

GOOD PRACTICE



Please avoid making noise



Please leave rubbish in the bins provided



Walk on the marked paths



Please respect private property



Capturing animals is not permitted



Starting fires is strictly forbidden



Fishing is prohibited



Plant collecting is not permitted

Emergency phone: 112

HUELVA

PARQUE NATURAL
Sierra de Aracena
y Picos de Aroche

MORE INFORMATION

Cabildo Viejo Visitors' Centre. Plaza Alta, s/n. Aracena, Huelva (Historic building on the climb to the Church of Cerro del Castillo). Tel. 959 12 95 53/4 cvcabildoviejo@reservatuvisita.es

Territorial Delegation of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Sustainable (Huelva). Calle Sanlúcar de Barrameda, 3, 21001 Huelva. Tel. 959 07 05 54 ventanadelvisitante.



UNIÓN EUROPEA
Fondo Europeo Agrícola de Desarrollo Rural



Junta de Andalucía
Consejería de Agricultura, Ganadería,
Pesca y Desarrollo Sostenible

PARQUE NATURAL
Sierra de Aracena
y Picos de Aroche

Trail

El Risco de Levante



OTHER CATEGORIES OF PROTECTION



NATURA 2000



Organización
de las Naciones Unidas
para la Educación,
la Ciencia y la Cultura



Red
Española de
Reservas de
la Biosfera

ROUTE

Circular

LENGTH

7,3 km

ESTIMATED TIME

3 hours

DIFFICULTY

Medium- High

TYPE OF TRAIL

Stony paths with semi-mountainous relief and a moderate gradient. Footpaths typically lined by stone walls.

LANDSCAPE / VEGETATION

The path continues along the course of the stream, in parallel with a gallery forest of poplars and willows covered with honeysuckle and creepers. Dehesas of cork and holm oak. Gorges and ravines.

SHADE

Frequen

SPECIAL AUTHORISATION

Not required

RECOMMENDATIONS

Carry drinking water and sunscreen and wear suitable clothing and footwear. Before tackling the trail, inform yourself of any hunting activity between the months of October and February.

PROVINCE / MUNICIPALITIES

Huelva / Santa Ana La Real

SHEETS OF MTN MAP 1:50.000

N.º 917

START / END COORDINATES

37° 51' 53" N, 6° 43' 20" W

37° 51' 53" N, 6° 43' 20" W



HOW TO GET THERE

From Aracena, taking the N-433 towards Portugal, we head towards Santa Ana La Real. When we reach the village, we turn left on Calle Las Escuelas, in the direction of Fuente de los Tres Caños, where we find the sign indicating the start of the trail.



PARKING

There is no parking at the trail. You can park in the village of Santa Ana La Real and access the start of the trail by foot.



PUBLIC TRANSPORT

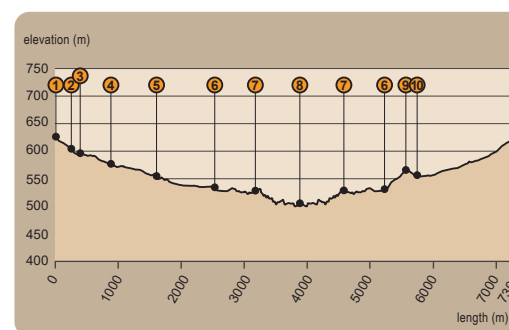
It is not possible to access this trail by public transport. The main companies running regular bus routes in the area are Casal (tel. 954 99 92 90; www.autocaresbernardo.com) and Damas (tel. 959 25 69 00; www.damas-sa.es).



OTHER TRAILS

The natural park has an extensive offering of marked trails. Those closes are the Sendero de Castaño del Robledo-Puente de los Casares, the Sendero de Ribera de Alajar and the Sendero de Rodeo al Cerro del Castaño.

PROFILE OF ROUTE



MAXIMUM GRADIENT

124 m

MAXIMUM ALTITUDE

622 m

MINIMUM ALTITUDE

498 m



SANTA ANA LA REAL

The origins of Santa Ana la Real date back to the 16th century. The demographic increase in that period and the abundance of natural resources of the environment led to its colonisation. In 1540, a shrine to Santa Ana was built in the area. The same saint lends her name to the valley and the village that emerged around the numerous streams and springs used to irrigate the orchards.

Santa Ana la Real belonged to Almonaster la Real until 1751, the year it was declared a villa by Fernando VI. The baroque-neoclassical architecture of church of Santa Ana in the main square dates back to this period, but there's more to see on the streets. The 1808-1810 rebellions were a major event in the local history. Landowners prohibited the tradition exploitation of the land which the people relied upon to survive, and even though it's rather unlikely that the local peasants knew how to read or write in that time, it seems that they did know the power of a united people.

