

GOOD PRACTICE



- Please leave rubbish in the bins provided
- Walk on the marked paths
- Please respect private property
- Please avoid making noise

Emergency phone: 112

MÁLAGA
GRANADA

PARQUE NATURAL
Sierras de Tejeda,
Almijara y Alhama

MORE INFORMATION

La Resinera Information Point.
Complejo La Resinera. Arenas del Rey. Tel. 600 14 37 25.

ventanadelVisitante.



Junta de Andalucía
Consejería de Sostenibilidad,
Medio Ambiente y Economía Azul

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OTHER CATEGORIES OF PROTECTION



• ROUTE

Linear walk

• LENGTH (ONE-WAY)

6,7 km

• ESTIMATED TIME (ONE-WAY)

3 hour and 45 minutes

• DIFFICULTY

Moderate

• TYPE OF TRAIL

Path, track and stony roads

• LANDSCAPE / VEGETATION

Mediterranean woodland with dense scrub.
Maritime pine forests. Panoramic views over
the mountains and the Axarquía region of
Malaga. Marble quarry.

• SHADE

Frequent

• SPECIAL AUTHORISATION

Not required

• RECOMMENDATIONS

Bring drinking water, hiking shoes, a hat and
sun protection.

• PROVINCE / MUNICIPALITIES

Granada / Játar, Arenas del Rey
and Alhama de Granada

• SHEETS OF MTN MAP 1:50.000

1040

• START / END COORDINATES

36°54'59"N, 3°54'19"W
36°52'26"N, 3°55'21"W



HOW TO GET THERE

From the town of Jatar, take the Avenida de las
Peñuelas and continue along the road towards
Arenas del Rey for 2.5 km. You'll find the
start of the path at the Jatar agricultural and
livestock estate.



PARKING

There is no car park at the beginning of the
trail, although you can park your vehicle
nearby.



PUBLIC TRANSPORT

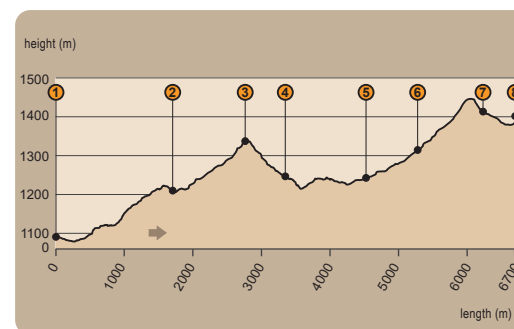
The main companies running regular bus routes
in the area is Alsa (tel. 902 42 22 42;
www.alsa.es).



OTHER TRAILS

The natural park has other routes. Some of the
closest trails to this one are: the El Robledal -
La Maroma trail, the Fábrica de la Luz - Puerto
de Cómpea trail and the El Lucero or Raspón
de los Moriscos trail.

PROFILE OF ROUTE



• MAXIMUM GRADIENT

366 m

• MAXIMUM ALTITUDE

1446 m

• MINIMUM ALTITUDE

1080 m

OBTAINING RESIN: A TRADITIONAL TRADE

Pine sap has a golden hue. Resin extraction
was the main source of livelihood for many
families in these mountains. The magnesium-
rich sands from the erosion of the dolomitic
massif are an ideal substrate for the
development of maritime pines, which is the
species that produces the largest amount
of resin. Resin is a viscous, tenacious,
transparent and bitter substance that smells
of the forest. Its natural function is to serve
as a defence, coating the wounds on the bark
of the plant to prevent the action of insects
and pathogens. It was used to waterproof
boats and decks, to make glues, varnishes,
cosmetics, turpentine, incense, food
additives and chewing gum.

Resin is sapped from pine trunks. First, of
the bark is removed and an incision is made
in the trunk to allow the pine to exude
and, finally, a plate is placed to canal the
oxidised resin. Sap slowly trickles down the
wound into earthenware pots. In the past,
these pots were emptied into jars that
were transported by muleteers on carts or
mules to certain loading points. Decreasing
profitability and the terrible fire that
devastated these forests in 1975 led to the
exodus of the resin workers and the end of
an era in the region. Today, resin tapping is
once again a popular trade.



