



Lanzarote



Canary Islands · Spain

TRAVEL GUIDE



Tripomatic



Overview

Lanzarote is the most easterly of the Canary Islands, about 125 km off the coast of Africa. It is a dry volcanic island with black lava fields, red and ochre craters and white villages. Eruptions in the 18th century covered a large part of the island, and the landscape still looks new and raw.

The island is also shaped by the artist *César Manrique*, who was born here. He turned caves, lava tubes and viewpoints into art spaces and helped keep high-rise hotels away from most of the coast. Lanzarote suits a relaxed beach holiday in Puerto del Carmen, Playa Blanca or Costa Teguise, with day trips to volcanoes, art centres and wineries. Distances are short, so you can see most of the island in a few days.

When to visit

Lanzarote is warm and dry all year, with very little rain. Winter is mild and the most popular time for northern Europeans. Summer is warmer but rarely very hot, because the trade winds blow almost every day. The wind is strongest in summer, which is good for surfers but can make some beaches less comfortable.

If you visit in mid-September, plan around the **Fiestas de Los Dolores** in Mancha Blanca. Pilgrims from across the island walk to the village on the Saturday before the main feast day, 15 September. The island's largest craft fair takes place in the village at the same time.

MONTH	CONDITIONS	DAY °C avg / max	NIGHT °C avg / min	
January	● Great Great for hiking	17° / 19° Feels like 13°	15° / 13°	Dry air
February	● Great Great for hiking	17° / 20° Feels like 13°	15° / 12°	Dry air
March	● Great Great for hiking	18° / 20° Feels like 14°	15° / 13°	Dry air
April	● Great Great for hiking	19° / 21° Feels like 14°	16° / 14°	Dry air
May	● Great Great for hiking	20° / 21° Feels like 16°	17° / 15°	UV 9 (Very high)
June	● Great Great for hiking	21° / 23° Feels like 18°	19° / 17°	UV 9 (Very high)
July	● Great Great for sightseeing	22° / 24° Feels like 19°	20° / 19°	Humid air · Windy · UV 9 (Very high)
August	● Great Great for sightseeing	23° / 25°	21° / 20°	Muggy, humid air · UV 9 (Very high)
September	● Great Great for sightseeing	23° / 24°	21° / 19°	Humid air
October	● Great Great for sightseeing	22° / 24°	20° / 18°	Humid air
November	● Great Great for hiking	20° / 23° Feels like 17°	18° / 15°	
December	● Great Great for hiking	18° / 21° Feels like 14°	16° / 14°	Dry air

Best months: 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 [Islote de Hilario - Montañas del Fuego](#) is the heart of Timanfaya National Park. Staff show how hot the ground is: dry brush catches fire, and water poured into a hole shoots up as steam. A coach tour from here follows the Route of the Volcanoes through the lava fields. **Book tickets online in advance**, because they are not sold on site.

B [Jameos del Agua](#) is a collapsed lava tube that *César Manrique* turned into a garden, pool and concert hall. A clear saltwater lake inside the cave is home to tiny blind white crabs.

C [Cueva de los Verdes](#) is part of the same lava tube. Guided tours lead about one kilometre through coloured lava caves, and the visit ends with a surprise that guides ask visitors to keep secret.

D [Mirador del Río](#) sits on a cliff at the northern tip of the island. From its large windows you look down on the strait and the island of [La Graciosa](#).

E [The Cactus Garden](#) fills an old quarry near Guatiza with thousands of cacti from around the world. It was *Manrique's* last major project on the island.

F [Fundación César Manrique](#) is *Manrique's* former home near Tahíche, built into five volcanic bubbles in a lava field. Today it shows his work and his private art collection. His later home, **G** [Casa-Museo César Manrique](#), stands in a palm grove in Haría.

H [Laguna Verde](#) is a bright green lagoon behind a black sand beach at El Golfo, inside a half-eroded volcanic cone. Nearby, waves crash into lava caves and channels at **I** [Los Hervideros](#), and **J** [Las Salinas de Janubio](#) still produces sea salt in a colourful pattern of pans.

