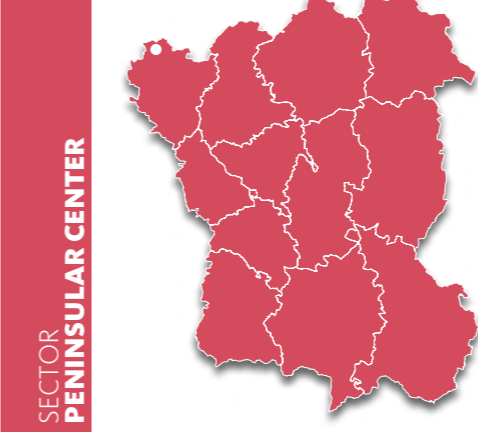
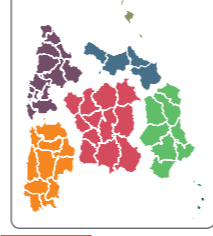




NATURE TRAIL AGUA SORIANO. CAMINO ANTONINO



Guide to the
Nature Trails
of Spain



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Since 1993 the Ministry for Agriculture, Food and the Environment's Nature Trails Program aims to restore former transport infrastructures such as railway tracks, cattle trails and traditional routes, for public use and enjoyment. These routes take us to the countryside to discover the biodiversity and beauty of our precious natural heritage, and discover the villages, sights, traditions and people that are part of the unique cultural landscape of our country. We invite you to visit them and offer you the keys to enjoy the trip. In this brochure you will find a brief description of the Agua Soriano. Camino Antonio Nature Trail and the map for the journey, along with recommendations to make the most of this experience. We only ask one thing of you: do not forget to leave everything as you found it. The conservation of these pathways is also your responsibility.

TELEPHONES OF INTEREST:
• Tourist Board of the Regional Government of Soria:
0034 921 466 070

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INFO

CONNECTING RIVERS EBRO AND DOURO



A bridge between the courses of the two largest rivers in the north of the peninsula, Ebro and Douro. The Agua Soriano Nature Trail takes advantage of part of the Ite XXVII of the Antonino Itinerary, between the ancient cities of *Augustobriga* and *Nurmançia*, in order to connect the Ebro Nature Trail, GR-99, and the Senda del Douro Nature Trail. This is a historical route that takes the traveller from the Pre-Roman culture of the Celts to the Roman and Mediaeval eras, under the watchful eye of the Moncayo mountain. This trail is structured into six stages: the Douro stage (23 km), which connects the capital Soria with Arancón; the Via Antonina stage (20 km), between Arancón and Masegoso; the stage between Masegoso and Muro de Ágreda (17 km); the stage from Muro de Ágreda to Vozmediano (16 km); the Queiles stages (18 km), between Vozmediano and Tarazona; and the Tarazonica stage (22 km), which comprises the itinerary between Tarazona and Tudela.

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The silhouette of the Moncayo mountain, the highest summit of the Iberian System, with its altitude of 2,314 metres, protects the traveller along this route, which has preserved until this very day traces of the union of three cultures: the Christian, the Jewish and the Arab. All of them succeeded in living behind the same walls to leave us a legacy of majestic creations, such as the Castle of Vozmediano, the Turret of Masegoso and the unending city of Tarazona.

NUMANTIA AND THE ROMAN ROAD

1. The first stage begins at the city of Soria and ends in Arancón, 23 kilometres away from it. In the town of Garray, seven kilometres following the course of the Douro river, you will find the important Celtiberian archaeological site of *Numantia*. Garray used to be crossed by the Roman road, which was known as Ite XXVIII of the Antonino Itinerary, which connected the town of *Asturica Augusta* (Astorga) with *Caesaraugusta* (Zaragoza), one of the two Roman roads that crossed the current province of Soria, connecting the Celtiberian towns of *Uxama Voluce*, *Numantia* and *Augustobriga*.

