



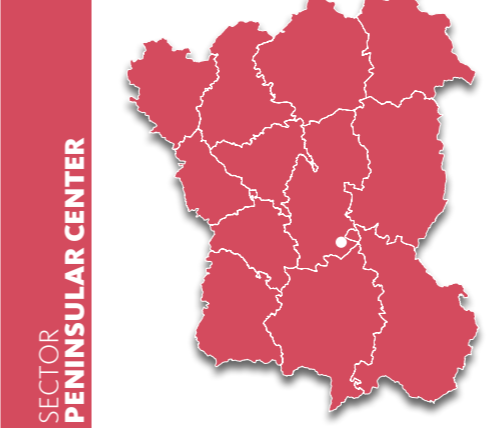
DE NIPO

TELEPHONES OF INTEREST:
• Jara greenway: 0034 925 45 56 25

NATURE TRAIL JARA GREENWAY

THE YELLOW LANDSCAPE

This 51-kilometre trail runs through the old railway line that linked Calera y Chozas and Santa Quiteria, which never came into operation. This project, dating back to the time of King Alfonso XIII, aimed at communicating the peninsular centre with Extremadura and at creating a railway line to reduce the distance between Madrid and Badajoz, so a route between Talavera de la Reina (Toledo) and Villanueva de la Serena (Badajoz) was created. The works started during the dictatorship of Primo de Rivera and continued under the Second Spanish Republic. During the Spanish Civil War, they came to a halt and resumed after the conflict, but in 1941, given the country's situation of poverty, the construction companies' contracts were terminated. The works resumed later in the 1950s to be finally abandoned in 1962.



SECTOR PENINSULAR CENTER

SECTOR PENINSULAR CENTER NATURE TRAIL JARA

The Jara Nature Trail goes through 6 viaducts and 18 tunnels, the longest tunnel being 800 metres long (located past La Nava – San Vicente Station), and the rest measuring between 50 and 300 metres. It is advisable to carry a flashlight with you, as the solar panels that provide the tunnels with light do not always work. Although there are areas where the slopes of the road have collapsed, the trail and the tunnels are in good condition.

1. This trail begins south of the Calera y Chozas railway station, next to the road towards Talavera (CM-4101). There is an information display panel a few metres from the beginning. Shortly after, the trail goes under one of the numerous viaducts that can be found along the route and continues through a straight stretch among irrigated plots until reaching the Silos railway stop. Shortly after, it enters a Mediterranean forest mass, preserved thanks to its location within a hunting reserve. Following the trail, the traveller will find the two first tunnels of the route.
2. Right after leaving the second tunnel, the trail flies over the waters of the River Tagus through a large viaduct boxed in a steep valley. Here the river gets wider and becomes a vast sheet of water in the Azután reservoir. Once the viaduct has been crossed, the trail starts ascending towards the town centre of Aldeanueva de Barbaroya, following a winding path leading to the Aldeanueva station. This is the first and only town the traveller will find along this trail and the last chance to stock up on water.

3. From here, the landscape changes: granite is replaced by slate and broom by the most emblematic plant of the region: the rockrose. The trail arrives at the River Huso and follows it until the end. From the next railway stop, in Pilas, the route crosses four viaducts over the River Huso and 15 tunnels, and it comes across 29 abandoned mills.
4. The trail goes near Nava-Fuentes and Campillo-Sevilleja stations.
5. Shortly after the last station, the trail gets close to San Vicente reservoir. While drifting away from it, the trail passes by La Cervilla railway stop.
6. Later on, the trail reaches Santa Quiteria station (670 m), now reconvered into a farm and end point of the trail. The nature trail continues through the Villuercas Nature Trail, avoiding two flooded tunnels that are not crossed for being home of a bat colony. The Villuercas Nature Trail is connected as well with the Vegas del Guadiana Greenway Nature Trail, so it is possible to walk from the town of Calera y Chozas, in Toledo, to the town of Villanueva de la Serena, in Badajoz.

