

GOOD PRACTICE

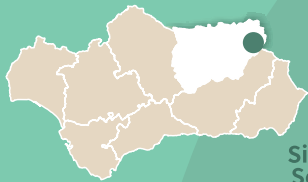


- Please leave rubbish in the bins provided
- Walk on the marked paths
- Please respect private property



- The capture of animals is not permitted
- Starting fires is strictly forbidden
- Fishing is prohibited
- Plant collecting is not allowed

Emergency phone: 112



JAÉN
PARQUE NATURAL
Sierras de Cazorla,
Segura y Las Villas

MORE INFORMATION

Torre del Vinagre Visitors' Centre

Carretera A-319, km 48,5, Cotorrios, Santiago-Pontones (Jaén)

Jaén Territorial Delegation

Regional Ministry of Sustainability and Environment

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ventanadelvisitante.es

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OTHER CATEGORIES OF PROTECTION



• ROUTE

Linear

• LENGTH (OUTWARD)

7,3 km

• ESTIMATED TIME (OUTWARD)

3 hours

• DIFFICULTY

Low

• TYPE OF TRAIL

Track, path and walkway

• LANDSCAPE / VEGETATION

Riverside vegetation, geological formations of interest and pine forest.

• SHADE

Frequent

• SPECIAL AUTHORISATION

Not required

• RECOMMENDATIONS

Carry drinking water and wear suitable clothing and footwear. Sunscreen in summer.

• PROVINCE / MUNICIPALITIES

Jaén / La Iruela y Santiago-Pontones

• SHEETS OF MTN MAP 1:50.000

907 - Villacarrillo / 908 - Santiago de la Espada
927 - San Clemente

• START / END COORDINATES

38° 00' 55,99" N – 2° 51' 45,01" O
37° 58' 38,17" N – 2° 48' 54,25" O



HOW TO GET THERE

From Cazorla, we take the A-319 road until we reach Torre del Vinagre, where we take a turn-off to the right that leads us to the start of the path.



PARKING

There is a parking area at the beginning of the trail.



PUBLIC TRANSPORT

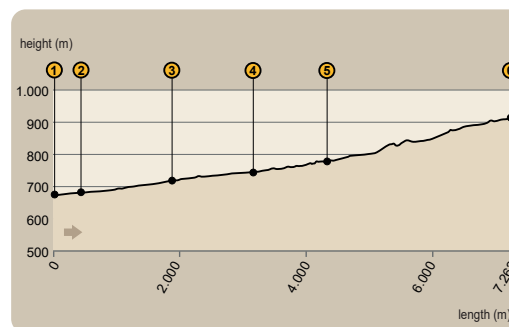
The principal companies running regular bus routes in the area are Alsina Graells (tel. 953 75 21 57), and Autocares Carcesa (tel. 953 72 11 42)



OTHER TRAILS

The natural park offers other trails. Nearby trails include Arroyo Frío to Cerrada del Utrero and Cabañuela trails.

PROFILE OF ROUTE



• MAXIMUM GRADIENT

273 m

• MAXIMUM HEIGHT

953 m

• MINIMUM HEIGHT

680 m



RIVER BOROSA VISITOR'S CENTRE

Among the basic facilities for public use that the Regional Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and the Environment makes available to visitors to the protected areas are the visitor's centres and information points. Both

guide different users around the trail and makes it easier.

One of these facilities is very close to our route: the River Borosa visitor's centre. It is located in one of the most visited areas of the natural park and next to the river which is the first major tributary of the River Guadalquivir.



In this appropriate setting, visitors can learn about the importance of water, as well as the river ecosystems that are present in this protected area. The centre has aquariums showing the most representative aquatic fauna of the rivers of the natural park.

The visitor's centre is located next to the River Borosa fish farm, which has now been converted into a centre for research and conservation of native aquaculture fauna, and is a area of reference in Andalusia. There is a viewpoint inside these facilities to observe the breeding piles of species such as the common trout and the crayfish.

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Trail

Río Borosa





River Borosa Fish Farm

We will start our steps next to the fish farm of the River Borosa [1], nowadays converted into a Reference Centre for the Aquaculture Fauna of Andalusia, where species native to our latitudes are studied, such as the common trout (*Salmo trutta*), typical of high mountain waters, or the native crayfish (*Austropotamobius pallipes*).