THE ANTONINE ITINERARY

2. Following the less discussed stretches of the Antonine Itinerary Ite XXVII, this stage comprises the 20 kilometres of route between Arancón, Omeñaza and Masegoso. In Masegoso, apart from the remains of the Roman road, you will find a turret which was part of the defensive system of the Christian-Muslim border.



Masegoso turret

In this stage you also pass nearby the Roman bridge of Masegoso, over Rituerto.

SIERRA DEL MADERO

3. This stage runs along the Madero mountain range, between Masegoso and the localities of Pozalmuro and Muro de Ágreda. Being 17 kilometres long, this stretch runs along the Antonine Itinerary Ite XXVII whenever possible. The parish church of Pozalmuro or the shrine of San Roque are worth mentioning. The most important remains in the municipality of Muro de Ágreda, the Roman *Augustobriga*, founded during the times of the Emperor Octavio Augusto, are the stretch of the Roman road that runs alongside the walls, as well as its castle, which probably dates from the eleventh century.

MONCAYO

4. The fourth stage of the trail runs along the 16 kilometres that separate the municipalities of Muro de Ágreda and Vozmediano, passing through Ágreda. The castle of Vozmediano is located on top of a wild crag. It is of Roman and Arab origin, and in Ágreda there are traces of the presence of Arab, Jews and Christians in the village. The summit of Moncayo is a reference point of this stretch. The Moncayo massif and its surrounding mountains separate the Meseta and the Ebro Valley. Here you can find the highest peaks of the Iberian System. What makes this mountain unique is not only its fauna and flora, but also the remains of three glaciers located in its summits.

QUEILES RIVER STAGE

5. The 18 kilometres of this stage connect Vozmediano (Soria) and Tarazona (Zaragoza), following the course of the Queiles river. On your way you will pass by the famous



Cropland landscape between Muro de Ágreda and Pozalmuro

TARAZONICA GREENWAY NATURE TRAIL

6. The final stage, 22 kilometres in length, links Tarazona with the Navarre locality of Tudela, through the lower section of the valley of the Queiles river, via the Tarazonica Greenway Nature Trail, an old railway line that worked from 1885 until 1972, with stations and halts that served as access to the localities of the area. The route has resting areas located in the old railway stations, it crosses the Lodosa canal and passes next to the Cistercian monastery of Tulebras.

THE ANTONINE ITINERARY

The so-called Antonine Itinerary is a number of routes along the roads of the Roman Empire, which dates from the third century, of which only a 4th century copy remains, assigned to the time of Diocletian. It does not show all Roman roads, but it does include the 372 roads contained in the Register of Praetor, i.e. road routes covering every part of the Empire, including the 34 listed for Hispania.

The document recorded the mileage, equivalent measurements and mansions (stopping places on Roman roads for those travelling the Empire on official business) for each route. The excellent work by surveyors of the time, who not only measured the distance between urban centres, but also provided proper road signage, information on obstacles, bridges, etc., laid foundation for future maps.

