAINS OF AN ARAB MOSQUE. AND, OF COURSE, A BEAUTIFUL BEACH.

LANDSCAPE

As well as the scenic beauty and the short distances on this island of 716 square kilometres, Menorca's beaches stand out for their cleanliness and the care dedicated to the surroundings. As for the climate, an annual average of 2,712 hours of sunshine has been counted, with a frequent light breeze toning down the summer heat.

*Cala Pilar**Es Mercadal**Torre de Sant Nicolau**Port d'Addaia**Binibequer**Alcaufar**Fornells**Binibequer***BATHING AMONGST ANCIENT MONUMENTS: CALASCOVES**

MENORCA'S MOST IMPORTANT TALAYOTIC NECROPOLIS IS LOCATED IN CALASCOVES, ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLACES IN WHICH TO ENJOY THE SEA. THIS GROUP OF NEARLY A HUNDRED ARTIFICIAL CAVES USED FOR BURYING THE DEAD FROM THE 9TH CENTURY BC ON WAS A PLACE OF PILGRIMAGE UNTIL THE ROMAN ERA. LATER THE COVE SERVED FOR ANCHORING BOATS AND THE FISHERMEN SETTLED IN THE CAVES. ARCHAEOLOGISTS HAVE TAKEN THOUSANDS OF REVEALING OBJECTS FROM THE CAVES, THE GROUND AND THE WATER HERE. TODAY IT IS A FAVOURITE ANCHORAGE FOR LEISURE CRAFT, AS THERE ARE FEW PLACES WHERE NATURE AND HISTORY COME TOGETHER IN SUCH A SPECTACULAR FASHION.

Two sisters with strong personalities

MAÓ AND CIUTADELLA

It may or may not be a coincidence that Menorca's two main towns are as far away from one another as possible. They are two extremely different urban worlds, and the fact that Ciutadella had to give up its status as capital of the island under the English governor Richard Kane in the 18th century contributes to a historical rivalry which has acquired a friendly nature in modern times, but which is no less intense for it. Ciutadella offers the visitor extraordinarily beautiful historical monuments and one of the most popular fiestas in the whole Mediterranean, the fiestas of Sant Joan during the second half of June, when this quiet, romantic town explodes with joy as a result of a medieval ritual that centres on horses and riders. Maó too can tell stories of riders, although of a somewhat more modern nature. The area surrounding the town is full of historical military constructions; "Fort Marlborough", converted into a museum, is the most

curious. Aside from their history of shared tragedies – both towns were attacked, sacked and almost completely destroyed by pirates during the 16th century – they have in common their type of location which, if justice really existed, should only occur once in a land of this size. But geography is generous and has given this rural island two extraordinarily beautiful urban locations.

Ciutadella's natural port is small, but serves as the central axis for a singularly idyllic creation which is the joint work of humans and nature. Maó's is enormous and its aesthetics are different – although no less beautiful –, residing rather in a harmonious spaciousness. Strolling around the streets of both towns, admiring their historical monuments and enjoying their human dimensions and atmospheres is a memorable pleasure indeed.

Sant Joan fiestas



Sant Antoni



Maó

Port of Ciutadella

MAÓ: THE CRUISE LINER REACHES THE VERY DOOR

THE POSSIBILITY OF MOORING LARGE SHIPS JUST A FEW STEPS AWAY FROM THE TOWN CENTRE ITSELF HAS MADE MAÓ A FAVOURITE DESTINATION FOR CRUISE LINERS, WHILST AT THE SAME TIME THESE FLOATING PALACES ADD TO THE URBAN DÉCOR. NUMEROUS SHOPS AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS, SUCH AS THE MARKETPLACE LOCATED IN THE CLOISTER OF A CONVENT ADJOINING THE CARMEN CHURCH, INVITE ONE TO EXPLORE. AMONGST THE STATELY HOMES IN THE CENTRE, THE EXCELLENT MUSEUM OF MENORCA, THE BAIXAMAR SHOPPING AREA (PASSENGER PORT) AND THE SURROUNDING MILITARY BUILDINGS COMPLETE THE IMAGE OF A TOWN LIVING ON HORSEBACK BETWEEN A DRAMATIC PAST AND A BRIGHT AND PEACEFUL PRESENT.

