DIPUTACIÓN DE CÁCERES









CÁCERES PROVINCE TRAVEL GUIDE









IT INCLUDES

CITY TOURS OF HISTORICAL CITIES

IN ADDITION TO:

Vía de la Plata Route
Province tourist map
Useful information

DIPUTACIÓN DE CÁCERES

CÁCERES PROVINCE TRAVEL GUIDE

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CREDITS

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QR Code. Scans code for more details about the tour.

Route map and location.

Overview of the tour.

Photographs of the main attractions of the tour

Starting point and tour description

Side space for notes and information of interest

Thematic groups itinerary

Side space for notes and information of interest

Photographs of the main attractions of the tour

Thematic group

Seasonal calendar of the route



PREFACE

The province of Cáceres is one of the most beautiful and amazing places you can visit in Spain. Its wonderful landscape can be seen in the mountain ranges that crown northern Extremadura or in protected areas spread over all its territory. Photographically iconic for its renowned historical sites and towns with traditional architecture that depict images of its culture and values. In addition, its sheer size gives it a halo of diversity that surprises the visitor when passing from the mountains to the plain, from the oak grove to the holm oak forest, from cherries to ham and even water, both rivers and reservoirs that can be found along the routes that you are going to embark upon.

If you already have this guide in your possession, its because you have chosen to be among us to spend your leisure time or holiday enjoying some of these proposals. We have to congratulate you on your choice, for which we are grateful and to reward you for the right decision, this publication is offered to you as guidance to organize your trips around the province. Kindly devote a reasonable time to read it and embark immediately with it in your pocket to discover places and experiences which we hope will be memorable so that you can share them with your friends and acquaintances.

We propose twelve tours, three cities and the Via de la Plata or the Silver Route. Sixteen scenarios to fulfil your holidays and all the weekends you want to return to Cáceres. Because in each one of them you will find rendezvous to return to in every season or to decide when to embark on a particular trip. Try to contact companies that propose tourism experiences, guided tours or special visits. Seek the complicity of the interpretation centres and the people you meet in your journey. Experience a sense of living and to be from Cáceres.

If you need more information, please contact the Tourism Service of the Regional Government of Cáceres which has prepared this guide for you. Additional information can be obtained through the QR codes found in the tours which are linked to the website *www.turismocaceres.org*

The province of Cáceres welcomes and wishes you a happy stay with us.

PROVINCE TOURIST MAP

City tours

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02 Plasencia
03 Trujillo

Cáceres province routes

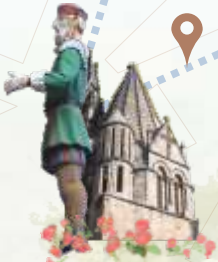
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CITY TOURS



01 Cáceres

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"A CITY OF THOUSAND COATS OF ARMS"

CITY TOURS: CÁCERES

INTRODUCTION

The Council of Europe recognised Cáceres as the Third Monumental Ensemble of the continent in 1968 and the UNESCO has declared it as a World Heritage Site in 1986. Today we shall explore the city of thousand coats of arms following in the footsteps of the Romans, Muslims, Jews and Christians; visiting a medieval and renaissance architectural ensemble where walls, towers, palaces, cisterns, temples and convents will make us believe that time has come to a standstill.

NOTAS

Tourism office
Plaza. Mayor, 3
927 010 834 / 36
www.turismo.ayto-caceres.es
Tourism office of the Regional Govt. of Cáceres.
Palacio de Carvajal
927 255 597

DID YOU KNOW THAT...?

One of the oldest temples of the city is located outside the walled enclosure: Church of Santiago de los Caballeros, dating back to the 18th-century, whose most important piece is the main Altarpiece by Berruguete. It is common to see pilgrims in its vicinity, as it is just off the Vía de la Plata that leads to Santiago de Compostela.



Roman goddess Ceres



Torre de Bujaco (plaza Mayor)



Plaza de Santa María

We start in the **Plaza Mayor**, a renovated space and a genuine epicentre of social life of Cáceres city, where after visiting the tourism office we will see part of the old Arab wall, the **Tower of Púlpitos** and **Tower of Bujaco**, the emblem of the city. After passing through the **Arco de la Estrella** we will turn left to enter the old town discovering palaces such as Toledo Moctezuma, leading up to the **Plaza de Santa María**, which houses the **procathedral** with the same name, the Episcopal palace, Mayoralgo Palace and adjacent to the said temple, the recommendable Carvajal Palace, head office of the Tourism Service of the Regional Government of Cáceres.

Norba Caesarina

Multiple signs show the Romanisation of the city after the foundation of the colony *Norba Caesarina* in the I century BC. It was endowed with a strong defensive wall with four gateways that served as entry points to its interior; the Vía de la Plata or the Silver Route, coming to the city from Mérida and going towards Astorga, passed alongside the walls on its eastern side, where the remains of the only Roman entrance is still standing: Puerta del Río or Arco del Cristo.

After visiting Santa María procathedral, we pass by the **Golfines Palace**, which hosted the Catholic Monarchs; this is apparent in the coats of arms on its facade. This square will lead us to the plaza de **San Jorge**, patron saint of the city, a beautiful space with important buildings such as the Museum of Fundación Mercedes Calle, Church of San Francisco Javier or Preciosa Sangre and the secluded garden of Dña Cristina de Ulloa, ideally suited to recover strength for the tour ahead.

Cazires

One of the most important legacies of Islamic domination in the city is the Almohad wall, that protected Cazires from the Christian advance in the 12th-century. The cisterns scattered around the city, such as those in the Veletas Palace, Towers of Bujaco and Yerba (visible from the Plaza Mayor), or the Mudéjar House are some examples of the imprint of the Arabs in Cáceres.



Torre de la Yerba

Now we will climb up the steep slope Cuesta de la Compañía, where we will stop by at the Easter Dissemination Centre, before we go ahead and turn left into the narrow alley of D. Álvaro. We will land up among whitewashed houses in the **neighbourhood of San Antonio**, the old Jewish quarter and later continue towards the **plaza de las Veletas**, which takes its name from the palace which houses the current Provincial Museum of Cáceres.



Golfines de Abajo



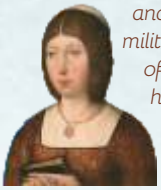
Aljibe (cistern) de las Veletas

Judería

Cáceres had a large Jewish community distributed between the New Jewish Quarter (outside the walled enclosure) and the Old Jewish Quarter (Inside the walled enclosure); amid the tangling winding streets of the latter was the synagogue, today chapel of San Antonio. Despite the contribution of the Hebrews to the culture and finance of the city at the end of the 15th-century they were expelled after an edict was issued by the Catholic Monarchs. Currently the old *Judería* of Cáceres is part of the Network of Jewish Quarters in Spain.

DID YOU KNOW THAT...?

Queen Isabel, the "Catholic" visited Cáceres city on two occasions: in 1477 and 1479, stayed at the Golfines de Abajo palace. She swore the privileges of the city, alongside the arco de la Estrella and removed the military character of the buildings, hacking off the majority of its towers.



Isabel I de Castilla

NOTES

Yusuf Al Burch Museum
927 180 646
Provincial Cáceres Museum
927 010 877
Admission Free, closed on Mondays.

MAIN SIGHTS...

The Provincial Museum of Cáceres is worth a visit: it contains items ranging from Prehistory up to current times. Located on the grounds where the old Arab fortress was present, it consists of two buildings: Las Veletas palace from the 15th-century with later additions and Casa de los Caballos, former stables. Make sure to see the huge Almohad cistern under the arcaded courtyard.



Ceramic gargoyles in Las Veletas

NOTES

Easter Dissemination Centre
927 255 765
Cáceres Bird Festival
http://festivaldelasavescaceres.gobex.es

MAIN SIGHTS...

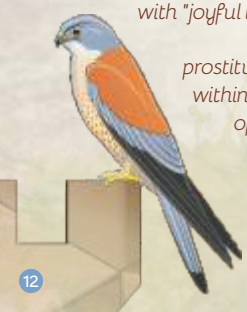
The Centro de Divulgación de la Semana Santa (Easter Dissemination Centre) is one of the busiest buildings in the monument enclosure, which contains information about the brotherhoods from Cáceres and their processions. From here we can see the crypt and enter the cistern of the Jesuits convent.



Nazareno

DID YOU KNOW THAT...?

Some of the streets of the monumental city carry the names of the guilds or trades that were practised by its residents such as Pintores (Painters), Tenerías (Tanneries), Curtidores (Tanners), Caleros (Whitewashers), Zapatería (Shoemakers) or Damas (Checkers) Street. The latter was designated by the Catholic Monarchs so that women with "joyful life" could engage in prostitution only within the limits of the busy street.



Lesser kestrel

We continue our tour across the **Plaza de San Pablo**, passing under the imposing tower of las Cigüeñas, and down to the **Plaza de Pereros**, then leaving behind **Plaza de Santa Clara** to our left to walk though the Calle Ancha, dotted with palaces such as the Comendador de Alcuéscar, which is currently a Parador de Turismo hotel. Thus we get closer to the church of San Mateo and the Tower of Sande or Tower of Plata, which is our next stop.

Easter

Out of the 45 images about half are from the 17th-century or earlier and the appeal they provide to the processions in such an outstanding setting of the monumental city, contributed to it being declared a Festival of International Tourist Interest in 2011. One of its most exciting moments is the professional march by the Cristo Negro brotherhood on Holy Wednesday, established in 1490.



San Pablo Convent



San Mateo and Tower of Las Cigüeñas

After a brief tour of the inside of San Mateo church we will continue the tour along the narrow **Calle de la Monja** and stop in front of Casa del Sol and Casa del Águila, a place of extraordinary beauty in the backdrop of grotesque gargoyles that seem to touch the nearby and majestic tower of Sande. We will go through these cobbled and winding streets to arrive at the **Cuesta de Aldana**, which we shall descend among noble palaces such as the Pizarro-Espadero or Casa del Mono.

City of Birds

Countless birds choose the monumental city of Cáceres every year to reproduce: white storks, swifts, swallows and common house martins, owls, jackdaws, black redstarts, sparrows, thrushes, goldfinches... But perhaps the most relevant and attractive is the lesser kestrel, a small falcon that comes every year from Africa and whose breeding colony of about 300 couples, is one of the largest in Europe. The traditional City of Cáceres Bird Festival is held in the month of May, where we can enjoy numerous bird-oriented activities.

We continue up to the **Plaza de Caldereros**, where we will observe the wall through its battlement walkway. We will have a chance to walk on the wall if we go to the Three Cultures Interpretation Centre, in the Tower of Bujaco; thus these stunning views of the monumental city and the **Plaza Mayor** will bring our tour to an end.



Wall in Adarve de la Estrella Street



View from the Tower of Bujaco

Contemporary Art

Having an international and contemporary vocation but without neglecting its exalted historical and artistic past, Cáceres has succeeded in transforming and updating its cultural offerings. The creation of Helga de Alvear Foundation with its magnificent Visual Arts Centre, Guayasamín Museum, some private spaces and ForoSur, the Contemporary Art Fair, feature in the very appealing artistic offer for the visitor.

NOTES

Helga de Alvear Foundation
927 570 813
www.fundacionhelgadealvear.es
Three Cultures Interpretation Centre
927 172 071

DID YOU KNOW THAT...?

Since 1992 the WOMAD (World of Music, Arts & Dance) festival is being held in Cáceres. During four days the city prepares to receive groups from all the five continents through the different scenarios spread out in the monumental city. An event filled with performances, workshops and activities that make this one of the most complete and multitudinous festivals of Spain.

Seasonality

Autumn

- **International Blues Festival:** First half of October, a must event for the lovers of this music.
- **Irish Fleadh Cáceres Festival:** End of October; Irish traditional music.
- **Foro Sur:** In October, contemporary art fair: exhibitions, workshops and discussions.
- **Three Cultures Medieval Market:** In November, all over the monumental city.

Winter

- **Pilgrimage to the Holy Martyrs:** 20th January, a popular celebration held in Paseo Alto.
- **Festival of Las Candelas and S. Blas:** Procession, child fashion show of regional costumes, musical performances and popular food.
- **Festival of Las Lavanderas:** in February, the beginning of the carnival.
- **Solidarity Festival of Spanish Cinema:** Beginning of March, screenings and awards.

