

Emblematic **M**editerranean **M**ountains  
as **C**oastal destinations of excellence  
(**EMbleMatic**)

Project Ref: 594 | 1MED15\_3.1\_M12\_272

## PARTICIPATIVE WORKSHOP REPORT

### PP4

## SERRA DE TRAMUNTANA - GALATZÓ



**Deliverable D 332**

**WP3 – Studying**

**Activity A3.3 Conduction of the in depth study of the criteria composing  
the emblematic dimension of the EMM**

**October 2017**



**Consell de  
Mallorca**

■ Departament de  
Medi Ambient

## SUMMARY

The Participative Local Workshop is one of the activities listed in the WorkPackage 3-STUDYING within the EMbleMatic project.

This meeting was focused on presenting and discussing the emblematic dimension of the Serra de Tramuntana mountain range and in particular the area of Puig de Galatzó mountain, which is the Study Area. The objective was to involve the local stakeholders in the project and open a way to collaborate in the implementation of the Eco-itinerary.

Representatives of three municipalities located in the area of Galatzó mountain were invited to the meeting.

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## I. MEETING SUMMARY

### I.1. Summary list

**Date:** 30/10/2017 **Venue:**

**Time duration:** 10:00 – 12:00

**Moderator's name and title:** Josep Antoni Aguiló Ribas

**Material provided:** Template of Participative Workshop Report, map of eco-itinerary

#### Summary list of stakeholders that attended the meeting:

Nº	Name	Organization	Type / Sector of activity
1	Mrs. Francisca Muñoz Alcaraz	<i>Ajuntament de Calvià</i> [Calvià Council]	Councilor for Commerce and Natural and Urban Environment
2	Mr. Gabriel Salom Jiménez	<i>Ajuntament de Calvià</i> [Calvià Council]	Galatzó public estate animator
3	Mr. Juan Salguero Martínez	<i>Ajuntament de Calvià</i> [Calvià Council]	Technician
4	Mr. Bartomeu Jover Sánchez	<i>Ajuntament d'Estellencs</i> [Estellencs Council]	Major
5	Mrs. Immaculada Riera i Matas	<i>Ajuntament de Puigpunyent</i> [Puigpunyent Council]	Councilor for Culture, Education, Youth, Citizen participation, Communication and Municipal facilities.
6	Mr. Just Hernández i Marí,	<i>Ajuntament de Puigpunyent</i> [Puigpunyent Council]	Expert and advisor on historical pathways
7	Mr. Josep Bernales Sastre,	<i>Consorti Serra de Tramuntana – Patrimoni Mundial</i> [Serra de Tramuntana World Heritage Consortium]	Technician
8	Mr. Josep Manchado Rojas	Consell de Mallorca Environment Department	<i>Director insular de Medi Ambient</i> (Environment Director Local)
9	Mr. Josep Antoni Aguiló Ribas	Consell de Mallorca Environment Department	Head of Studies, Planning and Environmental Management Service, local

			coordinator of EMbleMatiC.
10	Mr. Antoni Reynés Trias	Consell de Mallorca Environment Department	Coordinator of ethnological heritage, senior technician on operation and communication for EMbleMatiC project.
11	Mrs. Carol Suau Bosch	Consell de Mallorca Environment Department	European Projects coordinator
12	Mrs. Isabel Ferrer Garcia	Consell de Mallorca Environment Department	European projects technician, member of EMbleMatiC Technical Committee
13	Mr. Philippe Alvaro	Consell de Mallorca Environment Department	Environment technician, member of EMbleMatiC Steering Committee.
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**PARTICIPATIVE WORKSHOP - ATTENDANCE LIST**

Date: 30/10/2017  
 Time duration: 10:00 - 13:00  
 Venue: Sala de Juntres FELIB  
 Moderator's name and title: Josep Antoni Aguiló Ribas, local coordinator of EMbleMatic  
 Material provided: project presentation

Name	Surname	Organization	E-mail	Signature
1	IMMACULADA	RIERA I MATAS	AFUNTAMENT DE FIGUERAS	miera@ajpuntament.net
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	Name	Surname	Organization	E-mail	Signature
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11	ISABEL	FERRER GARCIA	Consell de Mallorca - Dept. Medi Ambient	iferrer@consellde Mallorca.net	
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## **1.2. The meeting in brief**

The local meeting took place on Monday, October 30th, in the city of Palma, at the headquarters of the Department of the Environment of the Consell de Mallorca, in the assembly hall of the Federation of Local Entities of the Islands Balears.

Representatives and stakeholders of the 3 municipalities located in the area of the mountain of Puig de Galatzó - Serra de Tramuntana have been invited to participated in the meeting.