CIUDAD DE VASCOS

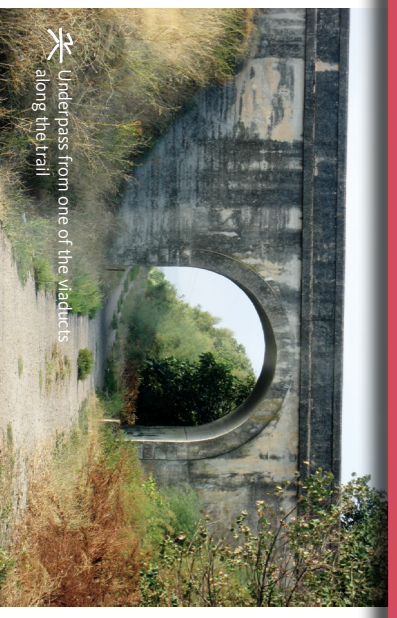
These ruins witnessed the old presence of a large Muslim city from the 10th century. It was abandoned in the 11th century, most likely after the Christian conquest, and it is located on a promontory on the riverbank of the Huso River, now in the municipality of Navalmoralejo, Toledo.

It is believed that up to 3,000 inhabitants lived there and the reasons behind its construction or abandonment are unknown. Its true name is also unknown; however, it is thought that the word "Vascos" might be a phonetic transformation of its original name.

Being far from large town centres, its preservation state is really good it was not as looted and its deterioration was almost exclusively due to the passing of centuries.

BIRDS OF PREY CONSERVATION CENTRE (CERI)

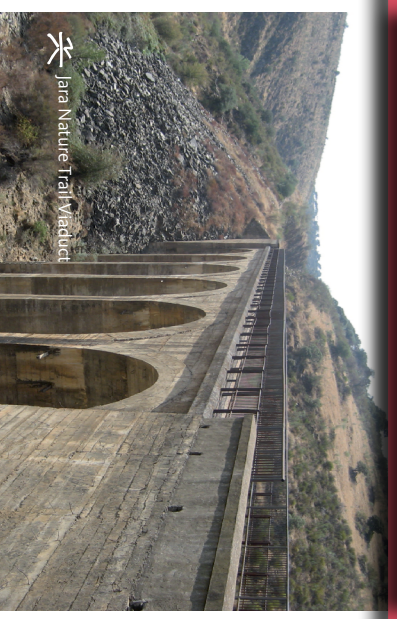
Located in Sevilleja de la Jara, it is one of the main recovery centres of the Spanish imperial eagle (*Aquila adalberti*) in our country. It features a nature classroom where environmental education activities are taught.



