

# TOURIST TRAILS

# OSUNA



**Design and Layout:**

HegaCuatro SL

954127032

<http://www.hegacuatro.es>

**Edit:**

Osuna Townhall

**Legal Deposit:**

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### PROLOGUE

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Osuna extensive and rich natural landscapes conform, together with its vast cultural heritage, the personality and attractiveness of this town located in the heart of Seville's countryside. From the triangular hill where it stands, we can see olive groves and mountain landscapes where mild temperatures reign throughout all the year. However, what really confers uniqueness to this stately town are their spaces and protected properties, a large part of its territory.

Osuna is a broad territory, as it has 387,8 Km of livestock routes enabled for public use. This means that we can offer a wide range of paths and trails, giving visitors a cultural response at the same time that it means a recovery of historic places for the citizens of the municipality. We must highlight six trails:

- ▶ **THE GOMERA'S** trail. This space is a beautiful exponent of the Middle Subbetic Hills. It forms a scarped landscape on which the streams and rivers have excavated their courses. Nevertheless, the importance of this rough spot is, without doubt, its botanical richness and fauna, in a good state of conservation.
- ▶ **NECROPOLIS** path. Following the Royal Cattle track from Estepa to Marchena, we find the Roman Theatre of Osuna, one of the few preserved in Spain. A bit further in this same cattle track, we find the spot known as "Las Cuevas", where there is an ancient necropolis of the Roman period. Roman Forum of the ancient Urso is part of a large stretch of this path, exactly the area locally known as "The Pool".
- ▶ **CORBONES RIVER'S** trail. Impressive marsh of the River Corbones has special interest water sports lovers. It is one of the few navigable marshes in Seville. In addition, to enjoy a day of contact with nature, visitors can relax and rest on the swamp shores, and appreciate its flora and fauna. River has a capacity of 74 cubic hectometres, in which you can test your abilities with the fishing rod, awaiting that some barbell, carp or blast back bite your hook.
- ▶ **POOLS** trail. It shines with its own light one of the protected areas of greater wealth in the entire municipality: the Endorheic area. Its beautiful, shallow lakes are annually visited by different species of birds that stop in Osuna to rest on their migratory routes. Flamingos, geese, herons and the almost extinct white-headed duck find among reed beds, junks, and reed maces their particular paradise.
- ▶ **THE CALDERONA** trail. This is a spectacular track between olive trees and cereal fields. Its coastal scenery is magnificent, predominantly rich in salt cedars, and bathed by the local creeks Peinado and Salado. While we enjoy the route, we can observe magnificent samples of our rural architecture.
- ▶ **ÍPORA - LOS NARANJOS** path. Reptiles and birds of prey in serious danger of extinction find refuge in this natural area limited by the White River and the Salinoso stream. It has very characteristic forms, fruit of the erosive processes, and a spectacular riparian forest. In the course of the river we must highlight

the place known as the “River’s plain”, where you can see a forming meander. Foxes, hawks, nightingales, or redfish have chosen this spot as their habitat.

It is therefore a pleasure for the senses walking through those trails, and contemplate the magnitude of the landscape in all its splendour to see flora and fauna directly on our way. We have the possibility to meet with the locals and have a good time talking about the territory and its diversity. Similarly, these trails are a good tourist offer for hikers and nature lovers, because they enable all media to be in direct contact with the land, its people, and the natural features that make it unique.



### HIKING

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Hiking is a non-competitive sport activity that normally develops on marked trails, using and recovering the traditional communication routes.

Hiking contributes to the development of rural tourism, bringing people to a natural environment. This eases knowledge of the area through its heritage and ethnographic elements. This sport consisting in going through various rural or mountain areas is the most comforting way of uniting physical activity, culture, and environment.



Hiking can be done at any time of the year and in any ground, being an activity recommended for all ages as it develops in a pleasant environment, it is not too risky, and it does not require a great physical condition.

Trails are designed for nature lovers. Observing the landscape, we recover peace, and leave everyday life stress behind. Thus, in addition to what the trails offer, you can also develop activities such as photography, drawing and observation flora and fauna.

We can walk trails in one direction or the other, choosing the desired length; as routes are signposted, it is difficult to get lost. This allows visitors to enjoy routes with the family. Sometimes we find deflections to see monuments or spots of special interest.

## SIGNALLING

The hiking trails are pedestrian routes, and they have indications, such as: milestones, arrows, panels, marks, painting, etc.



We can classify them into: Grand Tour Trails, those routes with more than 50 kilometres. Small Route Trails are between 10 and 50 kilometres. One day is enough to walk them. Local Trails are up to 10 km of length and present a minimum difficulty.

The manual of the **FEDME** (Spanish Mountaineering and Climbing Federation) specifies the norms to be applied in the trails.

Homologated trails are considered sports facilities, and they must be identified by the marks of GT, SR or LT. The corresponding territorial or regional Federation must approve them.

Their characteristics must include its use by a majority of users throughout the whole year. Regulations can include environmental or security reasons. The approved is always part of a local, regional or autonomic network of trails, because it follows a precise layout and signage.

### SIGNALLING IN NATURAL MEDIA OR BEACONS



## M.I.D.E. METHOD (INFORMATION METHOD FOR HIKERS)

### What is the M.I.D.E.?

M.I.D.E. is a communication system used by hikers to evaluate and express the technical and physical requirements of the routes. Its aim is to unify assessments on trails difficulty, so walkers can make a better choice. It is conceived as a tool for the prevention of accidents in nature.

### Which information gives us the M.I.D.E. method?

It shows reference and evaluation information. Reference information describes the route (starting point, steps and finishing place, positive and negative slopes, horizontal distance, season and conditions, and technical specific difficulties if any).

Evaluation information is expressed through numerical values. Four aspects are considered:

- ▶ Severity of the natural environment
- ▶ Itinerary difficulty
- ▶ Journey difficulty
- ▶ Route required effort



The **M.I.D.E** evaluates difficulty from 1 to 5:

 <p><b>ENVIRONMENT</b> SEVERTY OF THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Environment is not exempt from risks</li> <li>2. There is more than one risk factor</li> <li>3. There are several risk factors</li> <li>4. There are quite a few risk factors</li> <li>5. There are many risk factors</li> </ol>
 <p><b>ITINERARY</b> ROUTE ORIENTATION</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Roads and crossroads well defined.</li> <li>2. Paths or signals indicating the way</li> <li>3. It requires precise identification of landforms and cardinal points</li> <li>4. It requires navigation outside of the planned route</li> <li>5. Obstacles interrupt hiking</li> </ol>
 <p><b>JOURNEY</b> ROUTE DIFFICULTY</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Hike on smooth surface.</li> <li>2. Hike on bridle paths.</li> <li>3. Hike on irregular or terraced surfaces.</li> <li>4. Use of the hands or jumps are necessary to keep balance</li> <li>5. Use of the hands required keeping the route</li> </ol>
 <p><b>EFFORT</b> NEEDED EFFORT</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Up to 1 hour hiking</li> <li>2. More than 1 hour hiking and up to 3 hours</li> <li>3. More than 3 hours hiking and up to 6 hours</li> <li>4. More than 6 hours hiking and up to 10 hours</li> <li>5. More than 10 hours hiking</li> </ol>

**EXAMPLE**

	<p><b>ENVIRONMENT.</b> Severty of the natural environment</p>	<p>1</p>		<p><b>JOURNEY.</b> Route difficulty</p>	<p>1</p>
	<p><b>ITINERARY.</b> Route orientation</p>	<p>1</p>		<p><b>EFFORT.</b> Needed effort</p>	<p>2</p>

## RECOMMENDATIONS IN NATURE

- ▶ Do not bury or leave trash, bring it to the nearest collection place.
- ▶ Do not light fire, except in authorized places. Make sure you turn off the embers. Do not throw cigarette butts.
- ▶ Close the fences you open to prevent entry or exit of cattle or other animals.
- ▶ Follow the paths and avoid shortcuts, they favour erosion and can make disappear the original path.
- ▶ Respect and care sources, rivers and other watercourses. Do not pour soaps, detergents, or polluting products or waste into them.
- ▶ If you go by car, remember that you can only go through forest tracks, and at a sensible speed, as you can find walkers or livestock in bends.
- ▶ Dogs, as a rule, must be tied not to disturb or scare cattle or animals.
- ▶ Do not pull flowers nor branches.
- ▶ Do not free camp. Respect and use the campsites.



