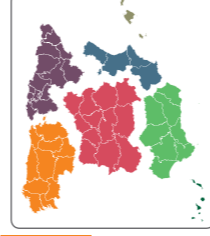
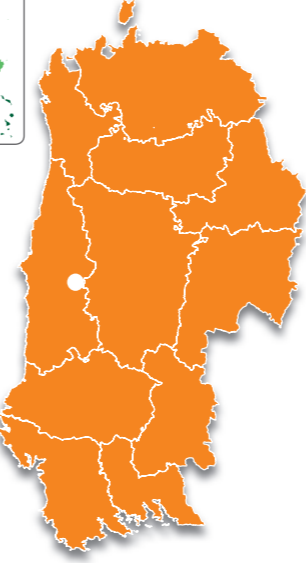




Guide to the  
**Nature Trails**  
of Spain



SECTOR  
**NORTHWESTERN PENINSULAR**



### IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF THE BROWN BEAR ALONG THE MINING RAILWAY LINE

This sector of the Senda del Oso Nature Trail is located in the valley formed by the rivers Tevurga and Páramo, in county Tevurga, in the heart of the Cantabrian Mountains. The route runs along the old railway line on which small steam locomotives transported iron and coal between the mining valleys of Quirós and Tevurga. The trail begins in Entrago, passing through the towns of Samartín, Las Veigas, Riello, San Salvador, and near Fresnedo, and ends in the impressive cave of Cueva Huerta. The route, a combination of historical remains and natural elements, allows the traveller to enjoy the immense contrasts in altitude found in Las Ubiñas-La Mesa Nature Park.



DE  
NPO

#### TELEPHONES OF INTEREST:

- Tevurga City Council:

0034 985 76 42 02

## NATURE TRAIL SENDA DEL OSO ENTRAGO TO CUEVA HUERTA SECTION

### SECTOR NORTHWESTERN PENINSULAR NATURE TRAIL SENDA DEL OSO ENTRAGO TO CUEVA HUERTA SECTION

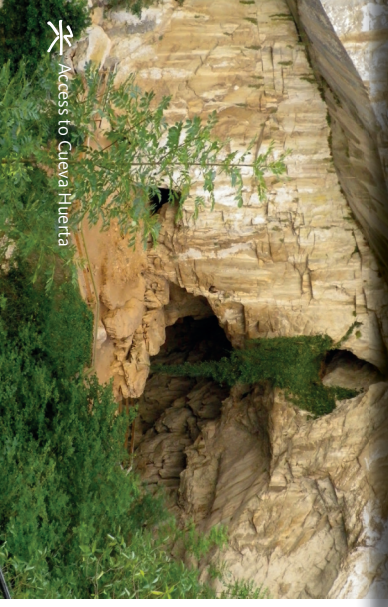
Nearly nine kilometres in length, this trail runs along the so called Camín Viellu or Camín Real, a trail which used to connect Oviedo to Puerto Ventana. This trail used to be a great connection of the area for centuries, so there are many monuments and archaeological remains associated with it that allow travellers to see the history of the locality.

1. The route, which begins in the town of Entrago (Entragu), has information panels and directional signs throughout. Entrago has no shortage of ancestral mansions. Prominent amongst these is the 17th century Palacio de los Condes de Agüera, closely linked to the lineage of Miranda.
2. The path continues to Samartín-La Plaza, the most important town in county Tevurga. At the entrance of the town is the Palacio de los Marqueses de Valdecarzana, built in the late sixteenth century. Past the square is the church of San Pedro, from the late tenth century, an example of the transition from pre-Romanesque to Romanesque style. Worthy of note are the ashlar walls and engraved figures of animals that populated the valley in the Middle Ages.
3. The route heads up towards Riello (Riellu), a beautiful village nestled alongside the River Páramo. The parish church of Santo Tomás, a former Romanesque abbey altered several times, as well as its 17th century façade, are worth a visit. Further on, the route begins a steep climb
4. Forested area accounts for nearly one third of the extension of the Las Ubiñas-La Mesa Nature Park, where chestnut trees dominate the lowlands. During the descent, the route passes through the green meadows of Valdeaurina, at the foot of the impressive walls of Sierra de la Sobía.
5. Making a slight detour from the nature trail you can visit the Parque de la Prehistoria, a museum of Upper Palaeolithic art in Europe, with exact replicas of the caves of Altamira and Tito Bustillo, amongst others. Cave paintings dating back over 3,000 years, in the late Bronze Age, can be found near the Parque de la Prehistoria.
6. The nature trail traverses the town of San Salvador, crossing the River Páramo, which flows next to the houses. The ruins of the Castle of Alesga can be seen from here, with its medieval watchtower overlooking the valley. San Salvador has an interesting ensemble of folk architecture. Leaving San Salvador behind, the route comes across a fountain along the path where one can refresh.
7. The route ventures into the forest, through a quiet path that crosses a footbridge over one of many brooks in the valley. The town of Fresnedo (Fresneu) is visible from the road on the opposite side of the valley, very near the end of the route.

8. Here, in the most inaccessible peaks, with a little luck and patience, the king of the valley, the Cantabrian brown bear may be seen. The presence of bears is an everyday occurrence in the valley, and the area is, also, a major ecological corridor that connects with the meagre bear population living in the eastern Cantabrian Mountains.
9. Past the place known as Presorias, through meadows and woodlands populated with oaks, beeches and birches, the route finally arrives at the gorge where Cueva Huerta is located. Cueva Huerta Natural Monument, a huge cave, should only be visited accompanied by an expert guide. After visiting one of the most beautiful corners of Asturias, the nature trail comes to an end.

