

La Palma

Canary Islands · Spain

TRAVEL GUIDE

Tripomatic



Overview

La Palma is a steep volcanic island with pine forest, laurel forest and deep ravines. It is known as "La Isla Bonita" and is a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve.

The trip here is about walking and the night sky. Trails cross craters and forest, and the island has an astronomical observatory and a protected-sky law. The 2021 Tajogaite eruption is part of the story today, and visitors can see its lava fields. The island suits hikers, stargazers and travellers who like quiet towns more than big resorts.

When to visit

The island is mild all year. The north and the high mountains are cloudier and wetter. The south and southwest are drier and sunnier. Winter brings the most rain, and summer is the driest season. Skies are often clear above the clouds, which is why the observatory is up there.

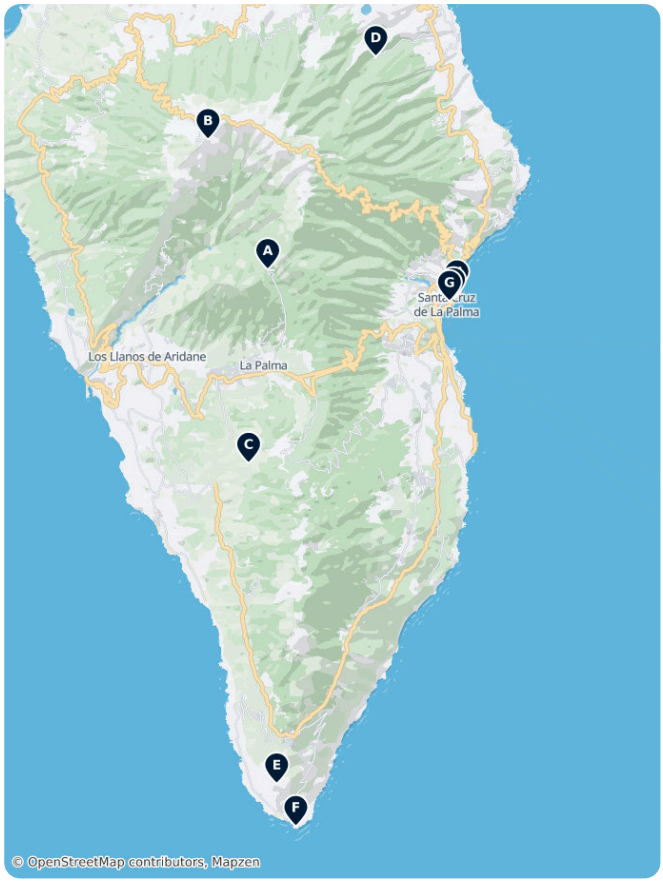
The biggest event is **Los Indianos**, on Carnival Monday in Santa Cruz de La Palma (February or March). Crowds in white clothes throw talcum powder in the streets, and the town fills up. Book rooms and rental cars well ahead if you plan to come.

MONTH	CONDITIONS	DAY °C avg / max	NIGHT °C avg / min	
January	● Great Great for hiking	21° / 23° Feels like 17°	19° / 16°	
February	● Great Great for hiking	20° / 23° Feels like 16°	18° / 15°	Windy
March	● Great Great for hiking	21° / 23° Feels like 17°	19° / 16°	Windy
April	● Great Great for sightseeing	22° / 24° Feels like 18°	20° / 17°	UV 8 (Very high)
May	● Great Great for sightseeing	23° / 25° Feels like 20°	21° / 18°	Humid air · UV 9 (Very high)
June	● Great Great for sightseeing	25° / 27°	23° / 21°	☀ 20 sunny days · Muggy, humid air · Windy · UV 10 (Very high)
July	● Great Great for sightseeing	26° / 28°	24° / 23°	Oppressive humidity · Windy · UV 10 (Very high)
August	● Great Great for sightseeing	27° / 28°	25° / 24°	Oppressive humidity · Windy · UV 9 (Very high)
September	● Great Great for sightseeing	27° / 29°	25° / 23°	☀ 21 sunny days · Oppressive humidity · UV 8 (Very high)
October	● Great Great for sightseeing	25° / 28°	24° / 21°	Muggy, humid air
November	● Great Great for sightseeing	23° / 26°	21° / 18°	Humid air
December	● Great Great for sightseeing	22° / 24° Feels like 18°	20° / 17°	

Best months: January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December