CIUTADELLA: DIFFERENT, PROUD, HISTORICAL

CIUTADELLA'S ARCHITECTURE STILL BREATHES THE POLITICAL IMPORTANCE OF THE TOWN IN ITS HEYDAY, AND ITS INHABITANTS HAVE A PRIDE THE VISITOR DOES NOT ENTIRELY UNDERSTAND BEFORE HAVING VENTURED INTO THE HISTORICAL TOWN CENTRE WITH ITS PALACES, ALLEYWAYS AND DELIGHTFUL NOOKS AND CRANNIES. EVERYTHING IS A FEW MINUTES AWAY FROM BEAUTIFUL MARITIME SCENES, SOME OF WHICH REFER TO HISTORY, LIKE THE BUST OF DAVID GLASGOW FERRAGUT, THE SON OF CITIZENS OF CIUTADELLA AND ADMIRAL OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY DURING THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR. THE MOST CHARACTERISTIC THING ABOUT CIUTADELLA IS THE FACT THAT EVEN THE VETERAN TOURIST FINDS IT DIFFICULT TO COMPARE WITH ANY OTHER TOWN. IT IS A TOTALLY UNIQUE HISTORICAL JEWEL.

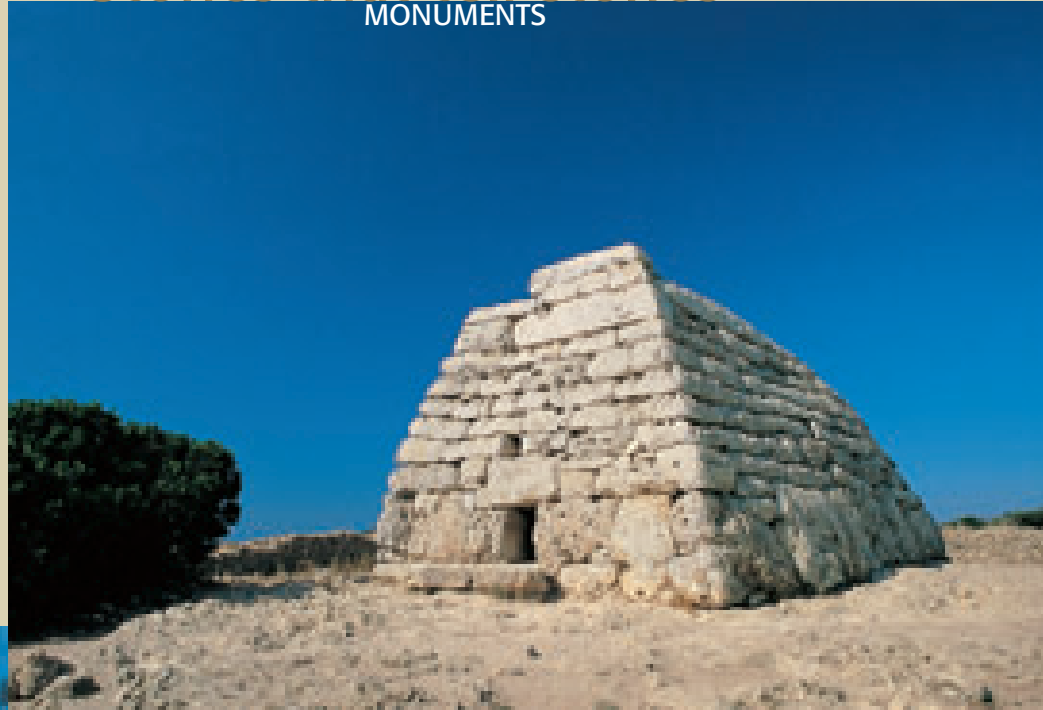


Streets of Ciutadella

Port of Maó

Stones that tell stories

MONUMENTS



Naveta de's Tudons



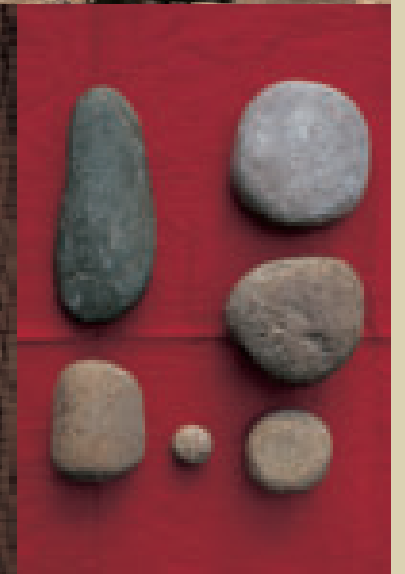
Son Catlar Talayot

It is unlikely that an archaeologist could disconnect entirely on an island like this one, so full of historical monuments. The oldest is 3,500 years old and some historians believe it is the oldest intact building in Europe. Its name is Naveta des Tudons, and it is situated in the middle of a field a few minutes' walk from the Ciutadella-Maó road. Several thousand years ago it was used as a tomb. Inside the remains of around one hundred people have been found. The most outstanding example as regards size and conservation of remains of the Talayotic culture, which covers the period from 1400 BC to the Roman era, is Son Catlar – a real town covering around six hectares with a 900-metre-long wall. Son Catlar was inhabited until the Middle Ages, although it

