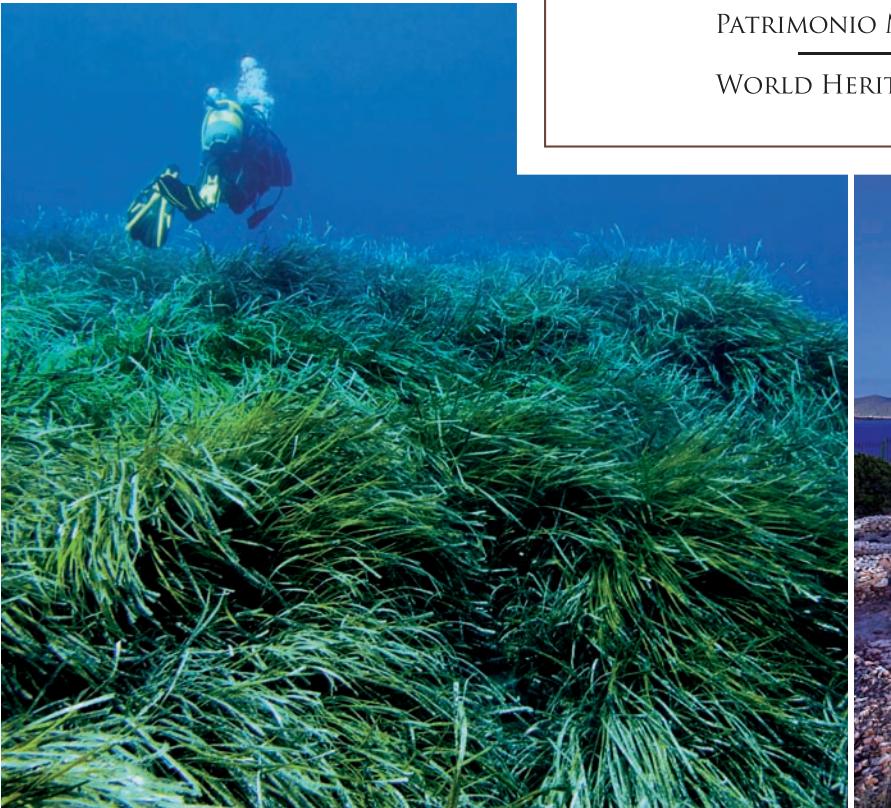




IBIZA | EIVISSA

PATRIMONIO MUNDIAL

WORLD HERITAGE SITE



DALT VILA

DALT VILA



Dalt Vila, a witness to age-old cultures. Places filled with history in the capital city's old quarter invite you to travel back through the different civilizations which have left their mark on the island: the Phoenicians –who founded the city in 654 B.C.–, Carthaginians, Romans, Arabs... up to the time when the Catalonian and Christian conquest of the Pitiusa Islands took place in the year of 1235. From the watchtower of history, stroll through its streets, squares and lookout points, visit cultural spaces and museums –including the Madina Yabisa Interpretation Centre, the Bishopric Museum, the Dominican Monastery, the Puget Museum, the MACE, the Polvorí, the rampart of Sant Pere–, sleep in charm-filled hotels located inside the area protected within the fully preserved Renaissance city walls, and enjoy local and international cuisine at restaurants surrounded by city walls.

NECRÓPOLIS DE PUIG DES MOLINS

PUIG DES MOLINS NECROPOLIS

Necrópolis feniciopúnica de Puig des Molins. Es Puig des Molins fue el cementerio de la ciudad durante toda la antigüedad. El topónimo procede de la existencia en su cima de molinos de viento centenarios. Todavía se conservan algunos y han sido declarados BIC. La necrópolis fue establecida por los fenicios a finales del VII aC, y como era habitual en su cultura, el espacio dedicado a los vivos está muy próximo al dedicado a los muertos. En el caso de Eivissa ocupan dos colinas muy cercanas. Fenicios, púnicos y romanos enterraron aquí los muertos acompañados de sus ajuares. Se han conservado más de 3.000 tumbas, de las cuales 340 son visibles desde el exterior. Algunas de ellas son visitables e invitan a un paseo arqueológico completado por un interesantísimo museo que explica y muestra los tesoros de esta ciudad de los muertos a la vez que ofrecen la posibilidad de un paseo por la Ibiza milenaria a unos pasos de la ciudad amurallada.



