

GOOD PRACTICE

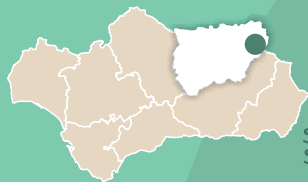


- Please leave rubbish in the bins provided
- Walk on the marked paths
- Please respect private property



- 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

Centro de Visitantes Torre del Vinagre.
Ctra. A-319 Cazorla - El Tranco km 45. Santiago Pontones. Jaén.
Tel. 953 71 30 40
ventanadelvisitante.



UNIÓN EUROPEA
Fondo Europeo Agrícola de Desarrollo Rural



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

PARQUE NATURAL
Sierras de Cazorla,
Segura y Las Villas



Trail
Tejos Milenarios

OTHER CATEGORIES OF PROTECTION



• ROUTE

Linear

• LENGTH (OUTWARD)

1,3 km

• ESTIMATED TIME (OUTWARD)

2 hours

• DIFFICULTY

Medium

• TYPE OF TRAIL

Road and path

• LANDSCAPE / VEGETATION

Ravines and crags, pine forests, yew groves and high mountain vegetation.

• SHADE

Plentiful

• SPECIAL AUTHORISATION

It is required. Please request it at the Torre del Vinagre Visitor's Centre, tel. 953 713 017

• RECOMMENDATIONS

Carry drinking water and wear suitable clothing and footwear. Binoculars to enjoy the excellent views, as well as sunscreen.

• PROVINCE / MUNICIPALITIES

Jaén / Quesada

• SHEETS OF MTN MAP 1:50.000

949 - Pozo Alcón

• START / END COORDINATES

37° 49' 59,43" N – 2° 58' 15,14" O

37° 47' 55,42" N – 2° 58' 56,48" O



HOW TO GET THERE

From Cazorla take the A-319 road and then the JF-7091 road to Cañada de las Fuentes, after which there is a turn-off to the left along which our route passes.



PARKING

There is no car park, although there is a place nearby where you can leave your vehicle.



PUBLIC TRANSPORT

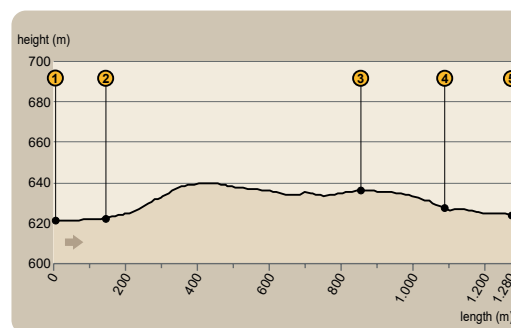
The principal companies running regular bus routes in the area are Alsina Graells (tel. 953 75 21 57), and Autocares Carcesa (tel. 953 72 11 42)



OTHER TRAILS

The natural park offers other trails. Nearby trails include Pico Cabañas and Puente de las Herrerías-Pino de las Cruces trails.

PROFILE OF ROUTE



• MAXIMUM GRADIENT

18 m

• MAXIMUM HEIGHT

639 m

• MINIMUM HEIGHT

621 m



TEJEDA DE LA CAÑADA DE LA FUENTES

There are two reasons why the Tejeda de la Cañada de las Fuentes should be highlighted. First of all, its great shape, achieved thanks to its advanced age, is striking. There are scientific studies that relate their diameter to their age; in this case, most of the yew trees (*Taxus baccata*) in the area are between 100 and 200 years old. However, one of the thickest individuals has an outline of 7.40 metres and is estimated to be more than 1,000 years old. La Tejeda sits on the right bank of the ravine, in a shady environment with high humidity.