The area wasn't immune from the pandemic that that blighted the world in the mid-19th century and Santa Ana was decimated by cholera, but also by the exodus of workers to the mining area of Andévalo. In the 20th century, the population recovered to exceed 1000 inhabitants. Today, it has stabilised at around 500. Tourism is opening up new future opportunities for villages like his one, while identifying closely with the natural environment and celebrating its their traditions and customs, resisting succumbing to the crossroads of time.



El Risco de Levante

The water, the forest and the stone are the artifices of the natural and cultural heritage of this corner of the Sierra Morena. Water in the rivers, streams, ditches, flowing in the source, irrigating the orchards, enabling for the life of the riverbanks and the entire mountains. But also eroding the relief, sculpting ravines and allowing the stone to breath, such as the rocky outcrops of quartzite and sandstone known as crags.

Our trail begins at Santa Ana la Real. It crosses the heart of the sierra along a spectacular and varied passage through orchards, gallery forests, Mediterranean scrubland, pine groves, gorges, rocky outcrops and dehesas of cork oak, gall oak and chestnut trees. Before making our way back to the village, we head east towards the rising sun, towards the crags of Levante.

From Santa Ana la Real to La Presa

The sign marking the start of the surroundings of the Fuente de los Tres Caños [1], a beautiful hexagonal structure decked with tiles and blue ceramics with three jets whose waters flow into a circular pillar into the attached washing fountain. The complex dates back to the early 20th century. How many reflections, hopes, thrift tips, love affairs and recipes were shared here over the splash of clothes against the fourteen pillars.



Taking the stony path out of the village between the stone walls in the direction of the hamlet of La Presa. At our feet, we are accompanied by an old irrigation canal that fills the ponds with irrigation water for the orchards we are going to wall through. In some 300 metres, just where the trail forks in two, we find the old Cosme whitewash furnace [2]. These traditional furnace generated calcium oxide (common whitewash), calcinating the limestone form the surrounding area at a temperature of more than 900 degrees. Up to the 1960s, there were 15 of these furnaces in operation in Santa Ana la Real; an important activity that takes advantage of the abundance of limestone in the surrounding area. We continue along the left-hand path (we'll take the right hand one on our return). In 140 metres we reach La Presa [3], whose orchards sustained about twenty families. It is still possible to spot cherry, walnut, plum, pomegranate and fig trees and fruit and vegetables in the area.



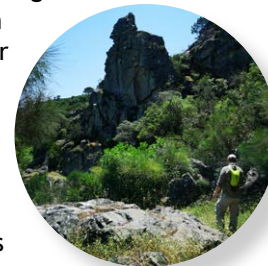
Through dehesas and riverbanks

From the orchard area we pass through a cork oak forest [4]. Powerful, svelte cork trees, interspersed with the odd pine, accompany us to the gallery forest of the ravines of Barranco de los Casares [5]. Willows, poplars and elms, but most of all, alders, now flank the path, which turns fresh and chirpy. The smells of the forest and the melodies of the robin, great tit and blue tit impregnate the air along this section of the riverbanks of the Barranco de los Casares and Santa Ana, dotted with bridges and platforms, with their music and fragrances. We arrive at the estate of El Molino [6], where we can still see the cistern and canals of the old flour mill, another structure linked to the water that sustained the old settlers.



To the crags

The path continues along the right bank of the river, leaving aside the first bridges over the river. The banks of Santa Ana progressively run through a "V" shaped valley with pines, strawberry trees and ferns finding a home in tight areas on the steep-sided schist banks. Upon emerging from the pine grove, we are suddenly surrounded by crags of quartzite, harder than the schist, that the water could not bend. They include the Risco de Levante [7], whose indomitable walls are a ignite the attention, heart and blood of lovers of climbing, many of whom visit frequently.



We advance on the banks, crossing an area of Mediterranean scrubland: holm oaks, strawberry trees, dogwood and heather

accompanied by wild olive, aulaga, lavender and alders; a daunting landscape at quite a height above the final crags at the far eastern end of the trail. From here, towards the southeast, a magnificent view opens up [8] towards the dehesas of the foothills of the natural park and, beyond, on the mining county of Huelva, the Andévalo. Take a deep breath and some brief respite