We will walk parallel to the River Borosa, a famous tributary of the Guadalquivir with cold and crystalline waters, where we will contemplate the Charco de la Cuna, an exceptional pool with turquoise waters where specimens of common trout and Andalusian barbel (*Barbus sclateri*) swim freely.



The richness of the aquatic ecosystem is also evident in the varied fauna present, with a great diversity of bird species such as the kingfisher (*Alcedo atthis*) or the dipper (*Cinclus cinclus*), as well as a reptile endemic to the natural park, the Spanish keeled lizard (*Algyroides marchi*). Among the riparian vegetation, the bitter willow (*Salix eleagnos*) is the most abundant species, with very flexible branches adapted to the strong currents. Other species present are ash (*Fraxinus angustifolia*) and grey willow (*Salix atrocinerea*).



The slope of the route, although always ascending, is never too steep. From the water intake for the fish farm onwards, the fishing ground is a no-kill area, i.e. the fish caught must be returned to the water.

Returning to the path we find several fountains where we can refresh ourselves, such as the Fuente de los Astilleros [2], very close to the area where the Arroyo de las Truchas, also known as La Agracea, flows into the Borosa riverbed. We cross to the left bank of the river over the Puente de los Caracolillos [3], so called because of the folded structure of the limestone rock, which is found as a backdrop to the scene.

Cerrada de Elías

We will advance to a crossroads where the main road takes us to the same destination but without going through the Cerrada de Elías [4]. To visit this one, we must take a detour to the right, which soon becomes a path surrounded in certain sections by a canopy of exuberant vegetation, with an abundance of strawberry trees (*Arbutus unedo*), boxwood (*Buxus sempervirens*) and the laurustinus (*Viburnum tinus*). This is the most interesting part of the route, with wooden walkways framed by rock walls above the waters of the Borosa.

The crassula (*Pinguicola vallsneriifolia*) lives perched on these oozing rocks, trapping small insects to get the nutrients that the limestone rock and the almost non-existent soil cannot provide.

At the end of the route in the Cerrada we find



a fountain full of Southern maidenhair fern (*Adiantum capillus-veneris*), which is typical of humid and shady areas near watercourses or fountains [5].