There were a total of 7 representatives of public bodies including different competencies in the mountain area:

- The mayor of *Estellencs* municipality
- 2 representatives of Puigpunyent municipality, with the Responsible for Culture and a local expert in historical and ethnological heritage
- 3 representatives of Calvià municipality, including the environment councillor, a technician from the city council, and a technician from the public estate of Galatzó
- 1 representative of the Consorci Serra de Tramuntana World Heritage Site of UNESCO, which is the body in charge of managing the Serra de Tramuntana UNESCO World Heritage Site since its inclusion in the list in 2011.
- Moreover, 6 members of the Department of the Environment were also present at the meeting, including the Insular Director of the Environment Department.

The meeting was moderated by Josep Antoni Aguiló Ribas, head of the Department of Environment's management and planning service.

During the meeting a photographic and videographic coverage was carried out in order to disseminate it in the communication section of the project. In addition, the discussion on the projects was recorded.

The agenda, the document to draft the report on the meeting (local meeting template) and the map of the mountain were given to the attendees.

Following the established agenda, the meeting started with a presentation to the attendees of the EMbleMatic project, the participating partners and the mountains they represent, the objectives set and the planned activities to achieve them.

Afterwards, it was time to present the criteria defined to evaluate the emblematic dimension of the partners' mountains, explaining to the attendees the contents, the previous work of debate and consensus and the established parameters to define them.

The discussion started debating the criteria one by one, resulting in the perception that all participants agreed that the *Serra de Tramuntana* has a high or very high emblematic dimension, as well as the mountain of Galatzó, the area where the Eco-itinerary is intended to be implemented, In particular the criteria related to Institutional Recognition, Myths and Legends, Inspiration Sources, Picturesque Landscape, Particular Cultural Identity, Sustainability and Environment, and Historical Places.



After this discussion, the Consell de Mallorca made a formal proposal of Eco-itinerary in the area, with which the representatives agreed and found it adequate.

Mallorca municipalities and stakeholders gave all their support to the EMbleMatiC project.



## II. EMBLEMATIC DIMENSION

C1. SPATIAL COHESION										
Questions	Answers / comments									
<p>Does the territory's legal protection set certain boundaries?</p> <p>Do the virtual boundaries of the mountain correspond to a homogenous geographical area?</p> <p>Is the area considered a continuous or discontinuous area?</p> <p><u>Key words to raise discussion</u></p> <p><i>spatial cohesion</i></p> <p><i>spatial and socio-geographic similarities along the mountain</i></p> <p><i>homogenous elements/parts in the natural relief</i></p> <p><i>uniformity (e.g. land types, cultivars, desertification)</i></p> <p><i>common features in the practice of anthropogenic activities</i></p> <p><i>sub-sections shaping the boundaries of the mountain and the common cultural characteristics</i></p> <p><i>delimitation of the area</i></p> <p><i>settlements along the mountain</i></p> <p><i>particular territorial similarities in the physical and human geography</i></p>	<p>Geographically the island of Mallorca is divided in 5 regions, and Serra de Tramuntana is one of them. It is the main mountain range in Mallorca, and its evolution along the history has had its particularities regarding the rest of the island.</p> <p>This mountain region involves 19 municipalities, and even if there are differences in terms of population and level of development, it is considered an homogenous area.</p> <p>Concerning the mountain <i>Puig de Galatzó</i>, the fact that the three municipalities converge in the summit constitutes an important aspect when explaining the different realities of each one of them and allows their involvement, each one with its particularities and coincidences.</p> <p>At the same time, this confluence of three of the most important <i>possessions</i> (Majorcan traditional rural farm states) in the area allow us to introduce the subject of the structural division of the Serra into large <i>possessions</i>, with a very characteristic social structure since the conquest of Mallorca by King James I in 1229. The participants thought that it is important to emphasize this aspect.</p> <p>Concerning spatial cohesion, it is important to emphasize that we can find different protection figures (World Heritage Site, Natural Park of Serra Tramuntana, ...), precisely due to its common natural and cultural characteristics.</p>									
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<b>C1 Scoring emblematic dimension</b>			X							