Climate data: NASA POWER + Copernicus ERA5-Land and ERA5 · 1996–2025

Top sights



- A Parque Nacional de la Caldera de Taburiente is the island's national park. It is a huge volcanic crater in the north, and the main hiking area on the island.
- B Roque de los Muchachos is the island's highest point at 2,426 m. Telescopes of the Roque de los Muchachos Observatory stand near the summit, and the road to it is a popular drive.
- C Volcán de Tajogaite is the cone of the 2021 eruption. The eruption lasted 85 days. The walk to the cone is possible only with authorised tour companies.
- D Los Tilos is a laurel forest in the northeast, with ferns and streams. It is a cool, green contrast to the dry south.
- E Volcán de Teneguía is the volcano that erupted in 1971. It is at the southern end of the Cumbre Vieja ridge.
- F Salinas de Fuencaliente are salt ponds beside the lighthouse at the island's southern tip.
- G Iglesia de El Salvador is the main church of Santa Cruz de La Palma. It stands on Plaza de España, which has fine Renaissance buildings.
- H Museo Naval (Barco) is a museum in a ship-shaped building in Santa Cruz.
- I Balcones típicos are the wooden balconies along the seafront in Santa Cruz. They are the town's best-known image.

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What to experience

Things to do and attend on La Palma:

- **Stargazing**: The island is certified as a Starlight Destination and Reserve and has its own law against light pollution. Viewpoints for the night sky include Mirador del Molino in Barlovento, Montaña Las Toscas in Villa de Mazo, and Mirador Monumento al Infinito in San Andrés y Sauces. The Geminid meteor shower in mid-December is on the island's events calendar.
- **Observatory visit**: The observatory at Roque de los Muchachos is a working science site. Guided visits to the telescopes must be booked ahead and run in the morning. There are no night visits. For stargazing, book a separate astronomy tour. It is above 2,000 m, cold and thin-aired, so bring warm clothes.
- **Hike the Ruta de los Volcanes**: This 18 km walk runs along the Cumbre Vieja ridge from Refugio del Pilar to Fuencaliente. The high section has views to Tenerife, La Gomera and El Hierro on clear days.
- **Hike inside the Caldera**: Walk down the Los Brecitos track into Parque Nacional de la Caldera de Taburiente and camp at the one permitted campsite. Camping permits are free. Request one well ahead at reservasparquesnacionales.es.
- **Los Indianos carnival**: On Carnival Monday, people in white suits and hats throw talcum powder in Santa Cruz de La Palma, with Cuban music.
- **Bajada de la Virgen**: Every five years in July, Santa Cruz holds a large festival for the Virgen de las Nieves, with the Dance of the Dwarfs. The next one is in 2030.
- **Corpus Christi carpets**: In Villa de Mazo, residents make carpets of flowers and moss for the Corpus Christi festival.

Where to explore

- Start in Santa Cruz de La Palma, the island's capital and main port.
- Other Canary Islands: Tenerife and Gran Canaria have the ferry and flight links to La Palma. La Gomera and El Hierro are the nearby smaller islands.

Getting there

- **By air**: La Palma Airport is on the east coast, just south of Santa Cruz de La Palma. Binter and CanaryFly fly from Tenerife and Gran Canaria (30 to 45 minutes). Iberia flies direct from Madrid and Vueling from Barcelona. Direct flights from Germany, the UK, Switzerland, the Netherlands and other countries run in season.
- **Airport transfer**: Taxis wait at the airport. Ask for the fare before you start, especially for the west side.
- **By ferry**: Fred. Olsen Express sails from Los Cristianos on Tenerife to Santa Cruz de La Palma in about 2.5 hours. Baleària also sails this route. From Gran Canaria the ferry goes via Tenerife, so flying is faster. Fred. Olsen Express
- Strong west winds can delay or cancel flights at La Palma Airport. Leave a buffer on the day you fly home.

Getting around

- **Car**: A rental car is the easiest way to see the island. See the driving section.
- **Bus**: An island bus network links the towns. Services are less frequent than in a city, so check timetables for the day.
- **Taxi**: Taxis are useful for the airport and for trail starts.
- **Roque de los Muchachos**: There is no regular bus to the summit. Go by car, taxi or organised tour.
- **Caldera de Taburiente**: A 4x4 taxi from the Barranco de las Angustias car park takes hikers to Los Brecitos. It runs in the morning only (about 8:30 to 13:30 in summer, 9:00 to 12:00 in winter).
- **On foot**: The old centre of Santa Cruz is small and easy to walk. Outside towns, roads are steep and narrow.

Getting around on foot & by bike

WALKABILITY

Low

Santa Cruz's old centre is walkable. Elsewhere, the island is steep and spread out, so most visitors need a car.

CYCLING INFRASTRUCTURE

Low

Steep terrain makes cycling demanding outside the coast.