## LOCATION

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Osuna extensive and rich natural landscapes conform, together with its vast cultural heritage, the personality and attractiveness of this town located in the heart of Seville's countryside.

History provides town an enviable artistic-historic heritage.

From its rich historical past, Osuna retains a wide artistic and monumental heritage. A valuable summary can be seen in its four museums: Collegiate Church, Incarnation Convent, Archaeological Museum, and Museum of Osuna. As interesting as its monuments, palaces and stately homes are streets. We must mention them as essential walk. They show the magnificence the city had in the ancient times.

However, the evaluation of Osuna as an attractive place for the visitor must not remain only in its artistic heritage. Osuna presents a wide range of leisure activities: hunting in its various municipal and private preserves, or the world of horses, with its several riding schools.

Its gastronomy includes dishes as the "ardoria" (tomato and bread cream), the "San Arcadio's porridge", the "repapalillas" (cod fritters), the Osuna's typical stew, etc...All of them irrigated with the excellent local olive oil.

Crafts include admirable leather works and handmade pottery.

Feast are: September 8th, Our Lady of the Consolation's Day, female patron saint of Osuna; January 12th, Saint Arcadio's Day, Osuna's male patron saint; and the celebration of the pilgrimage of Our Lady of the Consolation the last Sunday of April. In addition, we have Easter holidays and May fair, both declared of national tourist interest in Andalusia.

For all this, Osuna is presented as a pleasant town to visit and an attractive spot to live. Osuna enjoys rural areas advantages, but at the same time it has excellent, the public services. They offer citizens and visitors a performance well above larger cities levels without the inconveniences of overcrowding and pollution.



### TRAILS

#### TYPES OF TRAILS

Small Route Trails (SPR), between 10 and 50 kilometres. They are identified with white and yellow colours.

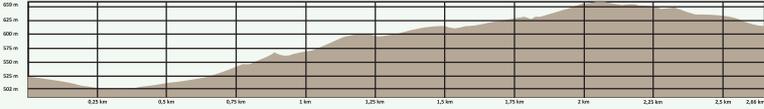
Local Trails (LT), up to 10 km length and with a minimum difficulty. They are identified with green and white colours.

Trail Typology	Name	Time	Distance
LT-A 159	LA GOMERA	1 h. and 25 min.	2,8 km.
LT-A 161	NECRÓPOLIS	1 h. and 46 min.	6 km.
LT-A 160	RÍO CORBONES	1 h. and 50 min.	6,2 km.
LT-A 158	LAGUNAS DE OSUNA	1 h. and 40 min.	8,4 km.
SR-A 379	LA CALDERONA	3 h.	13,8 km.
SR-A 380	ÍPORA-LOS NARANJOS	5 h. and 35 min.	21 km.



THE GOMERA'S TRAIL

<b>LT-A 159</b>		<b>ENVIRONMENT.</b> Severty of the natural environment	1		<b>JOURNEY.</b> Route difficulty	1
		<b>ITINERARY.</b> Route orientation	1		<b>EFFORT.</b> Needed effort	2



It is located in km 13,4k, A-451 road to the Saucejo. Being an asphalt road in the first stretch, it becomes a ground path a bit further: Royal Cattle track of Ronda. Trail comes from Our Lady of Fatima street and goes through the Salado River and the spots of: Sabinal Mouth, Marchelina, the Vínculo, Christian’s Stone, Caballero’s farmhouse, Vendaval’s Farmhouse, and Pescao’s farmhouse, until it reaches the Gomera’s spring (first route’s interest spot).

Then we arrive at the Gomera’s recreational area, where thanks to the signing of a collaboration agreement between the municipality of Osuna and the Ministry of Environment of the Junta of Andalusia, the Royal Cattle Track was recovered and provided with public equipments.

Finally, we reach the streambed between the Gomera and the Gomerón, where we find a magnificent spot for bird observation. If you are attentive and quiet, you can enjoy the flight and song of different birds, such as:

The Griffon Vulture (*Gyps fulvus*), Real owl (*Bubo bubo*), vulgar Kestrel and Kestrel lesser (*Falco tinnuculus* and *Falco naurnanni*), Pigeon (*Columba palumbus*), Common Zorzal (*Turdus philornelos*), Jackdaws (*Corvus monedula*), Starling (*Sturnus unicolor*), Montesina Cogujada (*Galerida keys*), etc.



## THE GOMERA'S SPRING

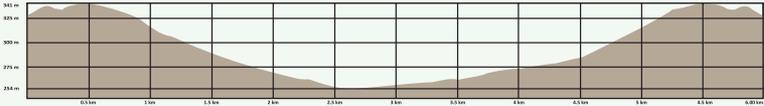
This spring is located within an ancient watering-resting place known as Fountain. It has a 2 hectares area. Royal Cattle track of Ronda and the Colmenar of the Partera's lane converge here, being a much-appreciated rest and livestock watering place for the migrating cattle.

Spot is located within the area of the Gomera, and it is part of the Middle Subbetic Hills. Main accidents here are: the Gomera, with 810 m. and the Gomerón, 754 m. Many streams water this area. Their banks are riparian forests, as the Gomera's stream banks. In this mountain area, dominant ecosystem is the Dehesa, whose first exponent is the *Quercus Rotund folia* Oak. The dense distribution of *Quercus Rotund folia* Oaks and *Quercus fagineas*, or Portuguese Oaks create an authentic microclimate due to the abundant grey areas generated. It contributes to the enrichment of organic matter and allowing the development of other species.



NECROPOLIS PATH

<b>LT-A 161</b>		<b>ENVIRONMENT.</b> Severty of the natural environment	1		<b>JOURNEY.</b> Route difficulty	1
		<b>ITINERARY.</b> Route orientation	1		<b>EFFORT.</b> Needed effort	2



The trail begins at the intersection of the Royal Cattle track of Marchena- Estepa with Saint Monica’s path. These livestock tracks correspond with the ancient main roads of Urso’s Roman city forum. They were geographically placed as the intersection of the North-South with the East-West routes. We can still see the remains at the area popularly known as “The pool”, and not too far from this point, lays the Roman Theatre of the ancient Genitiva Iulia Colony.

Continuing along the trail, we will turn east to get closer to the necropolis. It is located in the outskirts of the main road of the city’s eastern entrance, which is situated on an open spot named “La Quinta” hill, one of the three natural watch towers that protected the ancient city.

Once we have enjoyed the necropolis’ remains, we will reach a crossroads where we can choose between two options. We can take any, as this is a circular path and thus we will always return to the same point. Turning left there is Royal Cattle track Marchena-Estepa. This is still today the main livestock crossing the area from West to East, up to the White River. If we turn right, we take the Granada Royal Cattle track. That ends in the area known as White River’s service area, to penetrate in the neighbouring municipality of Aguadulce.

In any case, the trail ends much earlier as these two livestock tracks converge in the so-called Carts path, which allows this path to close in a circuit. It extends through the old town’s hill until the countryside farms, where kestrels have found their main habitat. We can see them between olive groves and grain.



## NECROPOLIS OF OSUNA

Continuing along the Marchena-Estepa Royal Cattle track, we reach the necropolis. It is very likely that this way were already used in Roman times, as it was the custom to build cemeteries in the access roads to cities.