#### CUEVA HUERTA

It is an impressive cave of hydrogeological and biological interest in Fresnedo (Tevurga) that was declared a Natural Monument in 2002. The bat colony in the cave has been designated of Special Interest and Community Interest. It is currently the second most important cave system in Asturias with a total 14.5 km of galleries, and it is part of a unique karst system, consisting of a gorge, sink, large cave, various underground watercourses and resurgence.



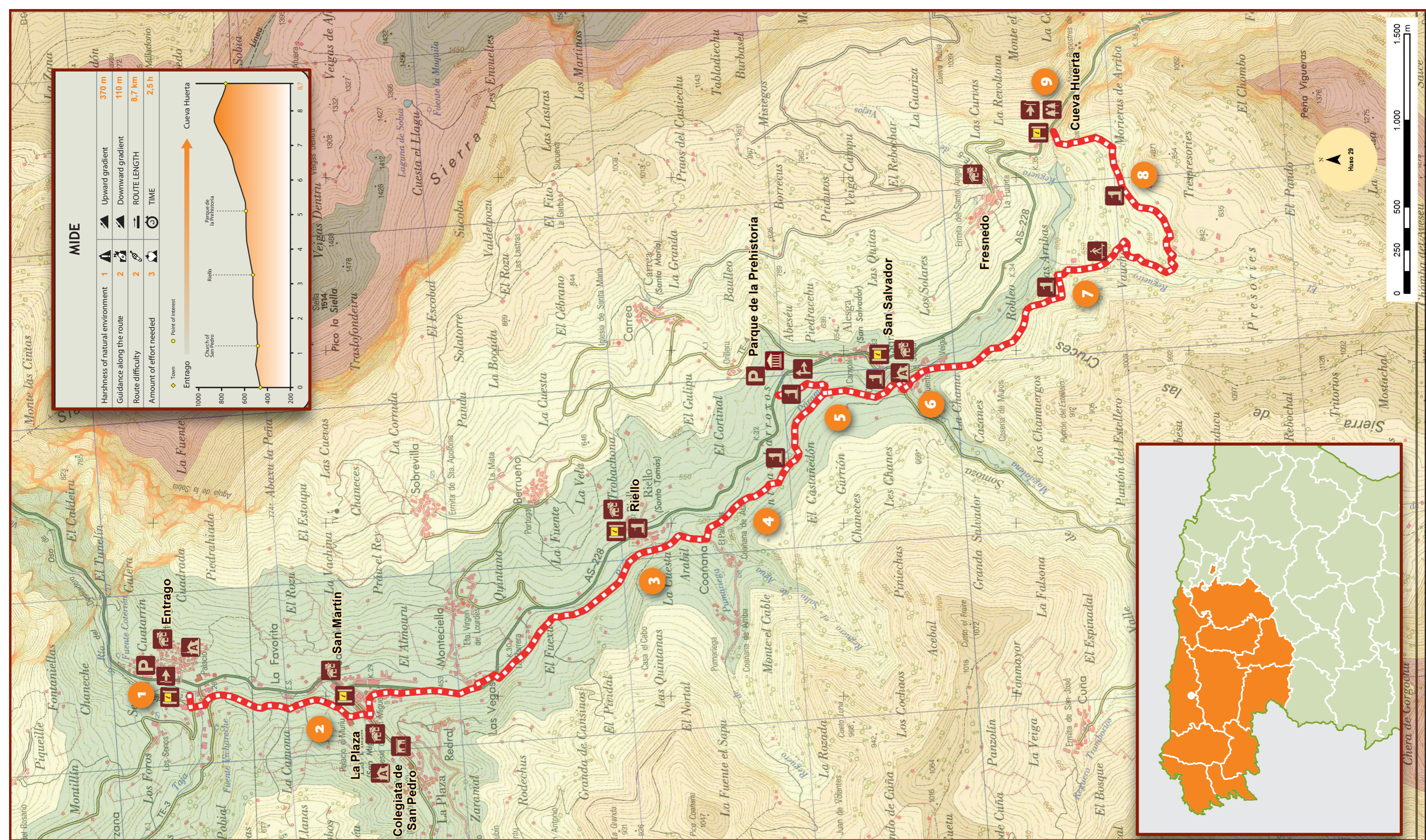
Access to Cueva Huerta



Caleyra with raised granaries in Riello



Church of San Pedro



### MIDE

Harshness of natural environment	1	▲	Upward gradient	370 m
Guidance along the route	2	➔	Downward gradient	110 m
Route difficulty	2	👤	ROUTE LENGTH	8.7 km
Amount of effort needed	3	🕒	TIME	2.5 h

Town: Entrago  
 Point of interest: Parque de la Prehistoria, Riello, Church of San Pedro

SECTOR NORTHWESTERN PENINSULAR



## NATURE TRAIL SENDA DEL OSO ENTRAGO TO CUEVA HUERTA

- Starting point
- End of trail
- Information Panel
- Rest area
- Monument
- Museum
- Walkway
- Feature of environmental interest
- Fountain
- Lodging
- Town
- Parking lot