



Biodiversity plays a vital role in the daily life of Hotel Parque la Paz. From the restaurant's cuisine to the wood used in the furniture and finishes, to the pool amenities, products of biodiversity are found in every corner of the hotel. The plants in the gardens enhance its appeal to guests, while beyond the hotel's gates, national parks, green spaces, coastlines, and natural habitats offer guests numerous opportunities for recreation and enjoyment.

Today, more and more travelers are choosing sustainable hotels when looking for accommodation. An increasing number of establishments are also implementing measures aimed at better resource management, and we are committed to incorporating aspects related to sustainable development, respect for the environment, and the conservation of our surroundings. The delicate state of the planet and the growing concern for the environment guide us on this path.

To improve biodiversity in southern Tenerife, measures must be implemented to control invasive species, promote sustainable agricultural practices, protect and conserve natural habitats, and prevent the overexploitation of resources such as fisheries. Citizen and tourist participation through responsible consumption and support for the island's protected areas and nature reserves is also essential.

Measures to Improve Biodiversity in Southern Tenerife

Habitat Protection and Species Control

Habitat Conservation: It is crucial to protect existing ecosystems and prevent destruction to safeguard the habitat of species.

Invasive Species Control: Implement legal measures to control or eradicate exotic species that threaten native species, as listed in the "List of Invasive Alien Species of Concern for the Outermost Region of the Canary Islands."

- **Demarcation of protected areas:** Designating and effectively managing protected areas and nature reserves is fundamental to ensuring the survival of species.

Responsible recreation

Responsible use of recreational areas: Follow good practices for coexistence when using recreational and natural areas to minimize human impact on the environment.

Individual actions and sustainable practices

A tourist can protect biodiversity in Tenerife by adopting a set of **responsible and sustainable tourism** practices that minimize their negative impact and contribute positively to the conservation of the natural environment and local culture.

- **Sustainable Tourism:** Practice environmentally friendly tourism, following regulations on trails and protected areas, and choosing operators that promote sustainability.

Nature and protected areas

Respect marked trails: When visiting places like Teide National Park or Anaga Rural Park, it is essential to stay on marked paths and trails. Leaving them damages the local flora, which is often endemic and fragile.

Leave no trace: Always take all your trash with you, including tissues and cigarette butts. Do not throw anything into the environment, whether in the mountains or on the coast.

Responsible wildlife observation: If you go whale watching or observe other species, choose tour operators with sustainability certifications who respect distances and regulations to avoid disturbing the animals.

Do not remove natural elements: Avoid taking rocks, plants, flowers, or shells as souvenirs, as they are part of the ecosystem and their removal damages the natural space.

Report invasive species: If you observe exotic flora or fauna species that may be invasive (such as rats, cats, or certain naturalized ornamental plants), report it to the authorities or visitor centers.

Accommodation and daily activities

Responsible Consumption: Adopt responsible consumption practices, including reducing water and energy consumption, and proper waste management through recycling.

Save water and energy: Be mindful of your resource consumption. Tenerife is an island with limited water resources, so taking short showers, turning off lights, and using air conditioning efficiently are important actions.

Choose sustainable accommodations: Prioritize hotels, apartments, or other accommodations that implement eco-friendly practices (e.g., water recycling systems, use of renewable energy, efficient waste management).

Don't Litter: It is essential not to throw any type of waste, whether liquid or solid, into the sea, as this has a direct and negative impact on local flora and fauna.

Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle: Minimize waste. Opt for refillable water bottles and recycle containers properly at the recycling centers available on the island.

Support the local economy and culture

Consume local products: Shop at local markets and enjoy locally grown produce (such as native potatoes, wines, cheeses, and fruits) in restaurants and shops. This supports the local economy and traditional agriculture, which maintains agricultural biodiversity.

Support local artisans: Purchase local crafts as souvenirs instead of mass-produced items.

Support local agriculture: Consuming local and seasonal products supports the rural economy and helps preserve the environment. The traditional agricultural biodiversity of the midlands of Tenerife, which includes endemic varieties such as native potatoes.

Choose local guides: Choose local guides and active tourism companies for your excursions. They know the environment and are usually more aware of its importance.

Participate in volunteering (optional): Some organizations offer environmental volunteering programs (beach cleanups, reforestation) in which tourists can participate and contribute directly to conservation.

By adopting these practices, tourists can enjoy the natural beauty of Tenerife while helping to preserve it for future generations.

ENDANGERED SPECIES

enerife, there are several introduced non-native species, such as the mouflon, the ibex, the Barbary partridge, [cat's tail](#). Regarding vegetation, the presence of invasive species like fountain grass ([Pennisetum setaceum](#)), a weed that displaces local vegetation, also affects the island.

-native animal specie

Animals:

Mouflon (*Ovis montanus*): Introduced in the 1970s to national parks such as Teide National Park for big game hunting.

Ibex (*Capra pyrenaica*): Introduced in the early 1970s; its population is stable.

Barbary partridge (*Alectoris barbara*): Found in lowland areas.

Wild rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*): Considered an invasive species, it causes significant damage to the ecosystem.

(*Rattus* spp.): Also found on the island, affecting the local fauna.

European hedgehogs (*Erinaceus europaeus*): Introduced species.

Birds:

Rock Dove (*Columba livia*): Although it has adapted very well, it is an introduced species on the island.

Invertebrates:

Lesser Shrew (*Suncus etruscus*): An insect predator that affects the arthropod fauna.

-native Plant Species

Fountain Grass (*Pennisetum setaceum*): This is one of the most important invasive species on the island, as it displaces native vegetation and forms dense thickets that reduce biodiversity.

Other Species:

er invasive plants have also been introduced, causing damage to ecosystems, such
imate change.

act of Non-Native Species

-native species alter local ecosystems, compete with native species, and can
e local extinctions.

mouflon and the Barbary sheep are species that reproduce rapidly and can cause
ous damage to local vegetation.

tain grass competes for water and nutrients, affecting native species.

lk you so much for your time and for helping us build a better world together,
use living sustainably is the best way to protect the planet.

can all do something to build sustainability.