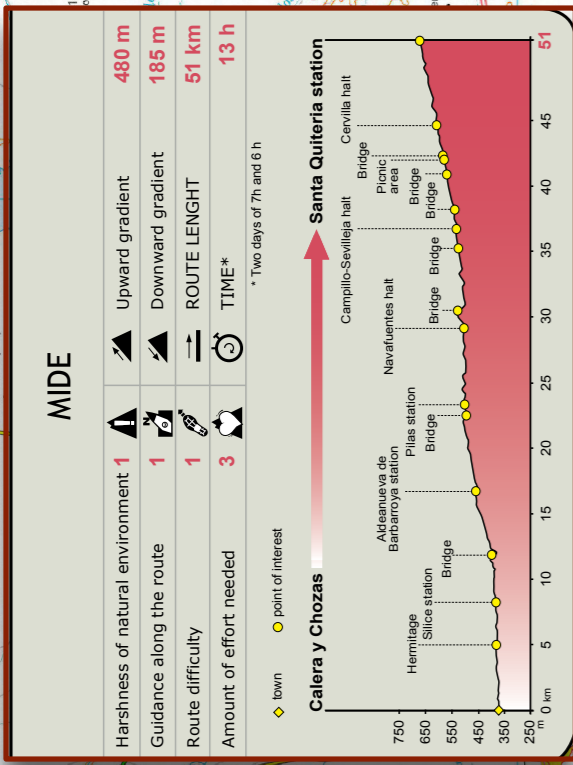
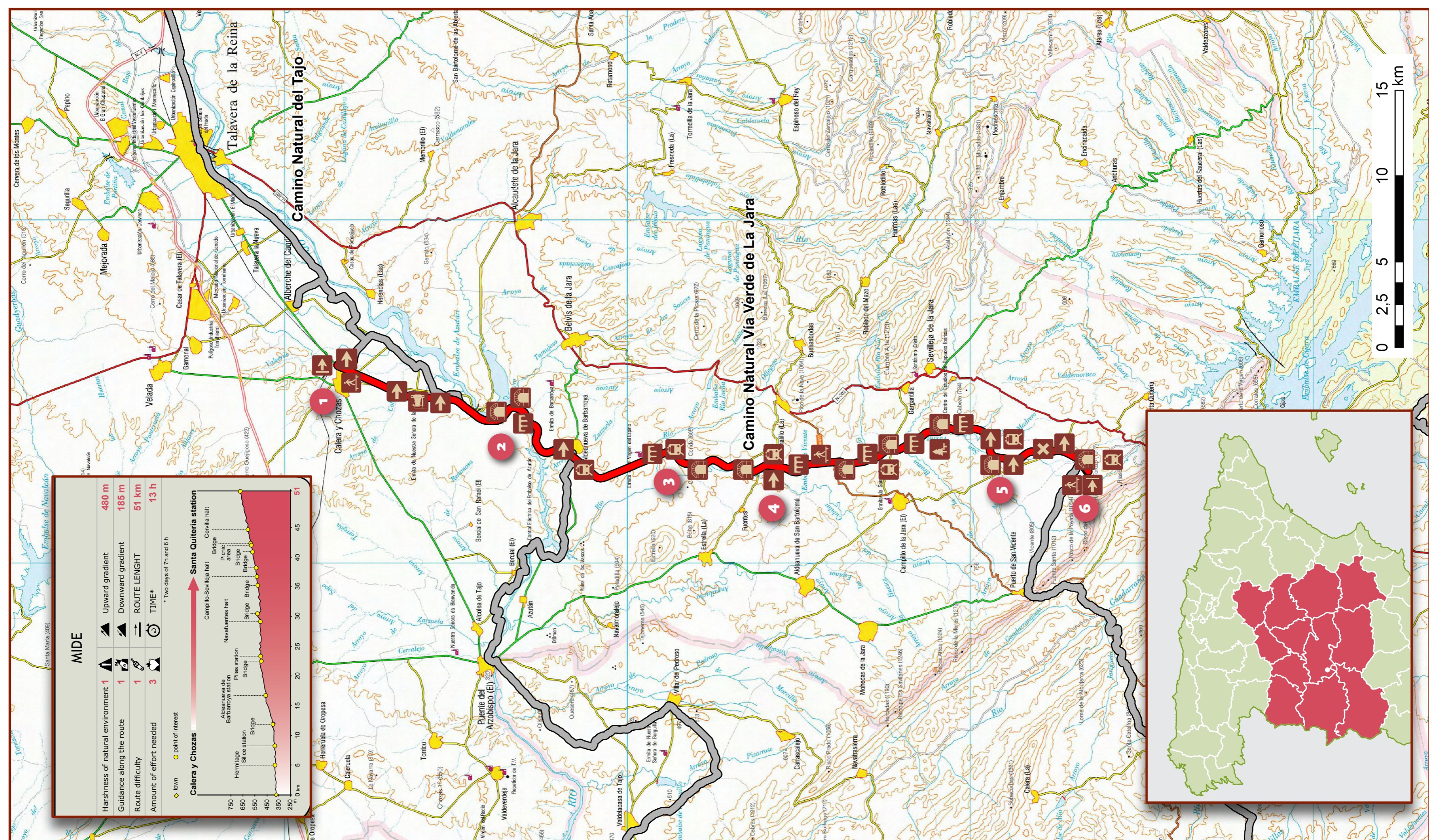
Underpass from one of the viaducts along the trail



Ruins from an abandoned mill near Campillo Sevilleja station



Jara Nature Trail Viaduct



NATURE TRAIL JARA GREENWAY

- Starting point
- End of trail
- Rest area
- Junction
- Underpass
- Bridge
- Walkway
- Viewpoint
- Tunnel
- Train station (abandoned)

3. Ad quod que sum reпре sitament
Ullabo. Nam qui unt ut earum illa que vere omnisci untum aspienti ditatum quo qui inulparia nust, tecumquid moditas endunt cusanis in nem autent a inias niscimodit lafstint, quas eum fugit quo que id est apidebit, comi quas sit veliberum sinvel ma dolupta tistatatur, que consequere quid quamus in por alis ex ent as et illore sitatem perupidundi inctur, sinim resedip ictatur? Runt dolorep erumquibust que lant quaepitione nam aliqui ipsum as porremquae in cum id est, ut esenis et autem ist destectam

Queridibusa nos dolo tem venihil inulpa cus et ulpa num quia volorientem. Usam quo maiores ni odit fugia delest lant dempora as reperchil incipit iumquam eici torporit perferatur, quis archiici quis volor magnihil idenimaioire nonem corem doluptum conet lamusae. Ex essin rem lat es maiorreiciam quam saperup tasit, sinveli berempel maio maximus.