is now yet another ruin in a territory which is full of archaeological remains. In Menorca not only historical stones are eloquent. The landscape is full of constructions – walls, stables, small houses – made using this material, a sign of the hard life of the islanders of old and their attachment to this isolated piece of land. The numerous sandstone quarries are a different story. This calcareous stone has been used for building for many centuries. The significance of these quarries for the island's identity is shown in activities like those of the "Lithica" association, a group of people with a special awareness of the historical and aesthetic value of the Menorcan quarries (see inset "Pedreres de S'Hostal").

Torralba

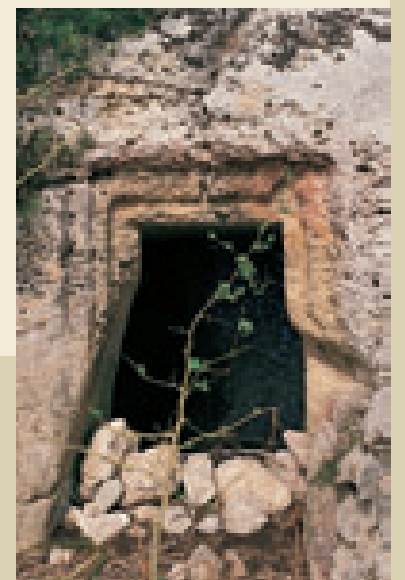
Pedreres de S'Hostal



*Stone instruments:
Hammers,
scrapers, etc.*



"Torre d'en Gaumés" Talayot



Cave of five doorways Alaior

SCULPTURED SCENERY: "PEDRERES DE S'HOSTAL"

YOU SEE NOTHING BEFORE REACHING THE EDGE OF THIS ENORMOUS HOLE, GAPING IN A PLAIN ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE OLD TOWN OF CIUTADELLA. THIS QUARRY WAS WORKED UNTIL 1994, WHEN IT WAS ACQUIRED BY THE "LITHICA" ASSOCIATION, FOUNDED BY A VISITING FRENCH STUDENT WHO HAD COME TO STUDY MENORCA'S QUARRIES AND WHO FELL IN LOVE WITH THE ISLAND, STAYING TO LIVE AND BECOMING INVOLVED IN THE PRESERVATION OF THIS UNUSUAL CULTURAL HERITAGE. "PEDRERES DE S'HOSTAL" IS AN IMPRESSIVE IMMOBILE SPECTACLE, A MONUMENT THAT IS STRIKING FOR ITS SHAPES, DIMENSIONS AND HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL REFERENCES. IN THE OLDER PART THE HAND OF MAN, FOLLOWING THE VEIN OF SANDSTONE IN THE SUBSOIL, HAS CREATED FANCIFUL FORMATIONS, OF GREAT AESTHETIC VALUE, WHILST IN THE NEWER PART, WHERE MODERN MACHINES GOBBLED UP THE STONE

EFFICIENTLY AND SYMMETRICALLY FOR DECADES, THE SPACE WHICH IS LEFT IS SO STRIKING THAT IT COULD HAVE BEEN THE WORK OF SOME CONTEMPORARY ARTIST. AS A MATTER OF FACT, IT IS OFTEN USED AS A SETTING FOR CULTURAL FUNCTIONS BECAUSE OF ITS DIMENSIONS AND BEAUTY.