Some researchers have traced its origin in the Chalcolithic period, but clearer evidences are from Roman times. Higher chronological burials seem to belong to the Visigoth era. The first documentary reference of this necropolis dates back to 1596. Since then, it was subject in several local authors' texts. We know the first archaeological excavations were carried out in 1784. Crown paid costs. After that, necropolis has been the subject of new excavations, most recent ones carried out during the 1980s.

What we see today must be only a part of the ancient necropolis, which was not only composed by cave burials, although these are the most characteristic. They are artificial caves dug out on the relatively ductile rocky substrate. Although there is evidence of cremations, burials were predominant.



RIVER CORBONES PATH

<b>LT-A 160</b>	 <b>ENVIRONMENT.</b> Severty of the natural environment	1	 <b>JOURNEY.</b> Route difficulty	2
	 <b>ITINERARY.</b> Route orientation	1	 <b>EFFORT.</b> Needed effort	2



The trail begins next to Nueva Ratera farmhouse, where we must take the Moralejo path. Following this trail, we will reach the ancient well situated at the intersection with Chinchal road. We will leave it on the right side and keep on walking among the Almendro’s farmhouse olive trees.

We will then take the farmhouse’s path and once we have skirted the house around, we will leave behind the land of olive groves, and penetrate in a forest of Mediterranean bushes, wild olive trees, and reforestation mastics. We will follow then the path along the Cana’s stream ravine. In the bottom of the ravine, we can appreciate the typical riparian vegetation. We will continue through an abrupt landscape until we will reach a fence with a gate that we must open and cross. From here on, we will contemplate how the landscape begins to sweeten until we reach the river’s plain, full of broom bushes and European fan palms. This is the River Corbones’ Bank, where we can enjoy a bucolic landscape, consisting of white poplars, eucalyptus, and the grove of a former orchard.

The ruins of the ancient country house complete this beautiful landscape, where the sound of the river’s waters across the tamarisks can be confused with the song of the Woodpeckers that live in the poplars. No doubt, we are in one of the most beautiful landscapes of our great but unknown Southern Mountain Range, catalogued as “Community interest spot” and natural habitat of a large number of flora and fauna species. In addition, this place still keeps old stories in which the Corbones waters were used to run famous mills, as the Nun’s Mill. Here, neighbours of many towns used to come and the black market was the common currency of those difficult times.



## RIVER CORBONES' MARSH

The Corbones River is born in the province of Malaga, in Cañete at the Blanquilla, Borbollones and Molina mountain ranges foothills. The Corbones River's reservoir, which flows to the Guadalquivir River on its left bank, belongs in its greatest extent to the municipality of La Puebla de Cazalla.

This reservoir belongs to the Guadalquivir hydrographical Confederation (Seville area) and it was built in 1994.

Its basin is 300 km<sup>2</sup> wide, and the volume is 74 Hm<sup>3</sup>. Surface has 330 hectares.

The dam is built in reinforced concrete. Foundations are 71 m height and crowning 220m length. It built with three objectives: to control the river's channel, to supply Southern hills villages, and use its waters for irrigation.

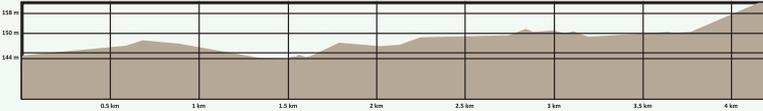


Its territory corresponds to the Southern Subbetic Area Mountains. This area has a rugged and steep topography, full of mountains and hills. Streams, the River Corbones, and its tributaries have formed many valleys. The climate is mild, with Mediterranean influence. Natural vegetation is composed of pasture and bushes, with Oaks at some spots; among agricultural crops, intensive, extensive and olive groves are the predominantly extensive farm works.

The existence of preserved natural vegetation, the Corbones River and its tributaries' gallery forest are elements that compose the quality of the landscape. The topographic characteristics where it fits also provide a hidden space only perceptible within its area and its nearby limits.

POOLS TRAIL

<b>LT-A 158</b>		<b>ENVIRONMENT.</b> Severty of the natural environment	1		<b>JOURNEY.</b> Route difficulty	1
		<b>ITINERARY.</b> Route orientation	1		<b>EFFORT.</b> Needed effort	2



The trail begins on the road from the Rubio to the Lantejuela, at Saint Gema’s farmhouse. It continues through the young olive tree groves. This path matches the Rubio Royal Cattle track, cattle route leading to the Ballestera’s Lake. The walker must cross the young olive trees of Saint Gema and the calm lands of Consuegra.



At the Ballestera’s pool, we find a wonderful lake, surrounded by vegetation including salt cedars and populus. The traveller can relax and look at the wonderful landscape and fauna from any of the banks.

If we choose to visit Pedro Lopez’s lake, we will take the path of the Matorrales farmhouse, in whose outskirts is common to find great bustards.

Just before Matorrales farmhouse we will turn left towards a hill. In the top, we can appreciate a few cypress trees and the remains of the former Hacienda of Pedro López farmhouse. We can still breathe the essence of the ancient patrician roman villa that was located here. From this point, we have a wonderful view of the Pedro Lopez’s pool, one of the most recondite of our complex. Southwest, we see the Oaks that form the Bishop’s Hut meadow, one of the few Mediterranean meadow forests remaining in the countryside after the agricultural transformation.

We will make then a route down a path from which we can appreciate a rich steppe landscape. We can observe the flora and fauna of the Ballestera and Pedro Lopez’s lakes, and if we are lucky, we will see Great Bustards. This area is one of the last strongholds of Mediterranean pasture in the Seville countryside.



## **GREAT BUSTARD (OTIS TARDA)**

The Great Bustard is distributed irregularly through steppes, great plains and extensive cereal fields across Europe and Asia. Fifty per cent of the world's population lives in Spain, mainly divided between Andalusia, Extremadura and the two Castillas.

It is an easy recognizable bird due to its great size. In addition, males have light grey head and neck, with long whitish whiskers both sides of the chin. Upper parts are ochre, with black waves; under parts are white with an ochre band in the chest. Females are significantly smaller, and they have neither whiskers nor pectoral bands. While in flight, they show large white patches in the wings.

The male Great Bustard is possibly the heaviest flying bird and it can weight up to 20 kg. It can be one meter in size and 2.5 m wingspan.

Its diet is mainly vegetarian, but includes some animal meat. Young specimens only eat insects.

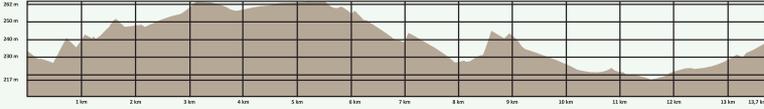
Male's courting is spectacular, with shocks and strange positions of the wings and head. Laying: two or three olive or tan coloured, glossy eggs are laid in a small ground scrape they are incubated only by the female, during about four weeks. Chickens are nidifugous, and they will follow their mother until they can fly, four or five weeks later.

Bustards are very timid and it is impossible to get closer than five hundred feet to them.



THE CALDERONA PATH

<b>SR-A 379</b>	 <b>ENVIRONMENT.</b> Severty of the natural environment	1	 <b>JOURNEY.</b> Route difficulty	1
	 <b>ITINERARY.</b> Route orientation	2	 <b>EFFORT.</b> Needed effort	2



Tour starts at kilometre 34,900, A-351 road to the Saucejo. At this point, we must turn right towards the power plant. Walk continues across a small tunnel under A-92 road.

A little further, along the Calderona’s sidewalk, we cross the Salado Creek and enter in Salinas and Enredaderos agricultural landscapes. Among olive groves and grain fields we will reach the so-called Viñas of the Llanos, where we will turn right to take River Peinado’s sidewalk, named as the stream that runs parallel to it.