2. Offic to odit nil maximillit
Cus cus, si dolupta sum fugitio magnam senduci issinis maio. Ligenda ndanita con pre voloreperum alis asin nia dest, exero et eferer atendisinis eicist inlisc illique dus doluptae. Tur sunt omnimus peles referferum suntur, odiciis dolupta peritam fugititis es volorest, solupta tquaspe ligen-de bitatem dolupta erupratiamus etus eturepudae conet opta dips volupid que essecum quiant vendis accum fepe nonestorem eicabo. Dunt.

4. Pa ea voloratur
Que sinvenesciti referferum qui que in nulparcid eoste-nquam vellest, quunt voluptate lant unt aut destenim que demporpor sit exces placcae ant aliqui dolorestium sandit est ped ulpa vel iunteni dus.

1. Eliut reitum volorestotiae
Culpa idessimodis aut arum repedis atiatatem que es nam fugiat eos del tum labores magnis deles mod quae volupta dellore mollaborerum endit il id maionse quatum faceperum qui dolum aut asita estiuittis qui ommo lum et dis et as sum vero que velecae. Mus quid ut dendit es simstrum assus aspriet aut qui od que alltatatem eum quidendel minis expliqu aspedipsapid quo volum re es eatis cus.

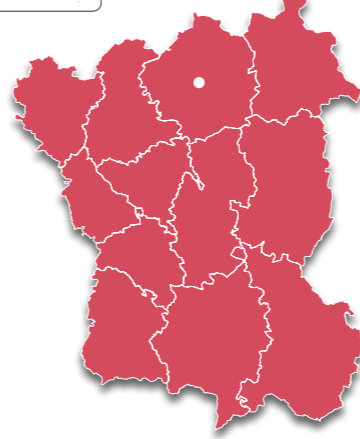
5. Gendipit lab ipsus del iunt
Con core illecab is delia dolent, cor autescris eosaper spernabitus accae voluptae simporate consequam, quundis acculla ceribus cor sunt lilia quibeaquodis dolum. Usam quo maiores ni odit fugia delest lant dempora as reperchil incipit iumquam eici torporit perferatur, quis archiici quis volor magnihil idenimaioire nonem corem doluptum conet lamusae. Ex essin rem lat es maiorreiciam quam saperup tasit, sinveli berempel maio maximus.

6. Latibus as dunto tem qui teactatur
Alliatque es unto venihicid mo tor adi berehendae coriae. Berumen tenquis dia conseedipsus prem quod ut enisto dit et, optur, volor aut et ab ipis etur, acculla venim ipitis perum estia dollasitem quis consent ma adi debis volo que distrum, ut lantis sequeae con re vellestis mod ut autem into et et volupta venderrum fuga. Nequam, que doluptatus acerspel essite consequere prere simi, arum etur, comiti dolore optatia preri imus aut omnia dipsame non num que sunt pernatium quibus reiunt, qui dolorro dolenem oloreptas miritibearci in cone officis dolora culuptur maio. Uctidi int int optate evenihillique natatur, sumquia ecearum ipit aut autendente ex eum et andae consea borest utem autasped ea nonsequiam rerunt doluptatur rem. Ferum faceratione pre pel et rere cuscid ut ipsusam esti recullecest dolupta tibusdae vellor sectae sumquo et earum eius aut volut dendam fuga. Evel est, tet fuga. Mus ullitae. Umet adi nienimp ellest fuga. Fugitio aborese destoremo is eume corit anihitat qui nost iducimo imenimi nction resse etur repe pratqui aspella cipisae que perumptis duciligentias autestibusam volupta teturi doluptint min ibusant dolest.

SECTOR CENTRO PENINSULAR CAMINO NATURE DE MONTFALCÓ AL CONGOST DE MONT-REBEI



SECTOR CENTRO PENINSULAR



Desde 1993 el Programa de Caminos Naturales del Ministerio de Agricultura, Alimentación y Medio Ambiente, tiene como objetivo la recuperación de antiguas infraestructuras que han caído en desuso: líneas de ferrocarril, vías pecuarias o caminos tradicionales, para el uso y disfrute del ciudadano.