Driving

- **Is a car worth it?** Yes. Trailheads, viewpoints and villages are spread over the island.
- **Drive times** (approximate, in good conditions): Santa Cruz to Los Llanos de Aridane 40 minutes; Santa Cruz to Fuencaliente 45 minutes; Los Llanos to the Cumbrecita viewpoint 25 minutes; Los Llanos to Roque de los Muchachos about 1 hour 20 minutes.
- **Mountain weather**: The observatory is above 2,000 m. Check the forecast before you drive up.
- **Caldera de Taburiente**: The road to the Cumbrecita viewpoint is open 8:30 to 16:00 and needs a free reservation at reservasparquesnacionales.es. Parking is not allowed on the Los Brecitos track. Most hikers take a taxi from the Barranco de las Angustias car park.

Food & drink

Food here is Canarian. A basic dish to try is small wrinkled potatoes with mojo sauce. Cheese from La Palma has a protected designation of origin. The island also has its own wine designation, and vineyards grow around Fuencaliente in the south.

What to eat & drink

BREAKFAST

Churros · Churros con Chocolate
Fried dough sticks served with a thick, dark hot chocolate for dipping — a classic Spanish breakfast or late-night snack.

LUNCH

Paella Valenciana
A saffron-scented rice dish cooked in a wide, shallow pan. The traditional Valencian version uses chicken, rabbit, and green beans — best eaten at midday.

Gazpacho
A cold, blended soup of raw tomatoes, cucumber, pepper, garlic, olive oil, and vinegar, originally from Andalusia. Served as a drink or a starter, especially in summer.

DINNER

Pulpo a la Gallega
Boiled octopus sliced onto a wooden board and dressed with olive oil, coarse salt, and smoked paprika — a signature dish of Galicia.

SNACKS & STREET FOOD

Jamón Ibérico
Dry-cured ham from acorn-fed Iberian pigs, sliced paper-thin and eaten on its own or with bread. The finest grade, jamón ibérico de bellota, is one of Spain's most prized products.

Tortilla Española
A thick potato and egg omelette, served warm or at room temperature, found in virtually every bar in Spain. Often eaten as a tapa or a quick meal.

Patatas Bravas
Fried potato chunks served with a spicy tomato sauce or aioli — one of the most common tapas across the country.

Pintxos
Small snacks anchored to slices of bread with a toothpick, the Basque Country's answer to tapas. Found in bar counters across San Sebastián and Bilbao, often with elaborate toppings.

Croquetas
Crispy breaded cylinders with a creamy béchamel filling, typically made with jamón, bacalà (salt cod), or mushrooms.

DRINKS

Rioja Wine · Vino de Rioja

Spain's best-known wine region produces full-bodied reds from Tempranillo grapes, aged in oak. The crianza, reserva, and gran reserva labels indicate increasing age and complexity.

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Safety & health

- **Mountains**: Weather changes quickly above the clouds. At the observatory and the high trails, take warm clothes, water and a charged phone. Check trail conditions at the park information booths in the Caldera area.
- **Volcano areas**: The Tajogaite cone can only be visited with authorised companies. Volcanic gas is still monitored in Puerto Naos and La Bombilla, and access to some buildings is limited. Check local information before you go.
- **Emergency**: Call 112.

History

Santa Cruz de La Palma was founded in 1493 by *Alonso Fernández de Lugo*. Its sheltered bay made it a major port, as the last stop on the route to the Americas. The island has a long history of emigration to Latin America. The Los Indianos carnival parodies the return of those emigrants.

The best of this history is in Santa Cruz. Iglesia de El Salvador is documented from 1512, and Castillo de Santa Catalina is one of the few old fortifications that remain.

Volcanoes shaped the island more recently. The Cumbre Vieja ridge is about 25 km long, and eruptions have happened along its whole length. The San Juan volcano erupted in 1949 and Volcán de Teneguía in 1971.

The 2021 eruption began on 19 September near Las Manchas, in the municipality of El Paso. It lasted 85 days, until 13 December, and is the longest recorded on the island. About 7,000 people were evacuated, and lava covered more than 1,000 hectares. The new volcano was named Tajogaite. See Volcán de Tajogaite.