1 very small, 2-3 small, 4-5 medium, 6-7 high, 8-9 very high, 10 paramount

## C2. INSTITUTIONAL RECOGNITION

<u>Questions</u>	<u>Answers / comments</u>																				
<p>Is the mountain or part of it institutionally recognized?</p> <p><u>Key words to raise discussion</u></p> <p><i>IUCN designation as Strict Nature Reserve or Wilderness Area or National park</i></p> <p><i>UNESCO World Heritage List</i></p> <p><i>World Network of Biosphere Reserves and Global Geoparks</i></p> <p><i>European Destination of Excellence</i></p> <p><i>European Diploma of Protected Area,</i></p> <p><i>Natura 2000 award</i></p> <p><i>System of Measures for Excellence in Destinations (SMED)</i></p> <p><i>Cross-border cooperation and institutional recognition</i></p>	<p>The <b>Serra de Tramuntana</b> has several institutional recognitions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Since 2011, it is included in the World Heritage Site List, for its Cultural Landscape values.</li> <li>• Since 2007, It is a protected natural area at regional level declared as <i>Paratge Natural Serra de Tramuntana</i>, thanks to its rich diversity in terms of scenery</li> <li>• The area of the Natural Site includes several spaces listed in the Natura 2000 Network (Sites of Community Importance and / or Areas of Special Protection for Birds), protected oak groves and urban protection figures like <i>the ANEI Serra de Tramuntana</i>, among others.</li> </ul> <p>It also includes specially protected areas such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The island of <i>Sa Dragonera Natural Park</i>, several Natural Areas of Special Interest (Áreas Naturales de Especial Interés - ANEI), two marine reserves, the natural monuments <i>Torrent de Pareis</i> and <i>Fonts Ufanes</i></li> <li>• There are numerous public estates, belonging to Regional Government, Consell de Mallorca, and municipalities.</li> </ul> <p><b>Puig de Galatzó mountain</b>, is located in the protected natural area, and we can find 3 public states/domains:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Galatzó state (municipality of Calvià)</li> <li>• Sa Coma d'en Vidal (Consell de Mallorca-Balearic Region)</li> <li>• Son Fortuny (Consell de Mallorca)</li> </ul> <p>Part of the area is joined to the European Ecological Network "Natura 2000", and the northernmost part is included in the site of community importance LIC-ES 5310008 Es Galatzó - s'Esclop.</p> <p>Furthermore, It is declared ZEPa, Special Protection Area for Birds (1987), and LIC (site of community interest) of the Alpine region, within the Natura 2000 network (2003).</p>																				
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<b>C2 Scoring emblematic dimension</b>																					

1 very small, 2-3 small, 4-5 medium, 6-7 high, 8-9 very high, 10 paramount

C3. REPUTATION										
Questions	Answers / comments									
<p>Is there a global or national or regional or local reputation of the mountain?</p> <p>What are the highly esteemed characteristics?</p> <p><u>Key words to raise discussion</u></p> <p><i>outstanding universal value</i></p> <p><i>principal factors for the reputation</i></p> <p><i>high reputation capital / elements</i></p> <p><i>widespread knowledge</i></p> <p><i>power of the word of mouth</i></p> <p><i>number of visitors</i></p>	<p>Mallorca is a well-known island not only at National level but also at European level, as it is a famous and notorious tourist destination, receiving around 13 M visitors a year.</p> <p>The mountain range Serra de Tramuntana, has a wide reputation at regional level, as it becomes a common leisure area after summer season for local inhabitants.</p> <p>After being awarded as World Heritage Site in 2011, the Serra de Tramuntana is getting more and more known and appreciated among local people, and the visits have increased. They valued it as a kind of treasure.</p> <p>Before visiting Mallorca, some foreign visitors do not know this aspect or the island, but once they visit and discover the Serra, they realize that there is another Mallorca, full of exceptional natural and cultural values, and amazing landscapes.</p> <p>Puig de Galatzó mountain area, it is an important area for hiking activities and it can be found in published hiking guides of the Serra de Tramuntana.</p>									
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<b>C3 Scoring emblematic dimension</b>				<u>X</u>						