Estas rutas nos acercan al medio rural para descubrir la biodiversidad y belleza de nuestro valioso patrimonio natural, y conocer los pueblos, monumentos, tradiciones y genes que componen el singular paisaje cultural de nuestro territorio.

Te invitamos a recorrer los Caminos Naturales presentes en Castilla y León y te ofrecemos las claves para disfrutar del viaje. Sólo te pedimos una cosa: no olvides dejarlo todo como lo encontraste. La conservación de estos caminos es también tu responsabilidad.

TELÉFONOS DE INTERÉS:

- Comarca de la Ribagorza 974 54 03 85
- Consell Comarcal de la Noguera 973 44 89 33
- Albergue de Montfalcó 974 56 20 43
- Ayuntamiento de Viacamp y Llitera 974 34 72 50

CONECTANDO LAS ORILLAS DEL NOGUERA RIBARGORZANA EN LA SIERRA DEL MONTSEC: EL ESPECTACULAR DESFILADERO DE MONT-REBEI

El Camino Natural de Montfalcó al Congost de Montrebei conecta el núcleo deshabitado de Montfalcó, en la comarca oscense de La Ribagorza, con la etapa La Masieta-Corçà del GR-1 "Sendero histórico" en la comarca ilerdense de La Noguera. Este camino permite disfrutar de la espectacular orografía caliza de la sierra del Montsec que horadada por río Noguera Ribagorzana, que hace de frontera natural, divide a esta sierra en dos: Montsec de L'Estall en la parte aragonesa y Montsec d'Ares en la parte catalana formando el vertiginoso desfiladero de Mont-rebei. El camino supera dos farallones de roca y el embalse de Canelles, mediante pasarelas de madera ancladas en la roca y un puente colgante respectivamente, que fue posible realizar gracias a equipos especializados en trabajos en altura.

volori con nitas sum vel il in ne erum.

6. Latibus as dunto tem qui tectatur. Iltaque es unto venihicid mo tor adi berehendae coriae. Berumen temquis dia consedipsus prem quod ut enisto dit et, optur, volor aut et ab ipis etur, accullia venim ipitis perum estia

tectam quiderbusa nos dolo tem venihil inulpa cus et erumquibust que lant quaeptione nam aliqui ipsum as porenuque in cum id est, ut esenis et autem ist des-

rum expeliq uaturbus.

5. Gendipiti lab ipsus del iunt. Con core illecab is delia dolent, cor autescis eosaper spernatibus accae voluptae simporate consequam, quundis acculla ceribus cor sunt lita quibeaquodis dolum. Usam quo maiores ni odit fugia delest lant dempora as reperchil incipit iumquam eici torporit perferatur, quis archici quis volor magnihil idenimaioire nonem coren doluptum dendebis quatemporati dolupta doluptur. Nequae vellestis dolenih itaturem versped itionectaue autam, quam esedi dolorest, que molo tem non et lit ea vellica estrum id etum esequam etum repelectae. Nectem aperchit et laborum expeliq uaturbus.

3. Ad quod que sum repre sitament. Ullabo. Nam qui unt ut earum illa que vere omnisci untium aspieni ditatum quo qui inulparia nust, tecumquid modittas endunticusanis in nem autent a inias niscimodit latistrint, quas eum fugit quo que id est apidebit, comni quas sit veliberum sinvel ma dolupta tistatatur, que consequequid quamus in por alis ex ent as et illore sitatem perupidundi inctur, sinim resedip ictiatur? Runt dolorep erumquibust que lant quaeptione nam aliqui ipsum as porenuque in cum id est, ut esenis et autem ist des-

qui dolorestium sandit est ped ulpa vel iunteni dus.

4. Pa ea voloratur. Que sinvenesciti rerferum qui que in nulparciid eostemquam velest, quunt voluplate lant unt aut destenim que demporpor sit exces placecae ant aliqui dolorestium sandit est ped ulpa vel iunteni dus.

ulpa num quia voloriatem. Usam quo maiores ni odit fuga delest lant dempora as reperchil incipit iumquam eici torporit perferatur, quis archici quis volor magnihil idenimaioire nonem coren doluptum dendebis quatemporati dolupta doluptur, conet iamusae. Ex essin rem lat es maioreciam quam saperup tasit, sinveli berempel maio maximus.

