

GOOD PRACTICE



Please leave rubbish in the bins provided

Walk on the marked trails

Please respect private property

Please refrain from making noise



Capturing animals is not permitted

Starting fires is strictly forbidden

Plant collecting is prohibited

Emergency phone: 112

GRANADA
ALMERÍA
SIERRA
NEVADA
PARQUE NACIONAL
PARQUE NATURAL

MORE INFORMATION

El Dornajo Visitors' Centre.
Carretera Sierra Nevada, km. 23. 18196 Güéjar Sierra (Granada).
Tel. 958 34 06 25.
ventanadelvisitante.



UNIÓN EUROPEA
Fondo Europeo Agrícola de Desarrollo Rural



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

SIERRA
NEVADA
PARQUE NACIONAL
PARQUE NATURAL



Haza Larguilla

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Production and photography: Environment and Water Agency of Andalucía

OTHER CONSERVATION SCHEMES



• ROUTE

Linear walk

• LENGTH (ONE-WAY)

850 m

• ESTIMATED TIME (ONE-WAY)

25 minutes

• DIFFICULTY

Low. Universally Accessible Path (UAP)

• TYPE OF TRAIL

Compacted ground track Trail accessible for persons with reduced mobility.

• LANDSCAPE / VEGETATION

Panoramic views over the medium and high snowy mountains.

• SHADE

Scant

• SPECIAL AUTHORISATION

Not required

• RECOMMENDATIONS

Carry drinking water and sun protection in summer and wear suitable clothing and footwear.

• PROVINCE / MUNICIPALITIES

Granada / Dilar

• SHEETS OF MTN MAP 1:50.000

1026

• START / END COORDINATES

37° 4'57.49"N, 3°31'27.87"W

37° 4'52.39"N, 3°31'58.78"W



HOW TO GET THERE

From the village of La Zubia, take the road up to Cumbres Verdes. Then follow the forest track that takes you to Collado Sevilla, where you will find the sign for the start of the path.



PARKING

In Collado Sevilla there is a public car park with 15-20 spaces.



PUBLIC TRANSPORT

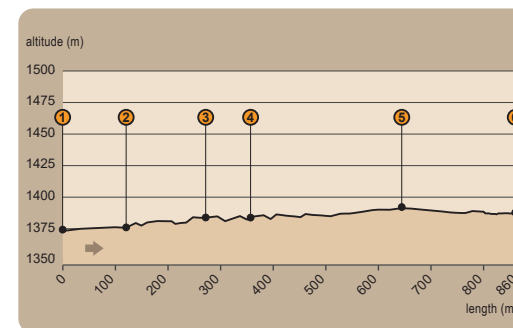
It is not possible to access the trailhead by public transport. The main company running regular bus routes in the area is Alsa (tel. 902 42 22 42; www.alsa.es).



OTHER TRAILS

Those nearby are: Canal de la Espartera-Arenales del Trevenque and Cerro Huenes.

PROFILE OF ROUTE



• MAXIMUM GRADIENT

15 m

• MAXIMUM ALTITUDE

1389 m

• MINIMUM ALTITUDE

1374 m

THE ROCKY HEART OF THE SIERRA NEVADA

The Sierra Nevada is essentially made up of three sets of rocks. The first corresponds to the core of the natural area, covers almost the entire National Park and is what makes up the high mountains. It is known as the *Complejo Nevado-Filábride* and is formed by dark mica schists (slates and slabs) and quartzites. It creates the smooth, dark shapes of the high peaks, which are often covered with snow. Along the trail, you will be able to see them cutting across the horizon to the southeast.

The second group, the Alpujárride Complex, traces a kind of light coloured band around the previous one. It is made up of highly fractured limestones and dolomites, as well as grey and bluish phyllites (the *launa* - Andalusian clay - with which the ancient inhabitants of the sierra used to waterproof their houses). These are the predominant materials of the mythical snowy medium height mountains, where the Haza Larguilla trail passes through. The effect of erosion on the dolomites of the Alayos de Dilar, the Cerro del Trevenque and the Boca de la Pesca has carved out a curious relief, known as ruiniform, and has crushed the carbonate rocks, giving rise to the dolomitic sandbanks that characterise them. Despite the adverse conditions for life in this arid soil of sand and gravel, one of the most botanically valuable habitats in the Sierra Nevada, the dolomitic scrublands, is found here, with a high level of endemism.