K [Papagayo Beach](#) is the best known of a group of sandy coves at the protected southern tip of the island. The water is calm and clear, with views to [Fuerteventura](#).



L [La Villa de Teguise](#) was the island's capital for centuries. It is a busy town on weekdays and very busy during the Sunday market.

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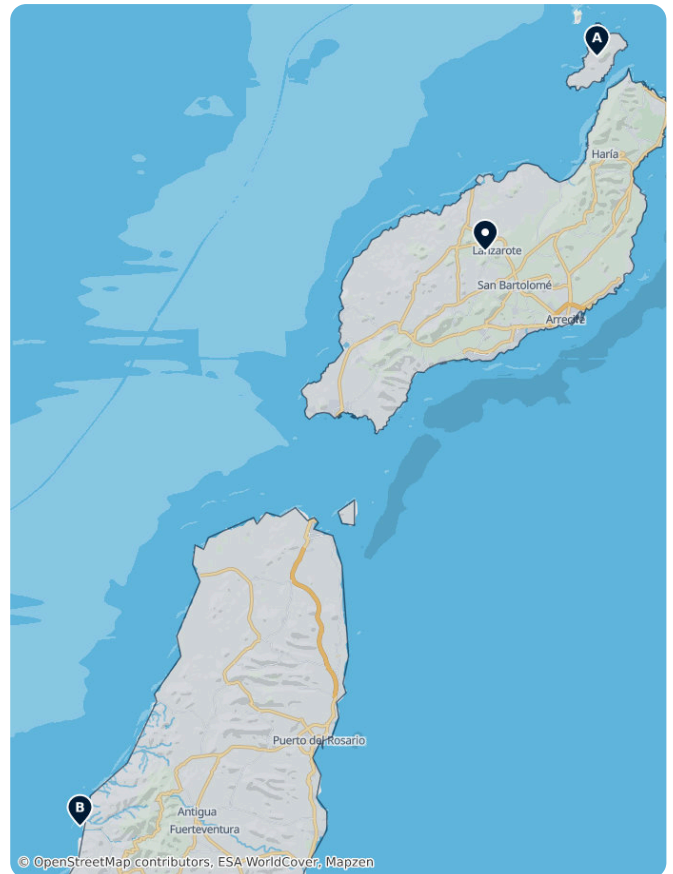
What to experience

- Eat food grilled over volcanic heat at the El Diablo restaurant at [Islote de Hilario - Montañas del Fuego](#), which *César Manrique* designed.
- Ride a camel up the slopes of Timanfaya. Short rides start from the Echadero de los Camellos, on the road between Yaiza and the park.
- Browse the Sunday market in [La Villa de Teguise](#). Every Sunday morning, the streets of the old capital fill with craft and food stalls and local music.
- Dive at the underwater museum. [Atlantic Museum](#) has more than 300 sculptures on the seabed off Playa Blanca, and dive centres in the area take divers down to see them.
- Walk into a volcano crater. An easy path leads around and into [Caldera de los Cuervos](#), the crater where the great eruption began in 1730.
- Take a surf lesson at [Playa de Famara](#). The long beach has steady waves, and the village of Caleta de Famara has many surf schools.

Day trips

Two neighbouring islands are an easy day out by ferry. Leave early and check return times before you go.

- **A** [La Graciosa](#) — ≈25 min by ferry from Órzola in the far north. This small island has sand tracks instead of paved roads, a quiet fishing village and some of the clearest water in the Canaries. Rent a bike or join a 4x4 taxi to reach the beaches.
- **B** [Fuerteventura](#) — ≈25–35 min by ferry from Playa Blanca to Corralejo. The big sand dunes of Corralejo Natural Park start just outside the town.



Where to explore

On Lanzarote

- [Arrecife](#) — the island's capital and main port, with two old castles and a tidal lagoon full of fishing boats.
- [Timanfaya National Park](#) — the protected lava fields created by the eruptions of 1730–1736.

Nearby islands

- [La Graciosa](#) — a small, car-free island off the northern tip of Lanzarote.
- [Fuerteventura](#) — long white beaches and dunes, a short ferry ride south.
- [Gran Canaria](#) — mountains, dunes and the historic city of Las Palmas.
- [Tenerife](#) — the largest Canary Island, built around the volcano Teide.

