



E BRO GR 99

NATURE TRAIL



Nature Trails
Guide to the
of Spain

[http://www.mapamundi.es/de/edesarrollo-trail/elementos-sistemas/...](http://www.mapamundi.es/de/edesarrollo-trail/elementos-sistemas/)

MORE INFORMATION:

The Ebro Nature Trail is also your responsibility. Leave everything as you found it. The conservation of these may allow with recommendations to make the most of this of the Ebro GR 99 Nature Trail and the map for the journey. We invite you to visit them and offer you the keys to enjoy the trip in this brochure you will find a brief description discover the villages, sights, traditions and people that are diversity and beauty of our country.

These routes take us to the countryside to discover the former transport traditional routes, for public use and enjoyment. Details and traditional routes, for private use and enjoyment.

Since 1993 the Ministry for Agriculture, Fisheries, Food and the Environment's Nature Trails Program aims to restore paths along its course.

SECTOR NORTHEASTERN PENINSULAR NATURE TRAIL E BRO GR 99

SECTION 1: FONTIBRE (CANTABRIA) - QUINTANA MARTÍN GALÍNDIZ (BURGOS). (Stages 1 to 9 and variants).

- Besides the numerous Medieval Romanesque archaeological remains, exceptional natural values as the Natural Park of the High Ebro Gorges and Rudrón and its winding meanders, should be highlighted in this section. These are breeding grounds for vultures, peregrine falcons and golden eagles, among other species.

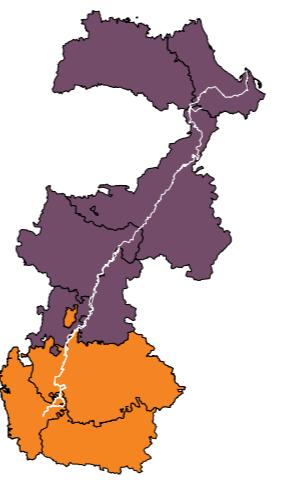
SECTION 2 : QUINTANA MARTÍN GALÍNDIZ (BURGOS) - ALCANADRE (LA RIOJA). (Stages 10 to 17 and variants).

- The second section of this route provides numerous examples of mountain architecture. The Natural Trail leaves the region of Las Merindades to reach territories of La Rioja running between pines, oaks and boxwoods.

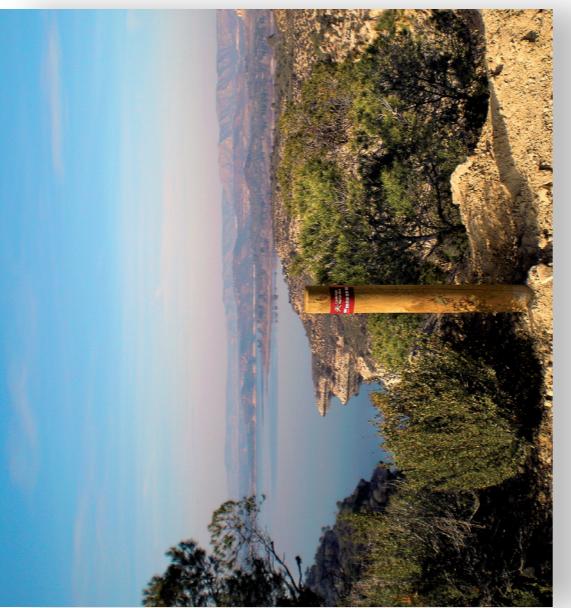
SECTION 3 : ALCANADRE (LA RIOJA) - ALCAGÓN (ZARAGOZA). (Stages 18 a 23 and variants).

- The river enters the valley of the same name, offering a great variety of riverside vegetation. The river widens between orchards, poplars and irrigation canals and, highlighting the Imperial Canal of Aragon, because of its size and age. In this section the Ebro waters rich farmlands, especially vineyards, and offers the chance to enjoy some of the finest wines from Spain and the excellent fruit and vegetable products from La Rioja, Alava and Navarra.