The number of specimens does not exceed ten, between males and females, accompanied by bristlecone pine (*Pinus nigra sub. salzmannii*), some maple (*Acer monspessulanum*) and hawthorns (*Crataegus monogyna*), the latter of which are arboreal and predominate in the landscape. The yew is a mystical tree that is surrounded by many legends, especially related to Celtic culture. An old legend says that the yew trees in the cemeteries sink their roots very deep and that each one of them goes straight to the mouth of a corpse, feeding it with its sap and in turn, these roots collected the secrets of the deceased and through the leaves they exposed them to the wind so that it could carry them away.



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Trail Tejos Milenarios

Humidity in Sierra de Cazorla

We start our walk very close to the Cañada de las Fuentes, the source of Andalusia's most famous river, the Guadalquivir. We will cross a barrier (check [1] on the map) that prevents motorised vehicles from entering the route and we will start walking under an impressive canopy of vegetation that will accompany us the whole way.



As soon as we start the route we will come across an imposing specimen of the Salzmann pine (*Pinus nigra sub. salzmannii*) [2], with branches like arms, easily identifiable by its characteristic candelabra shape. We will continue along a shady, narrow and very humid path, where in the summer months the coolness of the atmosphere will be evident, relieving us from the torrid heat of these mountains. In this first part of the path, the moss carpet on the rocks and the lichens hanging from some of the pine branches stand out. Lichens are a curious association of fungi and algae, which come together to provide protection and food for each other. The interesting thing about these living beings is that they are exceptionally sensitive to environmental disturbances, so their presence gives us an idea of the purity of the air they breathe in these places.

Plants such as the wild rose bush (*Rosa canina*), the hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), which in these areas reaches tree-like size, the wild apple tree (*Malus silvestris*), or the scarce cerecino (*Prunus mahaleb*) are abundant along the trail.

The fire pine

We continue along the well-marked path until we reach another imposing bristlecone pine, which shows a characteristic fire mark at its base [3]. This wound was made in ancient times in order to use firewood, one of the resources that the pine trees offered to the inhabitants of these mountains. Teak is simply the innermost part of the bark of a pine tree impregnated with resin, and therefore has a high energetic power. It was used for the manufacture of wicks and torches, and these scars still remain on the trees today.



The path enters an even more enclosed area where the pines of the Salgar trees cover our heads like a dome. We can see how the soil is disturbed, it is almost as if it had been ploughed. This is due to the snouting of wild boar (*Sus scrofa*) in search of food, such as small mushrooms, roots, etc. This animal is very abundant in the area, although it is not the only one we can find.

If we walk the route early in the morning or late in the afternoon we may even be able to hear the bleating of groups of mouflon (*Ovis musimon*) or the imposing figure of a mountain goat (*Capra pyrenaica*) strolling along the sharp limestone cliffs.

Ancient yew trees

A slight babble will gradually become more and more noticeable until we reach a small watercourse [4], which forms a modest waterfall, adding to the already significant coolness of the area.