THE QUARRIES ALSO SERVE AS OPEN HOUSHOUSES, AS THE MICRO-CLIMATE CREATED AS A RESULT OF THE PROPERTIES OF THE SANDSTONE, AND THE PROTECTION THEY PROVIDE FROM THE WIND, CREATE GOOD CONDITIONS FOR SMALL GARDENS.

A great open-air museum

HISTORY AND CULTURE



Alaior

The island is full of the vestiges of extremely different eras, from the numerous, impressive ruins of the pre-Roman civilisations to medieval constructions like the Gothic cathedral in Ciutadella, or the enormous landscape of military structures of La Mola and the surrounding area. All this confirms the important role Menorca has played over the centuries, in spite of its smaller size and proximity to Mallorca, the largest of the Balearic Islands.

With the growth of shipping and the power games of the empires, Maó's natural port – which can shelter a whole fleet – became a strategic resource that could not

go unnoticed. But Menorca was already the scene of intense human activity long before this. The Phoenicians called it "Nura" due to the large number of lights they observed on its coasts. For one and a half millennia the Talayotic civilisation created an "empire of stone", absorbing influences from the Greeks and Phoenicians, and even co-existing relatively harmoniously with the superpower of ancient times that disembarked on the islands years before the birth of Christ, making it part of its empire: the Romans, who found two towns and founded a third – Sanisera (now Sanitja) – which did not last.

Fort Marlborough



Picaporte



Popular dances

THE MUSEUMS: 80 BOATS IN A CAVE

ONE OF MENORCA'S MOST ORIGINAL MUSEUMS IS LOCATED IN A SUBTERRANEAN QUARRY IN ES CASTELL, A VILLAGE A FEW MINUTES AWAY FROM MAÓ. RENTED BY A PRIVATE ASSOCIATION, IT HOUSES A TOTAL OF 80 BOATS OF HISTORICAL INTEREST. "ROBADONES – CENTRE DE PATRIMONI MARÍTIM" IS JUST ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF THE ISLANDERS' PREOCCUPATION MADE EVIDENT IN THE ISLAND'S RICH CULTURAL LIFE.

ART

SCIENTIFIC, LITERARY AND ARTISTIC ASSOCIATION, MAÓ
PINTOR TORRENT MUSEUM-HOUSE, CIUTADELLA
HERNÁNDEZ MORA COLLECTION, MAÓ

ETHNOLOGY

MOLÍ DES COMTE (CRAFT CENTRE), CIUTADELLA
ES MOLÍ DE DALT ETHNOLOGICAL MUSEUM, SANT LLUÍS

HISTORY

BINISUES MUSEUM-HOUSE
BASTIÓ DE SA FONT MUNICIPAL MUSEUM, CIUTADELLA
SALORD PALACE, CIUTADELLA

MILITARY

LA MOLA FORTRESS
FORT MARLBOROUGH
MILITARY MUSEUM, ES CASTELL

OTHERS

CAP DE CAVALLERIA ECO-MUSEUM
DIOCESAN MUSEUM, CIUTADELLA
MUSEUM OF MENORCA, MAÓ
MUSEUM OF MENORCAN NATURE, FERRERIES
PEDRERA D'EN ROBADONES, MARITIME HERITAGE CENTRE, ES CASTELL
PEDRERES DE S'HOSTAL, CIUTADELLA