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THE WATER ROUTE



The Nature Trail begins at the site of Fontibre, named after the Roman "Fontes Iberi", "Fuentes del Ebro". Source of the river, near the Ebro inlet, between Cantabria, Castile y Leon, and in the Mediterranean sea. Its total length is 128,22 km and runs through the regions of Cantabria, Castile y Leon, and Andalucía. The Nature Trail passes through the communities that make up the Ebro basin. The total length of the Ebro River has been a path along its course.

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SECTION 4: ALAGÓN (ZARAGOZA) - CASPE (ZARRAGOZA). (Stages 24 a 32 and variants).

- Great plains make up the landscape of this section, subject to numerous floods throughout history. The old vegetable gardens sometimes allow room for plaster manufacturing industries that take advantage of the characteristic chalky soil in the area. There are also alabaster workshops, almost unique in Spain.

SECTION 5: CASPE (ZARAGOZA) - RIUMAR (TARRAGONA). (Stages 32 a 42 and variants).

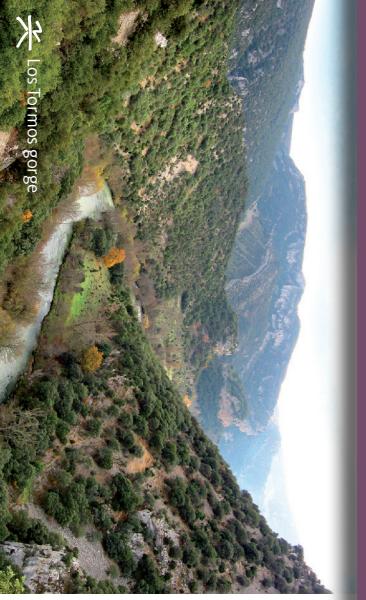
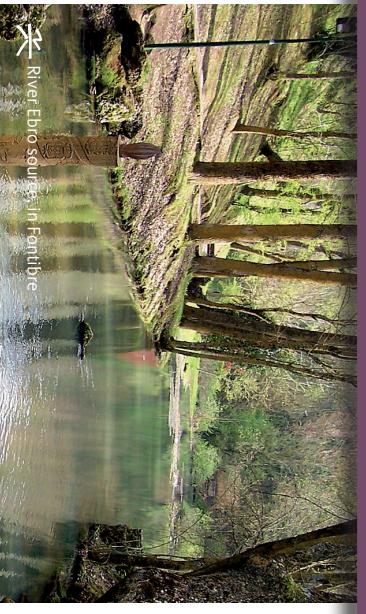
- The Reservoir of Mequinenza or "Sea of Aragon" is located in Caspe, the starting point of this last stretch of the trail. After this point the landscape begins to rise and the road leaves the plains of Zaragoza, to pass between the mountains of the Cordillera Costera-Catalana, flanking the Ebro, and offering landscapes of unquestionable beauty.

SECTION 6: RIUMAR (TARRAGONA) - BOCAL. (Stages 43 a 48 and variants).