Getting there

- **By air:** César Manrique-Lanzarote Airport (ACE) is 5 km southwest of [Arrecife](#). It has frequent flights from across Europe, mainland Spain and the other Canary Islands. Bus 22 (weekdays) and bus 23 (weekends) go to Arrecife in about 10–15 minutes. Bus 161 goes to Puerto del Carmen and Playa Blanca. Taxis wait outside the terminal. [Lanzarote Airport](#)
- **By sea:** Ferries connect the port of Arrecife with [Gran Canaria](#) and [Tenerife](#), and a long ferry runs from Cádiz on mainland Spain. Fast ferries link Playa Blanca with Corralejo on [Fuerteventura](#), and Órzola with [La Graciosa](#).

Getting around

- **Island buses:** Intercity Bus runs the buses (*guaguas*) between Arrecife, the airport, the resorts and the main villages. You can pay the driver in cash or with a contactless bank card. A rechargeable Bono card gives a small discount. Buses to the volcanoes and the north are rare. [Intercity Bus Lanzarote](#)
- **Car:** Renting a car is the easiest way to see the island. Roads are good and distances are short.
- **Taxi:** Taxis are easy to find in Arrecife, at the airport and in the resorts.
- **On foot and by bike:** The resorts and central Arrecife are easy to walk. Cycling is popular, but the wind is strong and there is little shade.

Getting around on foot & by bike

WALKABILITY

Moderate

Arrecife's centre and the resort promenades are easy to walk; the volcanoes, art centres and villages need a car or bus.

CYCLING INFRASTRUCTURE

Moderate

Road cycling is popular on quiet, mostly gentle roads, but strong winds and little shade make it hard work.

Driving

- **Is a car worth it?** Yes. Most top sights are in the countryside, and buses to them are slow and infrequent.
- **Timanfaya:** You can drive to the car park at Islote de Hilario, but you cannot drive the Route of the Volcanoes yourself. The coach tour is included in the ticket.
- **Papagayo beaches:** The access road is a dirt track, and there is a small fee per car to enter the protected area.
- **Parking:** Street parking in central Arrecife is limited and partly paid in blue zones. Car parks at the main sights are free with your ticket but fill up in the middle of the day.

Food & drink

Lanzarote's food is simple and based on fresh fish, goat's cheese and potatoes. Try *papas arrugadas*, small potatoes boiled in salty water and served with red or green *mojo* sauce. Grilled local fish such as *vieja* and *cherne* is the classic lunch by the sea. Lanzarote is also known for its wine, especially dry and sweet white wine made from Malvasía grapes grown in volcanic ash.

For the best seafood, head to the line of fish restaurants on the seafront in El Golfo, or to the harbour of Arrieta in the north. In Arrecife, the bars and restaurants around the Charco de San Ginés lagoon are good for tapas. To taste the island's wine, drive along the road through La Geria, where many wineries have tasting rooms, including [Bodega El Grifo](#).

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

Lanzarote is a very safe island. Petty theft is the main risk. Do not leave valuables visible in a parked car, especially at beach car parks and viewpoints.

The Atlantic can be dangerous. Famara and much of the north and west coast have strong currents and big waves. Swim only on beaches with a lifeguard, and never when a red flag is flying.

The sun is strong all year, and the wind can hide how quickly you burn. In Timanfaya, stay on the marked paths and follow the rules, because the lava fields are fragile and strictly protected. Tap water comes from desalination plants and is safe, but most people buy bottled water for drinking because of the taste.

History

The first people of Lanzarote, the *Majos*, came from North Africa and lived from goats and farming. In 1402, the Norman knight *Jean de Béthencourt* landed here for the Crown of Castile, and Lanzarote became the first Canary Island to be conquered. [La Villa de Teguise](#) grew into the capital. Pirates raided the island often, and islanders hid in lava caves such as [Cueva de los Verdes](#). [Castillo de Santa Bárbara](#) was built on a volcano above the town to watch the coast.