GRANADA-MÁLAGA

PARQUE NATURAL
Sierras de Tejeda,
Almijara y Alhama

Trail

Játar-
Puerto de Cómpea



Junta de Andalucía
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Deep in the mountains

First, find the starting sign [1] in the area of Los Enebrales, on the northern boundary of the natural park. Following the signposts, head south into the mountains along the Colada del Camino de Cómpeeta. After 150 metres you'll come to the first crossroads, which we take to the right, and after another 30 metres you'll turn off onto a small path that leads off to the left. Broom, rosemary, Spanish juniper, juniper, flax-leaved daphnes, silver broom, pines and other scrubs alternate forming dense masses on a substratum of dolomitic marbles and schists. To the left, you can enjoy a view over hills and ridges in an open panoramic view of the Mesa de Fornes and the surroundings of La Resinera.

In the first part of the path, the rock is more susceptible to karstic erosion, as can be seen in place names such as the Linarejo cave or La Pintá cave. Karstic landscape is formed by the action of water dissolving limestone rock, penetrating through cracks and edges and sculpting what is known as karst. As you advance, the relief becomes more vertical, erosion becomes shallower and what is formed are micro breccias that end up disintegrating the rock and creating dolomitic sands. The whitish scree at the exit of the Cuevas de Ocaña ravine [2] is a clear example of the erosion of the marble until it turns into sand.

You'll now ascend towards the Portichuelo pass [3] through a forest of large pine trees and a thick blanket of Mediterranean scrub. You'll hear the song of numerous forest birds who are hidden among the tree branches.



As we advance, Spanish juniper and juniper trees appear, and the rocky materials, which here are mixed with schist, calc-schist and quartzite, become darker. The path is entrenched by the action of feet and hoofs over the centuries. It is not difficult to imagine the weary pace of those animals, laden and sweaty, climbing each stone step, and the voices of the men herding them relentlessly.

A signpost indicates the direction of the viewpoint. On a clear day, the panorama opens up spectacularly over the Temple Valley, the Añales River ravine and the Pico del Lucero pyramid, which stands out among the sharp ridges of the Almirajara Sierra mountain range.

La Venta Lopez

Between junipers, rosemary trees, Phoenician junipers and young resin pinetrees, you'll descend to the ruins of Venta López [4]. In this ancient inn, once place to stop, rest and meet, to drink have a glass of orujo, roll a cigarette and have a chat; wheat from the Valle del Templas traded for fish and dried grapes and other goods from the the Axarquia region of Malaga countless times. A mixture of freedom and reverence is awakened when walking through this territory through which so many souls of all ages have passed. Muleteers, charcoal burners, shepherds, woodcutters, aromatic herb gatherers, hunters, resin gatherers, esparto farmers, maquis, travellers and bohemians not only transported goods, they also carried their dreams and passions, their hopes and fears.

The trail descends on blue and slippery terrain until we reach the Añales River [5], which we cross to continue along a forest track. The strip that stretches from the river to the