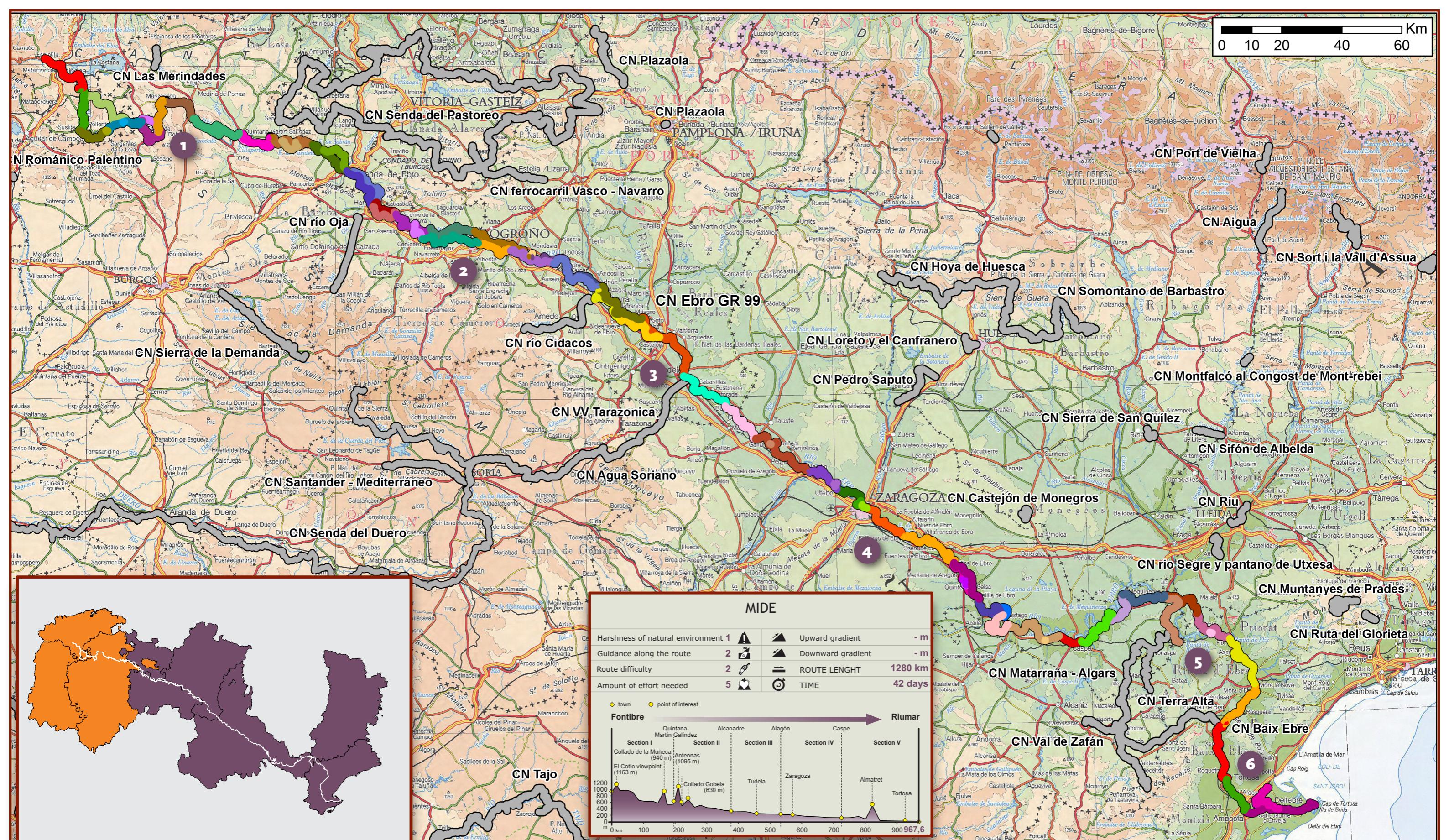
- Near Deltebre, there is a branch of the trail that takes to the town of Camarles. The trail ends at the Ebro Delta, by the rice fields near the lighthouse of Garxal close to the lake of the same name that permanently houses a rich bird community.

THE IMPERIAL ARAGON CANAL
Considered one of the most important water constructions in Europe, the construction of this channel began in the eighteenth century with the purpose of having a navigable irrigation canal, with access to the sea.

The channel, 110 kilometers long, connects the towns of Navarra Ribaforada, Buñuel and Cortes and enters Aragon, approaching Novillas, Mallén, Gallur, Boquiñeni, Luceni, Pedrola, Figueruelas, Grisén, Alagón, Pinseque, Zaragoza, El Burgo and Fuentes de Ebro. Currently the average flow is around 25 to 30 m³/s and provides water for almost 27,000 ha.



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