

**Resolution CM/ResDip(2019)7
on the renewal of the European Diploma for Protected Areas awarded to the national park of Teide
(Spain)**

*(Adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 4 september 2019
at the 1352th meeting of the Ministers' Deputies)¹*

Appendix 5: Model plan for annual reports

Annual report for the year 2025.

Annual reports should describe the changes that have taken place since the previous year in dynamic terms of management and function and not be limited to basic data. Any new text or map introducing a change in the situation of the area should be attached to the annual report.

State: **ESPAÑA**

Name of the area: **PARQUE NACIONAL DEL TEIDE (TEIDE NATIONAL PARK)**

Year and number of years since the award or renewal of the European Diploma for Protected Areas:
1989, renewed in 1994, 1999, 2004, 2009 y 2019

Central authority concerned:

Name: **CONSEJERÍA DE TRANSICIÓN ECOLÓGICA Y ENERGÍA DEL GOBIERNO DE
CANARIAS (DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE ESPACIOS NATURALES Y
BIODIVERSIDAD)**

Address: **Avda. Francisco La Roche, nº 35; Edificio Servicios Múltiples I Planta 4ª; 38071
Santa Cruz de Tenerife (Isla de Tenerife)**

Tel: 922922823

Fax: 922921961

e-mail: vma.cptss@gobiernodecanarias.org; naturaleza@gobiernodecanarias.org

www: <https://www.gobiernodecanarias.org/transicionecologica/>

Authority responsible for its management:

Name: **CABILDO INSULAR DE TENERIFE
(Consejería Insular del Área de Medio Natural, Sostenibilidad, Seguridad y
Emergencias)**

Address: **Calle Las Macetas s/n, Pabellón Insular Santiago Martín, 1ª Planta; 38108 San
Cristóbal de La Laguna (Isla de Tenerife)**

Tel: 922239928 / 922445545

Fax: 922239191 / 922326497

e-mail: pnteide@tenerife.es

www: <http://www.tenerife.es/>

¹ As amended by Resolution CM/ResDip(2014)2 on 2 July 2014 at the 1204th meeting of the Ministers' Deputies.
Internet : <http://www.coe.int/cm>

1. Conditions: List here all conditions which were attached to the award or the renewal of the European Diploma. Explain either how the conditions have been totally complied with or detail the progress in complying with the conditions. Please also indicate any unresolved difficulties that you have encountered.

N/A

2. Recommendations: List here all recommendations which were attached to the award or the renewal of the European Diploma. Explain either how the recommendations have been totally complied with or detail the progress in complying with the recommendations. Please also indicate any unresolved difficulties that you have encountered.

1. Undertake further research on the ecology and genetics of endangered and vulnerable species of the national park's fauna and flora so as to assist in their conservation in a rapidly changing climate;

The knowledge about the vegetation and flora of the high summits continues to deepen, particularly in relation to the process of climate change. In this context, monitoring continues for various native species that tend to move upwards, colonizing the high mountain scrub ecosystem, while other species that belong to this ecosystem lose territory as they ascend in altitude. In this process, an emblematic species like the Teide broom (*Spartocytisus supranubius*) faces a clear setback, experiencing a constant decline over recent decades.

On the other hand, dendrochronological studies are being conducted to date the age of the oldest cedar (*Juniperus cedrus*) specimens found in the park, which may exceed 1,500 years. Simultaneously, further genetic studies of this population are being carried out to analyze its genetic variability. This will allow for the identification of specimens with specific genetic traits, which will be crucial for the collection of fruits and seeds, aimed at reinforcing the existing populations of this species.

The restoration program for the Canary cedar (*Juniperus cedrus*), which is listed as a Vulnerable species, is ongoing. This project aims to introduce 17,000 new specimens into the natural environment by February 2026, with the goal of improving the demographic structure of aging populations and, at the same time, recovering the ancient cedar forests that historically populated the national park. This effort is part of Priority Habitat 9560 (*): Endemic forests of *Juniperus* spp.

2. Establish (and annually update) a register of all non-native species which are found within the national park, and either continue, enhance or commence control measures so as to ensure that these non-native species that have become invasive have a minimal effect on the park's native flora and fauna;

Ongoing efforts to update the chorological data on the distribution of plant species within the national park are focusing on monitoring the arrival of new non-native species that may act as invasive threats. A key initiative in this regard is the flora and invertebrate fauna inventory of Teide National Park, which began in 2022 and is still in progress.

A well-structured program to control and eliminate invasive non-native plants has been put into action. The park has been divided into grids measuring 250 x 250 meters, with surveys conducted in those grids where invasive plant species have been identified. The goal is to completely eradicate these species within each grid, with each area being visited twice.

Additionally, it is important to note that a portion of the land affected by the major forest fire in August 2023, covering roughly 100 hectares, has been enclosed. These fenced areas are located in regions that once housed the most pristine examples of the island's native peak scrubland. The objective of these enclosures is to promote the regeneration of these habitats in an environment free from introduced herbivores.