From 1730 to 1736, a long series of eruptions began at [Caldera de los Cuervos](#) and buried about a quarter of the island under lava, including several villages. The new ash soil turned out to be good for farming, which gave rise to the vineyards of La Geria. Arrecife became the capital in the 19th century, guarded by [Castillo de San Gabriel](#) and the Castillo de San José, which today houses [The Museum of Contemporary Art](#).

In the 1960s, *César Manrique* returned to his home island and worked to protect it from the mass building seen elsewhere. His work, including [Peasant Monument](#) at the centre of the island, still shapes how Lanzarote looks. In 1993, UNESCO declared the whole island a Biosphere Reserve.

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

Lanzarote's Essential Wonders

Lanzarote's landscape is defined by its volcanic history and the artistic vision of César Manrique. This collection features the island's most significant sites, from the Cueva de los Verdes lava tube and the Jameos del Agua lagoon to architectural marvels like the Cactus Garden and Mirador del Río. Explore natural diversity at the Papagayo beaches and the green lagoon of El Golfo, or witness traditional salt production at Salinas de Janubio. Manrique's influence is further preserved at his former residence in Haría and the Lagomar estate, both integrated into volcanic rock formations.



A The Green Caves

Cueva de los Verdes is a lava tube and tourist attraction of the Haría municipality on the island of Lanzarote in the Canary Islands.

35542 Haría (29.16042, -13.43937)

Mo-Su

09:30-16:15

cactlanzarote.com/en/cact/cueva-de-los-v..., +34928848484



B The Cactus Garden

This wonderful botanical garden, founded and designed by Manrique, has a unique amphitheater-like shape.

Avenida Garafia, 35544 (29.08075, -13.47607)

Mo-Su

10:00-16:30

cactlanzarote.com/centro/jardin-de-cact..., +34 529 928 397





C Jameos del Agua

This fairylike volcanic lagoon is home to endemic blind albino crabs. You can also find a unique grotto auditorium here and "House of the...



109, 35542 (29.15742, -13.43038)

Mo–Th	10:00–18:30
Fr	19:00–23:00
Sa	10:00–22:00
Su	10:00–18:30

cactlanzarote.com/en/cact/jameos-del-a..., +34 928 848 020



D Rio Viewpoint

Mirador del Río is a viewpoint on an approximately 475-metre-high escarpment called Batería del Río in the north of the Canarian island of...



Calle Remo, 35520 Haría, Spain (29.21436, -13.48116)

Mo–Su 10:00–17:45

cactlanzarote.com/en/cact/mirador-del-rio/



E Green Lake

A spectacular lagoon of unmistakably green colour is a reminder of island's volcanic history. Fascinating sight.



35570, Spain (28.97673, -13.82778)



F Papagayo Beach

Beautiful sandy beach situated in a natural reserve is popular with locals and those who are willing to hike through the park.



35570, Spain (28.84269, -13.78828)



G Cesar Manrique Foundation

César Manrique Cabrera was a Spanish artist, sculptor and nature activist from Lanzarote, known particularly for the architectural projects...



Taro de Tahíche, Tegui, Spain (29.01186, -13.54787)

Mo-Su

10:00-18:00

fcmanrique.org, +34 928 84 31 38



H Casa-Museo César Manrique

Located in Haría, this former residence and studio was César Manrique's final home. Set within a traditional farmhouse and a palm grove, the museum displays the artist's personal belongings, original furniture, and unfinished works within his preserved workspace.



26 Calle César Manrique, Haría 35520, Spain (29.14196, -13.50370)

Mo-Su

10:30-17:30

fcmanrique.org, +34 928 84 31 38



I Los Hervideros

Visit these spectacular coastline rock formations to see the raging of the waves in the eroded lava arches.



(Unnamed Road), 35570, Spain (28.95360, -13.83355)



J Lagomar Residence

House and its garden built into the volcanic rock. Fascinating place that used to serve as a filming atelier, now it hosts art exhibitions.



Calle Los Loros, 6, 35509 Tegui, Spain (29.04520, -13.55485)

Tu-Su

10:00-18:00

lag-o-mar.com



K Salinas de Janubio

Salt extracting plants with tradition since 1895. It can be a fascinating experience to visit the site and salt extraction in person.

