

Megalithic elements

In different locations of the state, and especially in the constructions is where one can recognize the large blocks of stone that come from old megalithic constructions: the house, walls or fold. Nonetheless, two very large, heavy, rectangular stones stand out. They are on the ground and, with all certainty, were lintels from a megalithic construction, which now has a "T" shape.

Shared Tank

Bordering Can Boet this tank takes advantage of a big cavity and the trail. It is used as water storage. It has double openings, pulley and bucket for each estate. The water collection, filtration and distribution systems are surprising. Great filter, conducting, different shape and size sinks, and also an underground construction to fill in the sinks.



Warrens

These dry stone constructions are found in different locations within the state, both in cultivation areas and in the garrigue. They usually have a circular or quadrangular shape, which would have been an authentic pantry for all living in the estate.

Flora and Fauna

The marina area has vegetation which has adapted to droughts, such as pine trees, wild olive trees, pistacia lentiscus, cistus and rhamnus alaternus, which are the most common in the garrigue. But other endemic species can also be found, some varieties of orchids stand out, which bloom from February till April. It is also worth mentioning the flower of drimia maritima which blooms at the end of summer over a meter long stem with no leaves. At the end of summer the white flowers from asparagus plants can also be smelled.

In the croplands almond and carob trees can be found and some fig trees too.

When it comes to fauna it is frequent to see the quiet flight of the white tailed kite, partridges, hoopoes and lots of small sized birds. Rabbits, hares, turtles and hedgehogs can be seen as well.



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CAN GARRA SECA ETHNOLOGICAL SITE

Lluçmajor-Mallorca



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Location and description

The "posseió" (estate) Can Garra Seca is located in "Camí de sa Torre" within the municipality of Lluçmajor. It has an area of 100 "cuarteradas" (about 71 hectares)

It is a livestock, agricultural and forestry farm which has several **ethnological elements** (flour windmill, cistern, well, lime kiln, shelters, tank...) farming areas with almond and carob trees, garrigue areas, etc.

Can Garra Seca site is a good example of the effects of human development both on production and adaptation to the environment.

History

It belonged to Son Mut estate until the 17th century when, due to hereditary reasons, it was split, and from then onwards it became known as Can Garra Seca, which was probably called so after the nickname of the first owner. Ever since it has been in the hands of the same family for 6 generations of women mainly.



Ethnological elements

House

It is made up of a set of buildings from different eras, the oldest one is probably from the Islamic period. The estate also had megalithic buildings which have disappeared today since the materials were reused for the construction of the new ethnological elements that we see today.

Orchard and flour windmill

Inside the old orchard of the state a flour windmill and two cisterns can be found. The windmill is a narrow tower kind, built with dry stone. The workroom is located on the ground level with an area on top to access the guide bar to orient the windmill.

The only documented reference from the windmill dates back to 1831 which can be seen in the windmill sail that supports the millstone.



"Roter" Shelter

It is another dry stone construction which only preserved its walls and was covered in lush vegetation. Its existence was unknown until 2003.

Cart Shelter

It is a dry stone construction with a square ground plan which was used to shelter carts. It is the original construction.

Pond with pointed roof

Located near "Roter" Shelter, it is a natural cavity found within rocks, covered with a construction of dry stone in a horseshoe shape and the roof has a sharp vault or false vault. It has one water inlet and it faces north.

Lime Kiln

Covered in vegetation the lime kiln is located in the garrigue. It is a dry stone construction which still preserves its outer ring, eye and "olla" (excavation on the ground).



Charcoal Kiln

Very close to the house a charcoal kiln can be found. In the past it produced charcoal which was used as fuel for the home (for cooking or heating). It was also used as a forge for blacksmiths.

Pond and "Cocons"

The pond and the water collection system stand out. They are located near the path that leads to "La Figuereta", where, besides having a large pond with collection and conducting water systems, there is a big chasm that swallows the excess water from the pond.

