

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

 \bigotimes **Emergency phone: 112**

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

ventanadel**visitante**

* * * IÓN EUROPEA

> PARQUE NATURAL Sierras de Cazorla. Segura y Las Villas

Junta de Andalucía

The capture of animals

is not permitted

Starting fires is

strictly forbidden

Plant collecting is

JAÉN

PAROLE NATUR

erras de Cazorla

Fishing is

prohibited

not allowed

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Acebeas Navalperal



OTHER CATEGORIES OF PROTECTION



 ROUTE Linear

• LENGTH (OUTWARD)

3.0 km

• ESTIMATED TIME (OUTWARD)

2 hours

DIFFICULTY Medium

• TYPE OF TRAIL

Mountain path, lane and track

LANDSCAPE / VEGETATION

Rain forest and pine forest. High mountain vegetation. Wooded valleys. Limestone uplands. Farmsteads. Forestry shed.

SHADE

Frequent

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.

Jaén / Siles

887 - Orcera

38° 19' 9,38"N - 2° 34' 32,76"O

38° 18' 58.67"N - 2° 35' 7.01"O

HOW TO GET THERE

We will start our route on the JF-7012 road. which goes from Siles to the River Madera. specifically, at the beginning of the access road to the Las Acebeas forest house, 14 km away from Siles. A forest track starts on the right, being the beginning of our route.

PARKING

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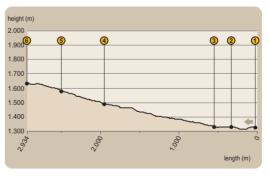
There is car park at the start of the trail and there are also places nearby to leave your vehicle.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT

The principal companies running regular bus routes in the area are Alsina Graells (tel. 953 75 21 57), and Autocares Carcesa (tel. 953 72 11 42).

OTHER TRAILS

The natural park offers other routes for hikers. Nearby trails include the Peña del Olivar and Junta de los Arroyos trails



MAXIMUM GRADIENT	
	326 m
• MAXIMUM HEIGHT	
	1.639 m
• MINIMUM HEIGHT	
	1.313 m

HOLLY

Its scientific name is *llex* aquifolium, being an evergreen shrub up to ten metres high. The bark is greyish and smooth, the leaves are oval with a wavy margin and spiny, shiny, bright green teeth;



the fruit is spherical, seven to ten millimetres in size, bright red in colour. It flowers in spring and the fruits ripen in autumn, remaining on the tree until the following spring, which makes this shrub even more beautiful. Regardless of the mineralogical nature of the soil, it is located between sea level and 1,800 metres above sea level.



HAZELNUT

Hazelnut trees, *Corylus avellana*, are shrubs up to eight metres high, with greyish-brown, smooth bark. The leaves are alternate and rounded, with a double serrated margin. The fruit, the hazelnut, is surrounded by a small sheath and ripens from August to October, as the flowering period is from January to March. The hazel is indifferent to the mineralogical nature of the soil and lives in shady and cool places, from sea level to 1,600 metres above sea level.



PROFILE OF ROUTE



The path we are about to follow is of exceptional botanical interest. The abundance of rainfall means that in this corner of the sierra there is a great variety of very important species, some of which are difficult to see in our region.

As we gain altitude on our route and the vegetation changes, we will begin to find the beautiful views that open up before us. All of this is always under the watchful eye of the Pico de Navalperal, which watches over our ascent.

The shady woodland

The path starts kilometre 26 of the JF-7012 road, which goes up from Siles and goes along the Cumbres, leaving the car at a widening of the

road without obstructing the entrance to the forest track that we are going to take.

The place will attract our attention with its shade and coolness, as soon as we pass the barrier where the signpost is (check [1] on the map) and start the track, which gently slopes down into the botanical richness that involves our walk.

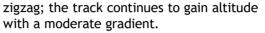


The abundant rainfall allows for plant species rare in these latitudes, such as holly and hazel trees that overturn on the path. There are also shady plane trees, planted to decorate this place, accompanied by poplars, ferns, laurustinus... Ivy, primroses and flaxleaved daphnes occupy the areas closest to the ground. We will listen to the babbling of the brooks that water the roots of these species.

Continuing along the track, after about four hundred metres, we will find, after a bend, an old forestry house [2] that is in ruins.

Acebeas forest house

Almost two hundred metres further on we reach the Acebeas farmhouse [3], which serves as a forestry house. Here the road turns left and starts to





We can still observe the constant presence of holly trees, with specimens of varying size and physiognomy, which are mixed with holm oaks and bristlecone pines, which are the predominant species. Higher up, it is the gall oaks that cover the wettest areas.

We continue our ascent for a couple of kilometres. In the middle of the ascent [4] this thick vegetation disappears, giving way to a more open landscape. We will find the roofs of the forest house we go by, and splendid views of other mountains such as Mentiras, Espino or Calar del Mundo.

We continue walking and enjoying the panoramic view. In the final stretches, the most outstanding species are the bristlecone pines, with interesting specimens that have withstood the cold and snowfalls of these peaks, taking curious shapes.

Views from the summit

We then leave the track to take a narrow path [5] which, in the opposite direction and on the left-hand side, continues to



gain height. If we continue along the track we could reach the Pico de Navalperal (1,618 m).

We are walking in an area of meadows, close to the divide, where we can see the landscapes of the other side.



Finally, four hundred metres further on, we reach the Pico de Acebedas (1,639 m) [6], at the top of which there is a fire lookout post. From this height, we will enjoy one of the best views of this part of the sierra.