Rural architecture



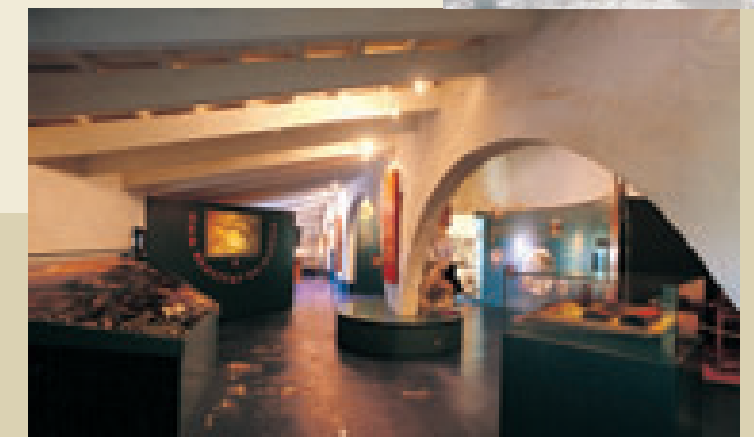
Maó



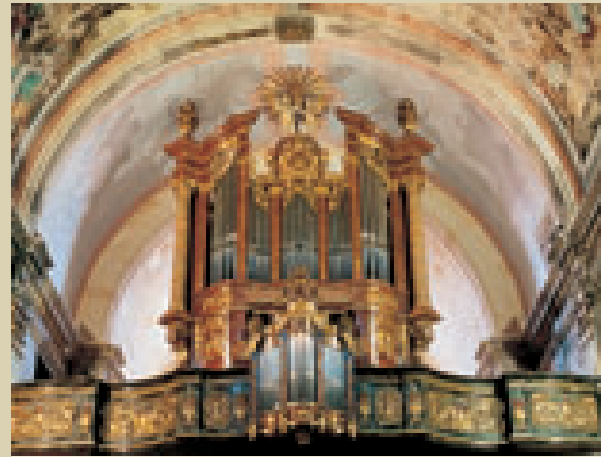
Rural architecture



Cap de Cavalleria Eco-museum



HISTORY AND CULTURE



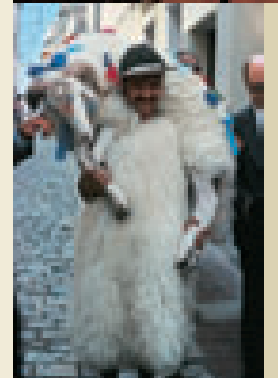
Church of Socorro

Stately home, Maó



Country house

Former distillery

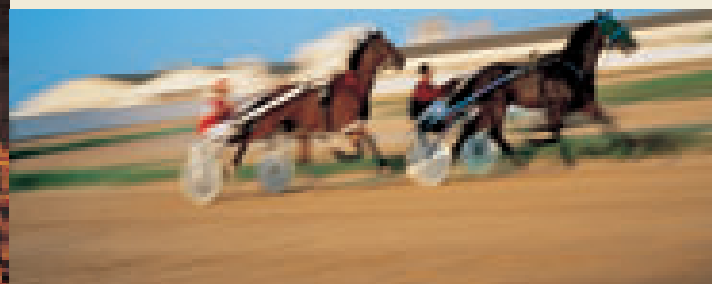
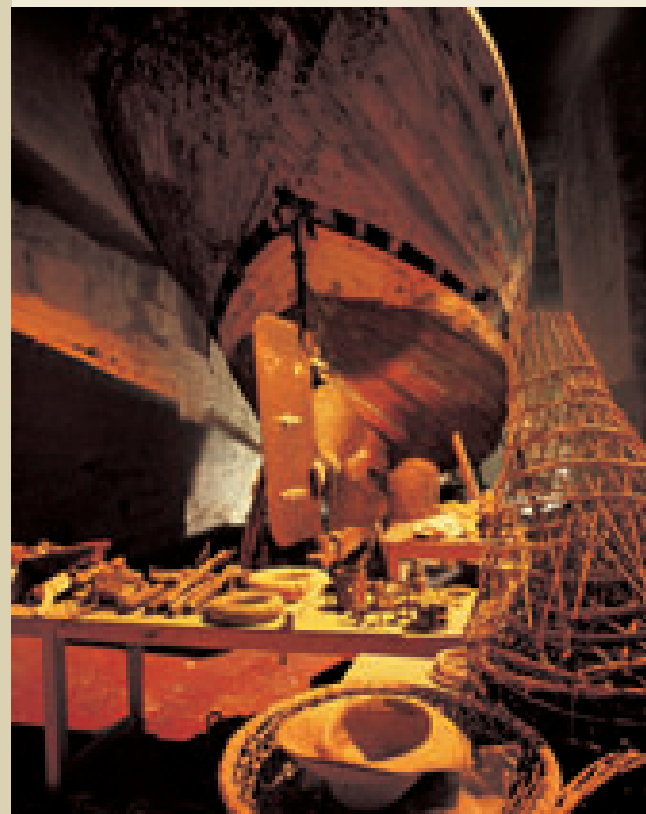