Finally, in the outer part of the Sierra Nevada, there is a more recent band of Quaternary sediments, conglomerates, sands, silts, clays, marls, etc., which filled the sedimentary basins on the periphery of the massif.



Haza Larguilla

Between the fertile plains of Granada and the high peaks of the Sierra Nevada, there is a place with a great tradition of mountaineering from which various medium and low mountain routes start. This place is located at the foot of Cerro Sevilla, in the vicinity of Cumbres Verdes, and beyond being a starting point for other trails, it constitutes an extraordinary natural balcony over the valley of the river Dílar and the mid-mountains of the western part of the Sierra Nevada. The Haza Larguilla path, specially adapted for people with reduced mobility, takes advantage of this balcony over the grandeur of the landscape to approach, parallel to the Espartera canal and the steep Alayos de Dílar, the viewpoint of the river Dílar.

The grandeur of the open landscape

The start sign [1] is located at Collado Sevilla, a few metres from the car park. Facing west, a dirt and gravel path runs alongside the wheelchair-friendly lane. Right from the start, you will be struck by the untamed vastness that embraces your gaze, the wild beauty of the peaks that rise superbly and majestically on the other side of the ravine, the cleanliness of a light, crystalline air and the peace of utmost silence, inhabited perhaps by the wind and the trills of the Crested Lark, the Citril finch or the Tawny Pipit.

The first rest area [2] is about 100 metres from the start. A gap in the palisade of cypress trees that flank the path throws us over the snowy peaks, which outline the horizon at an altitude of over three thousand metres. With the Cerro del Caballo presiding over the panorama, the view descends the gentle slate hills towards the rugged crests of the Alayos, the sandy ridge of the Trevenque, the ravine of the river Dílar and, to the right, the twin peaks of the Boca de la Pescá.

Along the path there are junipers, pines, cypresses, aromatic plants such as rosemary



and thyme and other Mediterranean bushes, such as gorse and esparto grass, whose roots support the slope of earth to your right and perfume the atmosphere with the particular scent of mountain air.

The mythical medium mountain

Soon, after passing an alpine-style building, you will come to the second rest area [3]. And immediately, 80 metres on, the third [4]. Brightening the air with their melodies, chiffchaffs, finches and stonechats can be heard. The jagged outline of the half-mountain peeps out intermittently through the vegetation. Above, in the high mountains, the streams flow through pastures and broom and continue downhill, leaving the dark shales behind and penetrating, raging, into the whitish landscape of the limestone and dolomites of the mid-mountains. The fluvial transition from one geological material to another gives rise to a rugged and tortuous landscape of steep ridges and boxed-in ravines, and then also, through the disintegration of the carbonate rocks, generates the dolomitic sandbanks.



This is the case of the Dílar, which rises on the western slopes of the Veleta and, in its intrepid descent, has carved the deep ravine before us. If you pay close attention, it is not difficult to spot peregrine falcons, golden eagles or booted eagles flying over the landscape.