The Phoenician-Punic Necropolis of Puig des Molins. Es Puig des Molins was the city's cemetery throughout ancient times. This geographic place name is based on the existence of centuries-old windmills (molins) at the hilltop. Some are still preserved and have been declared a Site of Cultural Interest (BIC). The necropolis was created by the Phoenicians in the late seventh-century B.C., and, as was common in their culture, the space dedicated to the living lay very close to the area for the deceased. In the case of Eivissa, it occupies two nearby hills. There the Phoenicians, Punics and Romans buried their dead along with their funerary offerings. More than 3,000 tombs have been preserved, 340 of which are visible from the outside. Some of them may be visited, inviting visitors to take an archaeological tour rounded off by the very interesting museum, which provides explanations and displays on the treasures of this city of the dead, while offering the possibility to get a look at the Ibiza of ancient times, just steps away from the walled city.

PRADERAS DE POSIDONIA

POSIDONIA FIELDS

Las praderas de posidonia, el bosque del Mediterráneo. Las praderas de posidonia –planta endémica y pulmón del Mediterráneo– forman parte de uno de los ecosistemas más importantes y representativos de un mar que ha sido desde antiguo cuna de civilizaciones. La belleza y transparencia de las aguas pitiusas tiene su origen en la presencia de la posidonia oceanica. Esta planta acuática ha sido además pilar básico en la creación de recursos tan importantes como la pesca. La industria turística le debe buena parte de su potencial por la íntima interrelación que existe entre su presencia y la formación, consolidación y crecimiento de las playas y la pureza de las aguas. Protegiendo y cuidando este patrimonio mundial estamos garantizando el futuro del mar como fuente de biodiversidad y riqueza y la belleza de un paisaje Marino único y excepcional.



Posidonia Fields, the forest of the Mediterranean. The Posidonia fields –posidonia is the local name of Neptune grass, an indigenous plant that acts as the lungs of the Mediterranean– form part of one of the most important and representative ecosystems in a sea which has been the cradle of civilizations since antiquity. The beauty and transparency of the Pitiusa Islands originates in the presence of this plant, *posidonia oceanica*. This aquatic plant has also been a basic pillar in the foundation of such important resources as fishing. The tourism industry owes a large part of its potential to the close relationship existing between its presence and the formation, consolidation and growth of beaches and the purity of their waters. By protecting and caring for this world heritage, we are ensuring the future of the sea as a source of biodiversity, wealth and beauty in a unique, exceptional marine landscape.

POBLADO DE SA CALETA

SA CALETA SETTLEMENT

Poblado fenicio de sa Caleta. Aquí empieza la historia. Sa Caleta es el nombre de un puerto y una pequeña cala con casetas varadero, refugio tradicional de pequeñas embarcaciones de pesca y de gran valor etnológico que forman ya parte del paisaje costero de la isla. En una península de esta parte de la costa sur de Ibiza se establecieron los fenicios hacia el VIII aC y fundaron primero una base provisional desde donde realizaron incursiones al interior e intercambios comerciales con otros puertos, base que con el tiempo se convertiría en un establecimiento humano. El poblado fue abandonado pacíficamente hacia el VI aC. Los fenicios introdujeron en la isla conceptos como el urbanismo, la cerámica a torno, la metalurgia del hierro, la escritura, etc. Este poblado, recientemente restaurado y puesto en valor, es actualmente propiedad pública y una magnífica oportunidad para conocer la huella fenicia en Ibiza y el Mediterráneo. Con el establecimiento de sa Caleta, las Pitiusas entraron en la historia.



The Phoenician settlement of sa Caleta. This is where history begins. Sa Caleta is the name of a port and a small cove beach with docking huts, a traditional refuge for small fishing vessels of great ethnological value which already forms part of the island's coastal landscape. The Phoenicians settled on a peninsula along this section of Ibiza's southern coast around the eighth century B.C., first establishing a provisional base from which they made incursions into the interior and performed commercial trading with other ports. Over time, this base would become a human settlement. The settlement was peacefully abandoned around the sixth century B.C. The Phoenicians introduced such concepts as urban planning, potter's wheel ceramics, iron metallurgy and writing to the island. This settlement, recently restored and given greater value, is currently under public ownership and is a wonderful opportunity to become familiar with the Phoenician mark left behind on Ibiza and the Mediterranean. With the establishment of sa Caleta, the Pitiusa Islands entered history.