



Cala Millor
Sa Coma
S'Illot

Sant Llorenç - Son Carrió

M A L L O R C A

ENGLISH

ITINERARIS

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LA PUNTA DE N'AMER

Punta de n'Amer is a privately owned nature reserve on a headland jutting out into the Mediterranean Sea. This Area was declared an ANEI (Natural Area of Special Interest) in 1985 by Law 1/91 of 30th January. It is situated between Cala Millor and Sa Coma.



Information on the route:

Approximate duration on foot: 3 hours (depending on the return route chosen)

Bicycle: 30 minutes

Difficulty: minimum – low – moderate – high – maximum

Distance: 7 km.

Starting point and destination: End of Carrer del Castell (Cala Millor)

The duration is approximate and does not take into account any stops along the way

It combines walking along paths on the sand and through the streets of Cala Millor.

A-B. Enter Punta de n'Amer and head towards the watching tower via the coastal path (1.3 km, 20 min).

B-C. From the watching tower we follow the path (400 m, 7 min) and on the right we can see the stones that constitutes the remains of the ancient talaiot. On the left, there is a small wall and few stone excavations, today abandoned, which mark the entrance to the small path that takes us to the *marès* (a type of sandstone found in Majorca) quarries (300 m) right next to the sea.

C-D. Following the coastal path above the rocks, we arrive at Sa Coma beach where we can see the bunkers among the sand, the pines and the Phoenician juniper (1 km, 15 min).

We can return via:

- The same path going in the opposite direction (D - C - B - A)
- The main inland path, which leads to the watchtower (D - B - A)
- The road that links the built-up part of Sa Coma with that of Cala Millor.



Historical defense. Punta de n'Amer

Description:

Punta de n'Amer is a privately owned nature reserve on a headland jutting out into the Mediterranean Sea. This Area was declared an Àrea Natural d'Especial Interès (ANEI, Natural Area of Special Interest) in 1985 by Law 1/91 of 30th January. It is situated between Cala Millor and Sa Coma and is one of the few places that has not been built up on the NE coast of the island. Punta de n'Amer covers approximately 200 hectares, which are of great natural, cultural and historical value. In the past, this was an strategic location to defend the land. Three elements prove this: the remains of a talaiot (a tower-shaped megalithic construction), the 17th century watching tower and the bunkers on Sa Coma beach, which are also evidence of the armed conflict during the Spanish Civil War (1936-39). We recommend a quiet walk through this area, which will allow you to enjoy the scenery and observe these constructions.

Places of interest:

- 1 The watching tower (17th century).** Also known as "es castell" (the castle), it served as an observation post located between the neighbouring towers of Porto Cristo and Cap Roig. It formed part of a defence network, which surrounded Majorca when attacks from pirates were common on the island. The pirates came to rob food, people and any objects of value they could find. The tower was finished in 1696. It was built using *marès* (a type of sandstone found on Majorca) from the surrounding moat and nearby quarries. It was also armed with two bronze canons.
- 2 Es Tancat de sa Torre talaiot.** Natural caves were the first places inhabited by human settlers here. Later, they organised their society around large megalithic constructions (navetes, structures shaped like upturned boats and commonly used as burial places; talaiots etc.). The remains of the Sa Punta de n'Amer talaiot are hard to interpret due to their present state of conservation.

However, by studying them, we get an idea of the size of the construction and its strategic location.

- 3 The *marès* quarries.** This is an interesting place to visit next to the sea. It is an area of porous rock where we can see how the earth was cut and the *marès* was extracted in order to be used for construction purposes.
- 4 The bunkers on Sa Coma beach.** These bunkers are defensive elements built during the Spanish Civil War (1936-39) in order to stop the Republican troops from landing. These bunkers can be seen in the *marès* quarry area and at the entrance to Punta de n'Amer from Sa Coma beach.

Flora and fauna. The most representative aspect of this natural area, which is inhabited by dunes, garrigue, pine forest and rock communities. Some species endemic to the Balearic Islands can also be found here.

Anyone interested in getting to know the flora and fauna in more detail can pick up a leaflet at the Municipal Tourist Information Office.

In the 1980s, environmentalists took action to protect this area from development and keep it for recreational use by the public. They raised people's awareness and succeeded in conserving the coast here in its natural state.



Other itineraries:

- 1** Son Carrió
- 2** Sant Llorenç and the infern rute
- 3** The archaeological remains on the coast