Sant Joan Fiestas

In 902 Menorca, along with the rest of the Balearic archipelago, was incorporated without resistance into the Caliphate of Córdoba and the “Minorica” of the Romans was now called “Menurka”, whilst Ciutadella took on the name of “Madina Menurka” (Menorca Town). The remains of the castle of Santa Àgueda and an infinity of place names have been preserved from the 350 years of Muslim rule. With the arrival of the Catalan-Aragonese forces, who

conquered Mallorca in 1229, Menorca first became a tributary province, until the Muslims were exiled from the island in 1287. A long history of different rules began. From 1708 to 1802 the English governed Menorca, and for seven years (1756-1763) the island was French. From 1802 it became part of Spain. The last significant changes were the fruit of the democratisation of the country and the Statute of the Autonomous Communities. A wide range of responsibilities was conferred onto the government of the Balearic Islands and in 1979 the island’s own government was constituted, the Consell Insular de Menorca (Menorca Island Council).

Maritime Museum



Trotting races

WHAT THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH LEFT

YOU ONLY HAVE TO LISTEN TO SOMEBODY SPEAKING ‘MENORQUÍN’, THE MENORCAN VARIANT OF CATALAN, AND SOON ENOUGH SOME EXPRESSION OR OTHER WILL COME UP WHICH, FAR FROM BEING THE PRODUCT OF MODERN-DAY LINGUISTIC GLOBALISATION, IS THE LEGACY OF THE 70 YEARS OF ENGLISH GOVERNMENT IN THE 18TH CENTURY. THE ENGLISH INFLUENCE IS APPARENT BOTH IN SMALL DETAILS AND EVERYDAY CUSTOMS, AND IN MORE STRIKING ASPECTS, WHETHER IT BE THE ARCHITECTURE OR THE FACT THAT MENORCA HAS ONE OF THE FEW GRASS CRICKET PITCHES IN SOUTHERN EUROPE.

ON THE MAP THERE ARE STILL SOME PLACE NAMES WITH ENGLISH ROOTS, LIKE CALA EN

PORTER, WHILST THE FRENCH, DESPITE THE BREVITY OF THEIR PRESENCE, ESTABLISHED AN ETERNAL TRIBUTE TO ONE OF THEIR KINGS AND AT THE SAME TIME TO FRENCH URBAN ARCHITECTURE OF THE TIME BY FOUNDING A WHOLE VILLAGE: SANT LLUÍS. AND HERE, IN FACT, THE GAME KNOWN AS “JOC DE LA BOLLA” IS STILL PLAYED, SUSPICIOUSLY SIMILAR TO THE FRENCH “PETANQUE”.

THE MOST CONSPICUOUS LEGACY LEFT BY THE BRITISH IS WITHOUT DOUBT MARLBOROUGH FORT, AN IMPRESSIVE, AND IN ITS DAY VERY MODERN FORTRESS WHOSE MISSION WAS TO PROTECT THE FLANK OF THE EXTENSIVE SYSTEM OF FORTIFICATIONS OF MAÓ PORT. TODAY IT IS A MUSEUM AND AFFORDS VISITORS A CURIOUS AND INTERESTING TRIP TO THE PAST.

Menorca, island of cheeses

HOSPITALITY AND PRODUCTS

Whether it be due to the proximity to the sea, or the humidity of the Mediterranean which caresses the whole island, it is said that Menorcan cows' milk is of exquisite quality. These conditions, which have impeded the normal development of agriculture, have facilitated the production of excellent cheeses. Amongst them is one which has been awarded the guarantee of quality and origin of "Maó", and it is famous the world over. The oldest document to mention Menorcan cheese dates

back to the year 417, bearing witness to the island's long tradition of cheese-making. The island's gastronomy also reflects the multiple cultural influences Menorca has had throughout its history. "Cuscussó", a Christmas dessert is quite clearly of Arab origin. "Pudding" wears a metaphorical Union Jack. At the same time, Menorcans have invented daring combinations of sweet and savoury, like uncured cheese with rosemary honey, or a typical soup, known as "oliagua", which contains figs.