Here, you can enjoy a coastal landscape, where salt cedars and groves are the main characters in several hectares. We will find the remains of the Peinado farmhouse and centenary olive trees, on the left side of the Peinado Bank. Before reaching the Otero farmhouse, we will turn right towards the Urraco public path. This route takes us through the landscape of the Saint Jose’s farmhouse, back to the beginning of the trail.

Previously, we will have to pass again through the Salado Creek, whose riverbed is, at this point, full of vegetation. By Vegas landscape, and taking the A-92 road, we will arrive at the beginning of this trail.

## PEINADO CREEK

Peinado and Termino Brooks both birth in Osuna's protected area of the Pinalejo. Here we can see Osuna's main orographic accidents: the Gomera (810 m.), the Gomerón (754m.) and the Higuerones (605m.). This area is part of the catalogued and protected area known as the "Pinalejo." Peinado's creek length within Osuna is 33,545 Kms.



This area is southwest, taking as limits Osuna-El Saucejo road (c. km 10,5) and Barrancos Blancos Port to the East (km 16.5). Northwest boundary is Osuna-Encina's Port road (from 12.5 Km until the village). Rest of the limits would agree with the limit of the township to the South, and with a nearly straight line from Encina's Port until Higuerones.

Streams with a moderately high torrential coefficient and streams with a high salinity percentage drain the area. In this area, we can find beautiful and lush riparian forests.

**ÍPORA- LOS NARANJOS PATH**

**SR-A  
380**

	<b>ENVIRONMENT.</b> Severty of the natural environment	1		<b>JOURNEY.</b> Route difficulty	2
	<b>ITINERARY.</b> Route orientation	2		<b>EFFORT.</b> Needed effort	3



This trail’s starting point is an underpass at km 84, road A-92, where we will take Ipora’s path (made of compacted aggregate). Once crossed this first point, we will reach a level crossing without barriers (to be crossed with special care) 600 metres further. To keep the route, we must walk until Doña Laura’s farmhouse, where we will find the crossing path of Tinoco and Saint Lucas farmhouses. From this point on, the road becomes the so-called livestock road Vereda Ipora. We will follow it, leaving the Arcos’ farmhouse to the left, until we reach intersection with SE-485 Road (between Martin of the Jara and Aguadulce). At this point, we will continue straight. We can observe how the landscape, until now predominantly agricultural slowly changes to a tree-lined meadow, surrounded by olive groves. We return to see a shrub meadow as we approach the peaks of the surrounding hills.

Now, leaving Ipora’s sidewalk, we incorporate to St. Augustine’s Lane until the White River. We can enjoy the beautiful specimens of *Populus nigra* within the Soldado Hill’s riparian forest, before reaching the farmhouse of Ipora, also known as “Los Naranjos”.



Next to it, we find the Naranjos’ farmhouse fountain, whose waters come from the spring located only a few meters up west the hill, in Manzano Hill. This stop was a real oasis for cattle that used to cross through these places during the hot summer months.

From this point, we can continue until we reach the wonderful White River’s copses. Reforested pine forests can be seen in the Naranjos Hills. This spot is not too far from the river’s confluence with the Salinoso stream.

## WHITE RIVER AND SALINOSO BROOK.

It is located at the south east of Osuna. Its limits are the White River to the South, and Ipora's farmhouse to the North. To the East, it follows the course of the river itself. Western limit is still the River in its confluence with its tributary, the Salinoso Creek.

In its banks, we can observe distinctive shapes, because of the erosion. Inside its shore, we find the typical riparian vegetation together with poplars, black poplars, and blackberries.

In the course of this river, we must highlight due to landscape but also scientific reasons, the place known as "River Plan". Here the erosion process on the river sedimentation joins a growing meander.

River presents an excellent fauna variety. We must highlight species such as: redfish, European bee-eaters, nightingales, robins, etc. Rest of the numerous fauna is composed by species such as: hawks, owls, foxes, weasels, dormice, red partridges, along with a large number of reptiles and endangered raptors, which live in the numerous limestone outcrops along the spot.



## GLOSSARY

Fauna and flora relation

English Name	Scientific Name
<b>FAUNA</b>	
<b>BIRDS</b>	
Short-toed Tree creeper	<i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>
Bonelli's Eagles	<i>Hieraaetus fasciatus</i>
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>
Montagu's Harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>
Eurasian Crag Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>
Great Bustard	<i>Otis tarda</i>
Long-eared Owl	<i>Asio otus</i>
Eurasian Eagle-Owl	<i>Bubo Bubo</i>
Griffon Vulture	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>
Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>
Collared Pratincole	<i>Glareola pratincola</i>
Spectacled Warbler	<i>Sylvia conspicillata</i>
Marbled Duck	<i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i>
Black Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe leucura</i>
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>
Common Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>
Subalpine Warbler	<i>Sylvia cantillans</i>
Dartford Warbler	<i>Sylvia unadata</i>
Ortolan Bunting	<i>Emberiza hortelana</i>
Cirl Bunting	<i>Emberiza cirlus</i>
Black-bellied Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles orientalis</i>
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinérea</i>
Eurasian (or Northern) Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>
Rock Sparrow	<i>Petronia petronia</i>
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinérea</i>
White-headed Duck	<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>
Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo althis</i>
Eurasian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>
Gull-billed Tern	<i>Sterna nilotica</i>
Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>
Little Bustard	<i>Tetrax tetrax</i>

## MAMMALS

Pyrenean Ibex	<i>Capra Pyrenaica</i>
Beech Marten	<i>Martes foina</i>
Wildcat	<i>Felis silvestris</i>
Common Genet	<i>Genetta geneta</i>
Egyptian Mongoose	<i>Herpestes ichneumon</i>
European Badger	<i>Meles Meles</i>
European Polecat	<i>Mustela Putorius</i>
Red Fox	<i>Vulpes Vulpes</i>

## REPTILES

Montpellier snake	<i>Malpolon monspessulanus</i>
False Smooth Snake	<i>Macroprotodon cucullatus</i>
Ladder Snake	<i>Elaphe escalearis</i>
Horseshoe Whip Snake	<i>Coluber hippocrepis</i>
Viperine Water Snake	<i>Natrix maura</i>
Western Three-toed Skink	<i>Chalcides estriatus</i>
Large Psammodromus	<i>Psammodromus algirus</i>
Iberian Wall Lizard	<i>Podarcis hispanica</i>
Ocellated Lizard	<i>Lacerta lepida</i>
Mediterranean House Gecko	<i>Hemidactylus turcicus</i>

## AMPHIBIOUS

Iberian ribbed newt	<i>Pleurodeles waltl</i>
Iberian Parsley Frog	<i>Pelodytes ibericus</i>
Spanish Painted Frog	<i>Discoglossus jeanneae</i>
Common Toad	<i>Bufo bufo</i>
Natterjack Toad	<i>Bufo calamita</i>
Western Spadefoot	<i>Pelobates cultripes</i>
Perez's Frog	<i>Rana perezi</i>

## FLORA

Nerium	<i>Nerium oleander</i>
Silverleaf Poplar	<i>Populus alba</i>
<i>Athenea orientalis</i>	<i>Athenea orientalis</i>
Kermes Oak	<i>Quercus coccifera</i>
Holm Oak	<i>Quercus ilex</i>
Southern Cattail	<i>Typha dominguensis</i>
Narrow-leafed Ash	<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i>
Spiny Rush	<i>Juncus acutus</i>
Tree Ferns	<i>Pistacea lentiscus</i>
Strawberry Tree	<i>Arbutus unedo</i>
Common Myrtle	<i>Myrtus communis</i>
Red-berry Mistletoe	<i>Viscum cruciatum</i>

Salt Cedar

Orchid



Tamarix africana

Ophrys ciliata

Ophrys fusca

Ophrys tethreninifera

Orchis conica

Ophrys lutea

Ophrys scolopax

Orchis collima

Orchis macula

Barlia robertiana

Orchis papilionacea

Serapias parviflora

Aceras anthropophorum

### VERY INTERESTING

The population of Bustards in Osuna represents 30% of the Andalusia population, being the only bustard's population with real guarantees of survival.