Spring

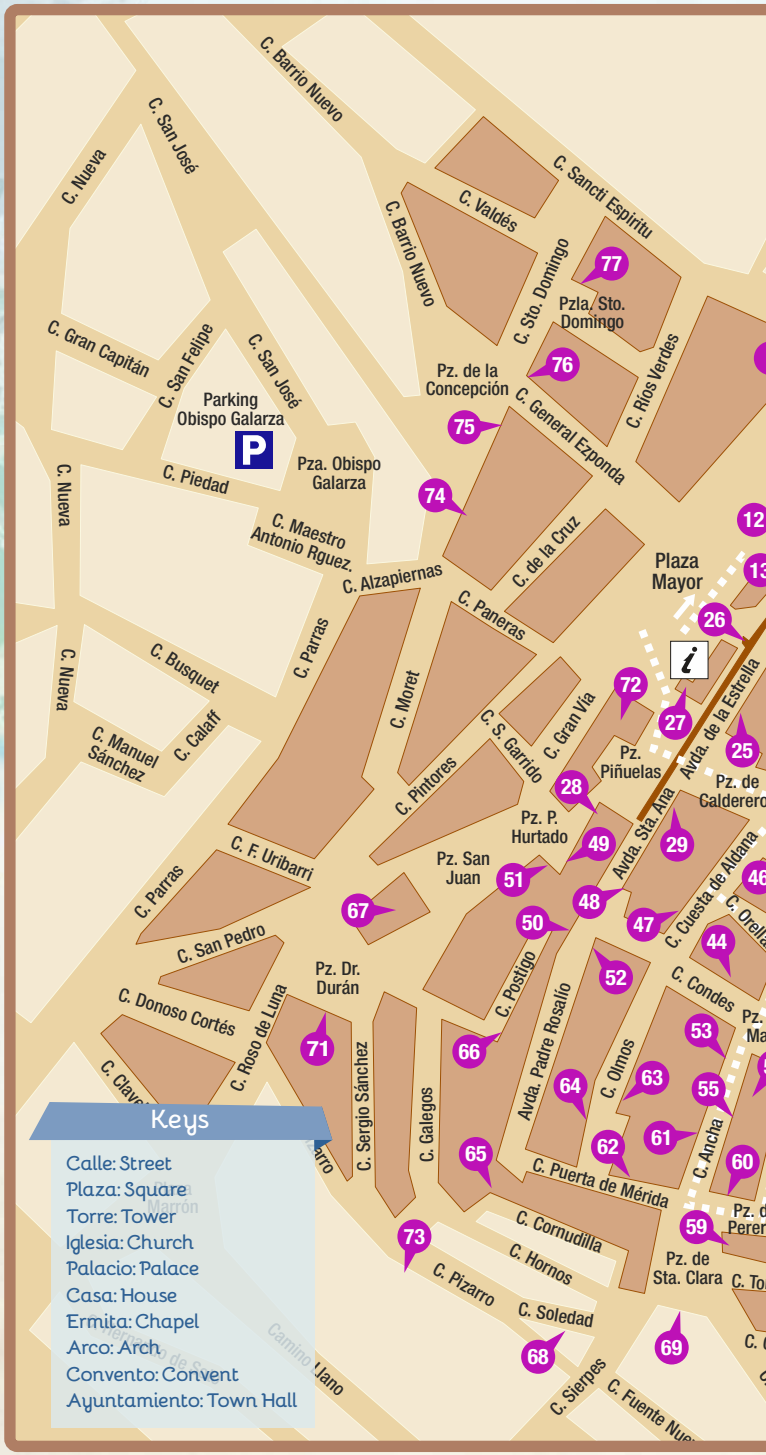
- **Easter:** Declared a Festival of International Tourist Interest.
- **Festival of San Jorge:** 23 April, dragons and fireworks.
- **Womad Festival:** Mid-may; music, art, flea market, workshops and dances.
- **City of Cáceres Bird Festival:** In May, varied proposal of bird-oriented activities in the monumental city.

Summer

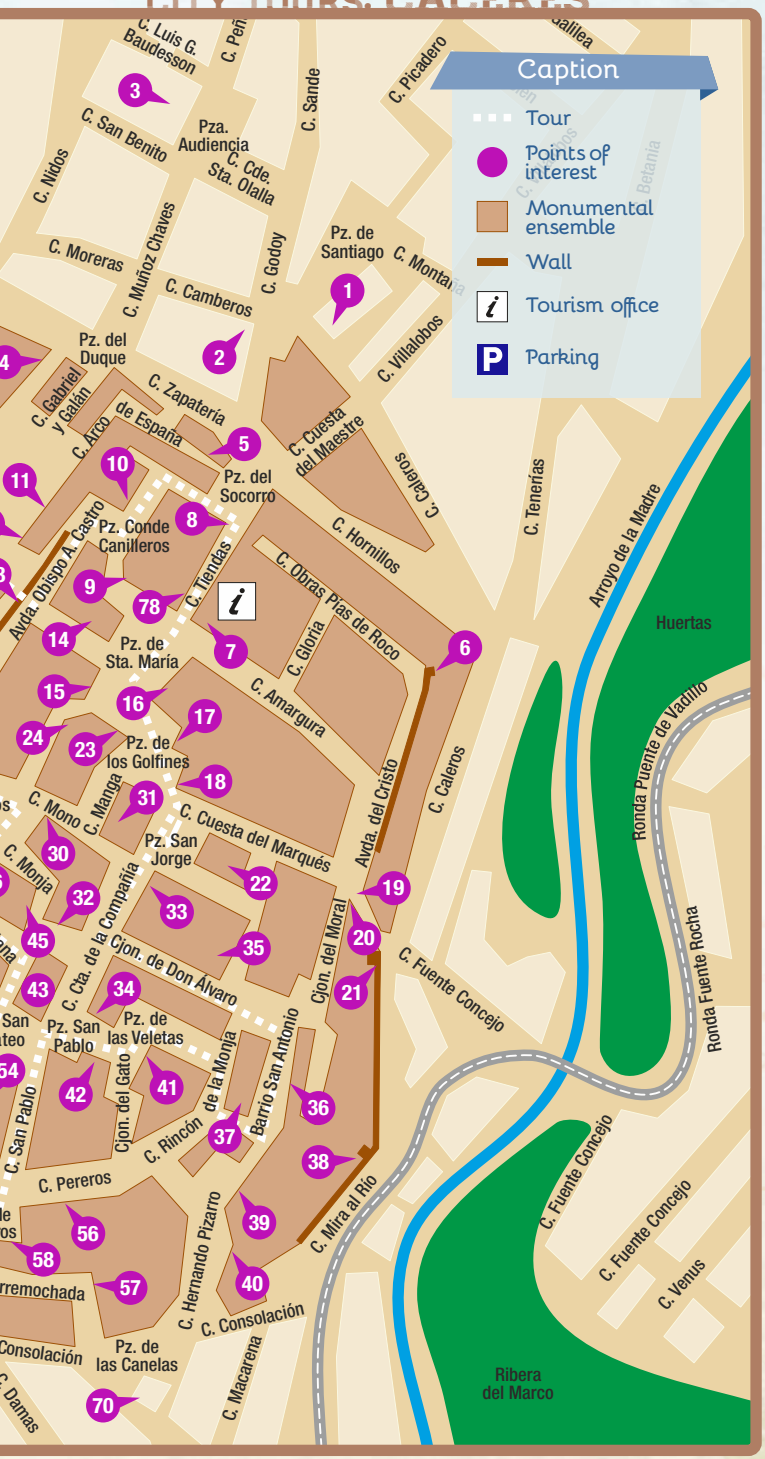
- **Classical Theatre Festival of Cáceres:** Held in June the monumental city.
- **Museum Concerts:** July and August in the Pedrilla Museum gardens.
- **The Nights of Baluarte:** Concerts and performances held during the month of August in el baluarte de los Pozos.
- **South Europe Festival:** At the beginning of September in the Plaza de San Jorge.

Points of interest

1. Iglesia Santiago de los Caballeros
2. Palacio de Godoy
3. Audiencia Provincial
4. Palacio de los Duques de Abrantes
5. Torre del Rey
6. Torre Ochavada
7. Palacio de Carvajal / Servicio de Turismo
8. Torre de Espaderos
9. Palacio de Ovando
10. Palacio Toledo-Moctezuma
11. Torre de Bujaco / Ci. Torre de Bujaco
12. Ermita de la Paz
13. Arco de la Estrella
14. Palacio Episcopal
15. Palacio de Mayorazgo
16. Iglesia Concatedral de Santa María
17. Diputación Provincial de Cáceres
18. Palacio de los Golfines de Abajo
19. Arco del Cristo
20. Torre del Cristo
21. Torre de la Puerta del Concejo
22. Casa Durán de la Rocha
23. Casa de los Duques de Valencia
24. Casa de los Moraga / Ctro. de Artesanía de Diputación
25. Casa de los Ribera
26. Torre de los Pulpitos
27. Torre de la Hierba
28. Torre del Horno
29. Palacio de la Generala
30. Casa del Mono
31. Palacio de los Becerra / Fundac. Mercedes Calle
32. Casa del Sol
33. Igl. de S. Fco. Javier / Ctro. de Divulgac. de la S. Santa
34. Casa Cáceres Ovando Torre de las Cigüeñas
35. Colegio de la Cñía. de Jesús / Centro de Expos. S. Jorge
36. Ermita de San Antonio
37. Casa de los Caballos / Sección Bellas Artes
38. Torre de los Pozos
39. Torre Adosada



CITY TOURS: CÁCERES



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41 Palacio de Las Veletas / Museo de Cáceres
42 Convento S. Pablo
43 Iglesia San Mateo
44 Casa de los Saavedra Torre de Sande
45 Casa del Águila
46 Casa de Aldana
47 Casa Mudéjar
48 Palacio de los Condes de Adanero
49 Casa Mirón / Museo Ciudad de Cáceres
50 Postigo de Sta. Ana
51 Torre del Postigo
52 Palacio de los Golfines de Arriba
53 Casa de Diego García de Ulloa
54 Antiguo solar de los Ulloa / Escuela BBAA
55 Casa de los Paredes Saavedra
56 Casa de los Perero
57 Torre Mochada
58 Torre de Mérida Este
59 Torre de Mérida Oeste
60 Casa de los Sánchez Paredes
61 Palacio de Alcuéscar / Parador de Turismo
62 Hospital de los Caballeros
63 Casa de los Ovando Perero
64 Enfermería de S. Antonio
65 Torre Redonda o de la Mora
66 Torre del Aver o de la Ved
67 Iglesia de San Juan
68 Ermita de la Soledad
69 Convento de Sta. Clara
70 Ermita de las Candelas
71 Palacio de Monroy
72 Ayuntamiento
73 Casa Grande / Fundación Helga de Alvear
74 Palacio de la Isla / Sala de Exposic. Temporales
75 Casa del Marqués de Camarena
76 Palacio de Galarza
77 Iglesia de Sto. Domingo
78 Edificio Sta. María

"UT PLACEAT DEO ET HOMINIBUS"

CITY TOURS: PLASENCIA

+ info

INTRODUCTION

This *pearl of the valley* was founded by Alfonso VIII of Castile in 1186; its name derived from the motto that this king added to his coat of arms "*Ut placeat deo et hominibus*" (For the pleasure of God and man), which we shall surely find out by visiting its walled monumental ensemble, churches and convents, renaissance palaces, ancestral homes, aqueduct, Jewish quarter... and of course the Jerte river.

NOTES

Tourism office
Santa Clara, 4
927 423 843

Tourism office
Torre Lucía
Plaza de Torre Lucía
927 017 840

DID YOU KNOW THAT...?

The Cathedral of Plasencia has the particularity to host two buildings joined architecturally and differentiated in time and style: The Old or Santa María cathedral is of Romanesque style (13th-century) and houses the cathedral museum and a beautiful cloister. The New cathedral of Gothic-Renaissance style (16th-century) is characterized by its beautiful plateresque facade, main altarpiece and choir stalls.



Cathedral



Mirabel Palace



Wall

We will begin our tour at the **plaza Mayor**, backbone of the walled city and the nerve centre of social life of Plasencia. The Town Hall building presides over the square and a controller known as Grandfather Mayorga is placed on its tower which rings the bell every half hour. Moving along on **Calle San Esteban**, we will reach the tourism office of Claras cultural centre.

Heritage

The historic town of Plasencia has an impressive heritage: to see its religious architecture its worth visiting the Santa María cathedral; Santo Domingo convent and the churches of El Salvador, San Nicolás and San Martín. Civil and palatial architecture is extensive, but must see places include the wall, aqueduct, Mirabel palace, Casa del Dean and Casa de las Argollas, Episcopal Palace... and the Jewish quarter near to San Vicente Ferrer convent which is currently a Parador de Turismo hotel.

After a compulsory visit to the **Santa María cathedral** and the nearby Romanesque church of San Nicolas, we will continue our tour through the walled enclosure to see the Berrozona gate and the San Martín church.

Culture

Plasencia has a multicultural past: Celts, Romans, Arabs, Jews and Castilians forged its history with the Vía de la Plata playing the central role. It also belongs to the Network of Jewish Quarters in Spain and offers some essential visits such as the Torre Lucía Centre of Medieval interpretation, Perez Enciso ethnographic and textile museum or the hunting museum of the Duke of Arión at the Mirabel palace.



Torre Lucía

We continue passing though streets and squares dotted with churches and palaces, amid the gentle bustle of its inhabitants, to reach the **Plaza de Torre Lucía** and its medieval wall section, which we can climb up to enjoy magnificent views of the city. Finally we will stroll down Calle del Sol, an always busy commercial street that leads to the **Plaza Mayor**, grand finale to our tour of the monumental ensemble of Plasencia.

Nature

A gateway to the Jerte valley and bordering the Monfrague national park, Alagón valley and La Vera valley, Plasencia offers a varied natural heritage for the practice of multiple activities such as hiking, biking, canoeing or swimming. In addition, there are two large parks integrated in the city: La Isla and Los Pinos. And on the outskirts in the nearby Sierra del Gordo is Monte Valcorchero, the only Protected Landscape of Extremadura.

DID YOU KNOW THAT...?

Plasencia has two festivals of Regional Tourist Interest: Easter, where 11 brotherhoods and more than 6000 brethren go out in a procession through the streets of the monumental city and Martes Mayor, a medieval tradition that is held on the first Tuesday in August with an open-air market of local products and handicrafts in the Plaza Mayor.

MAIN SIGHTS...

Los Pinos Park: 53,900 m² of zoo area with numerous species of trees, bushes and birds such as storks, herons, geese, swans, cranes, birds of prey and ducks. A green space in the centre of the city.



Los Pinos Park

Seasonality

Autumn

- **Tapa Fair: In October,** food establishments compete for the best tapa.
- **European Day of Jewish Culture:** At the end of September. Handicraft market, performances, music, etc.

Winter

- **San Fulgencio:** 16th January. Patron festivities with crumbs, perrunillas (pastries) and wine in the Plaza Mayor. On the eve of *noche de antruejos*.
- **Plasencia Encorto:** In mid-March. Short film festival with screenings and awards gala.