Almacén de la Sal de Las Salinas, 35570 Yaiza, Spain
(28.93972, -13.82200)

salinasdejanubio.com/ingles/ingindex2.h..., +34 928804398



L Blanca Beach

Playa Blanca is the southernmost town of the Spanish island of Lanzarote.

3 Calle Limones, Playa Blanca 35580, Spain
(28.86268, -13.82972)



Volcanic Wonders of Lanzarote

Lanzarote's terrain is defined by its volcanic origins, primarily shaped by the massive eruptions of the 18th and 19th centuries. This collection features the island's most significant geological landmarks, including the Cueva de los Verdes lava tube, the red-hued crater of Montaña Colorada, and the expansive Timanfaya region. Visitors can observe distinct formations like giant volcanic bombs, ancient basaltic massifs in Los Ajaches, and solidified lava rivers that demonstrate the raw geothermal power that created the Canary Islands' unique landscape.



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35542 Haría (29.16042, -13.43937)

Mo-Su

09:30-16:15

cactlanzarote.com/en/cact/cueva-de-los-v..., +34928848484



B Mt. Roja

The hike to the peak of this volcano mountain is a wonderful experience.

Calle de los Claveles, 35580 Yaiza, Spain
(28.86961, -13.85597)





C Montaña Colorada

Known for its vibrant reddish hue caused by iron oxidation, this volcano features a circular hiking trail and a massive volcanic bomb located at its base.

35560, Spain (29.00528, -13.67893)



D Montaña de Timanfaya

A central peak within the Timanfaya National Park region, representing the site of intense volcanic activity between 1730 and 1736.

35570, Spain (28.99807, -13.74494)



E Monte Corona

Volcán de La Corona is a 609 meters high extinct volcano on the Canary Island of Lanzarote, near the village of Yé in the municipality of...

35520, Spain (29.18481, -13.48375)



F Montaña Caldereta

A well-preserved volcanic crater located near Tinajo, offering views of the surrounding lava fields and the neighboring Caldera Blanca.

35560, Spain (29.03987, -13.71760)



G Atalaya de Fémes

The highest point of the Los Ajaches mountain range, this ancient volcanic formation provides panoramic views of the Playa Blanca coast and Fuerteventura.

Calle A La Atalaya, 35570, Spain (28.91891, -13.78290)



H Montaña de Tinaguache

A volcanic peak situated near Costa Teguise, characterized by its arid slopes and views of the eastern coastline.

35530, Spain (29.02078, -13.50063)





I Bomba Volcánica Gigantesca

A massive specimen of a volcanic bomb, a rock fragment ejected during an eruption that cooled into a solid shape before hitting the ground.



Lugar Tinguatón, 35560, Spain (29.00370, -13.67616)

J Hacha Grande

The most prominent peak in the Los Ajaches massif, one of the oldest geological areas of Lanzarote, dating back millions of years.

35570, Spain (28.88639, -13.78178)



K Montañeta de los Mudos

A smaller volcanic elevation located within the Timanfaya region, surrounded by basaltic lava flows.

35560, Spain (29.01613, -13.72960)



L Montana Bermeja

A coastal volcano near Los Hervideros known for its deep red color and proximity to a black sand beach and green lagoon.

35570, Spain (28.91654, -13.73523)



M Litófono Pena Luis

An archaeological and geological site featuring stones that produce musical tones when struck, used historically by the island's indigenous inhabitants.

(29.06169, -13.49601)



N Tenezare

A volcanic elevation located on the edge of the El Golfo region, marking the boundary of historic lava flows.

35560, Spain (29.06558, -13.70783)



O Montaña Bermeja

A volcanic peak situated in the central-western part of the island, contributing to the rugged landscape bordering the Timanfaya National Park.

35570, Spain (28.96184, -13.82546)



P Cueva Canal del Pico Partido

A natural cave and volcanic tube formation located near the Pico Partido volcano, showcasing complex solidified lava structures.