Country facts

Quick practical facts for Spain at a glance:

CURRENCY

EUR €

EMERGENCY

112

ELECTRICITY



Type C / Type F
230 V · 50 Hz

LANGUAGES

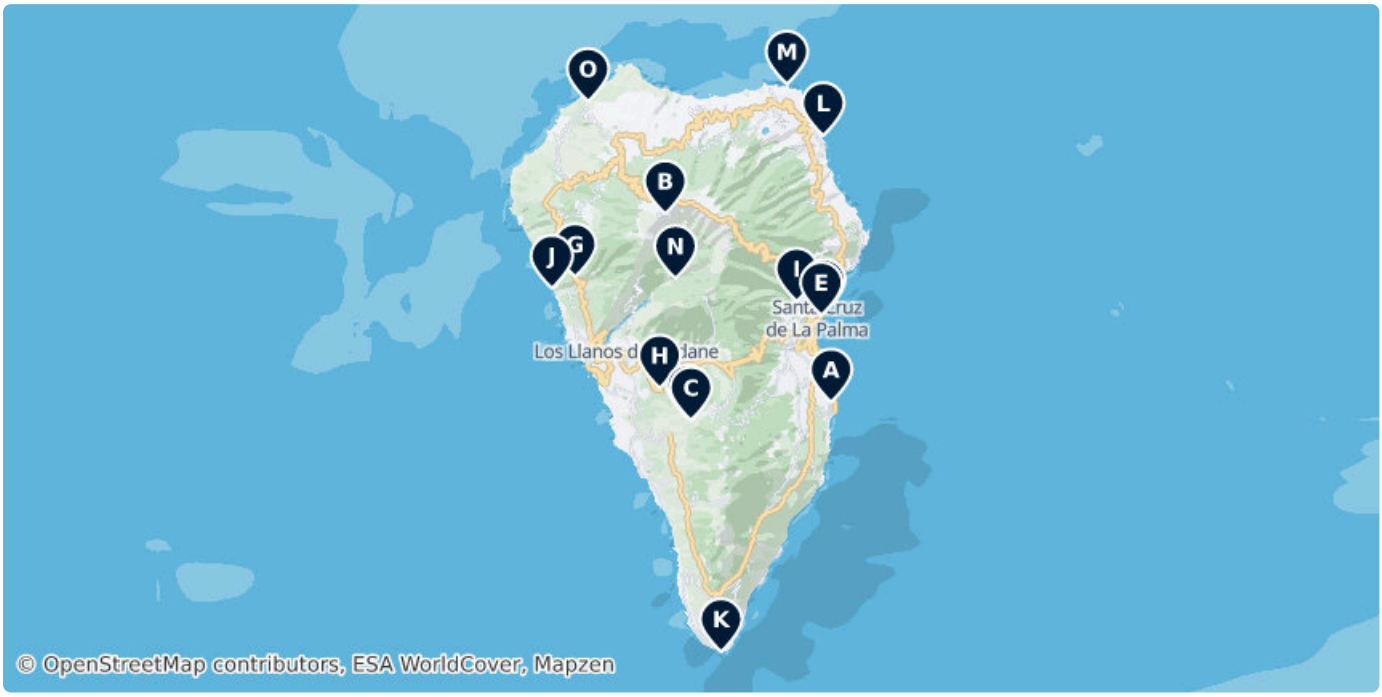
Spanish

TAP WATER

Safe to drink

La Palma's Absolute Essentials

Explore the diverse landscapes of La Palma, from the 2,426-meter peak of Roque de los Muchachos to the salt flats of Salinas de Fuencaliente. This selection highlights the island's volcanic heritage at the Tajogaite Volcano and its architectural history seen in the 17th-century Castillo de Santa Catalina and the wooden balconies of Santa Cruz. Discover unique geological formations like the mineral-stained Cascada de Colores and coastal sites such as Porís de Candelaria, a village built entirely within a sea cave.





A La Palma Airport

La Palma Airport is an airport located in Breña Baja and Villa de Mazo, 8 km south of the city of Santa Cruz de La Palma on La Palma in the...

38730, Spain (28.62532, -17.75525)

aena.es/en/la-palma.html



B Roque de los Muchachos

The island's highest point at 2,426 meters. It hosts one of the world’s most advanced astronomical observatories and offers panoramic views over the Caldera de Taburiente National Park.

(Unnamed Road), 38787, Spain (28.75423, -17.88489)



C Tajogaite Volcano

An eruption at the Cumbre Vieja volcanic ridge, comprising the southern half of the Spanish island of La Palma in the Canary Islands, took...

Camino Cabeza de Vaca, 38760 El Paso, Spain (28.61289, -17.86473)



D Eruption of the Tajogaite Volcano / Cumbre Vieja / La Palma volcano

An eruption at the Cumbre Vieja volcanic ridge, comprising the southern half of the Spanish island of La Palma in the Canary Islands, took...

Camino Cabeza de Vaca, 38760 El Paso, Spain (28.61448, -17.86720)



E Balcones típicos

Located on Santa Cruz de La Palma's Avenida Marítima, these 18th-century double wooden balconies are carved from Canary pine and were originally designed for ventilation.