3. Prepare and implement an action plan for beekeeping within the national park which aims to reduce the impact of honey bees on both the native flora and the native species of pollinators; and undertake research on the guild of native pollinators to determine its species composition and the conservation status (endemic to the Canary Islands, endemic to Tenerife, native, and whether endangered or vulnerable) of the species concerned;

Teide National Park continues to work on incorporating into the future Management and Use Master Plan a series of measures aimed at reducing the beekeeping impact in accordance with various existing scientific evidence and promoting the presence of annual fallow areas in different sectors. The new management plan,

among other considerations, includes a 25% reduction in the beekeeping load and the establishment of annual fallow zones free from beekeeping activity.

Teide National Park worked to incorporate into its new Master Plan for Use and Management a series of measures aimed at reducing the impact of beekeeping, in accordance with existing scientific evidence, and promoting the establishment of annual fallow areas in different sectors. The new Master Plan, among other considerations, includes a 25% reduction in beekeeping density and the establishment of annual fallow areas free of beekeeping activity.

4. Maintain and expand (as appropriate) the targeted programmes for monitoring the climate and both the biological and geological resources of the national park;

Advances in climate analysis are ongoing, especially with the development of software tools designed to precisely measure the extent of warming across the entire surface area of the national park. The data gathered and the models created so far point to a clear trend of rising temperatures. In contrast, no definitive or notable patterns in rainfall have emerged; however, there seems to be a growing trend of prolonged drought periods.

5. Identify and include within the new Master Plan for Use and Management (PRUG) actions which have either not been undertaken or have not been completed;

The newly approved Master Plan for Use and Management includes several changes compared to the previous one, all aimed at further improving the conservation of the national park. For example, it establishes a stricter and more quantifiable timeframe for eradicating the mouflon and sets a maximum tolerable density of one rabbit per hectare for the rabbit.

Regarding the regulation of beekeeping, the plan introduces a significant reduction in the maximum number of hives permitted per season, seeking to mitigate competition between honeybees and native pollinators, which are essential for the endemic flora.

6. Ensure that the new PRUG contains both appropriate management indicators and targets and supports the European Diploma for Protected Areas; management must inform the Council of Europe when the new PRUG has been completed and formally adopted by the Canary Islands Government;

The recently approved Master Plan for Use and Management of the Teide National Park includes a series of indicators on conservation, public use, etc., in accordance with the recommendations received.

7. Demolish all buildings (and other non-natural structures) within the national park which are no longer in use, and restore these areas and their surroundings to as natural a condition as is possible;

The objective set out in this recommendation has been fully met, with all the buildings recognized as incompatible with the purposes of the National Park (the houses of the Sanatorium and the old mountain refuge of Riachuelo) being demolished years ago, and its surroundings being restored and naturalized.

8. Prepare and begin to implement guidelines for public use and mobility within the national park within one year of the new PRUG being adopted.

The guidelines of the new governing team of the Tenerife Island Council require a reformulation of the previously proposed planning model, as there is no full agreement on certain aspects related to the configuration and location of the El Portillo area and other relevant aspects. This has prompted a new debate and conceptual approach to the future Mobility Plan, which will be reconfigured in the short term.

Nevertheless, construction plans for the service areas and even preliminary exhibition designs for the visitor centers in these areas (El Portillo, Vilaflor, and Chío) are available. Likewise, progress has been made in adapting the parking areas in the La Ruleta-Cañada Blanca sector according to safety, accessibility, and load capacity criteria, which will serve the future Mobility Plan. Safety barriers have also been installed along the verges of the three roads that cross the national park, which will allow for traffic regulation by preventing illegal parking.

3. **Site Management:** List here any changes to the European Diploma holding site management, in relation to both terrestrial and aquatic environments (as appropriate), and in relation to staff and finances, since the last annual report was submitted to the Council of Europe. Please also indicate any unresolved difficulties that you have encountered.

Of particular note is the recent approval of Decree 182/2025, of December 1, which approves the Master Plan for the Use and Management of Teide National Park. This regulation was published in the Official Gazette of the Canary Islands, number 240, on Wednesday, December 3, 2025, and will enter into force 15 days after its publication.

The day-to-day management of Teide National Park is delegated by the Government of the Canary Islands to the Island Council of Tenerife, specifically to the Island Council's Department of Natural Environment, Sustainability, Safety, and Emergencies, although a transfer of management appears imminent.

The national park's staff consists of 9 civil servants and 15 employees, in addition to approximately 75 workers from public companies and, during the summer fire season (4 months), another 34 employees from public companies who support the work, tasks, and services carried out.

The budget allocated to Teide National Park for 2025 is as follows:

- Chapter 1, Personnel: €1,312,170.12
- Chapter 2, Current Expenses: €4,880,651.51
- Chapter 6, Investments: €5,213,849.52

4. Boundaries: Give details of any changes to the boundaries of the European Diploma holding site since the last annual report was submitted to the Council of Europe. If there are any changes, please attach an appropriate map to this report. Please also indicate any unresolved difficulties that you have encountered.

No change.

5. Other information: List here any other information about the European Diploma holding site which you consider should be provided to the Council of Europe.