35560, Spain (29.01152, -13.71828)



Q Montaña Rodeos

A volcano characterized by its unique twisted lava formations and "lava rivers" that solidified during the 18th-century eruptions.

35560, Spain (28.99784, -13.72219)



R Montaña de los Camellos

A volcanic mound located within the National Park, named for its silhouette and historical association with camel transport across the ash fields.

(Unnamed Road), 35570, Spain (28.99786, -13.74995)



S Montaña del Balcón

A volcanic peak offering a natural vantage point over the Valle de la Tranquilidad and the surrounding fire mountains.

(29.00704, -13.75354)



T Montaña del Valle de la Tranquilidad

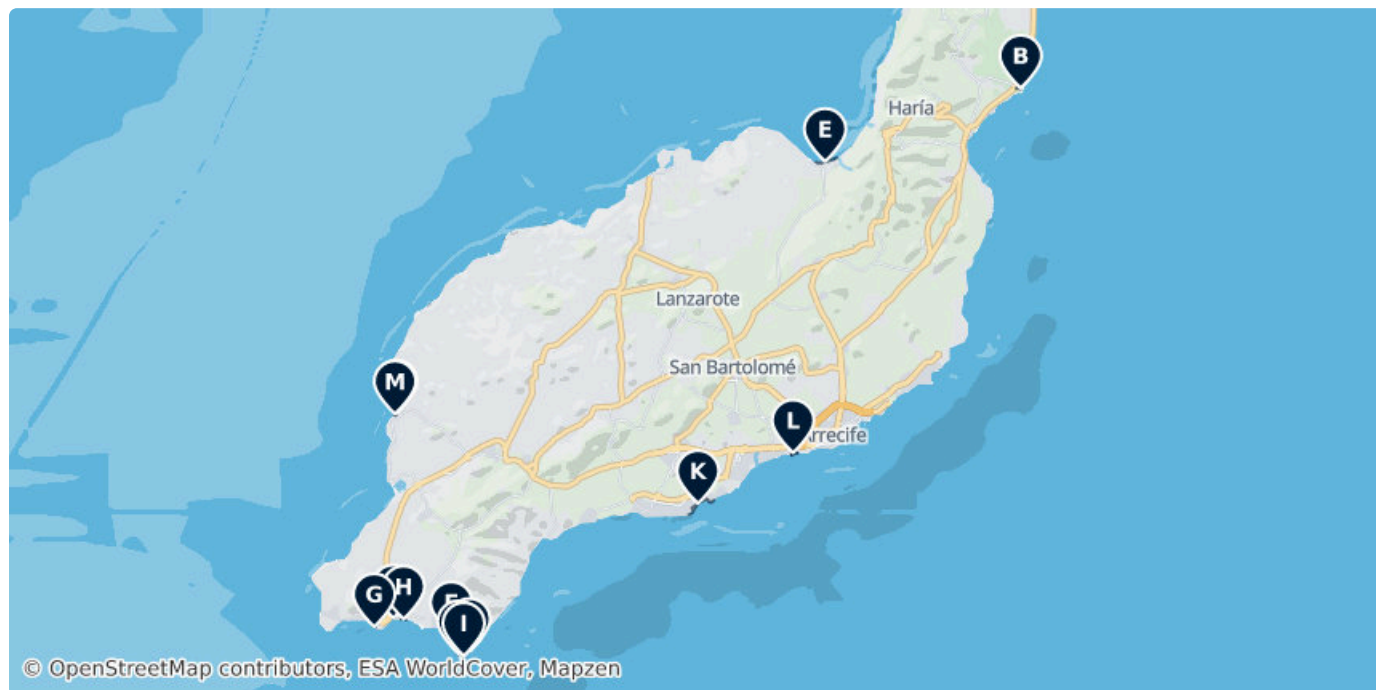
A volcano situated in the "Valley of Tranquility," an area defined by its vast expanses of volcanic ash and lapilli.