Hydroelectric power plant

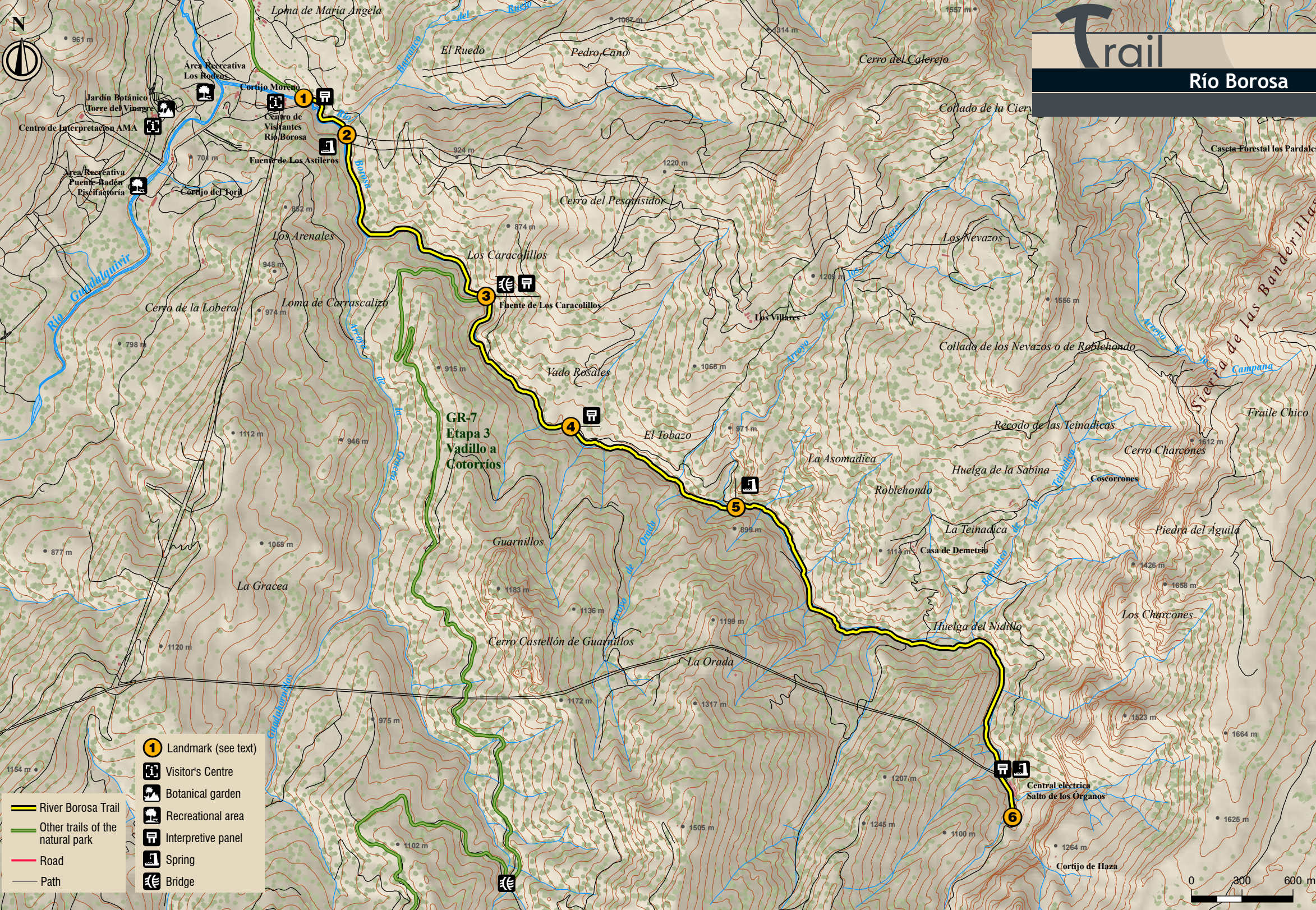
After crossing a bridge again and walking a few metres along the path, the hydroelectric power station will be on our left. Likewise, we will see the pipeline that takes the water from the Aguas Negras reservoir to the turbines of the power station, taking advantage of the enormous gradient to produce clean energy. It was built in the early 1930s to supply electricity to several villages in the region.



Here we will find some spectacular terebinths (*Pistacea terebinthus*). Next to a spring there is a sign indicating the end of the path, although we will continue a few metres further on until the slope becomes steep, to contemplate tuff formations at the foot of the path [6].

Trail

Río Borosa



- River Borosa Trail
- Other trails of the natural park
- Road
- Path
- Landmark (see text)
- Visitor's Centre
- Botanical garden
- Recreational area
- Interpretive panel
- Spring
- Bridge



**GR-7
Etapa 3
Vadillo a
Cotorrios**

Central eléctrica
Salto de los Organos

Jardín Botánico
Torre del Vinasre
Centro de Interpretación AMA
Área Recreativa
Puentec-Badén
Piscifactoría

Cortijo Moreno
Centro de Visitantes
Río Borosa
Fuente de Las Astileros

Los Caracajillos
Fuente de Los Caracajillos

El Tobazo

La Asomadica

Huelga de la Sabina

Cerro Charcones

La Teinadica

Los Charcones

Huelga del Nidillo

Cortijo de Haza

Cerro de la Lobera

Vado Rosales

Roblehondo

Recodo de las Teinadicas

Sierra de las Banderillas

Fraila Chico

Guarnillos

Cerro Castellón de Guarnillos

La Orada

La Gracea

Los Arenales

Cerro del Pesquisidor

Los Villares

Los Nevazos

Collada de los Nevazos o de Roblehondo

Caseta Forestal los Pardales

El Ruedo

Pedro Cano

Cerro del Catejero

Collado de la Ciera

Loma de María Angela

del Río Borosa

Río Guadalquivir

del Río Borosa

del Río Guadalupe

del Río Ombú

del Río Teinadica

del Río Teinadica

del Río Campana