*Althenia orientalis*, is a specie of aquatic plant typical of the lagoons that presents a very limited distribution within the peninsula.

Orchids have been included for its exceptional beauty and photographic attractive. There are more species of bulbous plants such as the daffodils. We find representation of very vulnerable species, difficult to find elsewhere.



## **INTERESTING ADDRESSES**

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### **OSUNA TOWNHALL**

Plaza Mayor  
41640 Osuna (Seville)  
Phone: 954 815 851  
[www.osuna.es](http://www.osuna.es)

### **OSUNA TOURIST OFFICE**

82, Carrera Street (former Hospital)  
41640 Osuna (Seville)  
Phone/fax: 954 815 732  
[www.turismosuna.es](http://www.turismosuna.es)  
[turismo@osuna.es](mailto:turismo@osuna.es)

### **ANDALUSIAN HIKING FEDERATION**

Phone: 958 291 340  
Fax: 958 204 021  
[www.fedamon.com](http://www.fedamon.com)  
[secretaria@fedamon.com](mailto:secretaria@fedamon.com)

### **HOSPITAL (EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES)**

2, Av. of the Constitución  
Phone: 955 077 370

### **OSUNA'S CIVIL GUARD**

58, Alfonso XII Street  
Phone: 955 821 200

### **OSUNA'S MUNICIPAL POLICE**

Callejón del Matadero Street  
Phone: 954 811 718

### **FIRE BRIGADE**

Callejón del Matadero Street  
Phone: 954 810 475

### **FOREST FIRE (ICONA - Nature Conservation Institute)**

Phone: 112



# ROUTES MAP



ROUTE MAP OF THE GOMERA'S TRAIL

**LT-A  
159**

Path Length: **2,8 Km.**  
Duration: **1 h. and 25 min.**  
Net Gap: **157 m.**



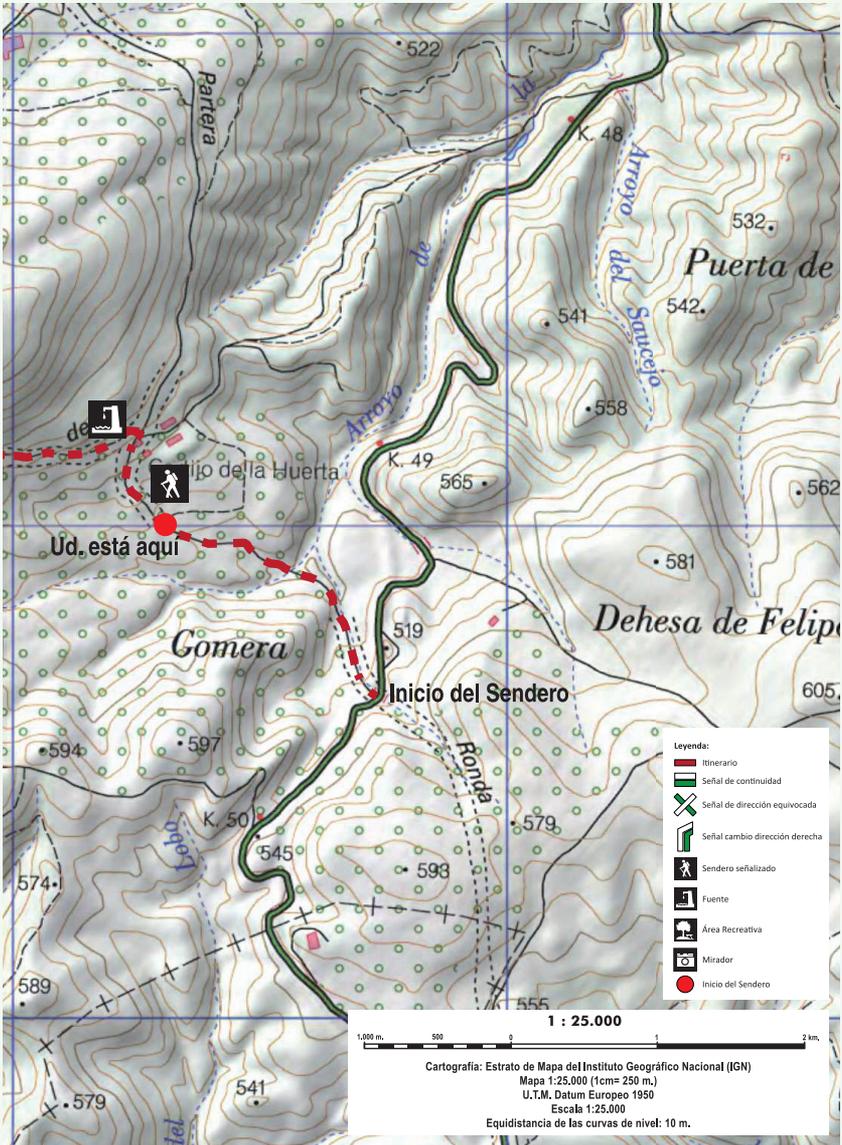
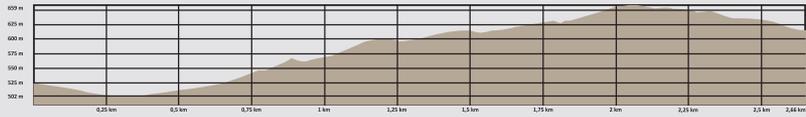
## Osuna Touristic Trails Guide

### Start of the Trail

Length 37° 7' 17.92"N  
Latitude 5° 6' 34.69"O

### End of the Trail

Length 37° 7' 39.30"N  
Latitude 5° 7' 50.98"O





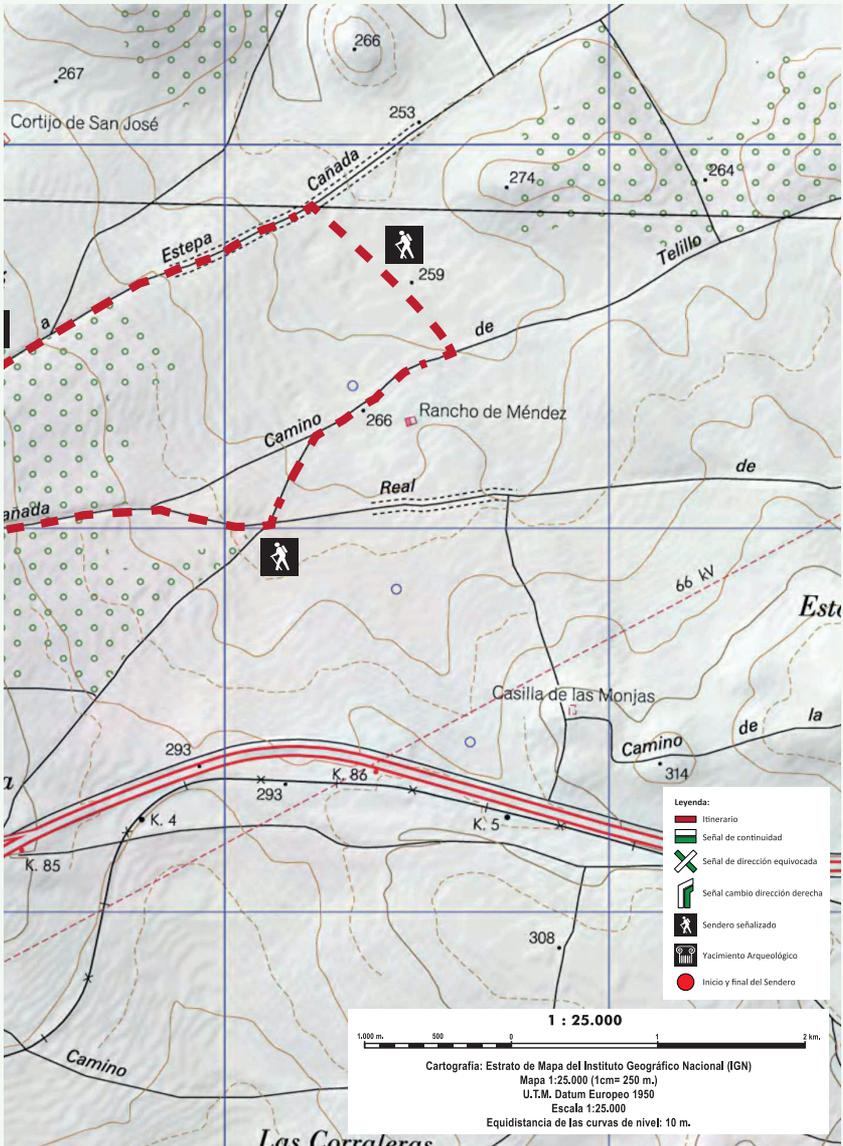
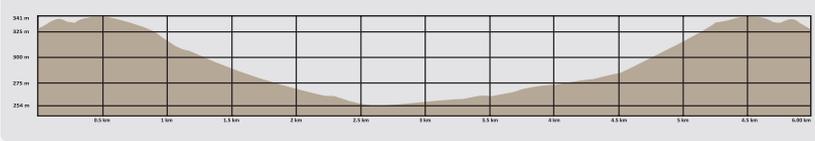
## Osuna Touristic Trails Guide