Spring

- **Easter:** Processions through the monumental city. Festival of Regional Tourist Interest.
- **Fairs and festivals of Plasencia:** Second weekend in June. Charangas (musical groups walking through the streets), bull fighting and fair.

Summer

- **Martes Mayor:** the first Tuesday in August. Festival of Regional Tourist Interest.
- **International Folk Music Festival:** The best folk music groups gather in August in the Torre Lucía esplanade.

STREET MAP

CITY TOURS: PLASENCIA





Points of interest

1. Plaza Mayor
2. Iglesia de San Esteban
3. Monasterio de la Encarnación
4. Centro cultural Las Claras
5. Catedral Nueva
6. Catedral Vieja y Museo Catedralicio
7. Palacio Episcopal
8. Complejo Cultural Santa María
9. Casa del Deán o de los Paniagua Loaisa
10. Casa del Doctor o Arcediano de Trujillo
11. Museo Etnográfico y Textil "Pérez Enciso"
12. Puerta de Trujillo Ermita de la Salud
13. Casa de las Dos Torres
14. Casa de los Carvajal Girón
15. Casa del Cardenal Don Bernardino de Carvajal
16. Iglesia de San Nicolás
17. Palacio del Marqués de Mirabel
18. Museo de caza del Duque de Arión
19. Convento de San Vicente Ferrer
20. Parador de Turismo
21. Iglesia de la Magdalena
22. Iglesia de San Martín
23. Casa de los Toledo Cadena
24. Convento de las Capuchinas
25. Casa de los Almaraz
26. Casa de las Infantas
27. Convento de San Ildefonso
28. Convento de las Carmelitas Descalzas
29. Iglesia del Salvador
30. Casa de las Argollas
31. Casa de los Quijada Almaraz
32. Auditorio de Santa Ana
33. Colegio de la compañía de Jesús
34. Plaza de Torre Lucía
35. Torre Lucía
36. Iglesia de San Pedro
37. Ayuntamiento
38. Cárcel Pública

"TURGALIUM: AMID PLAINS AND GRANITE BOULDERS"

+ info

CITY TOURS: TRUJILLO

INTRODUCCIÓN

Romans (*Turgalium*), Visigoths, Arabs (*Taryala*), Jews and later Christians (*Truxiello*) defined the identity of this city full of history and epic adventures. We will find out how the discovery of the New World brought fortunes that triggered the urban development of the medieval town and we will visit stately homes, palaces, small squares and religious buildings.

NOTES

Tourism office
Plaza Mayor
927 322 677
www.turismotrujillo.com

DID YOU KNOW THAT...?

Adventurers, knights, nobles and humble residents of Trujillo embarked on the conquest of the New World. The most illustrious, Francisco Pizarro conquered the Inca empire and was the governor of Peru. Francisco de Orellana discovered the Amazon river and Diego García de Paredes, the "Samson" of Extremadura, was famous for his amazing strength and feats. Hernando Pizarro was the governor of Cuzco; Alonso de Sotomayor was the governor of Chile; Gerónimo de Loayza was the archbishop of Lima and Fernando de Alarcón was the first to explore the Colorado river.



Statue of Pizarro



Plaza Mayor



Views of the town from the castle

Our tour starts at the **Plaza Mayor**, a place chosen by the Trujillo nobility during the 15th and 16th century to build their great palaces such as Carvajal-Vargas, Marqués de la Conquista or Orellana-Toledo. We will begin with a visit to the tourism office, where they offer detailed and precise information on everything we can see, the equestrian statue of Francisco Pizarro and the **San Martín church**, both located in the same square will be our first destinations to visit.

Castle

It is located on the highest part of the city on a rocky spur where the Arabs began its construction in the 9th-century. It was the heart of Trujillo history in the middle ages and stands out for its beautiful towers and the two cisterns in the parade ground. An Arab wall surrounds the fortress with seventeen towers which are still standing and five entrance gates. It is a Heritage of Cultural Interest.

We will continue along the **Cuesta de la Sangre** and pass through the **Puerta de Santiago**, to enter the medieval enclosure of Trujillo. Inside we can find narrow and winding streets, and a wide variety of noble homes and temples to be visited.

Gastronomy

Trujillo cuisine has its roots in the secular and convent tradition: hams and cold meats made from the Iberian pig; wine from DO Ribera del Guadiana or sheep and goat cheeses are some of their best known food products. The National Cheese Fair of Trujillo, in particular excels for its impact. It showcases some of the best cheeses made in Extremadura and the country.



Sheep Cheese and Ribera del Guadiana wine

Inside the walled city we can visit the Coria museum, Torre del Alfiler interpretation centre and the Costume museum. But before getting to the **castle** we will visit the 12th-century Romanesque **Santiago church**, **Santa María la Mayor church** with its Julia tower and Pizarro house-museum, which provides an insight into the eventful life of the explorer. We will reach the magnificent castle of Arab origin, before we go down again to the Plaza Mayor.

Plains

The landscape of the surroundings of Trujillo, dominated by plains and granite boulders, is one of the most interesting areas of the region in terms of environment and birds. It has two special bird protection areas: the colony of lesser kestrel that breeds in the same area and the Plains of Trujillo, where we can see great bustards, little bustards, rollers, montagu's harriers, stone curlews, grouses, quails, calandra larks, etc.

DID YOU KNOW THAT...?

Trujillo has two festivals of regional tourist interest, Easter which is celebrated amid great fervour and popular following, and Chíviri. The latter is held on Easter Sunday in the Plaza Mayor, with people dressed in traditional costumes and scarves, while they dance and sing to the rhythmic chorus of the feast: "Oh, chíviri, chíviri, chíviri ...".

MAIN SIGHTS...

The "Convento de la Merced" Crafts Promotion Hall, located in this 17th-century building. It hosts a wide range of exhibits on craft item manufacturing techniques and professions present in the region. Open from Tuesday (evening) to Sunday.
Tel: 627 774 511



Little Bustard

Seasonality

Autumn

- **Agro-livestock Fair:** Livestock owners and visitors gather at the Regional Livestock Market for making bids and auctions of sheep, cattle and horses.

Winter

- **Christmas:** As part of the Christmas program in Trujillo, numerous activities and events are held, such as shop window decoration competition, the popular San Silvestre race or the making of a large-scale nativity scene.

Spring

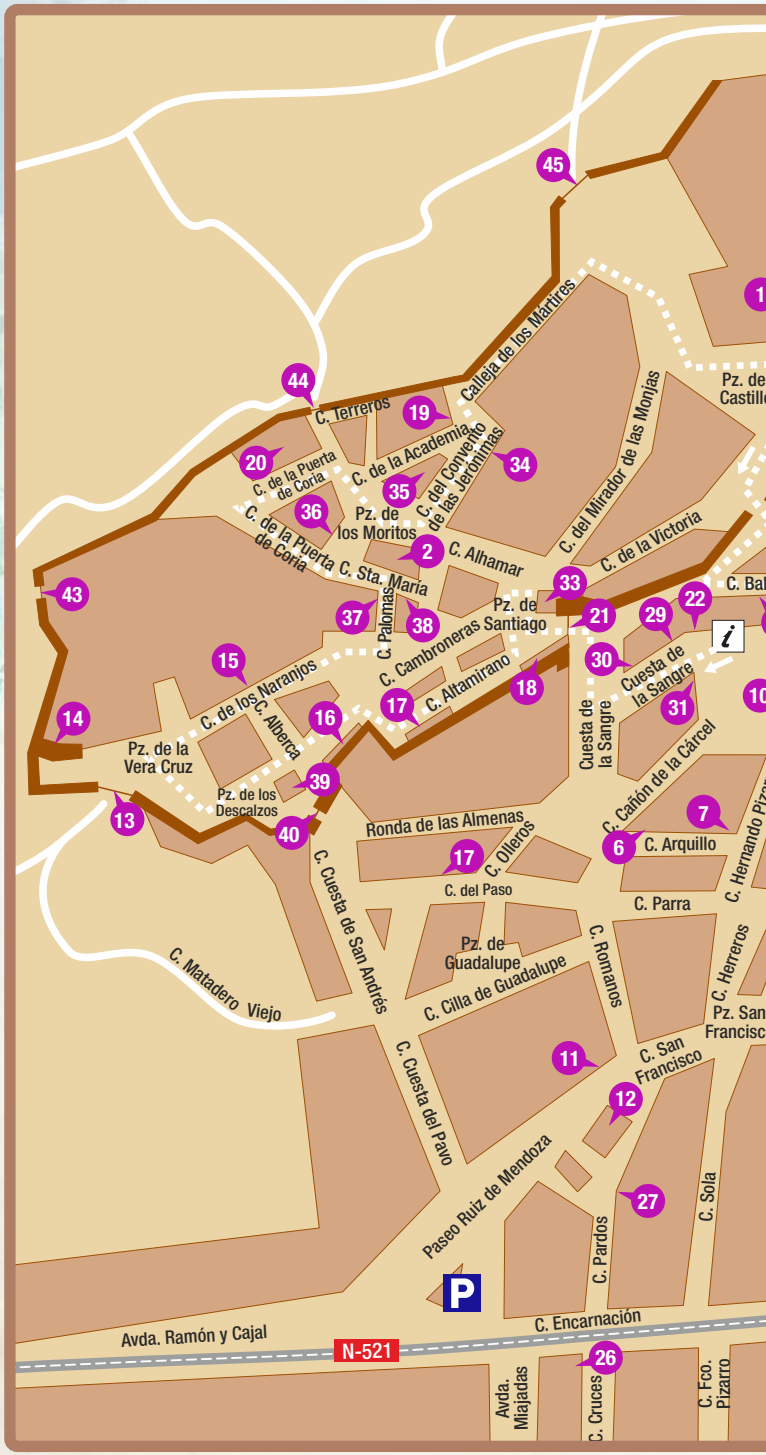
- **Easter:** Its origins go back to Visigoth period. Declared as a Festival of Regional Tourist Interest.
- **National Cheese Fair:** At the beginning of May, Trujillo holds one of its most attended fairs.
- **El Chíviri:** Declared as a Festival of Regional Tourist Interest.

Summer

- **Festival of the patron saint of Victoria:** At the end of August. It ends with La Salve, an anthem that natives of Trujillo and visitors alike sing in the dark and in silence in the Plaza Mayor.
- **International Music Festival "Ciudad de Trujillo":** A comprehensive classical music program held in July.

STREET MAP

CITY TOURS: TRUJILLO



Points of interest

1. Castillo
2. Iglesia de Sta. María la Mayor
3. Museo del Traje
4. Iglesia de San Martín
5. Palacio Carvajal-Vargas (Duques de San Carlos)
6. Palacio de Orellana-Pizarro
7. Palacio del Marqués de la Conquista



8 Palacio de Orellana-Toledo
9 Centro de Interpretación Torre del Alfiler
10 Plaza Mayor
11 Palacio Municipal de Alhóndiga
12 Palacio de Pizarro-Aragón
13 Arco del Triunfo
14 Alcázar de los Bejaranos
15 Palacio Chaves-Mendoza
16 Casa Fuerte de los Escobar
17 Alcazarejo de los Altamiranos
18 Alcázar de Luis Chaves El Viejo
19 Casa Museo de Pizarro
20 Antiguo convento de S. Fco. el Real / Museo de la Coria
21 Puerta de Santiago
22 Casa de las Cadenas
23 Iglesia y convento de San Miguel
24 Casa de los Sanabria
25 Convento de la Merced / Sala Promoción Artesanía
26 Iglesia y convento de la Encarnación
27 Iglesia y Hospital de la Caridad
28 Iglesia y Hospital de San Francisco
29 Palacio de los Chaves-Sotomayor
30 Iglesia de la Sangre
31 Ayuntamiento Viejo
32 Palacio de los Marqueses de Santa Marta
33 Iglesia de Santiago
34 Convento de las Jerónimas
35 Palacio de Pizarro-Hinojosa (Marqués de Lorenzana)
36 Casa de Francisco de Orellana
37 Casa Rol-Zárate y Zúñiga
38 Casa de los Chaves-Calderón
39 Antigua iglesia de San Andrés
40 Puerta de San Andrés
41 Iglesia y convento de San Pedro
42 Iglesia de Sto. Domingo
43 Puerta de la Vera Cruz
44 Puerta de Coria
45 Puerta de la Herradura
46 Estatua ecuestre de Fco. Pizarro





04
Vía de la Plata Route
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Coria and Valle del Alagón



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Sierra de Gata







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Valencia de Alcántara and Tajo Internacional



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Las Hurdes



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Valle del Ambroz and Tierras de Granadilla



CÁCERES PROVINCE ROUTES

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Villuercas-Ibores-Jara Geopark

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Sierra of Montánchez and Zorita plains

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Monfragüe Biosphere Reserve

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Monfragüe National Park

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Valle del Jerte

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"VIA LATA OR BALATA; THE COBBLED PATH"
VÍA DE LA PLATA ROUTE

+ info

Cornalvo · Alcuéscar · C. de D. Antonio · Aldea del Cano · Cáceres · Casar de Cáceres · Cañaveral · Grimaldo · Galisteo · Carcaboso · Oliva de P. · Aldeanueva · Baños de M.

INTRODUCTION

The ancient *Via Lata*, "wide path" in Latin, or *Balata*, "road" in Arabic, that linked Emerita Augusta (Mérida) with Asturica Augusta (Astorga), is today one of the most important challenges for hikers from all over the world. Its Cáceres section runs through some of the most important places of the province: Alcuéscar and its Santa Lucía del Trampal basilica, the monumental city of Cáceres, Galisteo, Archaeological site of Cáparra or the Ambroz Valley are some of them.

