



MORE INFORMATION Cabildo Vieio Visitors' Centre, Plaza Alta s/n, Edificio Cabildo Vieio. Aracena, Huelva, Tel.959 12 95 53/54. ventanadelvisitante



Sierra de Aracena / Picos de Aroche

PARQUE NATURAL

The capture of animals

is not permitted

Starting fires is

Fishing is

prohibited

not allowed

strictly forbidden

Plant collecting is

Aracena



OTHER CATEGORIES OF PROTECTION



ROUTE

Linear walk

• LENGTH (OUTWARD)

4.6 km

ESTIMATED TIME (OUTWARD)

1 hour and 45 minutes

DIFFICULTY

Average

• TYPE OF TRAIL

Track and Path

LANDSCAPE / VEGETATION

Typical hilly landscape with moderate slopes. Open fields with chestnut woods, dehesas, olive groves and Mediterranean forest. Extensive cattle breeding of cattle, sheep and pork (at the montanera feeding state, that is, letting the pigs feed on acorns just before being slaughtered). Small agricultural holdings. Footpaths typically lined by masonry walls. White villages.

SHADE

Frequent

SPECIAL AUTHORISATION

Not required

RECOMMENDATIONS

Carry drinking water and wear suitable clothing and footwear. Check that the water from fountains is safe to drink.

PROVINCE / MUNICIPALITIES
Huelva / Aracena y Linares de la Sierra
SHEETS OF MTN MAP 1:50.000
917 - Aracena
START / END COORDINATES
37° 53' 15,49"N – 6° 34' 28,94"O
37° 52' 48,37"N − 6° 37' 10,48"O

HOW TO GET THERE

The main road to Aracena is N-433 (Seville-Lisbon). Once there, look for the old path to Aláiar: you will have to pass by the festival grounds and the town pool. At the pool, take the new tracing of the road HU-8105, and turn right when reaching the Aracenilla roundabout (avoiding the house developments).

PARKING

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There is a car park with some 50 places at the start of the trail.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT

The main companies running regular bus routes in the area are Casal (tel. 954 99 92 90; www.autocaresbernardo.com) and Damas (tel. 959 25 69 00 ; www.damas-sa.es).

OTHER TRAILS

The natural park has an extensive offering of marked trails. The closest trails are two that begin in Aracena, in the direction of Fuenteheridos and Conrteconcepción, and other two that start in Linares de la Sierra (Alto del Chorrillo and Linares de la Sierra - Aláiar).

PROFILE OF ROUTE



MAXIMUM GRADIENT 201 m MAXIMUM HEIGHT 679 m MINIMUM HEIGHT 478 m

FOUNTAINS AND **ABREUVOIRS**

In the past. settlements in this area alwavs were made next to springs and fountains, since people needed water



to drink, to feed their livestock, to water their vegetable gardens and to build their industry. Although this is the case in many other places, in this area water is particularly relevant, and a relationship can be drawn between the abundance of fountains and spring and a settlement pattern which is hugely different from the rest of Sierra Morena and other mountain areas.



high economic value since they are the cornerstone to almost all productive activities, and they also have an important social and symbolic value.

Fountains, abreuvoirs or washhouses were, and still are to a certain degree, spaces for meeting and socialising; they are often the centre of popular festivities or events or even play a key role in

Other water-related infrastructures, either public or private, were also significant, such as irrigation canals or pools, water mills, fulling mills, tanneries or spas.



Aracena Linares de la Sierra

The Sierra de Aracena has the most extensive network of towns and villages in the entire Sierra Morena. A dense network of roads and paths was built to connect these towns and villages, and it has mostly survived to this day, although it value is more cultural and historical than as an infrastructure. Walking this path between the main town of Sierra Morena, Aracena, and one of the prettiest villages, Linares de la Sierra, will give you an opportunity to appreciate the landscapes and cityscapes of yore, which do not seem too distant in the past thanks to its superb conservation.



The trail starts just outside Aracena, on the road to Alájar. Once past the festival grounds, turn left towards the town pool. Then you will find yours

towards the town pool. Then you will find yourself in the old path to Alájar; go ahead past the last houses, where the footpath starts (see [1] on the map). The first section runs by the road that leads to the same destination (HU8105). Urban elements and the vegetable gardens typical of the area, called ruedo serrano, gradually give way to a more rural environment, dominated by dehesas, one of the most characteristic landscapes of this Natural Park.



The trail goes up towards the San Ginés Hill (869 m), seen at the other side of the road. The lower hills at the other side of the valley show their northern slopes, which are more shadowed and humid and thus greener than the southern sides, as the one that you are crossing. North and south sides have different vegetation due to their different climate conditions. Portuguese oaks are only found in the north side, as are other plants that thrive in shadow and coolness.

South side, north side

After walking for one and a half, you will leave a broad path to your left [2] (this path leads to the scattered houses seen across the slope and the valley.)

A hundred metres further down the road, the trail turns left away from the road and goes gently downhill for about four hundred metres. It goes uphill again after entering the municipality of Linares de la Sierra.



This uphill section is short (barely two hundred metres) and is followed by a long section that goes gently downhill [3] towards the Plamencia stream. Now you will be in the north slope, technically called the ubac, so we can see the changes in vegetation. Northern slopes are characterised by dense undergrowth of ivy, common smilax, turpentine tree, common hawthorn, heather, myrtle or butcher's broom, which grows under Portuguese oaks, cork oaks and even some Pyrenean oaks. This environment is called a humid Mediterranean forest.

Making friends along the way

Know that you are being observed! Eurasian jays, true thrushes, great tits, great spotted woodpecker and many



other birds have their nests in these trees. Birds of prey, such as Eurasian eagle-owls and cinereous vultures cross the skies in search of food. You will also be observed by mammals, although those are more difficult to spot and usually nocturnal. However, a trained eye may spot the traces of genet, Egyptian mongoose, wildcats, weasels, badgers or foxes who live in the forest.



After one kilometre and a half you will reach the Plamencia stream [4], lined by typical riverside vegetation such as

oleander and willows, and populated by water animals and amphibians, such as frogs, toads and salamanders. After crossing a river, you will walk along the riverside and shortly reach Linares de la Sierra, the end of the



trail [5]. Just before, the trail continues along another path, in which an abreuvoir stands. You can avoid the road by taking the paved road.