Rural scenery

Jewellery



Jewellery



Detail of former distillery

A GASTRONOMIC WATERSHED: 'MAHONESA' SAUCE

A SAUCE MADE FROM OLIVE OIL AND EGGS – LED TO THE CREATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL SUCCESS STORY – OR AT LEAST TO ITS SPREADING FARTHER AFIELD THAN THE ISLAND ITSELF – LA SAUCE MAYONNAISE, WHICH ACCORDING TO NOBEL PRIZE WINNER CAMILO JOSÉ CELA SHOULD ALWAYS BE CALLED "MAHONESA" (FROM MAÓ).

THE FORMULA FOR "MAHONESA" SAUCE WAS INCLUDED IN AN 18TH -CENTURY LIST OF SPANISH RECIPES WRITTEN BY A MONK FROM THE MONASTERY OF SAN BENITO IN ALCÁNTARA IN EXTREMADURA. WHEN NAPOLEON'S TROOPS LOOTED THE LIBRARY, THEY TOOK THE COMPILATION WHICH WAS TO SERVE AS THE BASIS OF NOT A FEW FAMOUS FRENCH DISHES. THE VOLUME IS CURRENTLY KEPT IN THE LIBRARY OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

MADE WITH CRAFT AND ALCOHOL: MENORCAN "GIN"

ONE PARTICULARLY POPULAR SPECIALITY AMONGST VISITORS IS MENORCAN GIN. IT DIFFERS FROM OTHER EUROPEAN GINS IN THAT IT IS MADE WITH ALCOHOL FROM GRAPE WINE INSTEAD OF CEREALS, AND FOR THE USE OF CRAFT METHODS DURING THE MANUFACTURING PROCESS, AS WINE ALCOHOL IS MUCH MORE DELICATE THAN GRAIN ALCOHOL.

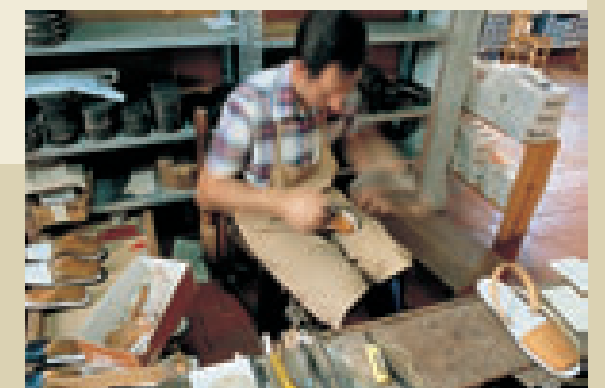
ONE OF THE TRADITIONAL COMBINATIONS IS CALLED 'PELLOFA' AND CONSISTS OF GIN WITH SODA. "POMADA" OR "GIN WITH LEMONADE" IS A MIXTURE OF MENORCAN GIN AND LEMONADE.

IN MAÓ ONE CAN SEE THE PRODUCTION OF THESE DRINKS AND BUY DIRECTLY FROM THE FACTORY. AS FOR NON-ALCOHOLIC DRINKS, WE CANNOT OMIT THE ISLAND'S EXCELLENT CAMOMILE TEA. THIS INFUSION IS HIGHLY PRIZED FOR ITS THERAPEUTIC VALUES.



Es Mercadal

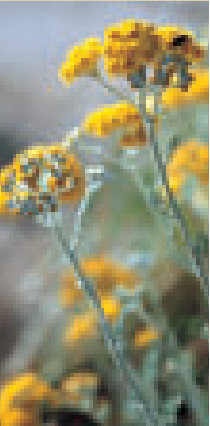
Artisan manufacture of "Avarques"



Lobster stew (caldereta)

HOSPITALITY AND PRODUCTS

The honey, by the way, has a good reputation, and the rich ice creams, of Italian origin, combine perfectly with the island's typical gateaux. For main courses the Menorcans resort to both the sea and the land. Lobster stew is an emblematic dish, but stuffed aubergines or fish pudding are no less important.