### Start of the Trail

Length 37° 14' 24.47"N  
Latitude 5° 5' 49.11"O

### End of the Trail

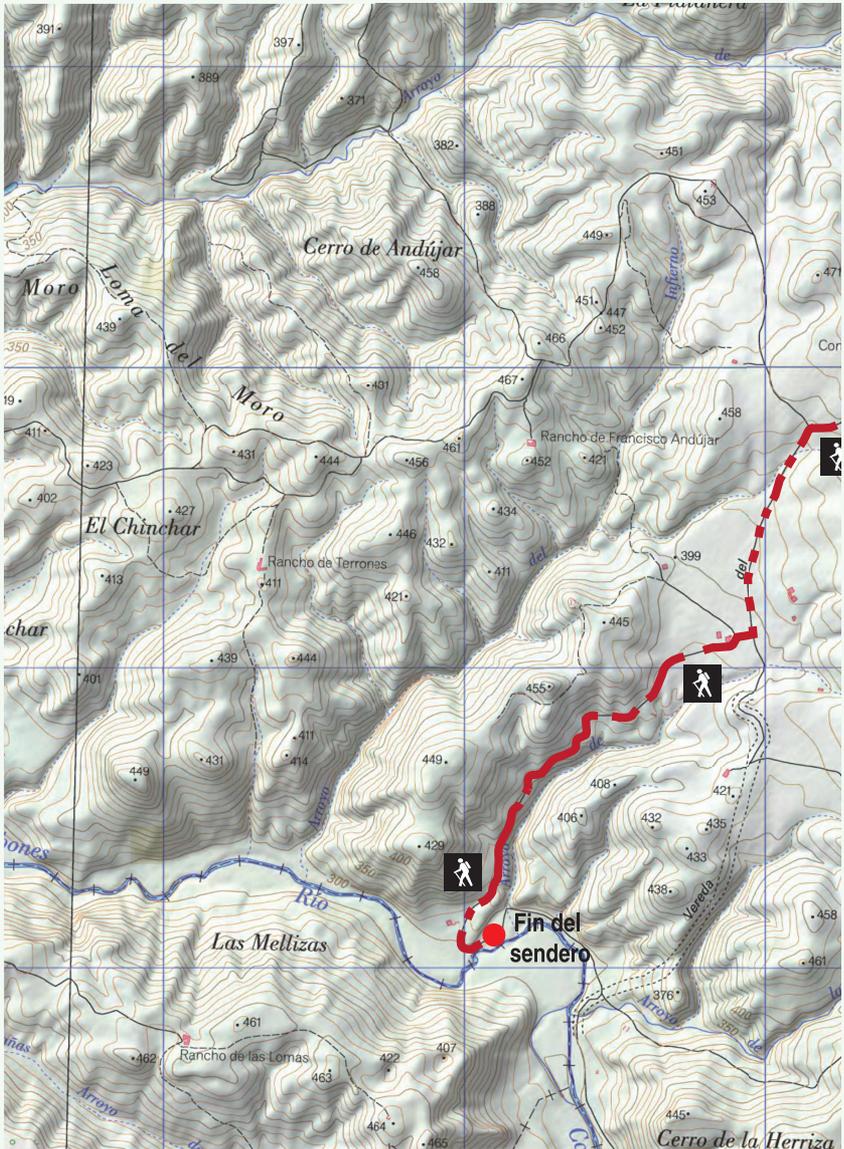
Length 37° 14' 24.47"N  
Latitude 5° 5' 49.11"O



ROUTE MAP OF CORBONES RIVER'S TRAIL

**LT-A**  
**160**

Path Length: **6,2 Km.**  
Duration: **1 h. and 50 min.**  
Net Gap: **192 m.**



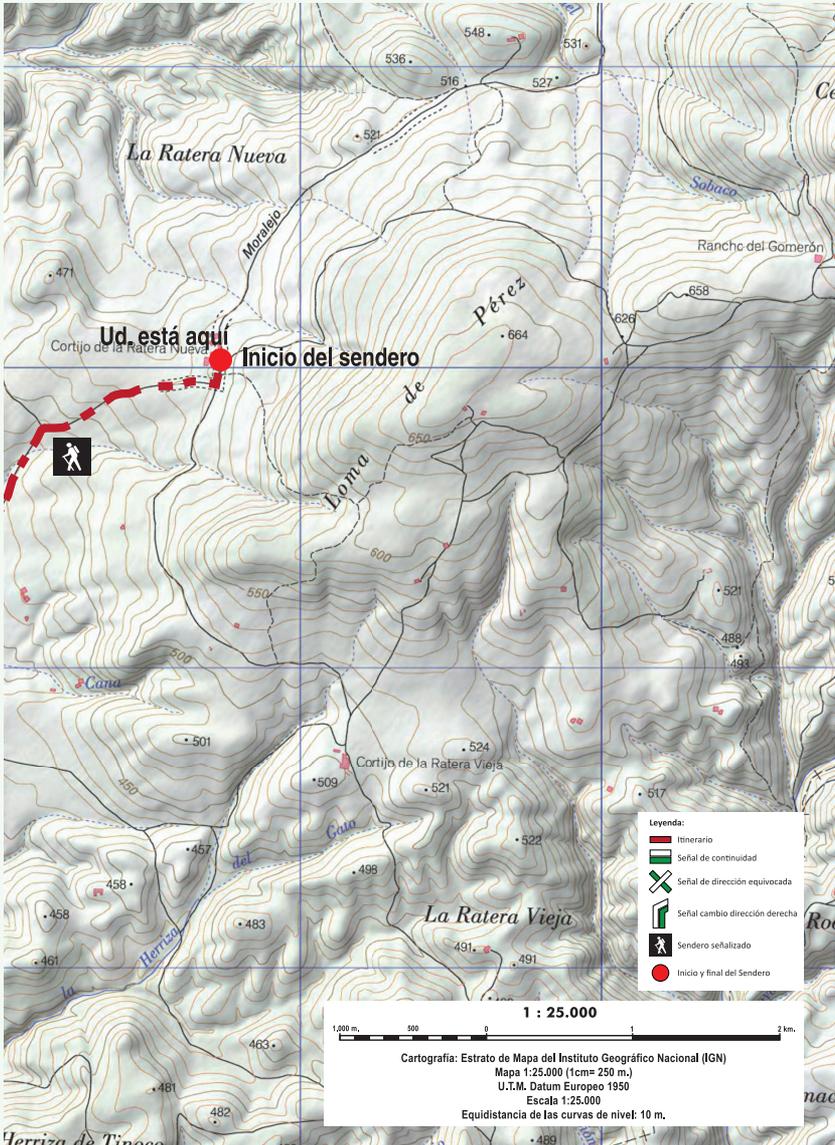
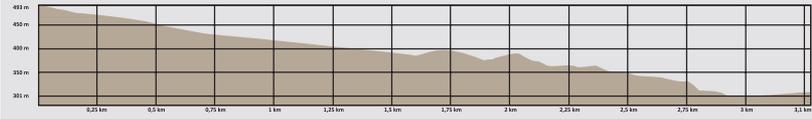
## Osuna Touristic Trails Guide