43 Avenida Blas Pérez Gonzâlez, Santa Cruz de la Palma 38700, Spain (28.68482, -17.76286)



F Castillo de Santa Catalina

A 17th-century coastal fortress built to defend the city against pirate raids. This historic monument features a square floor plan and thick stone walls.

8 Calle del Castillete, Santa Cruz de la Palma 38700, Spain (28.68682, -17.76049)



G Iglesia Nuestra Senora de la Candelaria

16th-century church in Tijarafe featuring a notable Baroque altarpiece. The surrounding plaza is the site of the traditional Danza del Diablo festival.

1 Plaza Candelaria, Tijarafe 38780, Spain (28.71114, -17.95517)

H Sagrada Familia

A contemporary Catholic church located in the municipality of Los Llanos de Aridane.

3 Calle Tajuya A, Tajuya 38759, Spain (28.63497, -17.88925)



I Santuario de Nuestra Señora de Las Nieves

Home to the island's patron saint, this sanctuary houses a 14th-century terracotta statue. The interior features a Flemish altarpiece and a significant collection of silverwork.

Caserío de las Nieves, 38700, Spain (28.69435, -17.78216)



J Porís de Candelaria

A small settlement of white-painted houses built inside a 50-meter-high sea cave. This former fishing port is accessible by foot or boat.

38780, Spain (28.70328, -17.97340)

tripadvisor.com/Attraction_Review-g1177801-d10256615-...

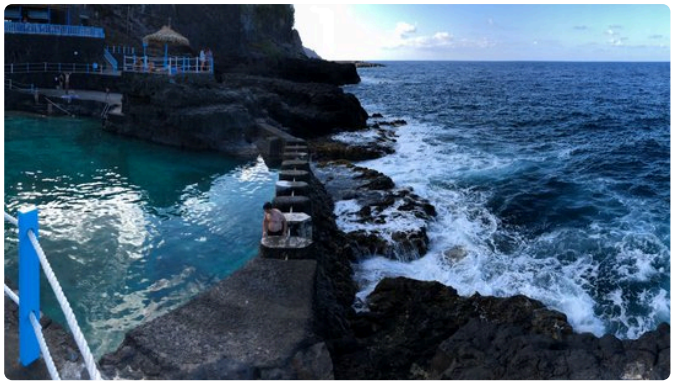


K Salinas de Fuencaliente

Active salt evaporation ponds on the southern coast where white salt crystals contrast with black volcanic soil. The site includes a marine educational center and a lighthouse.

Carretera de la Costa el Faro, 38740, Spain (28.45416, -17.84125)

salinasdefuencaliente.es



L Charco Azul

Natural seawater swimming pools protected from the Atlantic surf by rock formations. The site includes a children's pool, a waterfall, and sunbathing terraces.

Camino del Melonar, 38720, Spain (28.80770, -17.76141)



M Fajana Basin

An interesting site. These "natural" pools are situated right next to the ocean. Hop in for a great swim!

Calle de la Fajana, 38726 Barlovento (28.84294, -17.78982)



N Coloured waterfall

A small waterfall in the Caldera de Taburiente naturally tinted yellow, orange, and green by iron and other minerals present in the water flow.

(28.70991, -17.87683)



