

BUENAS PRÁCTICAS



Please leave rubbish in the bins provided



Walk on the marked paths



Please respect private property



The capture of animals is not permitted



Starting fires is strictly forbidden



Plant collecting is not allowed

Emergency phone: 112

HUELVA



PARAJE NATURAL
Marismas
del Odiel

MORE INFORMATION

Anastasio Senra Visitor's Centre.
Ctra. del Dique Juan Carlos I, km 3. Huelva.
Tel. 959 50 90 11.
ventanadelvisitante.

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

PARAJE NATURAL
Marismas
del Odiel

Trail

El Acebuchal

HUELVA



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



Ramsar

• ROUTE

Linear walk

• LENGTH ((OUTWARD))

0,8 km

• ESTIMATED TIME ((OUTWARD))

15 minutes

• DIFFICULTY

Low

• TYPE OF TRAIL

Sand track

• LANDSCAPE / VEGETATION

Mixed landscape with marshland and Mediterranean forest, with halophile vegetation such as *Spartina maritima*, sea asparagus, amaranths, etc. in the marshes. The sandy hooks is dominated by woods of stone pine and Mediterranean scrub, with some specimens of wild olive trees.

• SHADE

None

• SPECIAL AUTHORISATION

Authorisation required

• RECOMMENDATIONS

This is a very sensitive ecosystem. Please do not walk outside the marked paths in order to not jeopardize its conservation.

• PROVINCE / MUNICIPALITIES

Huelva / Huelva

• SHEETS OF MTN MAP 1:50.000

999 - Huelva

• START / END COORDINATES

37° 12' 17,61" N – 6° 57' 8,75" O

37° 12' 2,59" N – 6° 57' 32,86" O



HOW TO GET THERE

From Huelva, take the A-497 in the direction of Punta Umbria-Aljaraque. After crossing the bridge, take the road to the right in the direction of Corrales. In the first roundabout, take the road to Marismas del Odiel Natural Landscape



PARKING

The area does not have any car parks as such, but you can park your car in a large yard by the start of the trail.



PUBLIC TRANSPORT

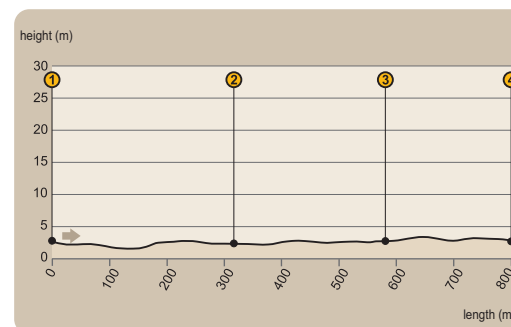
Regular buses are mainly operated by the company Damas, S.A. Telephone: 902 11 44 92
www.damas-sa.es



OTHER TRAILS

The natural site offers other routes, such as: Salinas de Bacuta, Calatilla de Bacuta, La Casajera and El Almendral, the two latter require an authorisation to visit.

PROFILE OF ROUTE



• MAXIMUM GRADIENT

1 m

• MAXIMUM HEIGHT

3 m

• MINIMUM HEIGHT

2 m



Tartessian jewels

TARTESOS

The Tartessian culture, considered the first great Iberian culture, was developed near the estuary of the rivers Tinto and Odiel, where it had one of its main hubs. This civilization occurred at the end of the Bronze Age and, in its second stage, at the early Iron Age (12th to 6th centuries b.C.), reaching its heyday in the 8th century b.C., before gradually fading away. According to some authors, the capital city of Tartessos, Tarshish, already mentioned in the Bible, could be the legendary city of Atlantis as described by Plato. Its true location is unknown, although lately the possibility of it being located in the mouth of the Guadalquivir river has been brought up. Recent investigations by an international group of archaeologist and geologists, with the support of the National Geographic Society, confirms this theory, based on the numerous pieces of evidence found. Besides, they propose that Atlantis disappeared as a consequence of a great earthquake that caused a tsunami.