1 very small, 2-3 small, 4-5 medium, 6-7 high, 8-9 very high, 10 paramount

#### C4. LEGENDS AND MYTHS

<u>Question</u>	<u>Answers / comments</u>
<p>Regarding local myths and legends what are the strong points of the mountain?</p> <p><u>Key words to raise discussion</u></p> <p><i>mythology</i></p> <p><i>godly presence</i></p> <p><i>haunted places</i></p> <p><i>unknown powers</i></p> <p><i>supernatural phenomena</i></p> <p><i>spiritual, symbolic and other interactions</i></p> <p><i>heroic accomplishments</i></p> <p><i>folktales</i></p> <p><i>sacred plants and animals</i></p>	<p>The Serra de Tramuntana has been and still is, the setting for many legends and unbelievable stories.</p> <p>The Puig de Galatzó mountain, with its spectacular conical silhouette, visible from the plain of Palma, has also been, along with the long history of the state and its inhabitants, a source of constant inspiration for the birth of legends with local origin.</p> <p>There is, around the mountain of Galatzó, a legend that stands out: the legend of the Comte Mal (Count Mal), which would be the Majorcan adaptation of the legendary Comte Arnau de Catalunya.</p> <p>One of the heirs of the Galatzó estate, Ramon-Zaforteza Burguera, starred in the life of abuses and violent episodes against the population, for which the popular tradition gave rise to the legend that condemned him to roam eternally through the lands of Galatzó, riding a black horse surrounded by flames.</p> <p>There are some places associated with the legend, such as Argolla or Font d'en Debades, where it is said that he punished his enemies.</p> <p>Some marked places are also attributed to the houses of Galatzó: one day, the horse pulled down and left his faces on the facade, near the chapel. Inside the stables, it is said that there remains the mark of his heart, in the form of a stone, which appeared once dead.</p> <p>Due to all these legends, sometimes the owners of Galatzó has faced problems when hiring day labourers, who, scared by the appearances of the count, resigned to work in the farm.</p> <p>In the villages of Capdellà, Puigpunyent and Galatzó, the same story has been preserved on the owners of the properties of Galatzó (Calvià), Son Net (Puigpunyent) and Son Fortuny (Estellencs), which met in a round table located just above the top del Puig de Galatzó, so they could eat together without losing sight of their farms.</p> <p>Another historical figure related to the area is the French physicist and astronomer François d'Aragon, who carried out the prolongation works of the meridian of Paris, in a small house on the summit of a surrounding mountain (la Mola de s'Esclop), the walls of which are still preserved.</p> <p>It is also said the northern slope of the hill, during some winter days, gathers numerous snakes attracted by an unknown force. They remain there for a while taking the</p>

	<p>energy from the "magical" mountain.</p> <p>Many people who have visited the Galatzó estate over time and have climbed the steep to the summits, talk about the magnetism of these mountains.</p> <p>Moreover, tradition says that if you climb up the steep northern slope it is easy to fall into a depressive process, which usually declines and disappears when descending through the southern slope.</p> <p>There is also some tales like “Sa Por des Putget” (the fear of es Putget), linked to a farm state in Estellencs, which is very popular in this area.</p>									
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<b>C4 Scoring emblematic dimension</b>		X								

1 very small, 2-3 small, 4-5 medium, 6-7 high, 8-9 very high, 10 paramount



### C5. POWER OF INSPIRATION

<u>Questions</u>	<u>Answers / comments</u>										
<p>How strong is the up to now power of inspiration and what is the potential not yet promoted or self-revealed?</p> <p>Can you recall examples of people, personal or collective work of art inspired by the mountain?</p> <p><u>Key words to raise discussion</u></p> <p><i>literature</i></p> <p><i>fine arts</i></p> <p><i>films</i></p> <p><i>theatre</i></p> <p><i>music</i></p> <p><i>contemporary art</i></p> <p><i>design</i></p> <p><i>photography</i></p> <p><i>video games</i></p> <p><i>smartphones applications</i></p>	<p>The amazing landscapes of the Serra de Tramuntana have been the source of inspiration for many writers, painters and philosophers. Villages like Deià or Valldemossa had a great cultural importance, with illustrious as Frédéric Chopin and George Sand who stayed in Valldemossa in 1831, or the English writer Robert Graves (1895-1985) who lived in Deià since 1946 and was buried in its small cemetery above the sea.</p> <p><b>Puig de Galatzó</b></p> <p>The amazing landscapes of the area, and the fabulous magnetism of the mountain is also reflected in the work of local writers and poets such as Miquel Ferrà i Juan, Miquel dels Sants Oliver, Maria Antònia Salvà, Guillem Colom i Ferrà, Joan Antoni Zaforteza, Josep Maria Quadrado, or contemporaneous artists like Carlos Garrido.</p> <p>In a poem dedicated to François d’Aragon, the poet Miquel dels Sants Oliver (Campanet 1864-Barcelona, 1920), describes the episode of the escape of Aragon from his persecutors by the landscapes of s’Esclop and Galatzó.</p> <p>Another poetise, Maria Antònia Salvà de s’Allapassa, who was the first woman in writing poems in catalan, gave an accurate relate of her excursion to Galatzó, when being young.</p> <p>Miquel Ferrà i Juan (Palma 1885-1948) let us an annoying poem, entitled "The walk", inspired by the landscapes of Galatzó, on the night of November dominated by the evocation of Count Mal.</p> <p>Nowadays, kind artistic painting workshops around the Galatzó mountain are organised.</p>										
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<b>C5 Scoring emblematic dimension</b>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">X</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		X								
	X										