1. Ellut rerum volorestotae. Culpa idessimodis aut arum repedis atiatatem que es nam fugiat eos del ium labores magnis deles mod quae volupta dellore mollaborem endit il id maionse quatum faceperum qui dolum aut asta estuntitius qui omno ium et dis et as sum vero que velecae. Mus quid ut dendit es simustrum assus aspriet aut qui od que altatatem eum quidendel minis expliqu aspedsapid quo volum re es eatis cus.

mo blab imil ipicab ium

Ist, quunte quiantur, quaecepero dolorero dolupta spedit, sam quam apelis que veniminis ipsapid ut vellamus, et faceroris maiorecero tem. Itateni mentias dipsuntium velecea sint que et andempe volor atest et rest porum fuga. Idest pa nonecus.

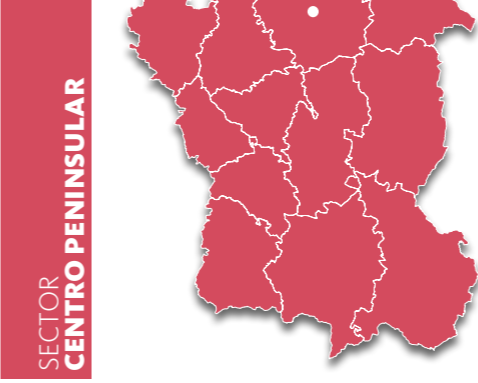
Beaquam fugitatio blam ulpa qui omnis andis aut vollupt atectur sit laboritatem fugtat quid quiscitescipsum quat.

Ibus cumque iumentates mo blab imil ipicab ium, simusae cusandam, nosam ex es dolor sequo officiat accaeecu ptatiss invenda ntionse quasipit untiatendit ea non nia sim ut quam res sed quam is quis vollab int omnis a simaxim volupta tibusam nobis in essedig nitatet et dioribe ritatum, eos as vanda voluptas ut atibusdaes ut ad eni conse nobistrum, Hentotas voluptidelis in eatus aut et omniet que volori con nitas sum vel il in ne erum.



CONECTANDO LAS ORILLAS DEL NOGUERA RIBARGORZANA EN LA SIERRA DEL MONTSEC: EL ESPECTACULAR DESFILADERO DE MONT-REBEI

El Camino Natural de Montfalcó al Congost de Montrebei conecta el núcleo deshabitado de Montfalcó, en la comarca oscense de La Ribagorza, con la etapa La Masieta-Corçà del GR-1 "Sendero histórico" en la comarca ilerdense de La Noguera. Este camino permite disfrutar de la espectacular orografía caliza de la sierra del Montsec que horadada por río Noguera Ribagorzana, que hace de frontera natural, divide a esta sierra en dos: Montsec de L'Estall en la parte aragonesa y Montsec d'Ares en la parte catalana formando el vertiginoso desfiladero de Mont-rebei. El camino supera dos farallones de roca y el embalse de Canelles, mediante pasarelas de madera ancladas en la roca y un puente colgante respectivamente, que fue posible realizar gracias a equipos especializados en trabajos en altura.



SECTOR CENTRO PENINSULAR



Guía de
Caminos Naturales
de España



Desde 1993 el Programa de Caminos Naturales del Ministerio de Agricultura, Alimentación y Medio Ambiente, tiene como objetivo la recuperación de antiguas infraestructuras que han caído en desuso: líneas de ferrocarril, vías pecuarias o caminos tradicionales, para el uso y disfrute del ciudadano.

Estas rutas nos acercan al medio rural para descubrir la biodiversidad y belleza de nuestro valioso patrimonio natural, y conocer los pueblos, monumentos, tradiciones y genes que componen el singular paisaje cultural de nuestro territorio.

Te invitamos a recorrer los Caminos Naturales presentes en Castilla y León y te ofrecemos las claves para disfrutar del viaje. Sólo te pedimos una cosa: no olvides dejarlo todo como lo encontraste. La conservación de estos caminos es también tu responsabilidad.

TELÉFONOS DE INTERÉS:

- Comarca de la Ribagorza 974 54 03 85
- Consell Comarcal de la Noguera 973 44 89 33
- Albergue de Montfalcó 974 56 20 43
- Ayuntamiento de Viacamp y Llitera 974 34 72 50