Tartessian culture was fundamentally developed around mining and ore trade. The San Bartolomé and Chifón mines produced high-quality ore, very much appreciated by Phoenicians. Those ore were exported by sea, especially by the estuaries of the Tinto River and Odiel River, from which ships sailed away carrying their precious ore with them.



El Acebuchal

Pastureland

You will access the trail from the pier road, about 6 km away from the Anastasio Senra Visitors' Centre. You will see the initial panel and the trail entrance gate by the side of the road (see [1] on map).

From the beginning, you will see that the landscape is formed by a narrow and long sand strip, generally known as a hook, and that has been formed by sand accumulated over the sediments brought by the river and the tide. This sandy hook is fully surrounded by marshes. To the south-east, lies the Estero de los Difuntos and, to the north-west, the Estero del Acebuche. You can also observe that the vegetation on this sandy hook is fundamentally dominated by stone pines and pastures, which evidences the presence of livestock in the area. Horses and sheep use this hook as a grazing area.



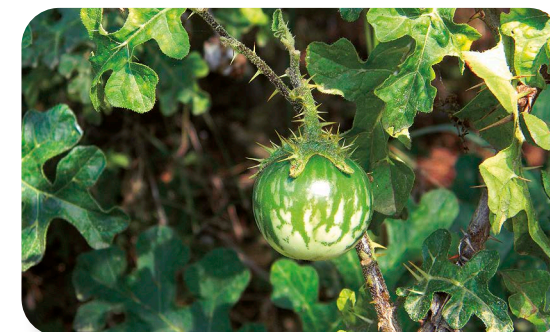
marshes, where you can observe a wide range of halophile vegetation [2]. Halophyte plants use different resources to survive in a highly saline environment, for example excreting the excess salt. Amaranths, *Spartina maritima* or wild asparagus food examples of this.



Alacranera (astrocneumum macrostachyum)

resistant to drought or to high levels of salinity. Birds feed in *acebuchinas* and obtain additional fat in winter or when preparing for hard migrations.

However, not all species are native species. Foreign species are also found, such as south-African devil's apple. This thorny plant is also quite toxic.



Introducing foreign species poses a danger to native species, which can be displaced from their natural habitat

These marshes are the home of a very special character: sea hawks. Perched on a vantage point or flying over the estuaries, this beautiful raptor has made a home here after several years working on its reintroduction. Some couples have already nested and bred here, which is a good sign for the future of this species in the marshes.

Continue along the trail, keeping by the edge of the pine woods, until the end of the sandy hook [4], where it meets the marshes, and from which we can spot in the distance the town of Punta Umbría and the ships sailing into and from the river inlet.

Human intervention to use, in one way or another, its resources, has always been a constant in the Saltés island. Although, since old times, marshes have been considered a source of pests and miasmas and had to be drained to eradicate such dangers, this sandy hook has been used since the 1940s for the practice of majadeo, that is, leaving sheep or horses in a provisional pen overnight before moving on to graze elsewhere. Even today, bands of horses can be seen grazing on the marshes; it is surprising how this animal has adapted to feeding with plants native to this salt-rich area.

The trail progresses along a consolidated sand path and, after leaving a pine patch to the right, comes closer to the edge of the



Reintroduction of sea hawks in Marismas del Odiel using the hacking method has proved a success, and released birds now breed naturally in the wild.

A grove of wild olive trees

The name of this area is taken from one of its most representative trees, the wild olive tree, or *acebuche* [3]. The wild sibling of olive trees is usually shorter and bears significantly small fruits, called wild olives or *acebuchinas*, but is also more



View of the marshes with a nesting structure for sea hawks.









El Almendral



A-49

Trail

El Acebuchal



-  El Acebuchal Trail
-  Other trails of the natural landscape
-  Road
-  Electricity network
-  Path
-  Nature park boundary

-  Landmark (see text)
-  Interpretive panel

0 100 200 m

Espigón

Marismas del Odiel

El Acebuchal

Isla de Saltés

Isla de Saltés

Canal del Chate

Canal del Chate

Canal del Chate

Rio Odiel

Ría del Tinto y del Odiel

2m

2m

2m

2m

2m

2m

2m

1m

3m

2m