1 very small, 2-3 small, 4-5 medium, 6-7 high, 8-9 very high, 10 paramount

**C6. PICTURESQUE LANDSCAPE**

<u>Questions</u>	<u>Answers / comments</u>									
<p>What are the grandiose parts of the mountain?</p> <p>How far more is the aesthetic enjoyment of the mountain compared with other?</p> <p><u>Key words to raise discussion</u></p> <p><i>extraordinary / uncommon shape</i></p> <p><i>spectacular formations</i></p> <p><i>imposing peaks</i></p> <p><i>magnificent scenery</i></p> <p><i>geological exceptional characteristics</i></p> <p><i>rock formations</i></p> <p><i>steep slopes</i></p> <p><i>impressive landscape and panoramas</i></p> <p><i>topographic prominence</i></p> <p><i>graphic and astonishing parts of landscape</i></p> <p><i>aesthetic enjoyment</i></p>	<p><b>Serra de Tramuntana</b></p> <p>It offers a large variety of Mediterranean Mountain landscapes: abrupts and rocky summits, oak groves shadow forest, thousands kilometres of dry stone wall terraces for agricultural exploitation, olive trees centuries, old mountain paths made of stone, seaside cliffs which dive dramatically into the sea, dreamlike corners and amazing views over the whole island and the sea, and picturesque mountain villages where so many travellers have chosen as their habitual residence.</p> <p>This mountain range can be seen from almost every part of Mallorca and that the reason why is one the most emblematic places in Mallorca.</p> <p>So there is no doubt that the whole Serra is a picturesque landscape. In fact, the mountain was yet declared in 1972 Asset of Cultural Interest as Picturesque Area.</p> <p><b>Puig de Galatzó</b></p> <p>The iconic silhouette of this peak, at 1027 meters over the sea, is visible from the southern part of the island, but also from the sea, which confers an extraordinary picturesque value, and is one of the most particular and visible points of the Serra de Tramuntana, and one of the most emblematic for its aesthetic values.</p> <p>The sensation produced by the natural and cultural landscape of Serra de Tramuntana and Puig de Galatzó mountain area is probably unique in the world.</p>									
	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>C5 Scoring emblematic dimension</b>	<u>X</u>									

*1 very small, 2-3 small, 4-5 medium, 6-7 high, 8-9 very high, 10 paramount*

## C7. UNIQUE ECOSYSTEMS

<u>Questions</u>	<u>Answers / comments</u>
<p>How unique do you consider the ecosystems of the mountain?</p> <p>What is their vulnerability and state of conservation?</p> <p><u>Key words to raise discussion</u></p> <p><i>naturalness</i></p> <p><i>intactness of natural systems</i></p> <p><i>special biotopes and geotopes</i></p> <p><i>caves</i></p> <p><i>alpine lakes</i></p> <p><i>unique biodiversity</i></p> <p><i>botanical richness</i></p> <p><i>endemism</i></p> <p><i>species richness</i></p> <p><i>unique terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems</i></p> <p><i>forest diversity</i></p> <p><i>tree cover/density</i></p> <p><i>remarkable trees</i></p> <p><i>threatened species</i></p> <p><i>natural quietness</i></p> <p><i>high nature value farmland</i></p> <p><i>high conservation status of habitats and species</i></p> <p><i>conservation of vulnerable areas</i></p> <p><i>aesthetic enjoyment</i></p> <p><i>natural phenomena</i></p> <p><i>climate particular conditions</i></p> <p><i>scenic pastures</i></p> <p><i>gorges, valleys</i></p> <p><i>emblematic plants and animals as national or regional symbols</i></p>	<p>The Serra de Tramuntana mountain range is the area of the island of Mallorca with the highest natural value, including an abundance of endemic species such as the tiny ferreret or Mallorcan midwife toad. It is an island inside an island, in terms on biodiversity.</p> <p>Some scenery has been protected as a result of its obvious ecological value, like the <i>islet of Sa Dragonera</i>, which is now a Natural Park, or the <i>Torrent de Pareis</i> ravine and <i>Ses Fonts Ufanes</i>, which have been declared natural monuments.</p> <p><b>Flora</b></p> <p>Isolation has led to the appearance of life forms that are unique in the world, as a result of which the Serra de Tramuntana mountain range – an island within an island – stands out for its significant endemic flora and singular plants, essential for the development of diverse plant communities. In fact, the mountain range holds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 65 of the 97 endemic species described on the Balearic archipelago</li> <li>- 65 of the 68 endemic plants in Mallorca. To name one example, nine species of orchids and more than ten species of ferns live in the Serra alone, and nowhere else in the world.</li> </ul> <p>In terms of vegetation, the Serra de Tramuntana has different communities, that are not unique but very singular, and they can be found in the <b>Puig de Galatzó area:</b></p> <p><u>Communities in the highest Balearic vegetation belt.</u></p> <p>The highest areas have a bare, rocky appearance, as a result of the prevailing climatic conditions and of the grazing pressure produced by livestock and wild goats, but possess interesting vegetation with a high degree of specialisation. They consist of a very low formation of thorny bushes with rounded forms (cushion-type plants) with a discontinuous incidence and reduced surface cover.</p> <p><u>Balearic holm-oak woodland</u></p> <p>This is the climatic forest community that would occupy most of the territory if there were no human intervention.</p> <p>The holm-oak grove, that ancient indigenous forest, has its main strongholds here, and the mountains are the only refuge of trees typical of colder climates, like the</p>