### Start of the Trail

Length 37° 6' 53.49"N  
Latitude 5° 9' 14.47"O

### End of the Trail

Length 37° 5' 50.64"N  
Latitude 5° 10' 20.41"O



ROUTE MAP OF POOLS TRAIL

**LT-A**  
**158**

Path Length: **8,4 Km.**  
Duration: **1 h. and 40 min.**  
Net Gap: **158 m.**



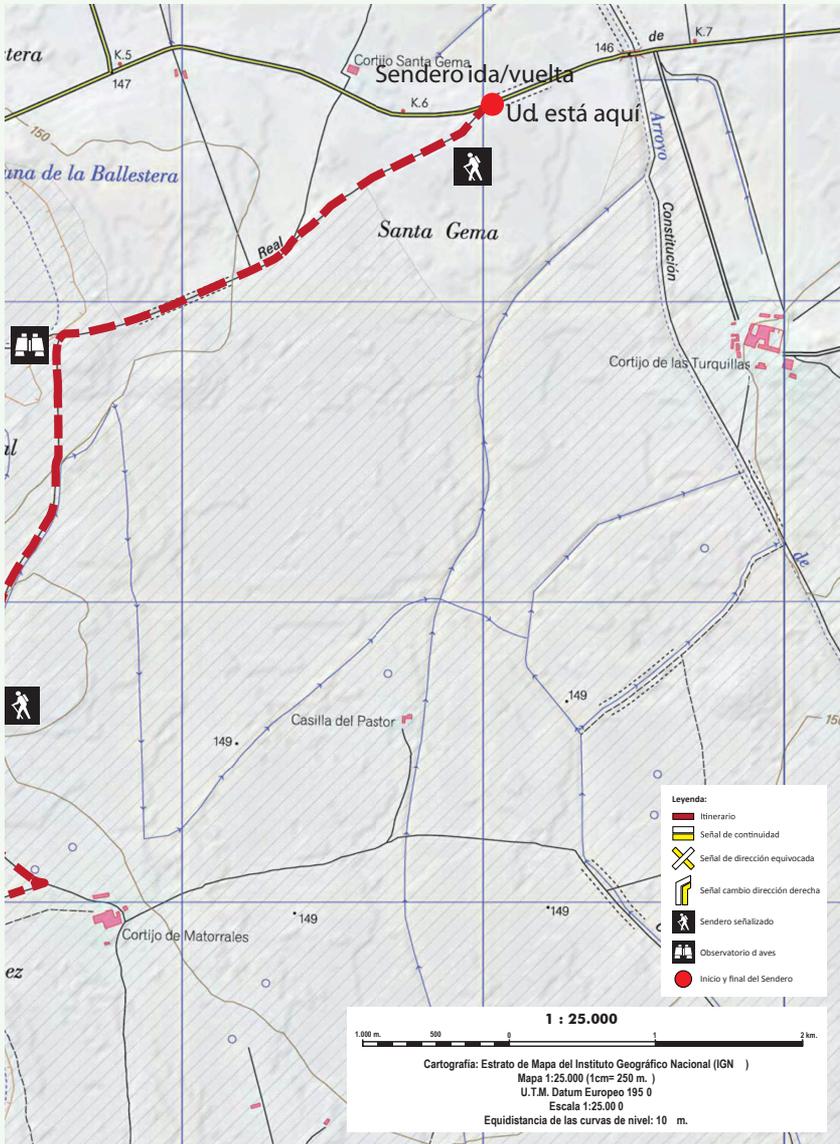
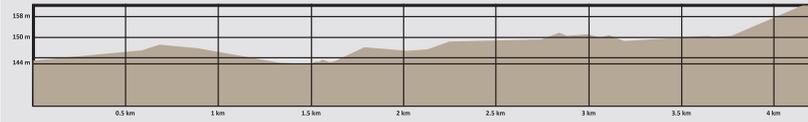
## Osuna Touristic Trails Guide

### Start of the Trail

Length 37° 22' 22.80"N  
Latitude 5° 9' 29.89"O

### End of the Trail

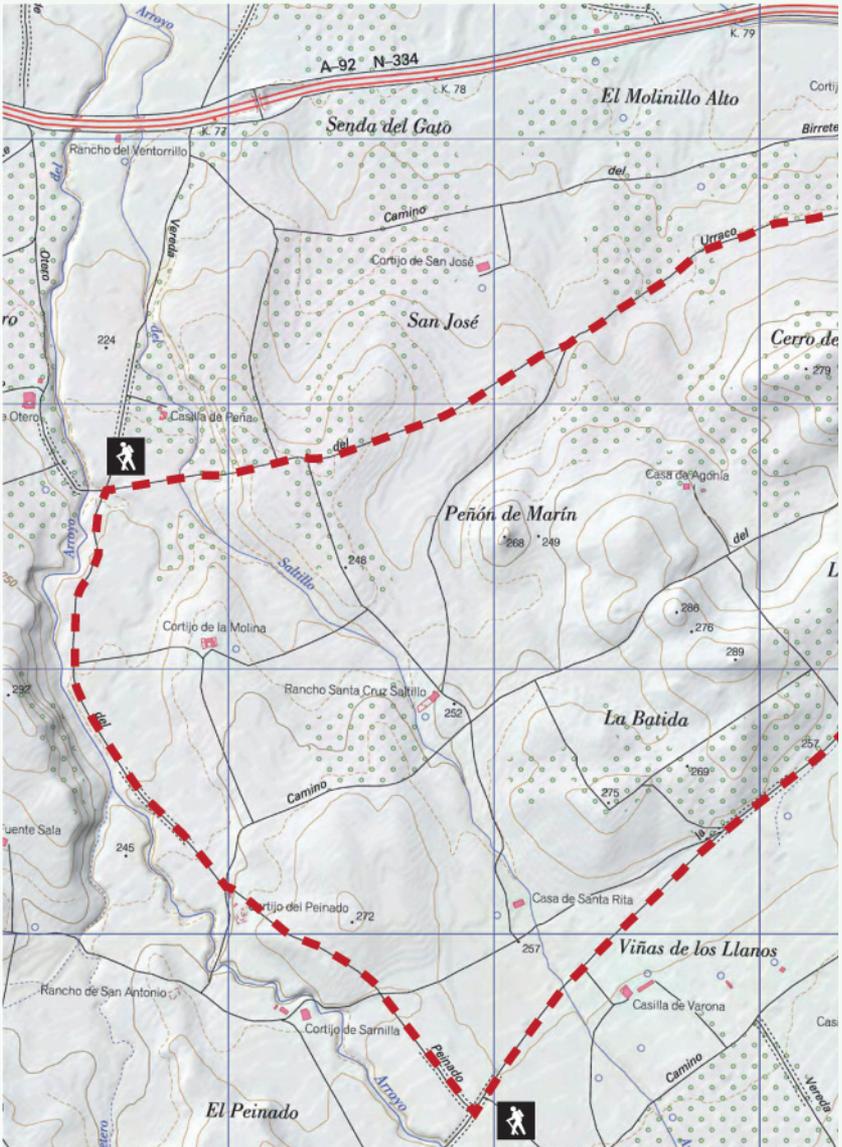
Length 37° 20' 52.15"N  
Latitude 5° 10' 48.28"O