NOTAS

Vía de la Plata Interpretation Centre
Baños de Montemayor
Tel. 927 488 048
http://viaplata.gobex.es/

Cáparra Roman Town and Interpretation Centre
Tel. 927 199 485

DID YOU KNOW THAT...?

The "Alba-Plata" project emerged in 1996 with the aim of promoting the ecological, cultural, architectural and ethnographic wealth of Vía de la Plata in Extremadura. One of its important undertaking was the signalling and division of the road into 17 stages of about 20 km, along with more than 500 granite milestones that guide the traveller about the condition of the track through a system of colours.



Sign posts



Santa Lucía del Trampal (Alcuéscar)



Mayoralgo Castle (Aldea del Cano)

Our tour of **Vía de la Plata** (The Silver Route) begins in the south of the province of Cáceres at the **Cornalvo Natural Park**. We will go along its western border until we reach **Alcuéscar**; here we can find the first hostel (the peculiarity of this hostel is that it is joined to an old bull ring) and the Visigoth basilica of **Santa Lucía del Trampal**, located 3 km from the town.

Rome

The Vía de la Plata, whose origins date back to the 2nd-century B.C., was one of the vital component of the Roman road network. The paved road with continuous transit of goods, troops, traders and travellers, witnessed the coming up of new infrastructure in the Cáceres province such as theatres, temples, aqueducts, baths, bridges or fortifications; apart from serving as a channel to spread the Roman culture, its language and lifestyle.

We continue walking through the meadows and towns such as **Casas de don Antonio** or **Aldea del Cano**, watching old remains of the route like the **Mayoralgo castle** or the Garabato castle, bridges and reused **milestones** as that of a postman, with a hollow as if mail is delivered or taken.

We approach **Cáceres**, a World Heritage City (see city tour in this guide, page 10); mansio Castris Caecilis was located in its vicinity, probably in the so-called **Old Cáceres**, where there is an archaeological site interpretation centre. Toward the north the road runs in the direction of **Casar de Cáceres**; there the Route has left its mark in calle Larga, which follows the path of the old road.

Cáparra

The *municipium Flavium Caparens* was built in the 1st-century AD; being a strategic point of the route it was converted into a Roman municipality, with an amphitheatre, forum and baths. Of the remains an impressive quadrafrons arch stands out, under which old road passes.



Arch of Cáparra

The tour continues near **Garrovillas de Alconétar** and passes through the towns of **Cañaveral** and **Grimaldo**; we will see the tower of Floripes cropping up from the reservoir water of Tagus river, which led to the relocation of the **Alconétar Roman bridge** from its original location and finally arriving at the historic ensemble of **Galisteo**.



Cáparra interpretation centre



Roman baths (Baños de Montemayor)

Pilgrims

The Vía de la Plata began to be used by the notable Andalusian Mozarabic community as a pilgrimage route to Santiago de Compostela from the 9th-century onwards. Today, its consolidated infrastructure network and its great cultural and natural heritage are an attraction for thousands of walkers looking to reach Compostela.

The last stage of the Vía de la Plata in Cáceres runs through **Tierras de Granadilla** and the **Ambroz Valley**, amid meadows and luxuriant mountain areas. Here the *municipium* of **Cáparra** is very important, where the path after passing under its beautiful arch, goes toward **Aldeanueva del Camino** and ends up leaving the confines of Extremadura at **Baños de Montemayor**, its Roman baths offer a well-deserved rest to our feet.

DID YOU KNOW THAT...?

The Roman roads employed "kilometre points" to measure distances: mostly cylindrical with up to 2 m heights, milestones amounted to a Roman mile; i.e. 1481 m.



The Postman's Milestone

MAIN SIGHTS...

The Cáparra Roman Town Interpretation Centre; building next to the archaeological site and start of route before you begin the visit. It has an audiovisual room, a virtual tour with briefing about the Roman Cáparra, exhibition area with found objects and interpretive panels.

HOSTELS

All along the Vía de la Plata route in Cáceres we may rest in the hostels network who are at the service of the pilgrims in Alcuéscar, Garrovillas de Alconétar, Oliva de Plasencia, Hervás and Baños de Montemayor. In addition, we will be able visit the Roman road interpretation centres such as Cáparra or the one located in Baños de Montemayor.



Pilgrim



"THE LEGACY OF THE ORDER OF ALCÁNTARA"

FROM LOS BARRUECOS TO ALCÁNTARA

+ info

Transhumance · Gastronomy · Nature · Classical Theatre · Thermal







INTRODUCTION

Following in the footsteps of *Portus Cale*, the old Roman road and later the Mesta trail and the wool route up to the Atlantic ports, we are about to unravel the historical legacy of the Order of Alcántara. We will travel through pastoral landscapes and towns full of history surrounded by great natural wealth with numerous protected areas related to the plain and the pastureland. We will also observe some antique and contemporary art; fireplaces and an eternal bridge.

NOTES

www.centroviaspecuarias.es
Tel: 927 27 52 55
www.museovostell.org
Tel: 927 010 812

DID YOU KNOW THAT...?

Wolf Vostell (Leverkusen 1932-Berlin 1998) was a German artist of international prestige, father of the Happening and a member of the Fluxus movement, in love with Los Barruecos since his first visit in 1974.



Sculpture by Vostell



Centre of documentation of Livestock Trails



Wool washery in Los Barruecos

The tour starts from the town of **Malpartida de Cáceres**, where we will visit the centre of information and documentation of Livestock Trails which also functions as the local tourism office. Later a must-see visit to **Los Barruecos**, an area declared as a Natural Monument, to its interpretation centre and of course the **Vostell Malpartida Museum** set in the magical surroundings of the old wool washery, where the work of the great artist also blends into the nature of this protected area.

On to **Arroyo de la Luz**, a town known for its passion for horses which can be experienced on the Día de la Luz (Easter Monday) with horse races conducted through La Corredera street. We will visit the Asunción church, which houses a magnificent altarpiece by **Luis de Morales "El Divino"**, and wander through its streets among palatial houses and heraldic coats of arms.

Transhumance

Practised since time immemorial, the creation of La Mesta in 1223 by Alfonso X the Wise regularised transhumance creating livestock trails on old paths and roadways. The wool washery of Malpartida is like a crossroads for the nearby Cañada Real Soriana Occidental (Western Soria Royal Livestock Trail), while the Tagus river passes through Alcántara over the Cañada Real de Gata (Gata Royal Livestock Trail).



Merino sheep

We proceed to **Navas del Madroño**, a town of chimneys. The traditional Bullfighting is held in its Square, where we will visit the Travelling School interpretation centre. Later we go to **Garrovillas de Alconétar**; its medieval Plaza Mayor has been declared as Heritage of Cultural Interest and is amongst the most beautiful in Spain. Interesting samples of popular architecture can be seen in the Jewish Quarter or Los Castillejos, and religious architecture in convents and local temples.



Races in Arroyo de la Luz



Plaza Mayor (Garrovillas)

Gastronomy

Monastic cuisine can be seen in dishes like "Alcántara style partridge" and cod fish. *Frite* (fried lamb), *chanfaina* (stew made of liver, blood sausage and pork offal), *buche con berzas* (crop with cabbage)... or pork sausages such as *patateras* (pork and potato sausage) and *morcillas* (blood pudding) are typical dishes. Also marinades such as tench, highly valued local fish; "rice, potatoes and cod fish"; tomato soup with figs and almond soup, the areas traditional crops which are also present in sweets like *cagajones* and *perrunillas* (pastries).

The legacy of the Order of Alcántara: Barruecos-Alcántara

THE WOOL ROUTE

The wool route or "Translana", retrieves the itinerary through which wool from the washeries of Los Barruecos and San Miguel was taken to the Portuguese manufacturing hub of Covilha, using livestock trails through Arroyo, Brozas and Alcántara. This route can be done on foot or by bicycle. It is still not signposted but you can get all the information on the Spanish section of the tour by visiting:

www.translana.es



NOTES

For more information
Arroyo Tourism Office
Tel: 927 270 437

DID YOU KNOW THAT...?

Legend says that emperor Carlos V had tench in the pond of his retreat in Yuste (La Vera), where he himself used to fish and eat them. Today this fish is one of the distinguishing features of the waters and cuisine of Tajo-Salor and a Tench festival is held in August.

For more information:
www.tajosalor.es



Tenca (Tench)

NOTES

Classical Theatre Festival
www.festivaldealcantara.es
Tajo Internacional
www.taejo.eu
http://extremambiente.gobex.es

MAIN SIGHTS...

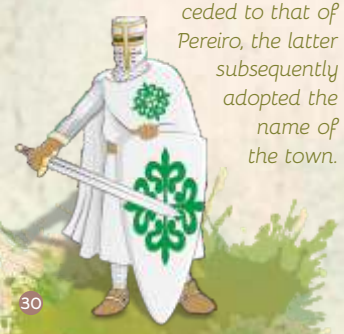
San Benito abbey was the headquarters and seat of the Order of Alcántara since early 16th-century. All visits are guided and free of charge every day, check timings at the tourism office or by calling 927 390 081.



Alcántara Tourism Office
927 390 863
www.alcantara.es

DID YOU KNOW THAT...?

The Order of Alcántara has its origin in the Order of San Julián del Pereiro, founded in 1176. After the conquest of the town in 1213, King Alfonso IX entrusted the defence of Alcántara to the Order of Calatrava, which after four years was ceded to that of Pereiro, the latter subsequently adopted the name of the town.



We will now visit **Mata de Alcántara** along the CC-113 crossing part of the pine woods of Garrovillas and this border marks the Rejaña recreational area. We go up to the chapel of San Lorenzo, we are now in the pasturelands of Mata de Alcántara, in whose vicinity we can find anthropomorphic tombs excavated in rock. Once we reach Mata de Alcántara we can visit the church of Nuestra Señora de Gracia, which is of artistic interest.

Nature

We are in the surroundings of the Tagus International Natural Park and in addition the town centres of Garrovillas and Brozas are Special Bird Protection Areas (Z.E.P.A.) due to the presence of lesser kestrel colonies. Plains of Brozas and Alcántara with steppe birds such as geese and little bustards; pine woods of Garrovillas with nesting black stork; Brozas reservoir surroundings with numerous wintering cranes; Arce de Abajo pond... The latter as well as Petit reservoir at Arroyo de la Luz, are Sites of Community Importance (L.I.C.).



Lesser kestrel (Falco naumanni)



Roman bridge of Alcántara

We proceed to **Alcántara** to discover the legacy of the powerful military order of Alcántara and its warrior monks in this border enclave. The tourism office provides information to visit the **San Benito abbey**, Santa María Almocóvar church, palatial houses... and of course the famous **Roman bridge**, an authentic symbol of the town and relevance of its origin. We will also visit the "Casa Natalio" interpretation centre, where we can get to know the attractions the **Tajo Internacional natural park** has to offer.

Classical Theatre

The Classical Theatre Festival of Alcántara has been held every year in August since 1985 at the Carlos V gallery of the San Benito abbey; a must-attend event with the best proposals from the Spanish classical theatre scene, which is also enlivened on the streets of the town with the holding a traditional medieval market.

Finally we arrive at **Brozas**, a town linked to the future of the Order of Alcántara which became the headquarters of its *encomienda mayor* as can be seen in the tower keep of its castle. We will visit the magnificent **Sta. María la Mayor** church, Heritage of Cultural Interest, and wander through its streets among numerous palatial houses and heraldic coats of arms. On the outskirts of town along the EX-302, we can find the chapels of La Soledad, El Buen Jesús and the **convent of Ntra. Sra. de la Luz**.



Santa María la Mayor de Brozas



Convent of Ntra. Sra. de la Luz

NOTES

Balneario Baños de San Gregorio Hotel
www.balneariodebrozas.com
Hospedería de Garrovillas Hospedería Conventual de Alcántara
www.hospederiasdeextremadura.es
Palacio de los Arenales Hotel
www.hospes.com



Thermal Tourism

In the vicinity of Brozas you can enjoy the facilities of Baños de San Gregorio Hotel Spa: Parafango, jets, pressotherapy, therapeutic massages, paraffin, inhalations, baths... in an enclave surrounded by nature. Palacio de los Arenales Spa Club Hotel is another option in our tour which is located between the towns of Cáceres and Malpartida.

Seasonality

Autumn

- **San Pedro de Alcántara Festival:** 18th and 19th October in Alcántara, bonfires and migas.
- **Cranes:** they come from northern Europe to the pasturelands which serve as wintering grounds.
- **Nuestra Señora de la O:** 18th December, Navas del Madroño.
- **Día de los Olleros:** End of September in Arroyo de la Luz. live pottery demonstration.

Winter

- **San Antón:** 17th January in Brozas. Cordón dance and festivities.
- **Almond blossom festival:** Held in February in Garrovillas, the route goes up to the Paraje de Gallito.
- **Pedida de la Patatera:** Carnival Tuesday in Malpartida de Cáceres.
- **Popular pig slaughter:** Second Saturday of February in Mata de Alcántara.

Spring

- **Día de Luz:** Held on Easter Monday in Arroyo de la Luz, horse races. Festival of Regional Tourist Interest.
- **Pela del Potro:** Every April in Mata de Alcántara the horses are brought from the pasturelands and colts born in the year are trimmed.
- **Wild products:** Wild asparagus, criadillas and gurumelos (mushrooms), cardillos (thistles)...
- **Livestock Market:** End of April in Brozas.

Summer

- **Classical Theatre Festival:** Held in mid-August in Alcántara.
- **Tench Festival:** End of August, held every year in one town of the region. Festival of Regional Tourist Interest.
- **Contemporary Music Series:** Held in mid-September at the Vostell-Malpartida museum.
- **Bull Fighting:** Around 15th August in Navas del Madroño. Amateur and professional bullfights in the Plaza.