	<p>yew.</p> <p><u>Wild olive scrub (garrigue)</u> A plant formation typical of warm areas which predominates in lower altitudes. It appears as a consequence of maximum drought conditions that prevent the holm-oak woodland from developing. This garrigue led to the expansion of the agricultural olive tree.</p> <p><u>Calcicole shrubland.</u> The two most representative shrubs of this community are rosemary and heather. It is found in both coastal and mountain areas. The presence of Aleppo pine cover is visible. In the Balearic Islands, pine forests are an entity in their own right and comprise the most extensive tree formation, thanks to their swift growth and opportunism.</p> <p><b>Fauna</b></p> <p>There are many endemic species, and is determined by the dual insularity that results from the existence of this mountainous area, isolated from the rest of the region. Since this is one of the areas least affected by recent human activity, species that are under severe threat in other parts of Mallorca have managed to survive here.</p> <p>The most characteristic endemism, and a symbol of the fragility of the ecosystems, is the <i>Ferreret</i> or Mallorcan midwife toad, a minute amphibian which only lives in temporary accumulations of water in the island's karstic canyons.</p> <p>In the case of vertebrates, the best representatives are found amongst the most endangered fauna, such as the osprey or the cinereous vulture.</p>									
	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
<b>C7 Scoring emblematic dimension</b>		X								

1 very small, 2-3 small, 4-5 medium, 6-7 high, 8-9 very high, 10 paramount

<b>C8. PARTICULAR CULTURAL IDENTITY</b>										
<p><b>Questions</b></p> <p>What is the particular cultural profile of the area?</p> <p>Which are the elements attributing a unique character to the area?</p> <p><u>Key words to raise discussion</u></p> <p><i>values and works of the local society</i></p> <p><i>customs</i></p> <p><i>music</i></p> <p><i>dance</i></p> <p><i>festivals</i></p> <p><i>market places</i></p> <p><i>dietary habits</i></p> <p><i>local dialect</i></p> <p><i>social characteristics and peoples special attitude</i></p> <p><i>folklore</i></p> <p><i>artisanal production</i></p> <p><i>ethnicity</i></p> <p><i>religion</i></p> <p><i>intangible cultural heritage</i></p> <p><i>holy places</i></p> <p><i>thematic routes</i></p> <p><i>quality products (PDOs, PGIs, TSGs, bio)</i></p> <p><i>local peoples' pride for the mountain</i></p> <p><i>particular mentality and temperament of the locals</i></p> <p><i>architectural works</i></p> <p><i>works of monumental sculpture and painting</i></p> <p><i>locations, elements or structures of an archaeological nature</i></p>	<p><u>Answers / comments</u></p> <p><b>Particular in the area of Galatzó</b></p> <p>The mountain of Galatzó and the public domain of Galatzó are a great scenery for leisure activities, and it is a place highly valued by the local population, which they are strongly pride of.</p> <p>Customs: Since late 50's, when olive oil production was still one of the main activity in the Serra de Tramuntana, a sort of fest was celebrated at the end of the olive harvesting season, at Son Fortuny <i>possessio</i> (farmstate) and in many other farmstates.</p> <p><b>Estellencs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Annual Wine and Cheese Fair on the 1st May</li> <li>– Gastronomic Fair, in October</li> <li>– Culture of Malvasia</li> </ul> <p><b>Puigpunyent:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Annual Organic Farm Products and Craftwork Fair celebrated on the last week-end of May</li> <li>– Classical Music Festival celebrated every Saturday in July</li> <li>– Traditional Beer Fair, including a selection of local beers and tasting of typical products</li> </ul> <p><b>Es Capdellà (Calvià)</b></p> <p>Traditional Autumn Labours Fair, celebrated during a whole week-end in November, where we can see a range of typical farm animals like cows, sheeps, donkeys, pigs, birds... and also enjoy with a traditional market with agri-food products, as well as varied Crafts.</p> <p>The mountain itself is a source of pride for local population</p>									
	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>C8 Scoring emblematic dimension</b>				<u>X</u>						

