

Please leave rubbish A in the bins provided Ŕ Walk on the marked paths Please respect private property



MORE INFORMATION Torre del Vinagre Visitor's Centre. Ctra. A-319 Cazorla - El Tranco km 45. Santiago Pontones. Jaén. Tel. 953 71 30 40 ventanadelvisitante



PARQUE NATURAL Sierras de Cazorla. Segura y Las Villas

The capture of animals

is not permitted

Starting fires is

strictly forbidden

Plant collecting is

Fishing is

prohibited

not allowed

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Navazalto



OTHER CATEGORIES OF PROTECTION



ROUTE

Linear

• LENGTH (OUTWARD)

2.4 km

ESTIMATED TIME (OUTWARD)

50 minutes

DIFFICULTY

Medium

• TYPE OF TRAIL

Track

LANDSCAPE / VEGETATION

Pine forests and open coniferous formations. Mountain pastures. Gullies and karst formations. Bare rocks.

SHADE

Scant

SPECIAL AUTHORISATION

Not required RECOMMENDATIONS

Carry drinking water and wear suitable

PROVINCE / MUNICIPALITIES

• SHEETS OF MTN MAP 1:50.000

START / END COORDINATES

clothing and footwear. At the summit there is a 100 m high cliff. Check that the water is safe to drink.

Jaén / Villacarrillo

907 - Villacarrillo

38° 3' 53,11"N – 2° 56' 42,91"O

38° 3' 43,21"N - 2° 57' 39,05"O

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HOW TO GET THERE

PUBLIC TRANSPORT

(tel. 953 72 11 42).

and Aguardentero trails.

OTHER TRAILS

of the trail.

PARKING

trail.

From the village of Chilluévar, we will take the

road that leads to the Aguascebas reservoir.

After passing the Fresnedilla forest house, on

the left, we will see the signpost for the start

There is no parking available at the start of the

The principal companies running regular bus

The natural park offers other routes for hikers.

Nearby trails include Embalse de Aguascebas

routes in the area are Alsina Graells (tel. 953 75 21 57), and Autocares Carcesa

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PROFILE OF ROUTE



MAXIMUM GRADIENT MAXIMUM HEIGHT

1.358 m MINIMUM HEIGHT 1.175 m

183 m

LIMESTONE ROCK

Limestone rock comes from the accumulation of the remains of living marine organisms, mainly calcareous skeletons and shells, in warm, shallow seas.

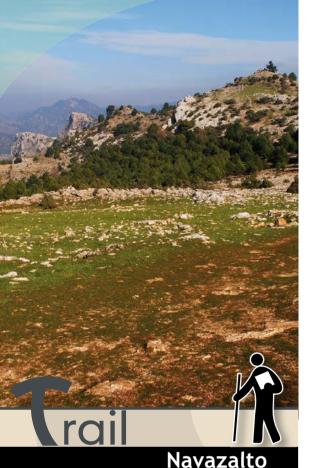


These remains, compacted with other marine sediments. have formed over millions of vears this characteristic rock. which today offers us the traces of life in the form of



Subsequently, forces by plate tectonics compressed them, not only to the point of emergence, but even to the point of forming the mountain ranges found today.

Later, the rainwater filtered through its cracks dissolved the limestone rock, eroding it and thus generating various geological formations usual in these rocks, such as caves, chasms, etc.



The Navazalto peak, located in the Sierra de las Villas, is an excellent viewpoint overlooking the villages and landscapes of the regions of La Loma, Cazorla, El Condado and even the Sierra Mágina.

This trail allows easy access to the peak, enjoying the presence of beautiful karst terrain and a sea of conifers along the way, while griffon vultures fly overhead.

In the heart of Las Villas

About five hundred metres further on from Fresnedilla, which is at kilometre twenty-two of the JH-7155 or Transversal de

Las Villas road, we must take the second road on the left.

At this point (check [1] on the map) our path begins, which runs along a narrow forest track, which is used by the fire wardens to access the sentry box at the summit of Alto del Navazo. A little over a hundred metres to the left, there is a spring [2] that is used as a watering place for livestock.



This type of springs in the mountain range are known as "tornajos". They consist of narrow pylons, sometimes arranged in rows of up to seven or more. Although the one we find on this path is not made of wood, there are still some of them in remote spots of the mountain rage. It is fascinating to see a structure made of sticks in the shape of trestles in some of the water springs, the purpose of which was to prevent the vultures from bathing in them to wash themselves and fix their feathers, thus dirtying the water that the sheep had to drink afterwards. Among conifers

We continue walking and leave a crossroads on the left that leads to the houses of the "Torno", next to junipers that grow among the limestone rocks.

For the next eight hundred metres the path begins a gentle ascent, through limestone terrain with scattered vegetation where we can enjoy the views, to the south, of the Aguascebas reservoir, accompanied by numerous white farmhouses, many of them inhabited. In this reservoir, when it rains a lot and has to release water through its spillway, some impressive waterfalls are formed, which we can enjoy if we go at the right time.



Once we reach a crossroads on the left [3], which again allows us to access the houses of El Torno, the path becomes steeper and climbs several switchbacks for almost a kilometre and a half. The vegetation along this stretch is mainly coniferous: junipers, cypresses and halepensis and pinaster pines.

The watchtower of the sierra

Reaching the final stretch there is a plain where the vegetation is once again scarce and from where we can see the forest sentry box at



the summit of Alto del Navazo [4], which is the end point of our route.

Luckily, and depending on the time of day we visit this summit, we are in for a great show. We can see a parade of griffon vultures flying over our heads. We will be able to see them quite close and we must respect their pace, without speaking loudly or making sudden movements.



The views from this spot are outstanding. Due to its height we can appreciate the landscape all around.

To the south we will find the ravine formed by the Aguascebas Chico stream and on the other side, Peña Rubia and the reservoir pipes. To the east, the Aguascebas reservoir and the peaks of Morra, Pardal and Caballo de la Zarzas stand out. To the north we will see the valley formed by the River Aguascebas Grande and the Cerro de Santa María with its forestry hut. The views to the west are mainly towards the Jaén countryside, where thousands of olive trees are lost in the horizon.