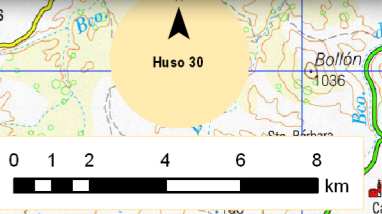
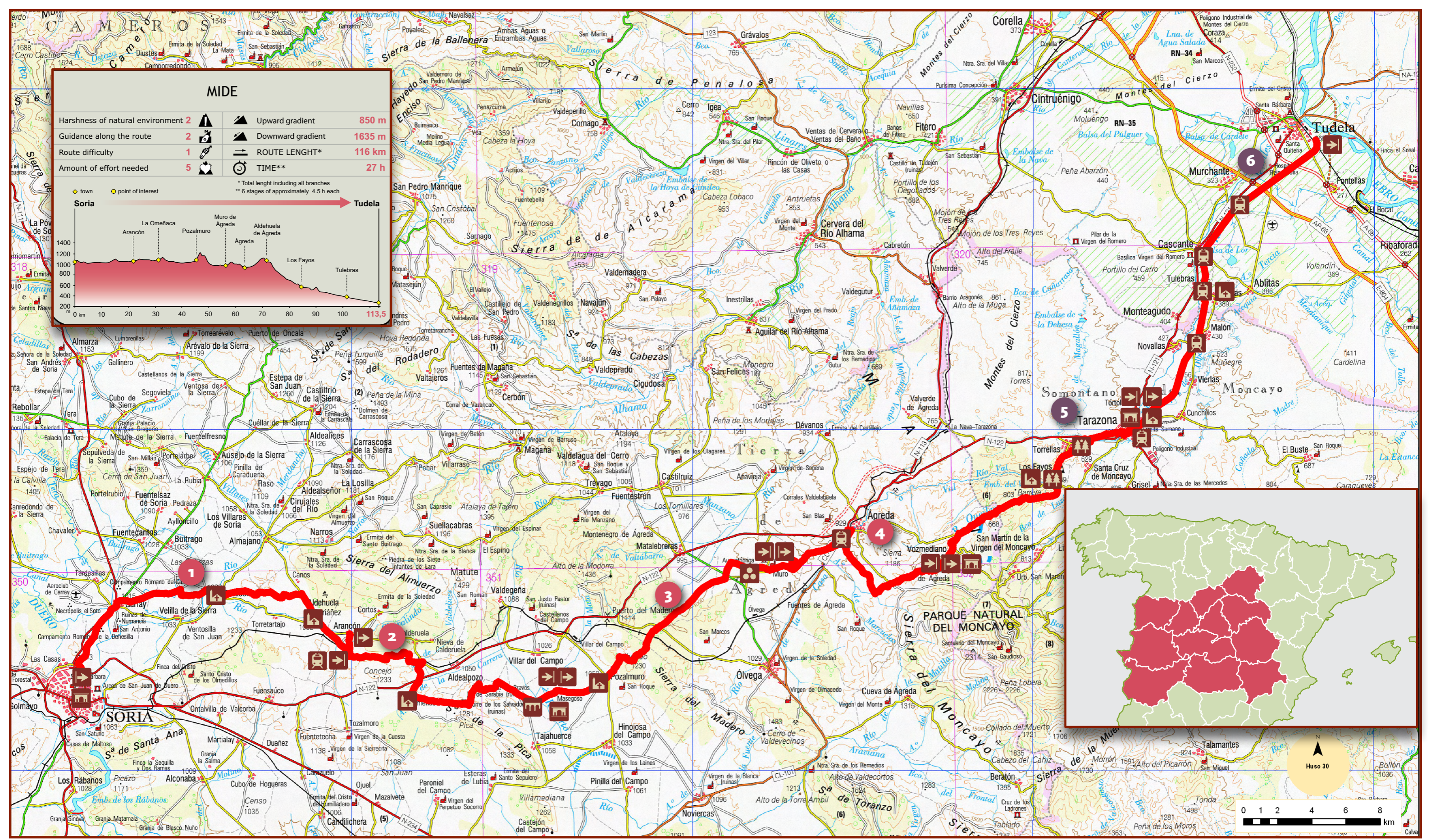


Majón old train station

MIDE

Harshness of natural environment	2	▲ Upward gradient	850 m
Guidance along the route	2	▼ Downward gradient	1635 m
Route difficulty	1	→ ROUTE LENGHT*	116 km
Amount of effort needed	5	⌚ TIME**	27 h

* Total length including all branches
** 6 stages of approximately 4.5 h each



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NATURE TRAIL
**AGUA SORIANO.
CAMINO ANTONINO**

- ▶ Starting point
- ⬅ End of trail
- E Bridge
- ⛪ Religious building
- 🚂 Train station
- 🏛 Monument
- 🌳 Feature of environmental interest
- 🏰 Ruins