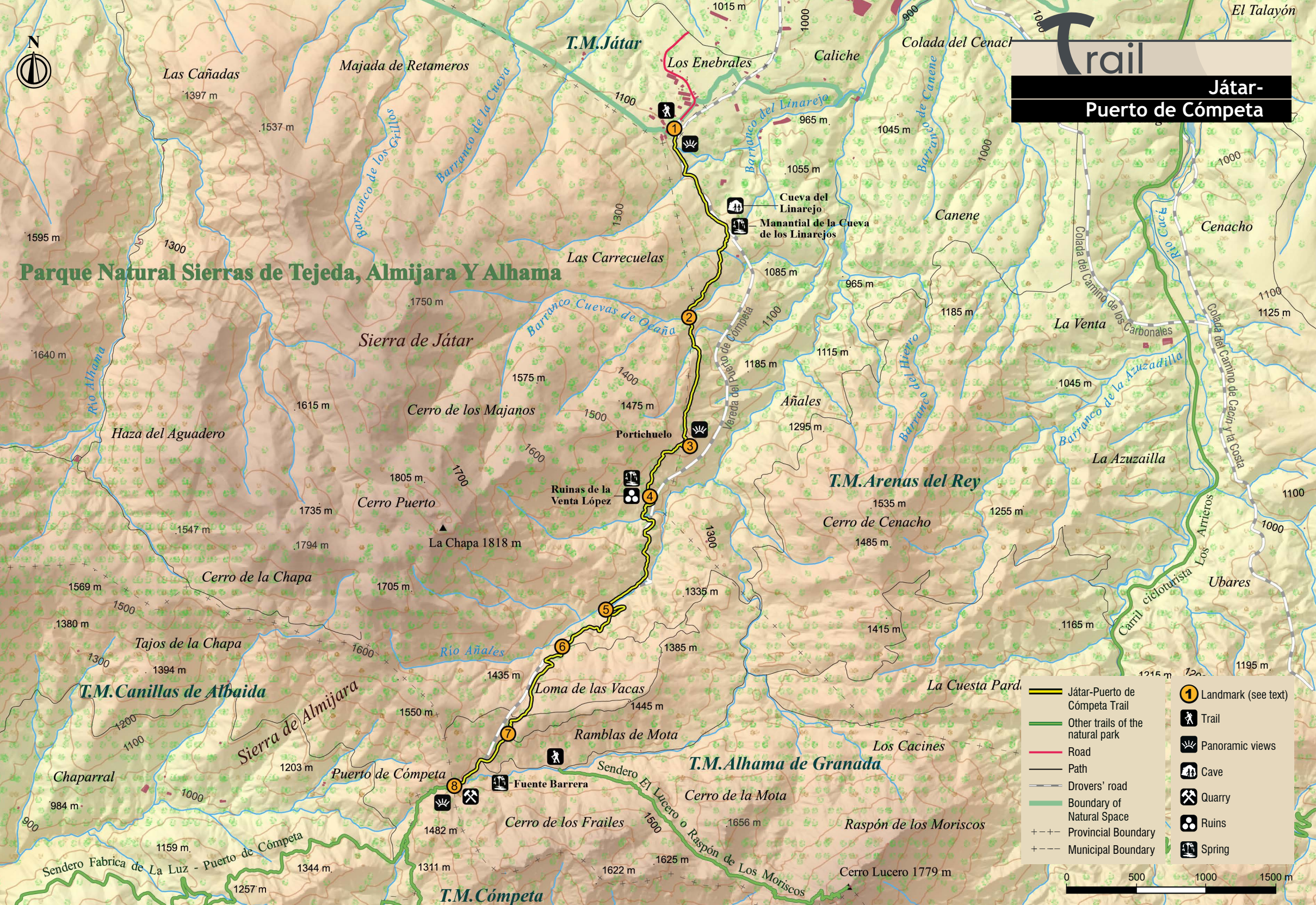
Ramblas de Mota is an acidic area of siliceous soils, of great importance for mycology, on which the Pyrenean oak grows. In autumn, it is possible to find mushrooms such as the blue foot, the oyster mushroom, the typical red pine mushrooms or Lepiota species. Deer, ibex, wild boar, squirrels and also golden eagles, kestrels and goshawks are some of the inhabitants of these forests.

At a sharp bend in the forest track, to your right, a marker points to a timber extraction track [6]. The path runs along the track for 800 metres, crosses a lane perpendicularly, and heads back into the forest for 170 metres. The bush fragrances that permeate the atmosphere are joined by the soft, refreshing and somewhat pungent, aroma of resin that comes from the bark of trees that are being sapped nearby. Do not leave the track at the next junction [7] and continue downhill to an impressive marble quarry.

In about 100 metres from the quarry, which is no longer in operation, you'll reach the Puerto de Cómpeeta [8] following the tracks of an old bridge path. At 1400 metres of altitude, this mountain pass marks the provincial boundary between Granada and Malaga, and offers a splendid panoramic view over the Mediterranean sea and the rows of peaks and ravines of the Malaga part of the natural park and mark the end of our path.



Since ancient times, the sierras of Tejeda, Almirajara and Alhama have been linked by an extensive and complex network of trails winding paths that brought together and connected the numerous farmhouses and farmsteads that were scattered all over these mountains. Other than going all the way around the massif taking one of the paths that went up and down the mountains was the only way to go from Granada to the coast or the other way round. In the impressive setting of the rugged Sierra de Almirajara maths, this trail follows one of those paths through one of the busiest accesses, the crossing of the Puerto de Cómpeeta pass, carved into the dolomitic massif by the action of horseshoes and the passing of the years.



Parque Natural Sierras de Tejeda, Almijara Y Alhama

Játar- Puerto de Cómpeeta

- Játar-Puerto de Cómpeeta Trail
- Other trails of the natural park
- Road
- Path
- Drovers' road
- Boundary of Natural Space
- Provincial Boundary
- Municipal Boundary
- Landmark (see text)
- Trail
- Panoramic views
- Cave
- Quarry
- Ruins
- Spring