35570, Spain (28.99181, -13.74975)



Volcanic Lagoons and Beaches

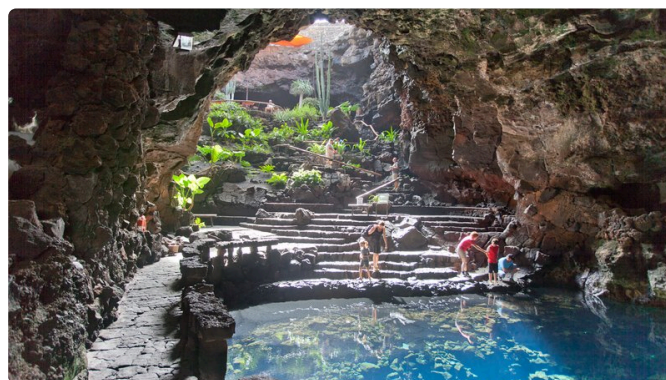
Lanzarote's coastline is defined by its dramatic volcanic origins and diverse shorelines. This collection features the striking Green Lake, a lagoon formed within a volcanic crater, and Jameos del Agua, a natural cave system housing endemic blind crabs. The list covers the protected golden sands of the Papagayo area, the six-kilometer surfing stretch of Famara, and various clothing-optional beaches. From the sheltered, family-friendly waters of Playa Flamingo to the wave-heavy shores near Arrecife, these spots showcase the island's unique geological and coastal variety.



A Green Lake

A spectacular lagoon of unmistakably green colour is a reminder of island's volcanic history. Fascinating sight.

35570, Spain (28.97673, -13.82778)



B Jameos del Agua

This fairylike volcanic lagoon is home to endemic blind albino crabs. You can also find a unique grotto auditorium here and "House of the..."

109, 35542 (29.15742, -13.43038)

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Sa	10:00–22:00
Su	10:00–18:30

cactlanzarote.com/en/cact/jameos-del-a-..., +34 928 848 020





C Papagayo Beach

Beautiful sandy beach situated in a natural reserve is popular with locals and those who are willing to hike through the park.

35570, Spain (28.84269, -13.78828)



D Blanca Beach

Playa Blanca is the southernmost town of the Spanish island of Lanzarote.

3 Calle Limones, Playa Blanca 35580, Spain
(28.86268, -13.82972)



E Famara Beach

The longest beach in Lanzarote stretches to six kilometres. Beautiful and very popular beach; its strong waves attract surfers.

Spain (29.11662, -13.55492)

nudistbeaches.info/beaches/canary-islands/playa-famara...



F Playa Mujeres

Large golden sand beach in the Los Ajaches Natural Park. As the first beach in the Papagayo area, it offers clear waters and designated clothing-optional sections.

35570, Spain (28.85323, -13.79288)





H Dorada Beach

This vast sandy beach is very popular with tourists. Organised and regularly cleaned beach with various facilities and rental services.

Spain (28.86206, -13.82316)



G Playa Flamingo

A sheltered beach protected by two stone breakwaters, ensuring calm and shallow waters. It is located west of Playa Blanca and bordered by a promenade with various amenities.

(Unnamed Road), Playa Blanca 35580, Spain
(28.85776, -13.84195)



J Playa de Puerto Muelas

Located within the Los Ajaches Natural Park, this beach is adjacent to the island's main coastal camping ground. It offers a quiet environment with golden sands and clothing-optional spots.

35570, Spain (28.84392, -13.78137)



I Playa Caleta del Congrio

A white sand beach situated on the southeastern coast within the Los Ajaches Natural Park. It is known for its open landscape, windy conditions, and clothing-optional areas.

35570, Spain (28.84162, -13.78497)



K Playa de los Pocillos

A vast, flat beach in Puerto del Carmen characterized by fine sand and a gentle slope. High tides often create large, shallow pools on the shore.

(28.92639, -13.63584)



L El Cable Beach

Golden beach with a fine sand not far from Arrecife. Well equipped, but less suitable for small children as there are usually big waves.

Spain (28.95458, -13.57536)





M Playa de los Clicos

A beach of dark volcanic sand and pebbles located next to the Green Lake. It is set within a dramatic amphitheater formed by a partially eroded volcanic crater on the west coast.



35570, Spain (28.97630, -13.82873)

DATA SOURCES

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