+ info

"EXPLORING LA RAYA"

VALENCIA DE ALCÁNTARA AND TAJO INTERNACIONAL

Megalithism — Gastronomy — Paths — The berrea — Birding







INTRODUCTION

This is the westernmost part of the province of Cáceres, a joint through which Extremadura delves into Portugal forming one of the emblematic surroundings of *La Raya*, a name which in local slang denotes the border between Spain and Portugal as well as the areas nearby. We will discover dolmens, fortresses, border gastronomy, protected landscapes of pasturelands and riverbanks... and a ship sailing without borders.

NOTES

Tourism Office and Valencia de Alcántara Interpretation Centre
www.valenciadealcantara.es

DID YOU KNOW THAT...?



The self-guided tour can help you discover the Gothic Jewish Quarter, simply follow the signs indicated from the town hall.



Sta. María de Rocamador (Valencia de A.)



Embellished doors (Gothic Jewish Quarter)

We visit the **Barrio Gótico Judío** (Gothic Jewish Quarter), in Valencia de Alcántara whose 19 streets with typical medieval layout and 266 embellished doors with pointed arch's make the monument enclosure the biggest Jewish quarter of Cáceres. The **synagogue**, the Archpriest temple of **Santa María de Rocamador** and the **castle-fortress** where it is built into make up the ensemble declared as Heritage of Cultural Interest perfectly signposted and interpreted.

We are surprised in the vicinity by a dolmen complex dating back to the Neolithic and Chalcolithic Period (4000-2500 BC). A unique legacy that we can today visit through signposted routes; those at **Zafra**, near Valencia de Alcántara; el **Mellizo**, in Aceña de la Borrega; or at **Tapada del Anta** in Molino de la Negra route are some of the options available.

Megalithism

Megalithic literally means "large stones", and refers to those cultures who used them to build funerary monuments for thousands of years. As many as one hundred dolmens scattered around Valencia de Alcántara, Santiago de Alcántara, Cedillo and Herrera de Alcántara, along with those present on the Portuguese side make up one of the most important complexes of this type in all over Europe.



Dolmen Mellizo (Valencia de Alcántara)

Amid quartzite cliffs and forests, the small farmsteads present along La Raya based their economy on smuggling until the removal of customs: **La Fontañera, San Pedro, El Pino, Jola, Aceña de la Borrega**... After trying traditional dishes at any of its restaurants we proceed to Marvão, located in Portugal. A spectacular view of the entire border region can be seen from its castle.



A view of Marvao seen from La Fontañera



Fish Soup

Gastronomy

Its ultimate expression is pig slaughter: *patateras, faciñeras, mondongas*, (pickled sausages) loins, hams... Typical dishes of this region are *frite de cordero* (fried lamb), *chanfaina* (stew made of liver, blood sausage and pork offal), *Ajili-mójili* or *buche* (crop); and game stews made with deer and wild boar. Soups made with river fish are traditional and their fishing is part of the Rayana culture and of course cod fish items are popular. Sweets and desserts such as *filoses, serradura, joriños* or *arroz con leche* (puddings) denote a certain influence of neighbouring Portugal.

CONSTRUCTION OF A DOLMEN

1. *Mining of large blocks of stone.*



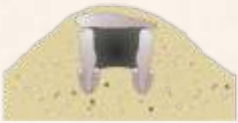
2. *Transport using rollers.*



3. *Placement of upright stones and capstone.*



4. *Dolmen was covered with earth and smaller stones.*



NOTES

For more information:

www.taejo.eu

www.turismocaceres.org

DID YOU KNOW THAT...?

Every year in spring, the smuggling route is celebrated between the municipalities of Montalvao and Cedillo following in the footsteps of those hikers who under the cover of darkness used to cross the border with their goods.

For more information:

http://rotacontrabando.blogspot.com.es



NOTES

Tourism in Santiago de Alcántara
www.santiagodealcantara.com

TOPOGUÍAS

Routes through Tajo Internacional
www.taejo.eu



If you want to use it on the tour make sure you have got the topoguías (topographical guide): request them at the information centres.

DID YOU KNOW THAT...?

The Sierra de San Pedro is the largest protected area of Extremadura spread over 115,032 hectares. It has the largest population in the world of Iberian imperial eagle and a community of more than 200 pairs of black vulture, the most important stable colony of this species in the palearctic region.

For more information:
http://extremambiente.gobex.es
http://laberrea.wordpress.com



The undisputed protagonist of this route is the Tajo Internacional natural park, a cross-border protected area that we start to visit in **Santiago de Alcántara** and its interpretation centres of **Megalithism** and **El Péndere**. In Santiago we go up the mountain among forest patches of glossy buckthorns and shrubby germanders to catch a panoramic view from the **Buraco** rock shelter and once off the mountain we proceed to the dolmens of **la Lagunita**, the best preserved of the municipality. Both routes are signposted.

Paths

One of the most interesting ways to visit the natural park is to hike on any of the ten official trails. The shortest one (2.8 km) and perhaps one of the most beautiful is the Mari Loza trail and the longest is the Camino Natural del Tajo (GR 113) having about 86 km, it runs longitudinally along the park from Alcántara up to the Cedillo dam.



Viewpoint on the Geregosa route



El Buraco (Santiago de Alcántara)

In **Herreruela**, **Salorino**, **Membrío**, **Carbajo**... we are surrounded by a unique natural setting between the park and **Sierra de San Pedro** area of regional interest. One should remember that we are in one of the areas of the Iberian peninsula with the best representation of flora and fauna associated with Mediterranean forests and scrubland; a privileged place among other things to see and hear the spectacular bellowing of stags or deer in heat.

The berrea

During the *berrea* (stags rutting season), deer stags fight among themselves to defend their territories and mate with as many number of females with constant and spectacular roaring in to the air that resonates throughout the mountain range: especially during the wee hours of the morning and late in the evening, when the heat diminishes and with a little luck we will be able to see and hear large males. The days having maximum activity of the rutting season are difficult to predict, although generally during the month of September it is relatively easy to see them.

Herrera de Alcántara and **Cedillo** are quays of the **tourist boat Balcón del Tajo**. It is probably the best way to see the heart of the Tajo Internacional natural park and quite a bit of the Portuguese part the ***parque natural do Tejo Internacional***, as the boat also navigates through the Pónsul river entering into the Portuguese territory; a whole cross-border adventure to end our tour.

NOTES

Information about the Tajo/Tejo Internacional
www.taejo.eu

Birding in Extremadura
www.birdinginextremadura.com

Balcón del Tajo tourist boat
www.barcodeltajo.com

Birding

Birds are one of the highlights of Tajo Internacional and Sierra de San Pedro; imperial and golden eagles, black and griffon vultures, black storks, owls or Bonelli's eagles are some of the species that you can spot in its skies. Any place is good for this bird-watching activity but to choose one we will go to the observatory tower of Las Viñas. You must ask for the keys at El Péndere, in Santiago de Alcántara.



Las Viñas observatory



Iberian imperial eagle



Seasonality

Autumn

- **Celtic and Folk Festival "El Magusto"**: End of October or early November in Carbajo.
- **Bellowing of stags**: In September throughout the park and the Sierra de San Pedro.
- **Wild mushrooms**: All over the territory you can find caesars mushroom, boletus, man on horseback, charbonniers...
- **Cranes:** They return from the north of Europe to the wintering grounds and for feeding in the pasturelands.

Winter

- **Enfariñamiento:** Shrove Tuesday, a fun battle with flour held in Cedillo.
- **La Mascarrá:** Carnival at Herrera de Alcántara.
- **Pig slaughter:** Between late February and early March in Membrío and other towns.
- **Fiestas de San Ildefonso:** 23rd January, it is the most important festival of Salorino.
- **Ringdoves:** spectacular bands of tens of thousands of wintering ringdoves on holm and cork oak groves.

Spring

- **Romeria de San Isidro:** Held on 15th May it is of Regional Tourist Interest in Valencia de Alcántara.
- **Los Mayos and La Cruz de Mayo:** Held in early May in Salorino, Membrío and Valencia.
- **Summer birds:** They return from Africa to breed; black storks, egyptian vultures...
- **Easter:** In all towns.
- **Smuggling Route:** End of March, cross-border between Cedillo and Montalvao.

Summer

- **Folklore Festival:** 15th August in Cedillo.
- **Fiesta de San Juan:** Summer solstice in Herrera de Alcántara and in Herreruela (Los Tomillos).
- **San Bartolomé fair and festival:** Held on 23rd and 24th August in Valencia de Alcántara.
- **Corpus Christ:** Celebrated in June in Santiago.
- **Boda Regia:** During the beginning of August in Valencia; it recreates the wedding in 1497 between princess Isabel, daughter of the Catholic Kings, and the king of Portugal D. Manuel el Afortunado.



Pyrenean oak

"AMONG OAK TREES AND OLIVE GROVES"

SIERRA DE GATA

+ info

A Fala — Gastronomy

To the Water! — Borbollón — Trails



Tamborilero (drummer)





INTRODUCTION

To the north-west of the province is the Sierra de Gata, lending its name to the beautiful border region that we will visit on this occasion. Here, among oak trees and olive groves, we will try some exceptional oil, get to know towns where a vernacular dialect is "spoken", we will visit ancient fortresses, walk through lush forests studded with wild mushrooms... and discover the only river from Extremadura that runs *upwards*.

NOTES

Moraleja Tourism office
927 147 088

DID YOU KNOW THAT...?

The Trevejo castle was built on a Muslim fortress conquered in the 12th-century by Alfonso VII of Leon, who ceded it to the Order of the Temple; later it fell into the hands of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, after which it passed on to the Order of Santiago and finally to the Order of Alcántara; A highly "ordered" castle!





Late-Romanesque door, Hoyos church



Trevejo

This tour starts at **Moraleja**, where the tourism office is located in Casa Toril at the Bullring, a place where the towns bull-fighting events are still celebrated. Here we can obtain information about this region. Later we proceed first to **Perales del Puerto** and then to **Hoyos**; its three spots, Nuestra Señora del Buen Varón church and especially its architecture and medieval urban layout will provide us a very interesting trip to the foothills of the Sierra de Gata.

The rugged terrain and sheer size of the region provide for two tours to see: One towards the eastern sector up to **Robledillo de Gata**; and another towards the west up to **Valverde del Fresno**. We start by visiting the latter along the EX-205 up to the **Villamiel** crossing, where we can see the curious inscriptions made by the stonecutters on its church walls, then we climb up to **Trevejo**, an ensemble of astounding architecture with a robust castle.

A Fala

This is the name given to a language declared as Heritage of Cultural Interest in the category of Intangible Heritage, which is still in use with the presence of local varieties in three towns of Sierra de Gata that we will visit in our tour: "o mañegu" in San Martín de Trevejo; "o lagarteiru" in Eljas, and "o valverdeñu" in Valverde del Fresno. It belongs to the Portuguese-Galician subgroup which following the Romanisation of the peninsula and has survived till date in these mountains.

Next is **San Martín de Trevejo**, a place where water is part of its landscape happily flowing through its streets. Here we will be able to see its palatial houses, arcaded square and San Miguel convent which is currently a Tourist Guest House. Late we go to **Eljas** to visit the remains of its castle destroyed in the 17th-century during the wars with Portugal and was the seat of the commandery of the Order of Alcántara. Finally we visit **Valverde del Fresno** and go up to the **port of Navasfrias** which is the provincial border.



San Martín de Trevejo



Eljas castle

Gastronomy

Throughout the highlands we can find traditional dishes such as las *calderetas* de cordero or cabrito (lamb or kid stew), *chanfaina* (stew made of liver, blood sausage and pork offal), *"us fornazus"* (pies) and game stews made with partridges, rabbits or wild boar. It is must to try the excellent olive oil with Designation of Origin Gata-Hurdes and equaly excellent are the goat cheeses, honey and traditional *Pitarra* wines made in the *boigas* (wine cellars). And of course wild mushrooms can be found throughout the region during the season.

Among oak trees and olive groves: Sierra de Gata

EL SOTO

The chestnut grove of El Soto, located to the north of the village of San Martín de Trevejo, is one of the most beautiful places in the Sierra de Gata region where we can find holly trees, mountain elms, whitebeams and oaks. We can visit it by taking the old cobbled path that parts from the village itself (SL-CC 208 Trail).



Amanitas cesarea in El Soto

NOTES

ADISGATA Association
927 514 110 / 418
www.sierradegata.org
S. Martín de Trevejo tourism offi.
927 144 226

DID YOU KNOW THAT...?

Oil with Designation of Origin Gata-Hurdes is made from the Manzanilla Cacereña variety of olives, which is the main crop of the area. This variety has properties valued a lot for consumption as both table olives as well as oil, which is slightly sweet, intensely fruity and with a great balance of spice and sour.



NOTES

Gata Tourism Office
927 672 054
Gata rural tourism
www.turisgata.com

MAIN SIGHTS...

The Comarca Sierra de Gata interpretation centre in Torre de Don Miguel, is an ideal place to easily find out about the main attractions of the area. It opens on Fridays, Saturdays and public holidays, but visits can be arranged on other days by calling 690 082 487.



DID YOU KNOW THAT...?

In the village of Gata, on the very same road, you can find a large cedar tree declared as Árbol Singular (Unique Tree), which according to tradition was planted in 1808, when it was already 15 years old, by Fray Juan de Gloria, a Franciscan priest from the Hoyos convent.



Cedro de Gata

The other tour starts at **Acebo**, a beautiful village known for its oranges and lace-making craft with interesting popular architecture and the Nuestra. Señora. de los Ángeles church deserves a visit. Next we move to **Gata**, Heritage of Cultural Interest classified as a Historical Site, and at the tourism office we can obtain information about the place and the tall **Torre de la Almenara** (watch tower).