La Zarza Park

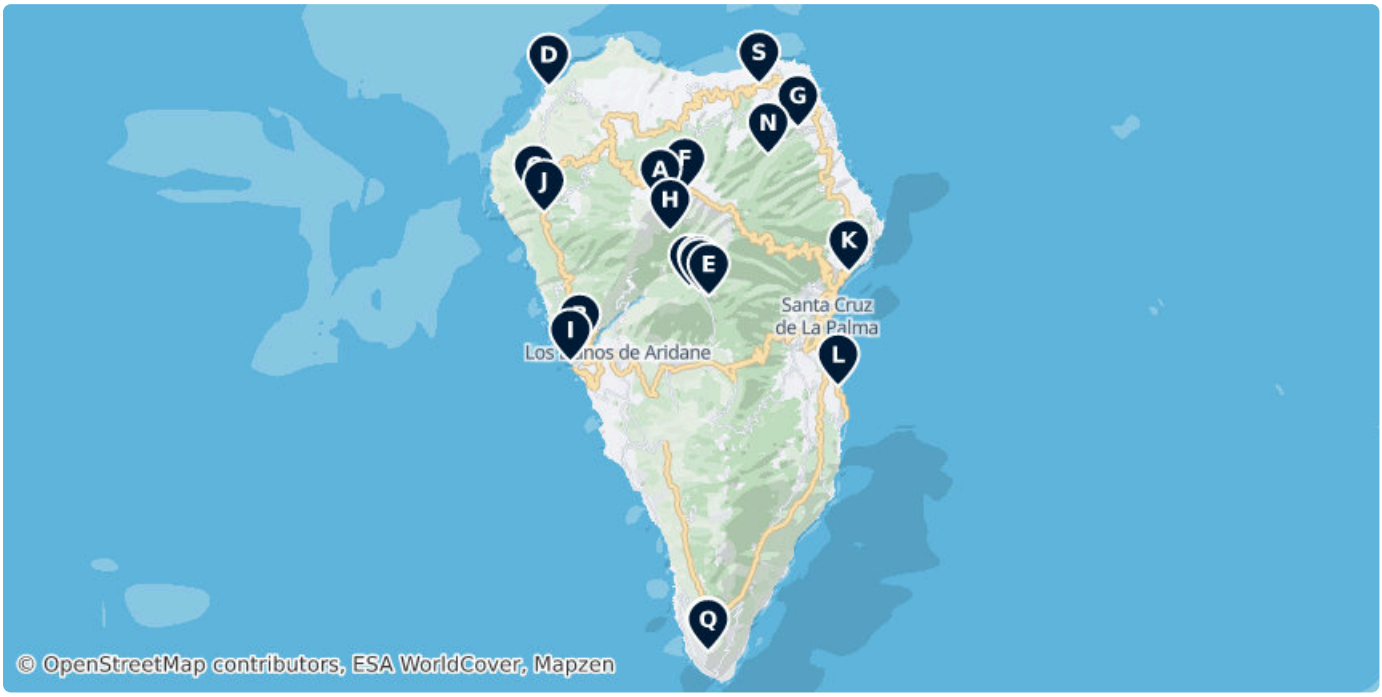
A beautiful forest with winding paths, little bridges, aged trees and amazing rock formations. A really plesant place for a walk.

C/ Nueva S/N, 38787 Garafia, Spain (28.83114, -17.94514)

+34 922 69 50 05

Island Viewpoints and Peaks

This collection highlights the dramatic topography of La Palma, from the 2,426-meter summit of Roque de los Muchachos to the volcanic craters of the south. It features key vantage points overlooking the Caldera de Taburiente National Park, the Aridane Valley, and the Atlantic coastline. These locations provide specific views of the island's astronomical observatories, endemic dragon tree groves, and historical lava flows.





A Roque de los Muchachos

The highest point on La Palma at 2,426 meters, located on the rim of the Caldera de Taburiente. It is home to an international astronomical observatory.

(Unnamed Road), 38787, Spain (28.75423, -17.88489)



B Mirador El Time

Situated at an elevation of nearly 600 meters, this site overlooks the Aridane Valley, the town of Los Llanos de Aridane, and the Tazacorte port.

2 Lugar el Time, 38780, Spain (28.66352, -17.94235)

C Mirador de los Dragos

Located in Las Tricias, this viewpoint offers vistas of a dense concentration of ancient dragon trees and traditional rural architecture.

(28.75683, -17.97492)

D Mirador El Serradero

A coastal vantage point near Santo Domingo de Garafía providing views of the rugged northern cliffs and the Atlantic Ocean.

LP-1141, 38787 Garafía, Spain (28.82576, -17.96439)

E Vista Cumbre Vieja

Vantage point for viewing the volcanic ridge of Cumbre Vieja, the site of the island's most recent volcanic eruptions.

(28.69503, -17.85030)

F Mirador de los Andenes

A high-altitude location on the rim of the Caldera de Taburiente offering views into the 1,500-meter deep crater and the northern coast.

Carretera Roque de Los Muchachos, Garafía, Spain (28.76112, -17.86738)

G Mirador de Llano Clara

Overlooks the northern coast near Barlovento, featuring views of the rugged landscape and traditional agricultural terraces.

(Unnamed Road), 38720, Spain (28.80030, -17.78682)

H Mirador Cascada de La Fondada

A viewpoint within the Caldera de Taburiente focusing on a 100-meter high seasonal waterfall cascading down the interior crater walls.

(28.73543, -17.87795)

I Mirador del Acandilado del Time

Located on the steep cliffs of El Time, providing a direct vertical perspective of the mouth of the Barranco de las Angustias.

(28.65398, -17.94891)

J Mirador Barranco de Garome

Overlooks the deep Garome ravine, which serves as the natural border between the municipalities of Puntagorda and Tijarafe.