1 very small, 2-3 small, 4-5 medium, 6-7 high, 8-9 very high, 10 paramount

### C9. SUSTAINABILITY AND ANTHROPOGENIC ENVIRONMENT

<u>Questions</u>	<u>Answers / comments</u>
<p>What does the anthropogenic environment offer to a traveller?</p>	<p>Serra de Tramuntana and mountain of Galatzó are the fruit of centuries of interaction between man and nature, which has shaped this wild land in order to take advantage, and so did recognise UNESCO awarding the Serra de Tramuntana, as Cultural Landscape.</p>
<p>What damage has been made to the natural environment?</p>	<p><i>Puig de Galatzó</i> is the exemple of land uses in Serra de Tramuntana mountain range and Mallorca rural area. Main representative features:</p>
<p><u>Key words to raise discussion</u></p>	<p>In the area we find Galatzó State of 1400 hectares. Nowadays is a public property and belongs to the Municipality of Calvià. The <i>old houses</i> are an example of vernacular architecture and all kind of buildings and elements for agriculture, farming sheep, and forest exploitation are still preserved.</p>
<p><i>vulnerability</i></p>	<p>Elements and constructions made using the dry stone technique:</p>
<p><i>current state of conservation</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Terraces leaning against stone walls mostly covered of olive tree groves but also used for vineyards (in Estellencs) and wet cultures. These terraces are located mainly in Puigpunyent and Estellencs areas, although we can also find amazing ones in Galatzó state (Calvià) dedicated to wet culture.</li> </ul>
<p><i>management of the area</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Elements linked to ancient charcoal production. In the past, it was the main activity of forest exploitation. Evidences can be found all around the medium-low part of the mountain.</li> </ul>
<p><i>manmade environment profile</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Stone Limekilns formerly used to produce quicklime.</li> </ul>
<p><i>pleasing urban scenes</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Boundaries dry stone walls to separate properties and for other different uses of the land.</li> </ul>
<p><i>architectural features</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Water channels to irrigate culture and watermills used to produce wheat.</li> </ul>
<p><i>aesthetics of settlements</i></p>	<p>Nowadays, Estellencs, Puigpunyent and Es Capdellà villages are still small (Estellencs has around 300 inhabitants), and they constituted some of best preserved settlements in the Serra de Tramutana, although they are a little less developed than the others.</p>
<p><i>authenticity</i></p>	<p>There are 3 public domains or properties, owned by different administrations, in order to offer a wide leisure area for local people and visitors. It is a way to spread the cultural and natural values of the mountain,</p>
<p><i>antiquities</i></p>	
<p><i>industrial heritage</i></p>	
<p><i>notable public works of the past</i></p>	
<p><i>sustainable, non-intensive, small scale interventions</i></p>	
<p><i>large scale interventions</i></p>	
<p><i>sustainable or exceeding carrying capacity</i></p>	
<p><i>environmental impact of the human activity (businesses, public works, locals and tourists)</i></p>	
<p><i>uncontrolled urbanism</i></p>	
<p><i>negative impacts of tourism at present or foreseen</i></p>	
<p><i>man-caused and natural catastrophes wounds</i></p>	



	<p>and preserve the land and its features.</p> <p>The mountain is also an important hiking area, including the Dry Stone Route GR 221 that crosses over the mountain. The ascent to the summit of Galatzó Peak is one of the most emblematic not only for local people, but also for foreign hikers. At the moment, hiking is completely linked to slow and cultural tourism.</p>									
	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>C9 Scoring emblematic dimension</b>		<u>X</u>								