To the Water!

Similar to other regions of northern Cáceres, Sierra de Gata impresses with its sustained water ways. Rivers like Erjas, Árrago, Tralgas and Malavao (the only one belonging to the Duero River basin) and the Gata or Acebo riverbanks irrigate the fields from the heights of Sierra de Gata up to Vega Morala, and offer an opportunity to enjoy a bath during the summer season at the various natural pools of its villages.



Natural pools of el Jevero (Acebo)



Santibáñez el Alto

Next we proceed to **Torre de Don Miguel**, a place with narrow streets and distinctive walkways that gives it a scenic look. From here we go up to visit **Santibáñez el Alto** and its castle, both perched on a steep hill and on the foot of its southern slope we can find **Barrio de los Pajares** or de la Calzada, a set of agricultural constructions declared as Heritage of Cultural Interest classified as Place of Ethnological Interest. We reach this place by taking the Borbollón dam road.

Borbollón

The Borbollón dam at Santibáñez de Alto was built in 1954 on the banks of the Árrago river. It has a camping site, sailing club and a 9-hole golf course and it also makes a good destination for sport fishing. But perhaps most importantly it is known for being a Special Bird Protection Area (Z.E.P.A.) harbouring a large community of wintering aquatic birds, cranes and greylag goose that use the Parra Chica island for roosting.

Finally we go up **Valle del Árrago** passing by Cadalso, where there is still the so-called Casas del Rey (Kings House), which according to tradition Alfonso XI stayed there with his mistress Leonor de Guzmán. Next we visit **Descargamaría** before reaching **Robledillo de Gata**, another Historical Site. At the tourism office we can receive information. As a grand finale we climb up to **Puerto Viejo**, the provincial border with Salamanca to see the headwaters of the **Malavao** river.



Robledillo de Gata



Valley del Árrago going up to Puerto Viejo

Trails

There are numerous walking routes to be undertaken in Sierra de Gata, although the main reference is the GR 10 (in turn integrated into the European E 7 trail) which crosses it from east to west in its totality. There are as well routes that will take us to remote places such as the Cervigona waterfall in Acebo or that of El Chorrito (PR-CC 186) in Descargamaría.

NOTES

Mancomunidad S. de Gata
www.sierradegata.es
S. de Gata bookings office
902 106 896
Robledillo tourism office
927 671 011

DID YOU KNOW THAT...?

"Zahurdones" or "chajurdones", are the most representative constructions of Sierra de Gata; huts of shepherds and farmers probably of Celtic origin, built with dry stone with corbel arch and circular floor plan.



Zahurdón

Seasonality

Autumn

- **San Martiñu:** 11th November in San Martín de Trevejo. Patron saint festivities and Pitarras.
- **San Andrés:** Held in the end of November in Perales del Puerto. Patron saint festivities.
- **Magosto:** First Saturday of November in Elijas. Twinning festival with the Portuguese village Os Foios. Folklore and chestnuts.
- **Wild mushrooms:** The whole Sierra de Gata region is a true mycological paradise.

Winter

- **San Blas:** 3rd February in Cilleros, Moraleja and Robledillo. In Valverde and Eljas horses run through the streets.
- **Día del Árbol:** Shrove Tuesday in Villanueva de la Sierra. Ecology since 1805.
- **Carnival:** Held in many localities but especially traditional in Gata.
- **San Sebastián:** 20th January in Acebo and Hernán Pérez.

Spring

- **El Capazo:** First Saturday after Easter in Torre de Don Miguel. The boys place capacetas (basket covers) in flames on a felled oak.
- **Easter:** Celebrated in all the municipalities, especially in Robledillo de Gata.
- **Los Santitos:** Held in mid-June in Torrecilla de Los Ángeles and in Santibáñez el Alto.
- **San Antonio:** 13th June in Cadalso; the day before La Velá.

Summer

- **San Buenaventura:** 14th August; Festivities and bull-fighting in Moraleja.
- **El Pino Marro:** In August in Descargamaría. The traditional felling, dragging and installing of a large pine tree.
- **La Enramá:** Held on the night of S. Juan in Hernán Pérez, temporary "couples" of boys and girls.
- **Natural pools:** Present in almost all the villages.



"THE RIVER OF LIFE"

CORIA AND VALLE DEL ALAGÓN

+ info

Crafts — Canchos de ramiro

Sanjuanes — Gastronomy — Active Alagón



Golden eagle



INTRODUCTION

In the central part of the province, we will follow this river towards the west, which infuses life on its shores, sometimes abrupt but always fertile; along a faithful castle that surveys the border or Raya as it is locally known, we will go up stream passing through craftsmen's villages, ferocious cliffs and the ancient city of Caura. There we can see the city walls, a cathedral, a museum that was an erstwhile prison... and we will make sure that we visit all of them.

NOTES

Tajo Internacional
www.taejo.eu

DID YOU KNOW THAT...?

The Cross-border Smuggling Route is held in May: a hiking trip that recalls smuggling over the Raya, linking Zarza la Mayor to the Portuguese town of Salvaterra do Extremo.





Fuente Conceja (Zarza la Mayor)



Canyons of Erjas river (Zarza la Mayor)

The tour starts in **Zarza la Mayor** with a visit to its attractive square complex comprised of Casa de la Encomienda; the Royal Silk Factory which is currently the town hall; the church and a few meters away is La fuente Conceja, Heritage of Cultural Interest. About 3 km from here walking on the paths we reach the **Peñafiel Castle**: its remains are located on a hillock over the spectacular canyons of the Erjas river, the northern end of the **Tajo Internacional natural park**, whose cliffs are inhabited by griffon vultures, egyptian vultures, black storks, etc.

We now go towards the **Alagón river** and cross it over the Ceclavín bridge near La fuente del Huevo, where Las Huertas Spa was located which was abandoned after the construction of the reservoir. Later we arrive at **Ceclavín**, a goldsmiths and potters village where we will visit its partially arcaded square and the Nuestra Señora del Olmo church, one of the best examples of late Gothic style in Extremadura.

Crafts

There are several villages rooted in crafts in the Alagón valley: in Ceclavín goldsmiths and potters still use the peculiar decorative technique of enchinado (star and floral patterns). Torrejoncillo also maintains pottery, bespoke shoemaking and traditional textiles similar to Montehermoso, where in addition to the typical montehermoseña hats all kinds of bells and cowbells for cattle are still being manufactured.



Iglesia de Ntra. Señora del Olmo (Ceclavín)



An image of "enchinado"

It is time to visit the **Canchos de Ramiro**, a magnificent rocky outcrops on the Alagón river that lends its name to the Special Bird Protection Area (Z.E.P.A) inside which it is immersed. The best place to visit it is in the **Boquerón**, which can be reached after a 4 km walk on a path that parts on the left hand side about 400 meters before reaching the village of **Cachorrilla**.

Canchos de Ramiro

The Canchos de Ramiro and Ladronera Special Bird Protection Areas are spread out in an area of 23000 ha, and is one of the best places for birdwatching in Extremadura. In particular at Boquerón we will be able to spot throughout the year griffon vultures, peregrine falcons, golden eagles, bonelli's eagles... and black storks or egyptian vultures during the summer season.



Canchos de Ramiro

FESTIVALINO

In the small village of Pescueza the smallest festival of the world is held in spring, where the old and the new meet: music, theatre, handicraft market, workshops, storytelling sessions, excursions, planting of trees ... A contemporary cultural event set in a remarkable natural environment.



Festivalino poster

NOTES

Alagón Valley Crafts
www.artesaniadelalagon.com
Festivalino
www.festivalinopescueza.com

DID YOU KNOW THAT...?

Las Carantoñas (frightening masks), a Festival of Regional Tourist Interest is held in the village of Acehúche. On 20th and 21st January, San Sebastian, men disguised as beasts wearing masks and hides of goat and other animals parade in front of the saint and return to shout the mysterious "gu" sound.



Carantoña

NOTES

Coria Tourism office
927 501 351
Coria City Council
www.coria.org
San Juan Festival
www.sanjuan.coria.org

MAIN SIGHTS...

The archaeological collection of the Royal Jail museum (Monday and Tuesday closed) in the former prison of Coria built in 1686, whose entire structure still remains. The cathedral and its museum (Monday closed) which houses an important collection of sacred art.



Cathedral of Coria

DID YOU KNOW THAT...?

The famous San Juan festival in Coria probably has Vettone origin: their distinct livestock nature worshipped the bull as a sacred animal, coinciding with the summer solstice. "Caura" was the capital of the Vettone territory since the 8th-century BC.



We continue our tour in the pasturelands where the Iberian pigs feed, visiting the villages of **Cahorrilla**, **Pescueza** and **Portaje**, before reaching **Coria**. Its monumental city has been declared as Heritage of Cultural Interest classified as a Historical Site: the castle, the city walls, the cathedral and its museum as well as the Royal Jail and the rich architecture of its streets call for an unhurried visit.

Sanjuanes

It is the biggest festival of the city of Coria and one of the most important ones in Extremadura, which is acknowledged in it being declared a Festival of Regional Tourist Interest since 1976. It seems that we are at the oldest bull run of Spain conducted in a city whose documented history, recorded in the Fuero de Coria (Royal Jail museum), dates back to the 13th-century.



Iberian pigs in the pasturelands (Cachorrilla)



Coria castel

In addition to its monumental ensemble, **Coria** also offers other attractions that should not be missed; the city has an intense social life and business strength and delights us with its fantastic cuisine and accommodation. One may also enjoy outdoor attractions such as green spaces on the banks of the **Alagón river** or the **botanical garden**, where one can see the plane tree (*Platanus hispanica*) declared as *Árbol Singular* (unique tree).

Gastronomy

Its cuisine has dishes prepared using products from the fertile Alagón plain and of course we also have traditional Iberian pig slaughter dishes such as hams, loins, *chorizos*, *patateras* and *morcillas* (pickled sausages) apart from excellent goat and sheep cheeses. *Migas* (breadcrumbs), *zorongollo* (salad peppers), *gazpachos* (cold soups), *mojos* or river fish and cod fish marinades are typical dishes. As also are *rabo de toro* (oxtail),*calderetas* (stews) or *frites de cordero* (fried lamb), mushrooms... And to finish fried desserts like *pestiños* (honey-coated fritters), *flores enmieladas* (honey-coated flowers) or *buñuelos* (fritters).

We can complement our tour by visiting some nearby towns of Coria: **Galisteo** and its beautiful Almohad city wall on which we can walk; **Montehermoso** and its famous crafts, in addition to the Fiesta de los Negritos; **Aceituna** and the beautiful Pyrenean oak pastureland on the eastern side of the municipality or **Torrejoncillo** and its famous Fiesta de La Encamisá.



Galisteo city wall



The "Negritos" (Montehermoso)

Active Alagón

The Alagón Valley region offers many opportunities to actively enjoy its rural surroundings and the Alagón river itself. Several companies mostly from Coria offer activities such as sailing, canoeing, hiking paths and mtb... They also offer bullfighting, cultural or equestrian tourism. Contact them on the websites of Coria, Alagón valley or through the ATUVALLE tourism association.

NOTES

Alagón Tourism
www.valledelalagon.com
Montehermoso Tourism Offi.
927 430 024
ATUVALLE
927 503 155

DID YOU KNOW THAT...?

The traditional descent of the Alagón river is held in August which is a non-competitive circuit of 19 km between the La Macarrona bridge and Coria with participation of all kinds of non-motor boats suitable for rivers: an authentic river festival.



Seasonality

Autumn

- **Sabor Micológico** : Held in mid-November in Coria. Wild mushroom gastronomic days.
- **Galisteo Flea Market:** In fact, held during the whole year on the second Sunday of each month. Second hand, antiques, crafts, etc.
- **La Encamisá:** 7th December in Torrejoncillo, Festival of Regional Tourist Interest
- **Cranes:** Many flocks of these birds wintering in the pasturelands and fields of Alagón.

Winter

- **Las Carantoñas:** 20th and 21st January in Acehúche, beast masks and costumes. Festival of Regional Tourist Interest.
- **Carnivals:** In Torrejoncillo, Portaje, Coria...
- **La Borrasca:** 23rd to 27th December in Ceclavín: La "Machorrita" and horses.
- **Los Negritos:** 2nd and 3rd February in Montehermoso, 17 dances and a "Palotero". Festival of Regional Tourist Interest.

Spring

- **Iberian Goat Cheese Fair:** Held in the end of March in Acehúche.
- **Descent of the Erjas river:** In early April in Zarza Mayor, canoeing.
- **El Festivalino:** Held in mid-April in Pescueza; concerts, flea market, workshops, animation...
- **Domingo de Tiros:** Easter Sunday in Zarza la Mayor, rounds of fire blanks and processions.

Summer

- **Los Sanjuanes:** Last week of June in Coria. Festival of National Tourist Interest.
- **Fiestas de San Bartolomé:** Late August in Montehermoso. Dances, parades, rural crafts market...
- **Martes Turístico:** Held in mid-august in Coria. Traditional crafts and products market.
- **Descent of the Alagón river:** Held in early August, canoes and kayaks in Coria.

"IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF ALFONSO XIII"

LAS HURDES

+ info

Thematic Centres · Gastronomy · Architecture · Water & landscape · Trail





INTRODUCTION

In this tour we will travel to the north of the province to discover Las Hurdes region. Following in the footsteps of Alfonso XIII we will visit the rugged landscape of Hurdes: spectacular waterfalls, meanders carved by rivers, forests, irrigation ditches, orchards and terraces shaping the soil... because as Unamuno said "If elsewhere man is son of the soil, in Las Hurdes soil is daughter of the man".