Throughout 2025, forest restoration work continued in the pine forest areas of the Teide National Park affected by the great fire of August 2023. This work focused on priority areas, more susceptible to erosion processes. The felling of charred trees, pruning, chipping to remove remains and creating a "mulch" on the ground, and the construction of fascines and embankments to prevent and control erosion phenomena were carried out. All these works also contributed very positively to the landscape restoration of the space.

In the areas of summit broom affected by the fire, and with high potential for this plant formation, 5 large fences were made to protect against herbivory (rabbit and mouflon), subdivided internally into sub-fences for better control of them. In total 13,585 meters of fence perimeter and 95.09 ha fenced. In these enclosures, part of the dead broom was removed and the ground was prepared by digging holes for future planting (15,741 holes made). The machinery used to open the trench and dig holes was the retro-spider, due to its ability to move over rough terrain without causing damage to the environment. Once the enclosures were finished, rabbit eradication actions were carried out inside them.

The total investment in these restoration works was €1,000,000, with funding from the Ministry for Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge.

Throughout 2025, several agreements between the Cabildo de Tenerife and the Government of the Canary Islands were in effect, for the development of actions within the Teide National Park financed by Next GenerationEU funds: eradication of exotic flora, conservation and improvement of the summit broom by means of fencing, eradication of herbivores and planting, restoration of the *Juniperus Cedrus ssp cedrus* forest, installation of wood-metal barriers for the protection of vegetation on the roadsides.

Teide National Park surpasses five million visitors for the first time; in 2024, 5,242,653 people enjoyed its stunning landscapes and unique biodiversity.

The work of implementing an isolated micro electrical grid with photovoltaic generators in El Portillo has recently been completed, which powers all the buildings in the national park located between El Portillo Bajo

and El Portillo Alto, reaching full supply of all buildings with renewable energy. All of this has involved an investment of nearly €480,000 € in state-of-the-art equipment, of which €100,087.68 € comes from EU Next Generation funds.

This project represents a fundamental step towards the complete decarbonization of the national park's centers and buildings. Together with the photovoltaic installation at the Cañada Blanca Visitor Center, it means that all existing generators will no longer be needed, relegating them to emergency situations. Only the Juan Évora House Museum will continue to be powered by a combination of a small generator and a supplementary photovoltaic system.

The Teide National Park's Environmental Management System has once again renewed its ISO 14001:2015 and EMAS certifications, thus maintaining its ongoing commitment to improving its environmental performance. Furthermore, Teide National Park continues to be registered in the Carbon Footprint, Compensation, and Carbon Dioxide Absorption Projects Registry of the Ministry for Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge.

The following sections of the form should only be filled in if your area is in the year before a renewal of its European Diploma for Protected Areas, i.e. year 4 after the award of the European Diploma or year 9 after its renewal.

6. Natural heritage (general abiotic description: geomorphology, geology and hydrogeology, habitats, flora, fauna, landscape) – State of conservation

- 6.1. Environment: changes or deterioration in the environment, of natural or anthropic origin, accidental or permanent, actual or anticipated
- 6.2. Flora and vegetation: changes in the plant population and in the vegetational cover; presumed causes
- 6.3. Fauna: changes in the sedentary or migratory populations; congregating, egg-laying and breeding grounds

7. Cultural heritage and socio-economic context

- 7.1. Cultural heritage
 - 7.1.1. Changes concerning cultural heritage
- 7.2. Socio-economic context
 - 7.2.1. Changes concerning the socio-economic context

8. Education and scientific interest

- 8.1. Visitors – Information policy
 - 8.1.1. Arrangements for receiving and informing the public (building, booklets, maps, cards, etc.)
 - 8.1.2. Frequentation by visitors and behavior (number, distribution in time and space)
 - 8.1.3. Special visits (distinguished persons, groups, etc.)
- 8.2. Scientific research
 - 8.2.1. Current or completed research (observation, experimentation, etc.; identification or inventory of the species listed in the appendices to the Bern Convention, etc.)
 - 8.2.2. Scientific publications

9. Site description (vulnerability, protection status, ownership, documentation)

- 9.1. Changes in legislation or regulations
- 9.2. Changes in ownership title (conversion to public property, rentals, etc.)
- 9.3. Extension or transfer, new uses (for example, conversion into total reserve)

10. Site management (management plans, budget and personnel)

- 10.1. Improvements made
 - 10.1.1. Ecological action affecting the flora and biotopes; controls of fauna
 - 10.1.2. Protection against the elements (fire, water regime)
 - 10.1.3. Approaches and thoroughfares (paths, roads, car parks, signposting, fencing, etc.)
 - 10.1.4. Field equipment (hides and study facilities)
 - 10.1.5. Waste management
 - 10.1.6. Use of renewable energy systems
- 10.2. Management
 - 10.2.1. Administrative department: changes made
 - 10.2.2. Wardens' department: changes made
 - 10.2.3. Internal policing measures
 - 10.2.4. Infringement of regulations and damage; legal action

11. Influence of the award of the European Diploma for Protected Areas

--