(28.74714, -17.96768)

K Mirador San Juanito

Located near the San Juanito chapel in Puntallana, offering coastal views of the eastern side of the island.

LP-1, 38715, Spain (28.71007, -17.75043)

L Airport View

Vantage point specifically positioned to observe aircraft takeoffs and landings at La Palma Airport against the ocean backdrop.

Calle de los Cancajos, 38711, Spain (28.63852, -17.75814)



M Mirador de los Roques

Located inside the Caldera de Taburiente National Park, offering views of the volcanic monoliths and the interior crater.

38758, Spain (28.70002, -17.85737)



N Espigón Atravesado

A narrow ridge viewpoint in the Los Tilos laurel forest providing a 360-degree view of the Barranco del Agua canyon.

38720, Spain (28.78336, -17.80804)



O Mirador Lomo de las Chozas

One of the primary viewpoints in the Caldera de Taburiente, accessible by a short trail to see the interior of the massive crater.

Carretera Cumbrecita, 38758, Spain (28.70049, -17.86403)

P Volcán de Teneguía

Teneguía is a monogenetic cinder cone – a volcanic vent which has been active once and has had further seismic activity.

(28.47375, -17.85118)



Q Volcán de Teneguía

Teneguía is a monogenetic cinder cone – a volcanic vent which has been active once and has had further seismic activity.

38740, Spain (28.47278, -17.85077)

S Mirador de La Tosca

Located in Barlovento, this site is known for its views of the largest grove of dragon trees on the island and the northern coastline.

24 Lugar la Tosca, 38726, Spain (28.82741, -17.81455)

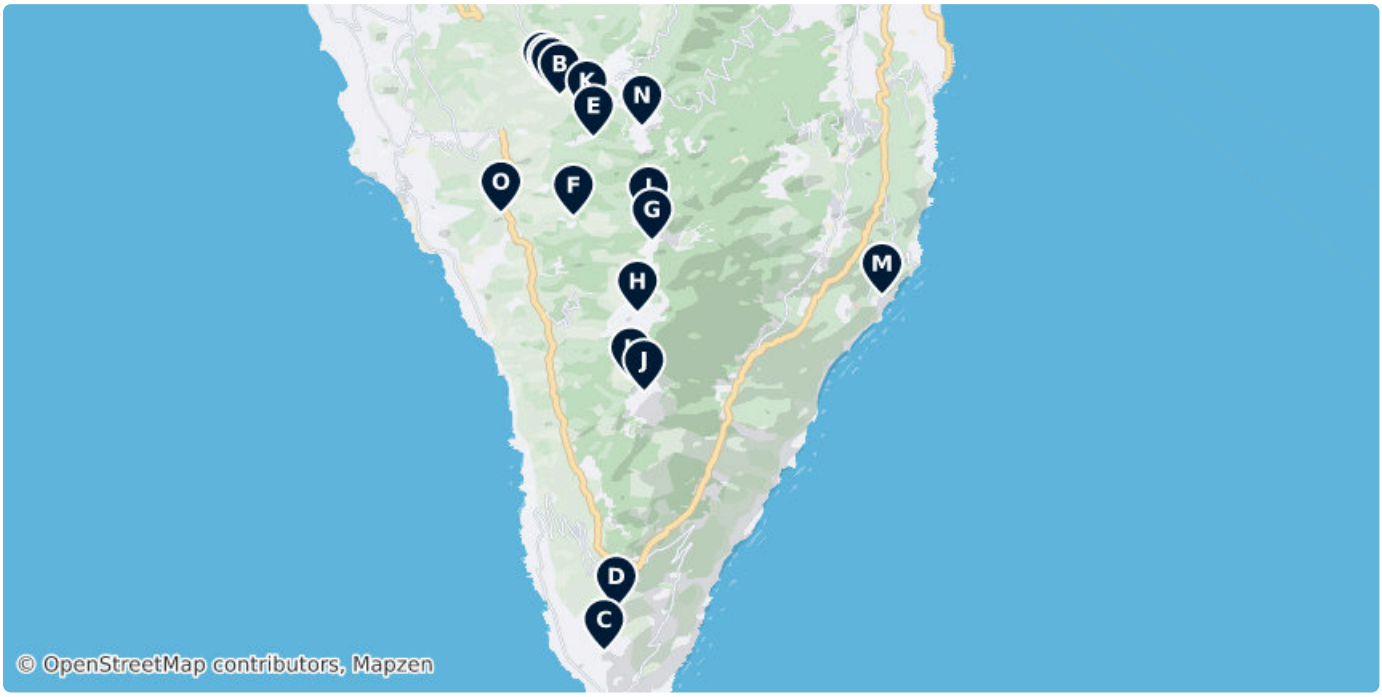
R Mirador de la Cumbrecita

A natural balcony at the southern edge of the Caldera de Taburiente. Access by car requires a pre-booked parking permit.

