

Can Dimoni ponds

Technical data

 Location: in the middle of the agricultural area in the municipality of Sant Boi de Llobregat, at the edge of the municipality of Viladecans.



• Distance: 600 meters

 Estimated duration: 45 minuts . Difference in height: none

. Difficulty: low

• Itinerary: on foot and by bicycle

. Soil type: track

· Recommended season: all year

Flora and fauna

Can Dimoni ponds have the singularity of being located in the middle of the agricultural plain. These ponds have an artificial origin, they correspond to old abandoned dry farms which, with the passing of time, have become naturalized, and several projects have helped to increase their natural value.

The vegetation has species related to water proximity: bulrushs (Thypha angustifolia), reeds (Phragmites australis), rushs (Juncus acutus) or tamarisks (Tamarix gallica). Far away there are brambles (Rubus ulmifolius) and willows (Salix alba).

The fauna has typical species of cultivation such as Goldfinches (Carduelis carduelis) and European hedgehog (Erinaceus europaeus). but the most remarkable species are the aquatic birds such as ducks (Anas sp). Coots (Fulica atra) and Common moorhen (Gallinula chloropus), or the herons, as the Gray heron (Ardea cinerea), Little bittern (Ixobrychus minutus) or the Cattle egret (Bubulcus ibis), which finds in these ponds its main roost in the Delta of Llobregat.









Itinerary

0 m. The Riera Roia

It is a torrent of Mediterranean character, canalized in the mid 90's to avoid the agricultural zone and industrial parks being flooded. However, the stream is a good place to see bird species such as various kinds

of waders. Among these we can mention the Large sandpiper (Tringa ochropus) in winter and Stilts (Himantopus himantopus) in summer. In spite of the impressive canalization, these areas play a very important role as a connector between the different environments, especially between the Can Dimoni ponds and the natural areas of Remolar-Filipinas.



If we observe how the vegetation is distributed on this pond, we can see that plants follow an order. First of all, we can find the bulrushs (Thypha angustifolia),

which grows in the water. Then there is the reeds (Phragmites australis), which touches the water. Then, out of the water, there are spiny rush (Juncus acutus). We can observe ducks of different species, enhancing the Mallard (Anas platyrhynchos). We can easily see Moorthen (Gallinula chloropus) and Grebes (Tachybaptus ruficollis). We may also see native turtles (such as Spanish pond turtle) (galápago leproso) and foreign turtles (such as Red-eared slider) (la tortuga de Florida) swimming.





280 m. Drain of Salas

The big pond

Fields

pounds

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Several drains and typical delta irrigated lands meet at this point. This drain, called Rec de Salas, is the limit between Sant Boi and Viladecans municipalities. The runoff system in the Delta is essential to evacuate

the excess of rainwater and

irrigation.

3 380 m. Closing access to the humid field

When you get to this point, you should not cross over because it is a very fragile area, where there is a humid field with small bulrushes, a type of field and landscape quite rare in today's Delta. This small land depression facilitates flooding and causes the appearance of the field. When the field is waterlogged it is attractive to birds such as Yellow wagtail (Motacilla flava) in spring or Pipits (Anthus pratensis) and Common snipe (Gallinago gallinago) in winter.



At this point you should not cross the chain because it is a quite fragile area, in which a flood zone appears, a kind of scarce and interesting environment for the aquatic birds that live there. Watching this area you will see the result of some improvements and recovery actions taken. You can see on the right, as a crown or outer ring to the pond, a series of tamarisks (Tamarix gallica) of certain dimensions.