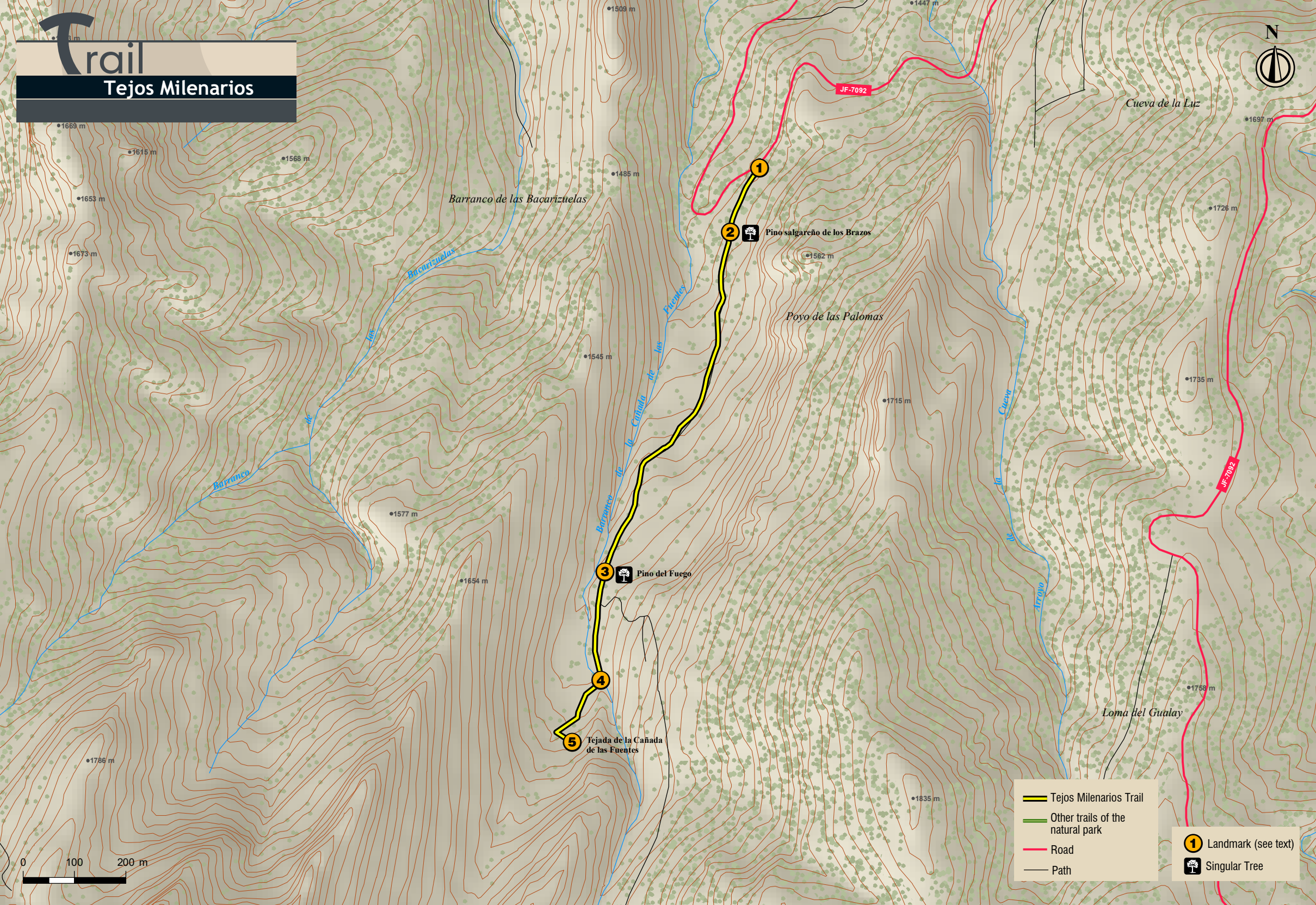
We will cross this stream and ascend gently, immersed in the dense vegetation, until reaching a small clearing where a grandiose male yew (*Taxus baccata*) stands imposingly. The huge trunk of this specimen will undoubtedly surprise us, as it is exceptionally thick. It is estimated to be more than 1,000 years old. We will also have the opportunity to see other yew trees in the area known as the Tejada de la Cañada de las Fuentes [5].



This is a path belonging to the group of the Reserve Area, which is worth doing at a leisurely pace, enjoying the wonders it offers us, savouring the mountainous flavour of its path. The vegetation on this route is unique in many ways within the natural park. We move through a shady area, where water is not a limiting resource. Therefore, many plants are adapted to these living conditions. The yew stands out above all of them, being the standard-bearer of this type of vegetation. On this route, in addition to their plant value, the yew trees we come across stand out for their impressive size and beauty.

Trail

Tejos Milenarios



Barranco de las Bacarizuelas

Pino salgareño de los Brazos

Pino del Fuego

Tejada de la Cañada de las Fuentes

Poyo de las Palomas

Cueva de la Luz

Loma del Gualay

- Tejos Milenarios Trail
- Other trails of the natural park
- Road
- Path
- Landmark (see text)
- Singular Tree