NOTES

www.mancomunidadhurdes.org
Vegas de Coria. Tel: 927 434 123

DID YOU KNOW THAT...?

At the request of Dr. Marañon, the monarch Alfonso XIII visited Las Hurdes in June 1922, a trip that ultimately proved to be directly responsible for the development of the region and today lends its name to the tour we propose.



Las Hurdes (Arrocerezal)



Centro de I. del Olivo (Casar de Palomero)

The tour to Las Hurdes starts in **Casar de Palomero**, its southernmost town. Three Medieval cultures coexisted here and rightly so have been represented on the street placards with a cross, a crescent and a star, as it was originally inhabited by Christians, Muslims or Jews. Walking along these streets and following the directions we will arrive at an old mill on the outskirts which has been converted into an **Centro de Interpretación del Olivo** (Olive interpretation centre).

Route signpost

We will continue until **Pinofranqueado**, along the **Los Ángeles river**, which apart from its natural pool offers a pleasant walk upstream up to the Sauceda road. Later we visit the **Centre of Documentation of Las Hurdes**, a space for the preservation and dissemination of hurdes culture, before continuing to **Caminomorisco** and visit its curious casa de cultura (culture house) built following the construction models of the region. It also houses the **tourism office**.

Thematic Centres

Las Hurdes has many thematic centres: del Olivo (Olive Tree) en Casar de Palomero; del Agua y el Medio Ambiente (Water and the Environment) en Cambrón; la Casa Hurdana (Las Hurdes House) en El Gasco; la Artesanía (Crafts) en La Huetre, and Información (Information) en Riomalo de Arriba. However, these centres do not have fixed hours, so you should call 927 434 136 / 23 or the tourism office before hand to check the options to visit them.



Water and Environment interpretation centre (Cambrón)

We continue towards the north stopping at **Cambrón**. Its **Water and Environment interpretation centre** is worth a visit just for the beauty of the spot where it is located. Later we travel to **Vegas de Coria**, passing through **Cambroncino**, where take left along the DC-55 to go upstream of the **Hurdano river**.



Pinofranqueado



Milk cap mushroom stew

Gastronomy

Lamb roast, *cuchifrito*, or stew are traditional dishes. Also popular are stews made from beans, casserole of beans and cabbage, *meneás* potatoes, *rebujones* (lamb offal)... And marinades made from river fishes are also traditional. Original salads like those with lemon and wild mushrooms lending flavours of the forest to quite a few dishes, all made with excellent oil D.O. Gata-Hurdes. A wide spread of desserts like *piñonates, jigus curinus, socochones* and traditionally distilled liqueurs with honey, arbutus, cherries....

TRADITIONS

La Enramá, Festival of Regional Tourist Interest is held in Pinofranqueado around 24th August. It consists of coupling young boys and girls from the village temporarily in order to facilitate a posterior engagement; the girls make bunches for the partners they get by luck which explains the essence of the festival. Another deep-rooted tradition is the Las Hurdes Carnival which is held every year in a different town of the region.



Las Hurdes Carnival

NOTES

Caminomorisco Tourism Office
Tel: 927 435 212
Casares de Hurdes Tourism Off.
Tel: 927 676 191
www.centrodocumentacionhurdes.com
Tel: 927 674 133

DID YOU KNOW THAT...?

Diuretic, analgesic, healing, antiseptic, fever reducer, sedative, energy supplier... Honey is the natural product known with the most number of properties; Honey from Las Hurdes is unbeatable. Multiflower, heather, rosemary... grab any of those marketed by various local producers.



Traditional hives

NOTES

Las Hurdes Rock Art Guide
www.mancomunidadhurdes.org/guia/grabados.pdf

MAIN SIGHTS...

Las Hurdes has many petroglyphs or rock engravings dating from the Iron Age up to Romanisation. In total there are 15 signposted sites with different difficulty levels that we can visit: Download a guide to discover them.



DID YOU KNOW THAT...?



The Gasco Volcano is a Place of Scientific Interest due to the presence of porous rock of with volcanic aspect which are formed only when subjected to an extreme increase in temperature. Some hypotheses have been presented to explain it.

Winding along with the meanders of the Hurdano river we will pass by **Rubiaco** and **Nuñomoral**, where we will divert to Cerezal to follow the course of the **Malvellido river** up to **Martinlandrán**, **Fragosa** and finally **El Gasco**, where the **Casa Hurdana interpretation centre** is located. These farmsteads are good examples of traditional hurdes architecture and the river offers spectacular views of its meanders.

Architecture

The typical Las Hurdes houses with black slate roofs built in narrow and steep streets that on many occasions take the shape of the highly uneven terrain, which explains their peculiar forms. Outside the Alfonso XIII route, the farmsteads of Ovejuela, Avellanar or Aceitunilla, among others, are good examples.



Meander of Malvellido (Martinlandrán)



Viewpoint of Las Estrellas (Casares de Hurdes)

We return to **Nuñomoral** to continue towards the north, taking the course of the Hurdano river, to pass by **Asegur** and go to **Casa Rubia** and **La Huetre**, where the **Crafts interpretation centre** is located. Then we return back to go towards **Heras** and **Casares de Hurdes**, stopping at the **Estrellas viewpoint** before arriving at the town of **Carabusino** and continue up to **Robledo**.

Water & landscape

The important network of streams and rivers that shape the landscape of Las Hurdes is one of its most relevant assets: natural pools, meanders like that of Melero in Alagón river, or those of Esperabán and Malvellido; and waterfalls such as La Miacera in El Gasco or El Chorrituelo in Ovejuela, make up some of the most recognisable landscape of the region.



Chhorro de la Miacera (El Gasco)

From the **Port of Robledo**, provincial border with Salamanca, we head towards **Riomalo de Arriba**, a town that can be seen with breathtaking views from the **Carrasquera viewpoint**. Later we visit **Ladrillar**, **Cabezo** and **Las Mestas**, where we will see the cade tree, acknowledged as Árbol Singular (unique tree). Finally we arrive at **Riomalo de Abajo** to visit the **Viewpoint of La Antigua** and view the spectacular Melero meander.



Ladrillar



La Antigua and meander of Melero

Trails

There are more than 30 trails in Las Hurdes, in addition to the GR 10, which crosses it. The most highly recommended and best equipped are: Trails of Alfonso XIII (PR-CC 212), La Antigua, Tejos del Cerezal, Madroña de Guijarroblanco, Verea del Correo, Lombo de las Viñas, Picos de Altamira, Martinlandrán-Chorro de la Miacera, Majá Robledo and Verea de los Pescadores.

NOTES

ATHUR Tourism Association
Tel: 927 436 410
http://turismopatanegra.com/las-hurdes/comarca/

GR 10
www.senderosdelsistemacentral.com

ADIC Hurdes
Tel: 927 435 301
www.todohurdes.com



Seasonality

Autumn

- **International Fair of Beekeeping and Tourism:** Early November in Caminomorisco.
- **San Andrés Market:** Being held on 30th November since 1894 in Pinofranqueado; crafts and local produce and for the pig slaughter.
- **Wild mushrooms:** Abundant in the region.
- **Olives:** Primarily Manzanilla Cacereña, they are harvested from verdeo for table olives and then D.O. Gata-Hurdes for oil.

Winter

- **Las Hurdes Carnival:** Held in February, each year in a town in the region.
- **San Blas:** 3rd February in Nuñomoral, Branch and Pole dances in honour to the saint.
- **La Carbocha:** 1st November, All Saints Day, chestnuts are roasted in the outdoors.
- **Chorros:** Special spectacular waterfalls in this season due to abundant rains.

Spring

- **Medieval and Crafts Fair:** End of April in Casar Palomero.
- **Las Hurdes traditional slaughter:** in March or April, each year in a town in the region.
- **Alfonso XIII Hiking Trail:** This 22 km popular event is held in April and runs between Casares de Las Hurdes and Las Mestas.
- **Easter:** Celebrated all over the region and in Las Mestas Easter flowers.

Summer

- **Enramá:** 23rd August in Pinofranqueado, Festival of Regional Tourist Interest.
- **Natural pools:** Present in almost all villages.
- **Fiesta Mayor de Las Hurdes:** First Sunday of August held each year in one town; folklore, crafts and cuisine.
- **El robo de la Albehaca:** On the night of 14th August in Aceitunilla, the young boys steal bunches of basil from the pots in the balconies.



"VETTONES, ROMANS AND JEWS"

VALLE DE AMBROZ AND TIERRAS DE GRANADILLA

+ info



INTRODUCTION

This tour explores the north of Cáceres between Valle del Ambroz and Tierras de Granadilla, in the western central block. We will visit lush forests and centennial trees, ancient cultures, an immortal path, fiery springs and a spectacular castle. We will also attend an open air pageant with the participation of the entire village and enjoy the most *magical* autumn.

NOTES

www.senderosdelsistemacentral.com
www.visitambroz.com

DID YOU KNOW THAT...?

Hondonero, Retorcío, Bronco, Menuero and del Arroyo are the names of five castaños del Temblar (chestnut trees) declared as Árbol Singular (Unique Tree). To reach it follow the SL-CC 93 route from Segura de Toro.



Menuero



Casas del Monte



Verraco of Segura de Toro

The tour starts at **Casas del Monte**, and we arrive there after leaving A-66 along the CC-15.3. In the higher neighbourhoods of this mountain village we can see interesting examples of popular architecture and a little further up is the **Garganta Ancha** natural pool which is very popular in summers among locals and outsiders. Similarly **Segura de Toro**, is a natural viewpoint of Ambroz valley and we will see its square after visiting its *Verraco* Celta (Vettone) and the remains of the templar castle.

We continue our tour towards **Gargantilla** where we can find terrace cultivation of cherry and plum of the Reina Claudia variety, which is the main activity of the municipality. Crossing the village we can find a paved path that will lead us to **Hervás** through the magnificent **Castañar Gallego** (chestnut groove), one of the best preserved in the peninsula. After reaching Hervás we will go to the **tourism office** to collect information required to visit the town.

Jewish Quarter

The Jewish quarter of Hervás, integrated into the Network of Jewish Quarters in Spain (Sephardic Paths), is Heritage of Cultural Interest classified as Historic Site. Their adobe houses with timber frames and balconies and narrow cobblestone streets are preserved admirably; here we can find traditional taverns and craft shops.



Hervás

Now we go up to **La Garganta** at 1100 m, the village with the highest altitude of the Ambroz valley. The entire climb is a real spectacle amid terraced cultivation and lush forests of oak and chestnut trees that offer superb views of the valley. A little more up from La Garganta in the direction of Candelario, we visit the Corral de los Lobos **snow well**.



Hiking route Ambroz Forests



La Garganta

Gastronomy

Much of the gastronomic offer is from Hervás, but almost all towns offer variety; *patatas revolconas* o *escabechadas* (mashed potatoes with paprika and cold meats or marinates), roasted and grilled meats, kid or lamb stews, pickled pork sausages... Many seasonal products from the wonderful orchards of the area, in addition to chestnuts, walnuts, cherries, plums, strawberries... and of course mushrooms. There is also paprika of Aldeanueva del Camino.

LOS CONVERSOS

The event known as Los Conversos (The converts) is held around the first week of July in the incomparable backdrop of the Jewish quarter of Hervás with massive participation by its residents; Handicraft market, costumes, guided tours, exhibitions... and especially theatre in the natural setting of La Fuente Chiquita.



NOTES

Hervás Tourism Office
927 473 618
www.turismoconcorazon.com
Los Conversos
www.losconversos.com
Ambroz Tourism Association
www.turismovalledelambroz.com

DID YOU KNOW THAT...?

The Otoño Mágico (Magical Autumn) of the Ambroz Valley is a festival declared as a Festival of Regional Tourist Interest since 1998. It is held during the month of November and has continued to grow year after year: hiking, cuisine, crafts, music, art... and everything that allows you to enjoy the authenticity of this region and its nature.



Boletus

NOTES

Baños de M. Tourism Office
927 488 285
Thermal and spa
www.elsalugral.com
www.hotelsinagoga.com
www.balneariodemontemayor.com

MAIN SIGHTS...

Vía de la Plata *(Silver Route)* and Molinería *(Mills)* Interpretation centres in Baños de Montemayor, find out more at the tourism office. Also worth visiting is the Oak tree of Fresneda, árbol singular (unique tree) which is just over 1.5 km from Aldeanueva del Camino along the road to Valdelamatanza.



Vía de la Plata Interp. Center

DID YOU KNOW THAT...?

Pimentón (paprika) is a spice powder obtained from the drying and grinding of certain varieties of red pepper. The production of Aldeanueva del Camino, similar to La Vera, is distinguished by its characteristic smoky aroma thanks to drying using smoke from oak or holm oak.



We now heed towards **Baños de Montemayor**, a town famous since antiquity for its hot springs; the Spa building built on an original Roman thermal bath is catalogued as Heritage of Cultural Interest. The **Vía de la Plata** (Silver Route) road is also Roman which is surprisingly well preserved at the entrance and the exit of this town which we will discover much better by first visiting its tourism office.

Thermal Tourism

"Columna" and "Arqueta" are the names of the two sulphur hot springs which gush at 43 degrees celsius, and have been used since the Roman times at Baños de Montemayor. In Hervás, hypothermal waters of Salugral gush at 17 degrees all year round; three health fountains and a real temptation to leave behind daily stress.



Hot Springs of Baños de Montemayor



Pilgrims on the Vía de la Plata road

We continue towards **Aldeanueva del Camino**, a village that owes its name to the Via de la Plata, its section here still remains well preserved; it also has samples of traditional architecture and it is famous for the production of high quality paprika. After crossing spectacular pasturelands, we head towards **Abadía**, where we can visit the renaissance palace of Sotofermoso which is open on working Monday's from 10 to 11:15 am.