Carretera Cumbrecita, 38759 El Paso, Spain (28.69795, -17.85659)

La Palma Volcanoes

La Palma's volcanic history is defined by the Cumbre Vieja ridge, a chain of vents and cones responsible for all the island's historical eruptions. This selection features the 2021 Tajogaite site, the 1971 Teneguía crater at the southern tip, and the 17th-century San Antonio cone. These sites showcase diverse geological formations, including solidified lava rivers, deep ash fields, and thermal vents that illustrate the ongoing evolution of the Canary Archipelago.





A Eruption of the Tajogaite Volcano / Cumbre Vieja / La Palma volcano

An eruption at the Cumbre Vieja volcanic ridge, comprising the southern half of the Spanish island of La Palma in the Canary Islands, took...

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(28.61448, -17.86720)



B Tajogaite Volcano

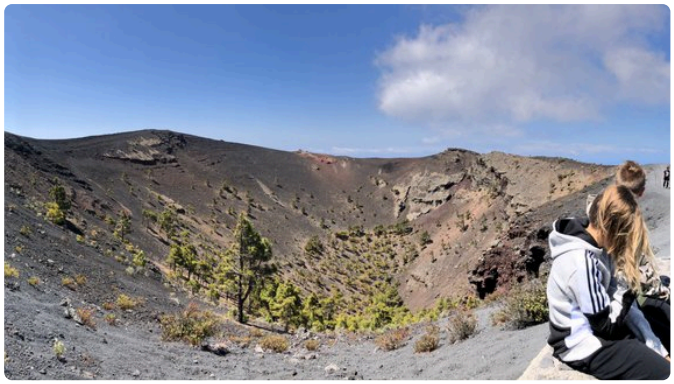
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(28.61289, -17.86473)

C Volcán de Teneguía

Teneguía is a monogenetic cinder cone – a volcanic vent which has been active once and has had further seismic activity.

38740, Spain (28.47184, -17.85187)



D Volcán de San Antonio

Pyroclastic cone formed during a 1677 eruption. It features a well-preserved circular crater and a visitor center detailing the island's seismic history.

38740, Spain (28.48283, -17.84835)

E Lavas de San Juan

Site of the 1949 eruption, also known as Llano del Banco. The resulting lava flows reached the western coast, creating new land platforms known as fajanas.

(Unnamed Road), 38758, Spain (28.60225, -17.85492)

F Volcán Tajuya

Extinct volcanic cone located near the town of El Paso on the western slopes of the island.

(28.58212, -17.86075)

G Volcán El Duraznero

One of the active vents during the 1949 eruption sequence along the Cumbre Vieja ridge.

38758, Spain (28.57594, -17.83800)

H Volcán El Charco

Volcanic vent that erupted in 1712, situated on the southern part of the island's central ridge.

38758, Spain (28.55775, -17.84223)

I Hoyo Negro

A large, dark crater formed during the 1949 eruption. It is a major landmark along the Ruta de los Volcanes hiking trail.

(28.58174, -17.83903)

J Volcán de Martín

Site of the 1646 eruption, characterized by its distinct reddish volcanic soil and proximity to the southern coastline.

38740, Spain (28.53768, -17.84034)

K Volcán Bernardino

Volcanic cone situated along the central volcanic ridge of La Palma.

38758, Spain (28.60854, -17.85685)

L Hoyo de los Faros

Volcanic pit located near the Volcán de Martín on the southern portion of the Cumbre Vieja.

(28.54085, -17.84422)

M Montaña de Azufre

Coastal volcanic cone near Mazo, notable for its yellow sulfur deposits and visible sea erosion.

(28.56223, -17.77154)

N Pico Birigoyo

A 1,800-meter volcanic peak providing panoramic views of the Caldera de Taburiente and the Aridane Valley.

38758, Spain (28.60494, -17.84091)

O Jedey

Extinct volcanic vent associated with the historical eruption of 1585.

(28.58298, -17.88170)

P Abertura en la parte inferior del cono del volcán

Secondary fissure located at the base of the main Tajogaite cone, formed during the 2021 eruption.

Camino Cabeza de Vaca, 38760 El Paso, Spain (28.61587, -17.86958)

Q Abertura en la parte inferior del cono del volcán

Vent at the base of the Tajogaite volcano that emitted lava and pyroclastic material during the 2021 event.

(28.61499, -17.86800)

DATA SOURCES

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