AND EXTREMADURA MANCHA, MADRID **INCASTILE-L NATURE**



NATURE TRAILS IN CASTILE - LA MANCHA, MADRID AND EXTREMADURA

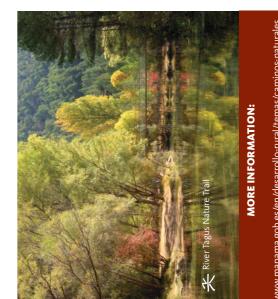
briefly described. Among them, middle distance routes, such as the Trenillo Greenway, the Sierra de Alcaraz or Guadalimar, longer trails such as Villuercas o Jara or really long trails, such as those that follow the rivers Guadiana and Tagus. Here, the Nature Trails running through Castile-La Mancha are

trail follows a 150 km route along a series of disperse lagoons with great natural value, located in the northeastern part of the tection at several levels, both regional and international. and zoological value, where a large number of birds and other ce of Toledo. These lagoons are unique in terms of their botanical La Mancha Wetlands (Ciudad Real, Cuenca, Toledo). The nce of Ciudad Real and the southeastern part of the provin ve, breed or rest. For this reason, these areas enjoy pro-

Lozoya Valley (Madrid). This 31,7 km long nature trail is composed by five different hikes or complementary routes by which the traveller may know the southern side of the Guadarrama, a valley dotted with shrines hidden among century-old pines and in which the River Lozoya is a constant presence. Among its rich biodiversity, severely endangered species such as the Spanish imperial eagle or the nocturnal Spanish moon moth (Graellsia *isabelae*) stand out

the River Rivera de Acebo before of after the hike. starting point either in the El Jevero recreational area or in the paths that start there. In this point located 2 km away from River Rivera de Acebo (Cáceres). This trail across the province of Caceres is formed by seven paths which all have their Acebo, the traveller may enjoy a swim in the natural pools

Cáceres- Badajoz corridor (Cáceres, Badajoz). This nature trail runs along 176.3 km, starting at the south of the city of Cáceres



We invite you to visit the Nature Trails in Castile-La Mancha, Madrid and Extremadura and offer you the keys to enjoy the trip. We only ask one thing of you: do not forget to lea-ve everything as you found it. The conservation of these

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.

Since 1993 the Ministry for Agriculture and Fisheries, 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.

south to the city of Badajoz. Its layouts follows old cattle roads. until ending west of Valverde de Leganés, approximately 30 km

close to the largest wintering area for cranes in the Iberian Peninsula. traveller, besides the beauty of its landscape, the possibility of getting the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War. Its layout over 57.2 km offers the area with Talavera de la Reina. Work was abandoned definitively with llowing an old railway line which had been planned to connect this Vegas del Guadiana Greenway (Badajoz, Cáceres). This trail Villanueva de la Serena (Badajoz) and Logrosán (Cáceres) fo

Badajoz, passing by Talavera de la Reina (Toledo) and Villanueva de la Serena (Badajoz). The works were definitively abandoned in 1962. it was built to connect Extremadura to the centre of the Peninsula by creating a railway line to make a shorter route between Madrid and **La Jara Greenway (Toledo).** This 51 km trail runs along the railway line that connected Calera and Chozas with Santa Quiteria, a line that was never operative. It was projected under the rule of Alfonso XIII and

and Quintanar de la Orden was inaugurated at the beginning of the 20th century. The arrival of this train, known as the "Trenillo," saw the gradual abandonment of scarcely-profitable cereal crops in the area **Trenillo Greenway (Toledo).** In the heart of La Mancha, in the pro vince of Toledo, the railway line spanning the 26 km between Villacañas today, contributing greatly to the socio-economic growth of the area. and opened the way for wine production which continues to prosper

1804 to drain water from the marshes that surround Albacete, which allowed to create more agricultural lands and improved the town's sanitary conditions. Today, it has lost its original function due to the branches of this Nature Trail follow the layout of the most important drop of water levels, except for in the city of Albacete. branches of this important civil work. Works on the canal started in María Cristina Canal and its branches (Albacete). The five

> which is vertebrated by its two main rivers, River Tagus and River Guadiana. This large area hides many landscapes and The 13 Nature Trails that are described in this booklet are located in a large area covering three Autonomous Communities (Madrid, Extremadura y Castile-La Mancha),



to enjoy.

WALKS THROUGH THE SOUTHERN MESA

de Cortes (57.3 km), Albacete-Balazote (30.1 km) and Reolid (19.5 km). Eastern Spain. The trail Is formed by three sections: El Jardín-Santuario a continuous rail network intended to connect Andalusia and France by This trail follows the layout of the Baeza-Utiel railine, which was part of Sierra de Alcaraz Greenway (Albacete) (TRAIL NETWORK)

cipality of Puerto de San Vicente, in the province of Toledo. Its creation allows to link the Vegas del Guadiana Nature Trail (Cáceres, Extremadura) and the Jara Nature Trail (Toledo, Castilla-La Mancha) Guadalupe and Alía, in the province of Cáceres, and the municipality of Puerto de San Vicente, in the province of Toledo. Its creating a trail of 185 km across an intensely beautiful landscape. Las Villuercas (Cáceres, Toledo). This trail runs along the Las Villurecas region across the municipalities of Logrosán, Cañamero

River Guadiana (Albacete, Cuenca, Ciudad Real, Badajoz, Huelva). The River Guadiana, 818 km long, is the second lonses into Portugal, going back to Spain, all along the Portuguese distance in 44 stages, and is interrupted when the river cros gest river in the Iberian Peninsula. This nature trail covers this

Universales, in the Sierra de Albarracín, where the source of the Tagus is located, the trail crosses the provinces of Teruel, Cuenca. Guadalajara, Madrid, Toledo and, finally, Cáceres. The trail ends here, but the Tagus continues across Portugal to Lisbon. River Tagus (Teruel, Cuenca, Guadalajara, MAdrid, Toledo, Cáceres). This trail forms a plural and diverse layout over more than 1,000 km heading to the Atlantic Ocean at the Western Coast of the Iberian Peninsula. From the Montes border, in the Huelva side, before reaching into the Atlantic sea

through the southeast of Madrid, following the layout of the Cañada Real Soriana Oriental drove's road, one of the nine Cañadas Reales or Royal Drovers' Road in the Peninsula, allowing the traveller to enjoy this agricultural landscape all the way to Fuentidueña de Tajo. Cañada Real Soriana Oriental (Madrid). This

