GOOD PRACTICE



The capture of animals is not permitted Starting fires is strictly forbidden Plant collecting is

not allowed

Emergency phone: 112



MORE INFORMATION Narváez Visitors' Centre Autovía A-92. Salida 128. Baza. Granada. Tel. 958 00 20 18 ventanadel**visitante**



Junta de Andalucía Consejería de Agricultura, Ganaderí Pesca y Desarrollo Sostenible





OTHER CATEGORIES OF PROTECTION



• ROUTE Circular

- ----

• LENGTH

4,3 km

• ESTIMATED TIME

1 hour and 30 minutes

DIFFICULTY

Low

• TYPE OF TRAIL

Track or path

LANDSCAPE / VEGETATION

Limestone substrate. Canyons and creeks. Reforested pines and holm oaks; non-native species such as Atlas cedars. A great variety of birds and mammals; possibility of hearing the mating calls of stags (*berrea*).

SHADE

Abundant

SPECIAL AUTHORISATION

Not required

RECOMMENDATIONS

PROVINCE / MUNICIPALITIES

• SHEETS OF MTN MAP 1:50.000

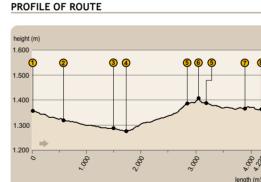
START / END COORDINATES

Carry drinking water and wear suitable clothing and footwear. Check that the water from fountains is safe to drink.

993 - Benalúa de Guadix ; 994 - Baza

37° 25' 18,23"N – 2° 51' 16,45"O

37° 25' 13,43"N – 2° 51' 18,25"O



HOW TO GET THERE

PUBLIC TRANSPORT

OTHER TRAILS

PARKING

From Baza, to the southeast, take the A92

road to Guadix. In exit 182, take the asphalt

forest road that, after 5 km, arrives to Narváez

Visitors' Centre. That is where this trail starts.

There is a car park with some 60 places at the

routes in the area are ALSA (tel. 902 42 22 42),

The trail shares a section of its route with the

trail called Sendero Universal de Baza. Besides.

the Cortijo de Casimiro Trail is close by.

Autedia S.A. (tel. 958 15 36 36) and Hijos de Simón Maestra García (tel. 958 70 06 60).

nature room and Visitor's Centre.

The main companies running regular bus

60)

P

MAXIMUM GRADIENT
133 m
MAXIMUM HEIGHT
1.408 m
MINIMUM HEIGHT
1.275 m

THE POWERFUL AND THE FORGOTTEN

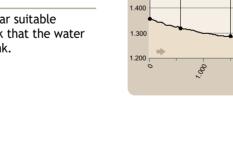
Few figures are more representative of the turbulent Spanish politics during the reign of Isabel II, in mid-19th century, than Ramón María Narváez y Campos.

The first Duke of Valencia, Grandee, was born at the turn of the 19th century and along its sixty-eight years of life he was indistinctly a military man and a politician, and he reached the honours of general and president of the Council of Ministers, respectively. He was persecuted and driven to exile due to his liberal ideas, but, when he rose to power, he ruled with an iron fist, suppressing the that earned him the nickname of El Espadón de Loja ("espadón" being literally a large sword and Loja being his birth town).

Also from Loja was his lifelong antagonist Rafael Pérez del Álamo, the leader of the farmers' revolts in the western part of the province of Granada, with deep republican and democratic convictions and the founder of workers' organizations such as Centro Obrero and Fundación Obrera, who were capable of quelling the inflammatory demands of anarchist groups such as La Mano Negra.

Sometimes, history is unfair and praises or ignores its protagonist depending on the values that the hegemonic ideology it pretends to enshrine. This is the case of these two opposing fellow countrymen: one had almost absolute powers, the other is barely known even today.





Granada / Baza



The Natural Park Sierra de Baza is considered a bioclimatic island: its vegetation includes species which are entirely alien to the semi-arid environment which is characteristic to the north-east of the province of Granada. This trail will help you discover some of them and explain their presence here.

The vegetation diversity also brings a very diverse wildlife, in which a large population of deer stands out. If you come in autumn, you may even be able to hear their mating calls, known as *berrea*.

To the end of a firebreak

This trail starts by the small wooden houses located behind the Narváez Visitors' Centre (see [1] on the map). This

first section shares a tracing with the path that goes to the Cortijo Santaolalla farmstead, and is a shrubby area with aromatic plants, pines and the odd elm.

The course of this trails starts running towards the north and zigzags south to the bridge over the Narváez gorge [2] some four hundred metres further on, and finally turns to the north-east for a little over a kilometre to the end of a firebreak [3] which you will cross later due to the particularities of the trail, and that is where the viewpoint that gives its name to the trail stands.



This 1927 farmstead includes a visitors' centre and a nature room. Only the main building and the back garden remain, with very high cypresses that stand out among the pines.

The route crosses one of the areas with higher deer populations within the natural park. In the right season, early autumn, and if you are lucky, you can hear the mating calls of stags, known as berrea, as they kill time time fighting with their antlers while waiting for the does to show up.

The viewpoint

After about one hundred metres, leave this path to go towards the south, to the right [4] up to the crossing with the same firebreak as before,

where the path that goes up to the Narváez viewpoint [6] branches off to the right [5]. This abandoned shed for forest guards offers a panoramic view over the trail you have just made, and beyond: on clear days, you may see the Calar de Santa Bárbara, 2.271 m, and the highest peak in the Natural Park, which bears witness of a mining tradition that lasted over fifty centuries and until very recently, and caused the hills to be dotted by small mining towns.



Along the trail you will find some specimens of elms, which is a species that prefers to grow by the water, such as in riversides and shores. Its presence here is explained by the fact that this Natural Park Sierra de Baza is a bioclimactic island with a high level of humidity and rainfall, a striking difference from the semiarid surroundings. These circumstances justify the high diversity of plant and wildlife species. Lichens, ferns and mistletoes on the pine tops, butterflies, amphibians and reptiles are an indication of the environmental value of this protected natural space. Another plant, in this case an endangered species, thrives in this environment and in the nearby Natural Park of Sierra Nevada: the native daffodil called Narcissus nevadensis.

Cortijo de Narváez farmstead, end of the journey

Gong back from the viewpoint, and in the crossing just before going up, go west, to the right, parallel to a

forest path, down to the Cortijo de Narváez farmstead.

In this way back you will find the Barranco del Pera with its terraced orchards of an unusual mixture of fruit trees and firs.



In the highest areas, savin junipers grow thanks to their resistance to extreme temperatures. These trees thrive on rocky, loose soils, that their roots help to consolidate, preventing erosion. Their mangled appearance and their needle-like leaves shelter many species who feed on their fruits.

In a little over three hundred metres, we arrive again at the complex formed by the visitor's centre and the nature room, where this trail ends. Before, you can have a slug of cool water in the spring called Fuente de la Taza [7]. Just by the farmstead [8], other trails begins, such as Cortijo de Casimiro, or the Sendero Universal de Baza, which has been adapted for accessibility.



