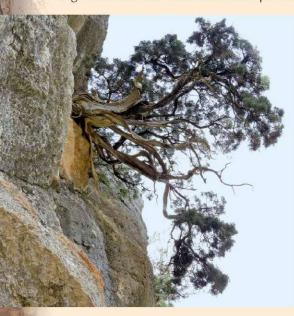
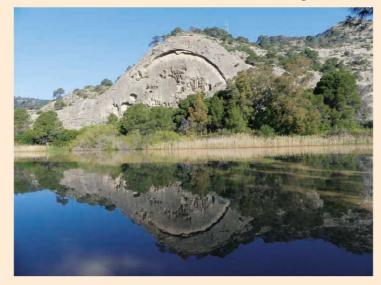
## An outstanding Nature Site with a rich history

The geological history of the area has considerably influenced the current shape of the nature reserve, not only because of the variety of type of rock, but also the closeness of the Málaga coast and the low altitude of the local sierras, with the peak of the Huma being the highest at 1.191 metres. These factors have made local forests, both past and present, retain a pronounced Mediterranean nature. Aleppo pine forests are predominant in the vegetation landscape, as a result of reforestation efforts to stop erosion, which took place in the middle of the last century. However, nowadays, there are enough examples of holm oaks, cork oaks and rich understory mixed in with the pine, and that, in some areas, creates a quite promising type of woods.

The pine forest located on the North East slope of Sierra Llana is especially remarkable. Here, the regeneration of the primeval forest is evident, both because of its density and the variety of species. The most frequented forest is, of course, the one in the Valle del Hoyo, with its ancient examples of carob trees and it spread of fine shrubbery, which is reflected on the opposite slope, on the other side of the river and beneath the peak of Huma: large lentiscs and Mediterranean palms



coexist with Phoenician junipers. These create closed monospecific formations in certain spots, covering even the rockiest and most inhospitable areas with a dark canopy. The most spectacular extension of Phoenician juniper is the one in Tajo de los Estudiantes. Nevertheless there are several smaller juniper groves, even a centuries-old solitary example located just before the glass balcony on Caminito del Rey, a reminder of the times when the sea reached the gorge itself. There is a host of small flowering plants, jewels hidden away in the steep limestone walls and the hard sandstone ground.



Gaitanes Gorge is one of the main breeding areas of the griffon vulture in Málaga province, also a reserve for the Spanish Ibex, and a true birding paradise, as suggested by the fact that the area has been declared of Special Protection Area for Birds mainly birds of prey and small rock dwell-

ing birds but also aquatic species. The inhabitants of this protected area, including the least visible ones such as reptiles, amphibians and bats, combined with others. led to this spot being declared as Special Area of Conservation and. above all, Paraje Natural, a protected wilderness reserve.







## DIFFICULTY PARAMETERS OF THE PATHS (M.I.D.E.)

risk factors





Relationship of MIDE factors with difficulty levels

MODERATE HARD VERY HARD

## The Guadalhorce River and Gaitanes Gorge

Béticas Mountain Range form a major limestone belt which separates the plateau northeast of Málaga province from the coast. In the area of Gaitanejo three rivers come together: Río Turón, which comes from the Sierra de las Nieves, the Guadalteba river and the main course of the two tributaries, the Guadalhorce, which originates in Puerto de los Alazores. The resulting river course has managed to open a canal which flows directly into the Mediterranean sea in the southeast direction.

Three gorges have been formed taking advantage of the great natural fracture in the rocks dating back to the Jurassic era, these are the three most well-known landscapes of the reserve: Las Gambutas or Gaitanejo, El Tajo de las Palomas and the most impressive one, El Gaitán. The first two gorges are the narrowest, at 10 metres apart as minimum, and rock strata incline of 45 degrees. The deepest gorge is the last one mentioned, with over 300 metre inclines and spectacular landscapes caused by vertical layers of rock of varied textures, widths and colours. You can also find here a variety of water springs, sinkholes, caves and sheer rock faces, the latter almost always facing south and the most spectacular ones being the Placas Frontales of Cerro del Castellón. Flanking the western areas of the Paraje are the Miocene calcarenite rocks, virtually horizontal and formed by marine and sandstone conglomerates, showing fine grain and light pipeclay colour.

The mountain landscapes created by these more recent rocks also contain escarpments shaped by rivers, tafoni and honevcomb formations, cavities of different dimensions carved out by erosion. It is in these dramatic moun-

tain landscapes where the industrial history of Málaga has been written, from the first railway line to connect the steel mills of Málaga with the coal supplies of Cordoba, to the high speed train connection between Costa del Sol and the rest of the country. However, what undoubtedly has



shaped the present of the area were the seven reservoirs and, above all, the construction of a walkway between the Chorro dam and the hydroelectric power station, which has been known, since 1921, as Caminito del Rey.

## **Public Use Facilities**

Public Paths (Senderos de Uso Público) 🐧 and Viewpoints (Miradores). The Official Trails approved by the Andalusian Mountain Federation are the Long Distance GR 🐧 (Gran Recorrido) and 🐧 Short Distance PR paths (Pequeño Recorrido).

Visitors Center of Caminito del Rey

Los Embalses Viewpoint Los Estratos Viewpoint

SUP Haza del Río

SUP Haza del Río SUP Gaitanejo

SUP Los Embalses 1.8

Caminito del Rey

Stage 20 REGISTRATION Huma Access

> GR7 E4 GR 248 PR-A 85 Stages 19 y 21 Stages 6, 7 y 8 Stage 1 Nacimiento Torcal Charcón