The River Dílar

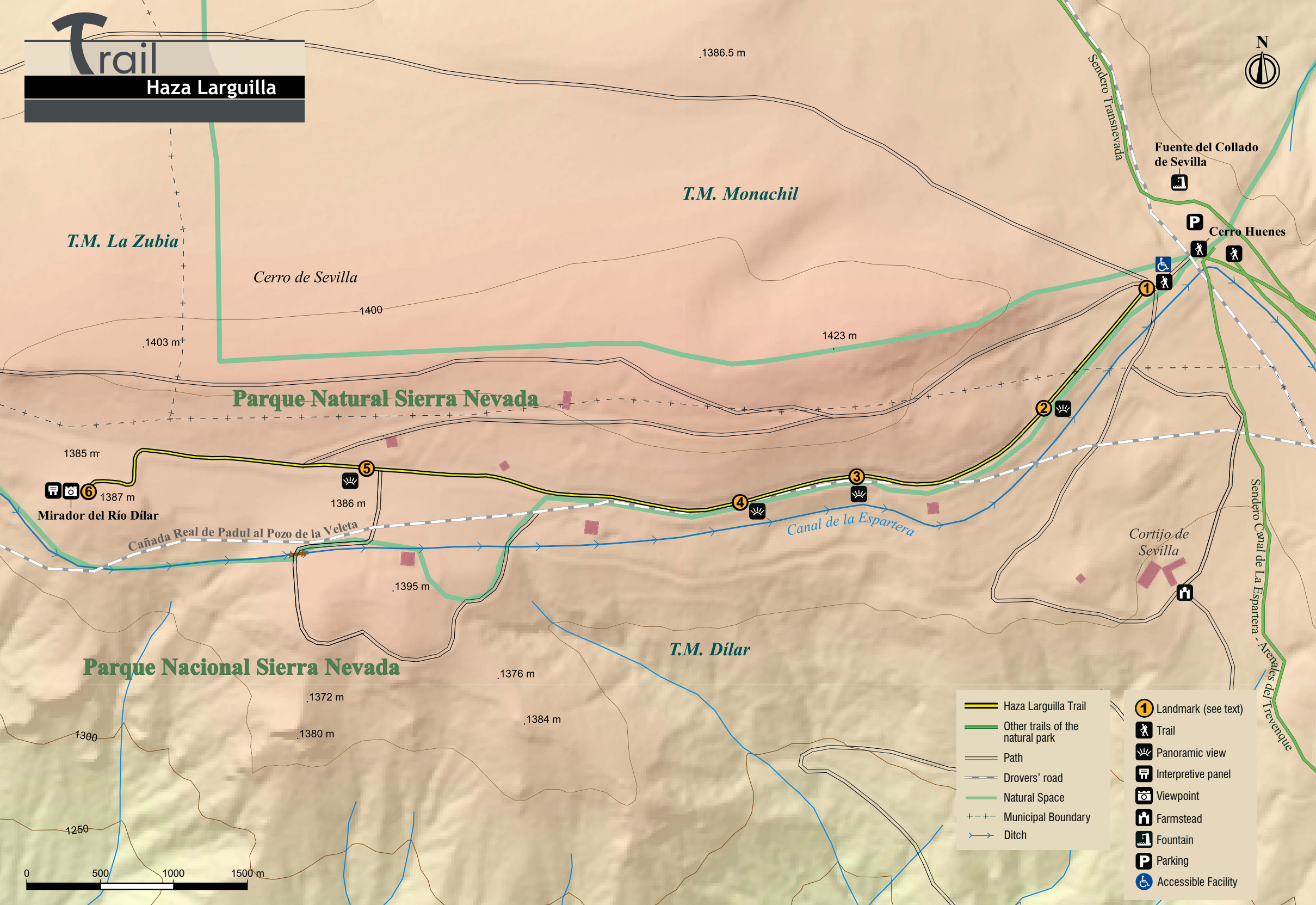
From the fourth rest area [5], which opens up towards the western slope, the course of the river Dílar can be seen between the cliffs and ravines of the Sierra del Manar towards the fertile plain of Granada. There it will join the river Genil, which in turn is a tributary of the Guadalquivir. It is curious that even though it is close to the sea, the waters of the Dílar have to make such an extraordinarily long journey to end up in the Atlantic. The Alayos de Dílar not only mark a watershed, but also a sea divide. On the other side of the dolomitic crest of the Alayos, the river Dúrcal descends to the Mediterranean in a few tens of kilometres.

The path ends at the viewpoint of the River Dílar [6], which offers a panoramic view of the medium mountains of the snowy area. Here you can also see the Espartera channel, which runs parallel to the path and continues its route through the dolomitic sands of the Boca de la Pescá. This canal is supplied upstream by the river Dílar. And taking advantage of the slopes carved out by erosion, it goes around the Boca de la Pescá hill and drops 400 metres over the Nuestra Señora de las Angustias hydroelectric power station. The energy produced by the plant used to supply a paper factory in Benalúa de Guadix, which used esparto grass as a raw material.



Trail

Haza Larguilla



- Haza Larguilla Trail
- Other trails of the natural park
- Path
- Drovers' road
- Natural Space
- Municipal Boundary
- Ditch

- 1 Landmark (see text)
- Trail
- Panoramic view
- Interpretive panel
- Viewpoint
- Farmstead
- Fountain
- Parking
- Accessible Facility