*"Sant Joan" Fiestas**Cheeses. Maó**Covered market. Maó**Ferreries**Maó**Camomile*

BURNING THE CALORIES: ACTIVITIES AND SPORTS

THE HORSE, THE STAR OF THE NUMEROUS POPULAR FIESTAS, HAS A PRIVILEGED POSITION IN THE RANGE OF SPORTS ON OFFER, BOTH ACTIVE AND PASSIVE. THERE ARE RACECOURSES WHERE BRIGHT AND COLOURFUL TROTting AND GALLOPING RACES ARE ORGANISED REGULARLY, AND A FAIR NUMBER OF PRIVATE CLUBS AND SCHOOLS OFFER ONE THE CHANCE OF PARTICIPATING IN THIS MENORCAN PASSION.

FOR GOLF LOVERS THERE IS A FOURTEEN-HOLES COURSE, CLUB SON PARC, IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF ES MERCADAL.

NATURALLY THE RANGE OF NAUTICAL ACTIVITIES AND WATER SPORTS IS EXTREMELY WIDE.

PEACE AND QUIET INCLUDED: ACCOMMODATION IN MENORCA

ALTHOUGH SMALLER IN NUMBER THAN THOSE OF THE NEIGHBOURING ISLAND OF MALLORCA, TOURIST ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS IN MENORCA LEAVE NOTHING TO BE DESIRED WHATSOEVER WITH REGARD TO QUALITY AND VARIETY. THERE ARE SOME AREAS WITH CLASSIC BEACH HOTELS, SUCH AS PLATJA DE SON BOU OR SANTA GALDANA, BUT THERE IS ALSO A GROWING NUMBER OF AGRO-TOURISM ESTABLISHMENTS THAT BRING THE ESSENCE OF THIS PEACEFUL, RURAL ISLAND CLOSER TO THE VISITOR.

TO ENJOY MENORCA IN A MORE INDIVIDUAL WAY, ONE CAN RENT APARTMENTS AND HOUSES IN THE ISLAND'S MOST BEAUTIFUL BEACH AREAS.

A LARGE STEP: THE SUCCESS OF AVARQUES

IF WE HAD TO TALK OF A SINGLE CRAFT PRODUCT OF THE ISLAND, THIS HONOUR WOULD DOUBTLESS BE BESTOWED UPON 'AVARQUES', A DEVASTATINGLY SIMPLE TYPE OF FOOTWEAR: TWO PIECES OF COW'S HIDE STUCK ON TOP OF A SOLE MADE FROM TYRE RUBBER. WHILST THE OTHER PRODUCTS OF THE FOOTWEAR INDUSTRY, OF OLD A FLOURISHING BUSINESS IN MENORCA, HAVE SUFFERED FROM THE STRONG COMPETITION OF CHEAPER MARKETS, 'AVARQUES' HAVE BECOME AN EXPORT SUCCESS AND A SYMBOL OF THE MENORCAN SUMMER.

Menorca

GEOGRAPHICAL MAP



INFORMATION OF INTEREST

www.illesbalears.es

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OI Aeroport

Terminal Llegadas · Tel. 971 157 115
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OI del Puerto de Maó

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web: www.e-menorca.org · e-mail: infomenorcamao@cime.es

OI Estació d'autobusos de Maó

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Foment del Turisme de Menorca (Menorca Tourism Board)

Nord, 4 · 07702 Maó · Tel. 971 362 377 · Fax 971 352 066
fomento@infotelecom.es



IMPORTANT GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Surface: 716 km²

Coast: 285.7 km

Maximum height: 358 m (el Toro)

Annual average temperature: 17.6°C

Hours of sunshine, annual average: 2,811.1

Number of inhabitants: 81,067

	HOSPITAL
	HEALTH CENTRE
	TOURIST INFORMATION
	AIRPORT
	MUSEUM
	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE
	CAVE
	CASTLE
	CHAPEL / SHRINE
	GOLF COURSE
	AREA / PARK / NATURE RESERVE
	WORLD HERITAGE
	MOTORWAY / DUAL CARRIAGEWAY
	MAIN ROAD
	SECONDARY ROAD
	RAILWAY

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Please inform us of possible modifications for the purpose of including them in future editions.

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