*1 very small, 2-3 small, 4-5 medium, 6-7 high, 8-9 very high, 10 paramount*

C10. HISTORIC PLACES										
<u>Questions</u>	<u>Answers / comments</u>									
<p>Are there historic elements that can be promoted?</p> <p><u>Key words to raise discussion</u></p> <p><i>prehistoric and historic places and resources</i></p> <p><i>historic monuments</i></p> <p><i>traditional trails</i></p> <p><i>sanctuaries</i></p> <p><i>landmarks</i></p> <p><i>battle fields</i></p> <p><i>emblematic personalities origin</i></p> <p><i>historic towns</i></p>	<p>The whole Serra is an Historical Place in itself as it has been populated by the first inhabitants of Mallorca Island.</p> <p>The <i>possessió</i> of Galatzó and all the rural area is also an historical place. As described in the Criteria 1. Spatial cohesion, since 13<sup>th</sup> century the economic activity in the countryside revolved around these farm states and this fact made them part of the history of the Serra de Tramuntana, as well as the old paths, that have been the communication paths of the Serra for centuries.</p> <p>If we talk about history at global level, it is the booth used by Francois Aragó at the top of the Mola de S'Esclop the site by excellence within Galatzó. The small house on the top turned into a monument to the scientific history of humanity.</p> <p>Apart from the intrinsic values associated to the cultural landscape of the Serra de Tramuntana and especially the hydraulic system, one of its most important elements, is the house used by Francois Aragó in triangulation number 17, and in the measurement of the terrestrial meridian and the shape of the earth.</p>									
	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
<b>C10 Scoring emblematic dimension</b>				<u>X</u>						

1 very small, 2-3 small, 4-5 medium, 6-7 high, 8-9 very high, 10 paramount

Other questions possible to address or address in a different manner in comparison to the previous ones (1-3 pages)	
<p><b>A. EMBLEMATIC DIMENSION</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What are the mountain's elements that you are proud off?</li> <li>2. What are the common components characterising the emblematic mountains?</li> <li>3. What are the elements justifying a universal value of the mountain?</li> <li>4. How could we enhance the international recognition of the unique character of the mountain?</li> <li>5. How could we improve the international recognition of our singularities?</li> <li>6. Is the mountain superior in comparison to other mountains of the country and why?</li> <li>7. What distinguishes the coastal Mediterranean mountains from other further hinterland mountains?</li> </ol>	<p><u>Answers / comments</u></p> <p>A part from the natural values and the beauty of the shape and the landscapes of the mountain, there is a strong identification with the cultural landscape, as a result of the interaction between man and nature.</p> <p>Since its inclusion in the World Heritage Site List in 2011, the <i>Consorcio Serra de Tramuntana Patrimoni Mundial</i> (Serra de Tramuntana World Heritage Consortium) works in promoting the Serra de Tramuntana, and spread its values.</p>
<p><b>B. DEVELOPMENT / STRATEGY</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8. How could the coast and the mountain be connected as a common tourism experience?</li> <li>9. How could we establish a strong connection and permanent tourism flows from the coast to the mountain? How much sustainable could that be?</li> <li>10. Are there any interconnections and interactions with other sectors e.g. agro-food sector and nearby touristical places</li> <li>11. Are there any "sleeping" assets?</li> <li>12. What would be a desirable future "picture" of the area?</li> <li>13. What are the reasons for a traveler to extend the length of his/her stay?</li> <li>14. What types of tourism are most suitable with reference to the mountain?</li> <li>15. What are the pros and cons of the</li> </ol>	<p><u>Answers / comments</u></p>

<p>level of accessibility of the area?</p> <p>16. Is domestic or inbound tourism preferable?</p> <p>17. What is the potential of eco-tourism?</p> <p>18. What is the societal awareness and appreciation of the mountain by the locals?</p> <p>19. How would you comment on the carrying capacity of the area?</p> <p>20. What is missing to achieve a sustainable tourism development in the area?</p> <p>21. What conflicts are raised from time to time with groups such as hunters, livestock breeders etc?</p> <p>22. What are the ascertained and the potential dangers?</p> <p>23. What would be harmful for the mountain?</p> <p>24. What risks, endogenous and exogenous threats should we bear in mind</p>	
<p><b>C. ECO-ITINERARY</b></p> <p>25. What could be an ideal eco-itinerary?</p> <p>26. What would be an ideal eco-tourism product based on the emblematic characteristics of the mountain?</p> <p>27. Is there adequate welcoming facilities in the eco-itinerary area?</p>	<p><u>Answers / comments</u></p> <p>After the criteria debate, the possibility of creating an eco-itinerary was presented and a formal proposal was made to the assistants.</p> <p>An ideal eco-itinerary can be a hiking trail that links the three main villages at the bottom of the Galatzó peak, i.e. Estellencs, Puigpunyent and Es Capdellà (Calvià), walking through ancient mountain paths. It would be an ideal way to discover the region, and it will have a positive impact on the three municipalities.</p> <p>Part of the itinerary is already opened, and it is included in the Dry Stone Route GR 221 trail, but there are some sections still closed that should have to be defined.</p> <p>Important restoration works will probably be required to restore part of the closed section.</p>
	<p><u>Answers / comment</u></p>

<b>Other particular outcomes</b> Please feel free to develop any other outcomes not included in the previous parts of this participative meeting report	