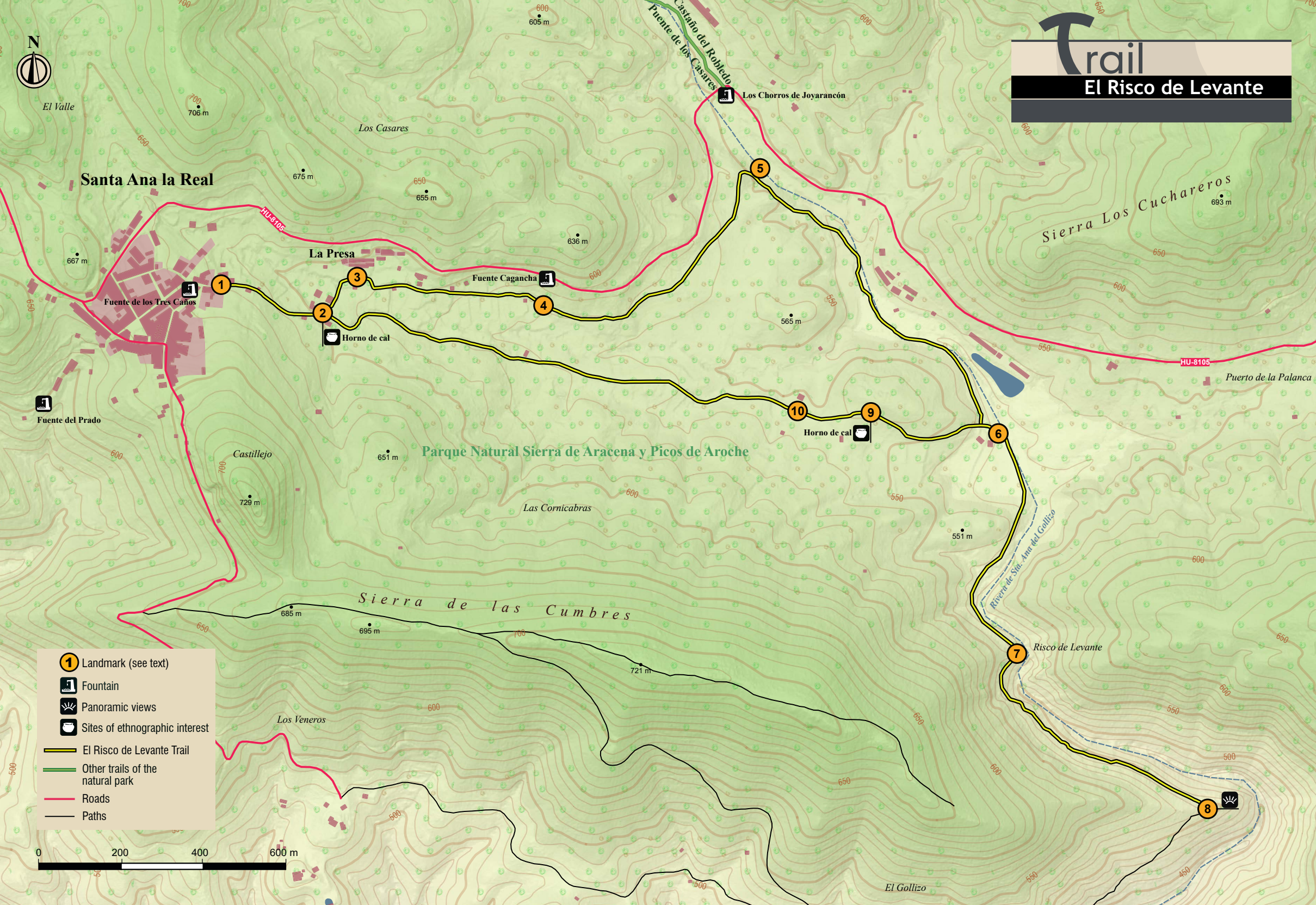
before starting the return journey. We retrace our steps to the estate of El Molino. At the crossing, we take a left, leading us to the village along another path. This route also offers interesting views of the north face of the Sierra de las Cumbres, covered in chestnut trees that sometimes descend to the path. We pass alongside another typical whitewash furnace, the Puerto Molino Furnace [9], and further on, beside the Cañada Estate [10], guarded magnificently by a cork oak and holm oak. From here, we find gall oaks, dogwoods, cork oaks, poplars, elders, and again, reaching Santa Ana la Real, the orchards, channels, fountains and stone walls of the backs of the lodgings.





Trail

El Risco de Levante



Santa Ana la Real

La Presa

Parque Natural Sierra de Aracena y Picos de Aroche

Sierra de las Cumbres

Sierra Los Cuchareros

- Landmark (see text)
- Fountain
- Panoramic views
- Sites of ethnographic interest
- El Risco de Levante Trail
- Other trails of the natural park
- Roads
- Paths



1

3

2

4

5

10

9

6

7

8



Fuente del Prado

Fuente de los Tres Caños

Horno de cal

Fuente Cagancha

Horno de cal

Risco de Levante

El Valle

Los Casares

Los Chorros de Joyarancón

Puerto de la Palanca

Castillejo

Las Cornicabras

Los Veneros

El Gollizo

700 m

706 m

675 m

650 m

655 m

636 m

565 m

651 m

551 m

685 m

695 m

721 m

693 m

0 200 400 600 m

HU-8105

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Rivera de Sta. Ana del Gollizo

Castaño del Robledo

Fuente de los Casares