GOOD PRACTICE



Please leave rubbish in the bins provided



MORE INFORMATION Bahía de Cádiz Natural Park Visitor's Centre. Carretera de la Plava de Camposoto, Antigua Salina de La Leocadia, San Fernando, Cádiz, Tel. 956 24 34 74. ventanadelvisitante



Junta de Andalucía

The capture of animals

is not permitted

Starting fires is

strictly forbidden

Plant collecting is

Fishing is

prohibited

not allowed

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Salina de Carboneros



OTHER CATEGORIES OF PROTECTION



• ROUTE

Circular

• LENGTH

3.1 km (circular route), plus 900 m of the branch that reaches the rear of the Los Gallos residential area, from point 3 to 4.

• ESTIMATED TIME

1 hour

DIFFICULTY

Low

• TYPE OF TRAIL

Solid ground track

LANDSCAPE / VEGETATION

Pine forest, salt pans with characteristic vegetation, typical salt pan house.

SHADE

Little shade, only at observatories

• SPECIAL AUTHORISATION

Not required

RECOMMENDATIONS

Carry drinking water and wear suitable clothing and footwear.

HOW TO GET THERE

Access is via the Barrosa beach road at the Las Mogarizas residential area, before reaching the Venta del Popeve.

PARKING Ρ

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There are no parking areas at the starting point, although there are car parks in the residential area.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT

The principal company running regular bus routes in the area is Transportes Comes (tel. 902 19 92 08; www.tgcomes.es). The Consorcio de Transportes Bahía de Cádiz can also be found therein (tel. 902 45 05 50; www.cmtbc.es). The nearest railway stop is the Valdelagrana halt (consult services and timetables at www.renfe.es or on tel. 902 24 02 02).

OTHER TRAILS

The natural park offers other routes for hikers. Nearby trails include: Tres Amigos-Río Arillo and Punta del Boquerón trails.

PROFILE OF ROUTE



FROM SALT PANS TO FISH FARM

Traditionally, given its environmental conditions, the estuary served as a natural breeding and fattening area for numerous species o fish. Species such as sea bream, snook. or mullets, which were caught after



harvesting salt during the fishing season, were and are famous for their particular taste.



This is the basis of the current aquaculture activity, which traces its origins to the fishing pens of Roman times (enclosures where the fry were trapped, dragged in by the high tide and fattened until they were later caught).

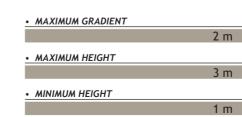
The salt crisis led to the conversion of many of the traditional salt pans into fish farms, using their infrastructure, as in the nearby Sancti Petri estuary.

PROVINCE / MUNICIPALITIES

Cádiz / Chiclana de la Frontera

• SHEETS OF MTN MAP 1:50.000 1068 - San Fernando : 1069 - Medina Sidonia

 START / END COORDINATES 36° 23' 21,53"N - 6° 10' 58,29"O





This is a trail that runs through an area of great ecological and scenic interest, and a great level of conservation and natural elements, becoming singularly important nesting, resting and feeding area for numerous aquatic birds.

In addition to all this, there are visible evidences of a culture that is now almost extinct: a culture that started in the cultivation of salt in the traditional way, which until recently was very important in the economy of the Bay of Cadiz, being replaced, in some areas, by aquaculture.

Touring the salt pans

The trail starts at a grove (small copse) of stone pine, from the various reforestations carried out since the end of the 19th

century, for the purpose of protecting and fixing the sandy soils on which it stands (check [1] on the map).

Once crossed this small pine forest, heading west, we will reach the salt pan house of the Carboneros salt pan [2].



The tour will show us about the structure and functioning of the salt mines, which have existed since at least the Middle Ages on a large part of the Cádiz coast We will find labyrinths of water: pikes, retaining and periwinkle turns, increasingly sinuous and shallower channels that lead the water, by the force of gravity, to the salt crystallisation zone —the *tajerias*— in which, by evaporation, the common salt precipitates.

Next to the house there is an esplanade that once served as a salt cellar, where the salt obtained from the salt harvest was stored, forming large white pyramids that were part of the characteristic landscape of the bay until just a few years ago.

From here the path continues along the so-called outer lap, or wall that surrounds the salt mine in contact with the feed pipe and prevents water from entering the interior.

To our right we will find the Carboneros pipe, which is fed by the Sancti Petri pipe, the main water artery of the natural park, while to the left is the old salt marsh estuary, a large reservoir that receives and stores the water from the feed pipe and which communicates with it through the tide gates, which we will pass through along the route.



Birdwatching

At present the estuary is crossed by a wall that divides it in two [3], making it an ideal place to take a short break and enjoy the birds that visit it in search of food: flamingos, stilts, avocets, etc.



Marshland areas such as this one provide refuge for a large number of animal and plant species that provide food for the many birds that can be seen

At this point there are two options. If we take the path that crosses the estuary we will shorten the route, taking us back to the starting point, but we can also go ahead and continue along the outside loop to the back of the Los Gallos residential area, returning us to the same path [4].