ROUTE MAP OF THE CALDERONA PATH

**SR-A  
379**

Path Length (circular): **13,8 Km.**  
Duration: **3 h.**  
Net Gap: **48 m.**



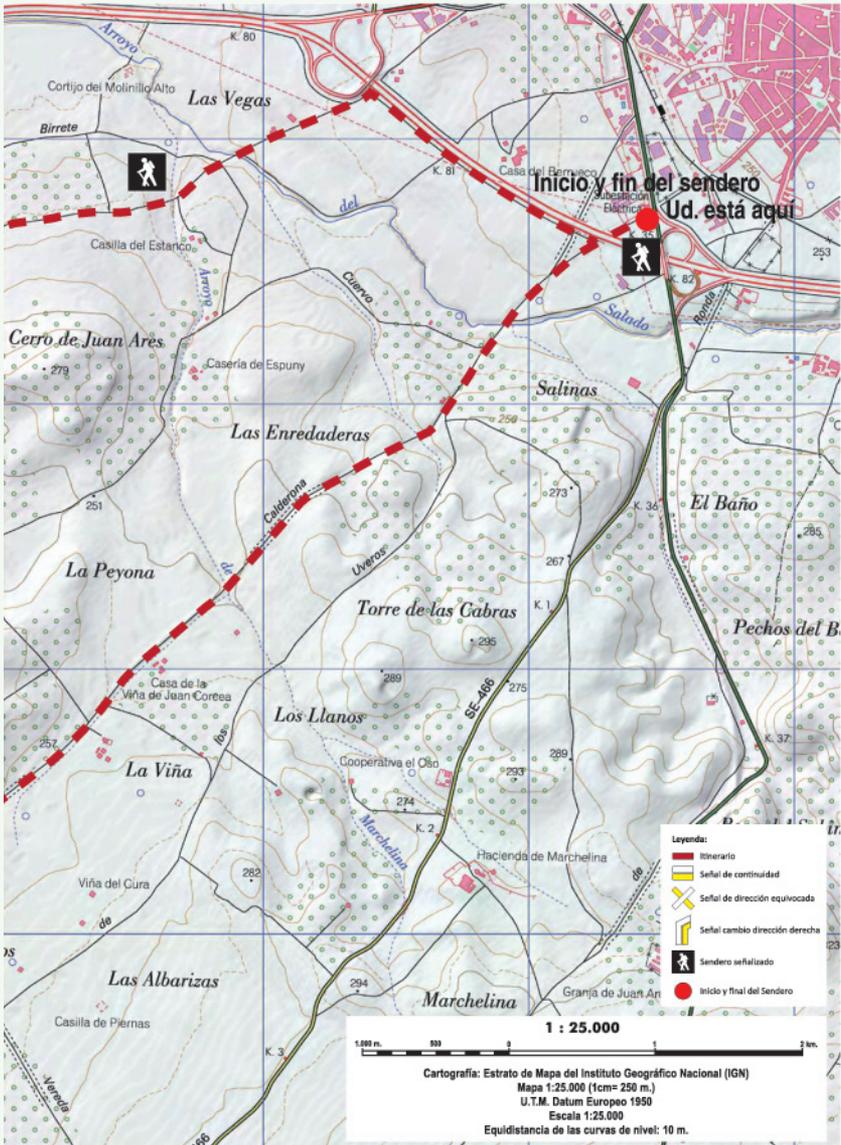
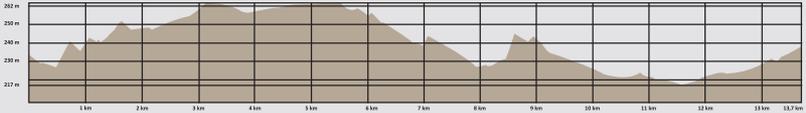
## Osuna Touristic Trails Guide

### Start of the Trail

Length 37° 13' 49.24" N  
Latitude 5° 6' 55.34" O

### End of the Trail

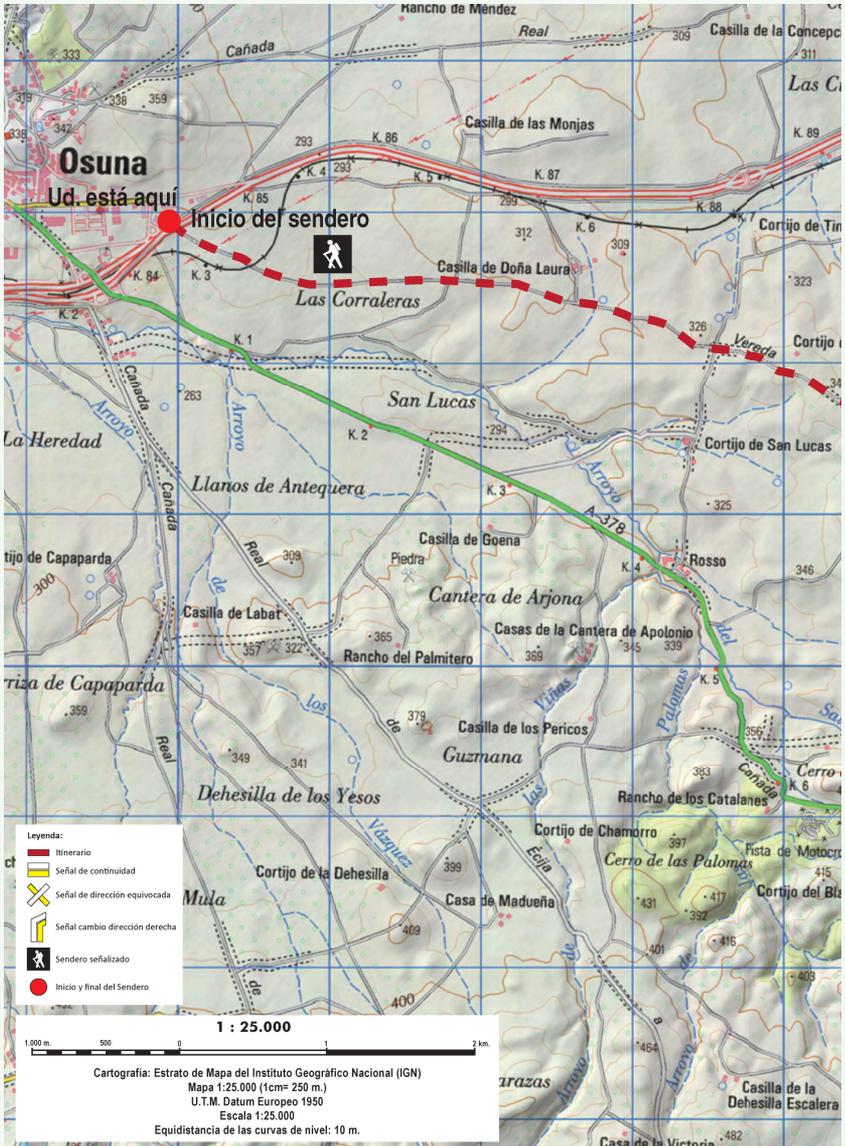
Length 37° 14' 1.56" N  
Latitude 5° 7' 41.90" O



ROUTE MAP OF ÍPORA- LOS NARANJOS PATH

**SR-A  
380**

Path Length: **21 Km.**  
Duration: **5 h. and 35 min.**  
Net Gap: **115 m.**



## Osuna Touristic Trails Guide

### Start of the Trail

Length 37° 13' 57.23"N  
Latitude 5° 5' 13.88"O

### End of the Trail

Length 37° 7' 39.30"N  
Latitude 4° 59' 8.44"O