Vía de la Plata

Back in the 7th-century BC, the Tartessians used this track for trade with the northern peninsula; later it was used by the Roman troops in their advance ultimately converting it into the primitive road that linked Emerita Augusta (Mérida) with Asturica Augusta (Astorga), which continued up to Seville in the south and up to Gijón in the north. The route continued to be used over the centuries and it also become one of the most used pilgrimage routes to Santiago (see Via de la Plata, page 24).

We continue until we reach **Granadilla**, the beautiful walled town which was evacuated after the construction of **Gabriel and Galan reservoir**; pay attention to the visiting hours as it closes at noon. Finally we head back towards the **Ruta de la Plata** (Silver Route) passing through **Zarza de Granadilla** following the signposts to arrive at the **Roman site of Cáparra**.



Granadilla



Roman site and arch at Cáparra

¡Átame!

The construction of the Gabriel and Galán reservoir 1961 resulted in the evacuation of Granadilla. However, after it was declared as a Historical Site in 1980, it was included in the Abandoned Towns Recovery program and today it is one of the main attractions of the province. The town is dominated by the castle, which rises over a Almohad wall and served as a natural setting for the move *¡Átame!* (Tie me up tie me down) by Pedro Almodóvar.

NOTES

www.crnelanillo.com
www.fexvela.org
www.turismogranadilla.com
Tierras de Granadilla Tourism Off. 927 024 390

DID YOU KNOW THAT...?

The nautical corridor of Granadilla in the Gabriel and Galan reservoir, comprises of a 18 km navigable stretch having no restrictions between the pier of La Pesga located on the Los Ángeles river and the pier of El Anillo High Performance Centre in Guijo de Granadilla.



Windsurf

Seasonality

Autumn

- **Otoño Mágico:** All over the Ambroz Valley; Festival of Regional Tourist Interest.
- **Subida a los Campanarios:** a popular mountain race in Casas del Monte. Held in early December.
- **Ruta Bosques del Ambroz:** Hiking route held in November between La Garganta and Segura de Toro.
- **Fiesta de la Trashumancia:** Held in early November in La Garganta.

Winter

- **Día de las Candelas:** Held on 2nd February in La Garganta, Gargantilla and Casas del Monte.
- **Carnival:** Celebrated in almost all towns. *Martes de Antruejos* in Aldeanueva del Camino.
- **San Antón:** 17th January in Hervás and La Garganta.
- **Cranes:** large nesting colonies of these birds **in** the Gabriel y Galán reservoir.

Spring

- **Floralia:** Held in early May in Cáparra, Roman Spring Festival; ambience of olden time, market, guided visits, etc.
- **Easter:** In all municipalities.
- **Primavera Viva (Spring Alive):** During the whole season in Trasierra-Tierras de Granadilla; bird-watching, hiking, water sports...
- **Canoeing:** From La Pesga up to Granadilla in mid-May.

Summer

- **Los Conversos:** Held in early July in Heaves, the entire town is given an aspect of the Middle Ages.
- **Natural pools:** Casas del Monte, Segura de Toro, Gargantilla, Abadía... the best way to tackle summer heat.
- **Feria del Ganado (Cattle Fair):** Held in first week of September in Casas del Monte.
- **Los Paporros:** Held in early September in La Garganta, pilgrimage of Virgen del Castañar.

+ info

"AMID MOUNTAINS AND CHERRY TREES"

VALLE DEL JERTE

Be water — Gastronomy

Cherry Blossom — Natural Reserve — Get Active





INTRODUCTION

Following the course of the Jerte river we enter the *Cherry valley*, one of the most typical landscapes of north Extremadura and no doubt the one with most personality. We will travel amid mountains to see the traditions and landscapes of this beautiful region, which amazes with its vegetation, abundance of water and its agricultural heritage, that has transformed it into a place of international repute with its flagship product, the *picota* cherry.

NOTES

www.plasencia.es
Municipal Tourism office
Tel: 927 423 843

DID YOU KNOW THAT...?

The "Martes Mayor" Festival of Regional Tourist Interest is held on the first Tuesday of August in the plaza of Plasencia; with traditional market of fruits and vegetables, crafts and a national contest of drummers.



Tamborilero (drummer)



Cathedral



City wall

The tour starts at **Plasencia**, a monumental city known as the capital of Jerte, whose historical importance is evidenced in its remarkable heritage (see Plasencia tour, page 16). The **tourism office** of **Santa Clara**, next to **the cathedral**, offers us several options to visit the city: City wall route, Coat of Arms route, Convents route... La **Isla** (island) is one of the other distinctive places of Plasencia, a green space surrounded by the waters of Jerte can be a wonderful starting point in our tour of this river.

We enter the valley along the N-110 and divert to the town of **Casas del Castañar**, where we can see the first signs of the typical popular architecture of Jerte region. We continue to ascend and pass through **Cabrero**, until reaching **Piornal**, the highest altitude town of Extremadura (1175 m), famous for its vast cherry tree cultivation and, of course, for *Jarramplas*.

Be water...

In the Jerte valley everything is water; gorges, pools, waterfalls or cascades, ditches... There are few towns that do not have natural pools to enjoy bathing in the cold waters of its gorges or in the Jerte river itself. There is also the Valle del Jerte Spa hotel in Valdastillas to enjoy the spring water and spa treatments on offer.



Cascada del Caozo (Valdastillas)

Now we go down up to **Valdastillas**, stopping about 2 km before reaching the village to see the spectacular **Caozo waterfalls** in the Bonal gorge which can be reached through an asphalted road on our right. After reaching the village we can see wonderful examples of frame architecture that we will also see up in the valley in our next stop: In **Navaconcejo**, we will stroll through the Calle Real, an important street of the village in times gone by decorated with a beautiful cross.



Frame architecture in Navaconcejo



Common trout (Salmo trutta)

Gastronomy

Typical dishes are *calderetas* y *asados* de cabrito (kid roast and stew), sausages and the famous *tasajos*: lean strips of goat, beef or pork dressed with paprika, garlic and salt, and then dried. Also popular dishes like *patatas revolcás* (mashed potatoes with paprika and cold meats) *sopas canas* (breadcrumbs with milk) and tomato soups; *migas* (breadcrumbs) and the famous fried or marinated Jerte trout. And of course the picota cherry, the main protagonist of the annual Gastronomic Events held in the months of June and July.

JARRAMPLAS

Jarramplas is celebrated on 19th and 20th January, in Piornal in honour of San Sebastian. Declared as a Festival of Regional Tourist Interest, it is an emblem of Piornal identity and one of the most amazing celebrations that you can witness: Jarramplas, wearing a multitude of coloured strips and his demonic mask passes through the streets of the village playing the drum while the crowd throws volleys of turnips at him.



NOTES

Senderos
www.senderosdelsistemacentral.com
Balneario Valle del Jerte Hotel
www.balneariovalledeljerte.com
927 633 000

DID YOU KNOW THAT...?

Barrado and Casas del Castañar villages still have trees which have been declared as unique: in the first we can find the Roble de la Solana *(Oak tree) and in the second we can see the* Castaños de Escondelobos, de la fuente de las Escobanchas *and del* Realengo *(Chestnut trees). In both cases the routes are signposted and approved*



NOTES

Tourism office
www.turismovalledeljerte.com
927 472 558
Cabezuela del Valle

MAIN SIGHTS...

The ideal thing to do to see the blossoming of more than one million cherry trees in the valley is to take a tour of all the villages. A good option is the Mirador de la Memoria (viewpoint), ascending to El Torno, in the upper reaches of the town and later visiting Rebollar, which also offer magnificent views of the region.

DID YOU KNOW THAT...?



The marmitas de gigante (potholes) or "pilones" are cavities on granite caused due to river erosion. The Garganta de los Infiernos has many hollow pools which are ideal for bathing.

Our tour continues in **Cabezuela del Valle**, a village which has been declared a Historical Site. It has narrow streets with popular frame architecture built with chestnut wood, oak wood and adobe. And precisely the **Museo de la Cereza** (Cherry Musuem) is located in a house with this construction style. It is a must visit if you want to understand the relevance of this crop in the whole valley.

Cherry Blossom

The blossoming of cherry trees is the time of greatest tourist influx and is probably the most well-known in the whole country. During this time practically the whole valley is painted in white. Depending on the weather conditions it usually lasts about ten days between mid-March and early April, and during this time they hold festivals, tastings, routes, etc. It is acknowledged as a Festival of National Tourist Interest.


Cherry Museum (Cabezuela del Valle)


Los Pilones (Garganta de los Infiernos)

Jerte town is our next destination, while before reaching there it is suggested to visit the **Garganta de los Infiernos** (Hells Gorge) natural reserve. At the interpretation centre there we can get timely information on what to see. The village also has the typical popular frame architecture, especially in de los Bueyes neighbourhood, Coronel Golfín street and Plaza de la Independencia and its surroundings.

Natural Reserve

La Garganta de los Infiernos is the most important protected area of the valley and one of the most remarkable in Extremadura and it is it's only Natural Reserve. It is spread over 6927 hectares and is the habitat of native species like the common trout, dipper, European honey-buzzard or Spanish ibex. It has many marked routes for hiking or mountain biking, although its most acknowledgeable and visited place are the spectacular potholes of *los Pilones*; but it is important to note that one needs to trek on foot to get there.


Honey-buzzard

Finally, we arrive at **Tornavacas**, the last stop on our tour. The town has a strong tradition of livestock farming linked to transhumance and its **mountain pass** is an obligatory route to reach the adjoining area of Castillan Ávila. It is well worth to continue climbing up to 1274 m, as it offers an exceptional view of the entire valley nestled between the **Tormantos** and **Béjar mountain ranges**.



Jerte



View of the valley from the pass

Get Active

The Jerte valley and in particular La Garganta de los Infiernos, offer numerous leisure activities in nature: Hiking, horse riding or electric car routes, descend from ravines, canoeing, mtb... At the TUJERTE tourism association you can get information about all of them. Do not hesitate and get active!

NOTES

TUJERTE Association
www.vallecereza.com
http://vcereza.blogspot.com.es
SOPRODEVAJE
www.valledeljerte.net
Jerte Cherry Protected Denomination of Origin
www.cerezadeljerte.org



Seasonality

Autumn

- **Otoñada:** Chestnut trees, oak trees and cherry trees with ochre, yellow and red colour tinge the slopes of the valley.
- **Santa Lucía:** 13th December in Valdastillas.
- **Wild Mushrooms:** Huge variety and quality of mushrooms can be found throughout the valley.
- **San Lucas:** 18th October in El Torno.

Winter

- **Jarramplas:** 19th and 20th January in Piornal.
- **El Taraballo:** 20th January in Navaconcejo.
- ***Calbotes:*** 1st November, All Saints' Day. It is a tradition in the valley to go to the countryside to make calbotes (roast chestnuts).
- **Snow:** The summits of the mountain ranges and often the valley are covered in snow. A paradise for lovers of mountain climbing.

Spring

- **Cherry Blossom Festival:** Held between mid March and early April. Every year in two villages of the valley.
- **Noche del Fuego** (Night of Fire)**:** 2nd May in Tornavacas, large bonfires in the streets.
- **Trout:** The fishing season starts in spring in the Jerte river and its gorges.
- **Easter:** Celebrated all over the region and especially in Cabezuela with burning of Judas.

Summer

- **Martes Mayor (Special Tuesday):** The first Tuesday of August in Plasencia; market and folklore.
- **Natural Pools:** Throughout the valley, the best way to cool the summer.
- **International Folk Music Festival:** Held in Plasencia during the last weekend of August.
- **Gastronomic Events:** Picota cherry in June and July as part of the celebration of *Cerecera*.



Spanish ibex

+ info

"THE RETREAT OF AN EMPEROR"

LA VERA



Pimentón — Yuste

Gastronomy — Natural — Active La Vera





INTRODUCTION

This tour will take us to the historic region of La Vera in the north-east of the province; the land which Carlos V chose to spend his last days from among all the places of his vast empire. We will visit historical sites, castles, museums and a monastery; and take part in atavistic festivals, we will bathe in gorges with crystal clear waters among forests with changing colours, we will eat, drink... and dream with the deadly *Serrana*.

NOTES

www.museopecharroman.com
927 469 130

DID YOU KNOW THAT...?

The Pecharromán Museum was established in 1996 thanks to Ricardo Pecharromán y Morales (Madrid 1949), a promoter of culture, painter and patron. The 17th-century building that houses it was in the past his studio in Extremadura.



Vigilia del sueño. Pecharromán, 2011.



Southern facade of San Miguel church



Pasarón de la Vera

The tour starts in **Tejeda de Tiétar** with a visit to the San Miguel church, a "real jewel", as jotilla (local song) from Tejeda goes, Heritage of Cultural Interest; on its south facade there is a curious votive altar from the Roman times known as the muerte pelona. We proceed to **Pasarón de la Vera**, declared as an Historical Site; a beautiful mountain village where we will enjoy its popular architecture and get to know the Condes de Osorno palace and the curious Pecharromán museum.

Our tour continues in the town of **Jaraíz de la Vera**, municipal capital of the region, where we will visit the church of Santa María de Gracia, Heritage of Cultural Interest, **museo del Pimentón** (Paprika museum) in its curious Plaza Mayor. If we continue towards the north we will reach **Garganta la Olla**, the second Historical Site that we will visit on this tour; it preserves a beautiful town centre with popular architecture and is known for its typical products and the legend of *Serrana de la Vera*.

Pimentón

The *pimentón* (paprika) was introduced in Spain after the conquest of America in the monastery of Guadalupe and shortly afterwards it came to that of Yuste. Today, "Pimenton de la Vera" P.D.O is still hand made through drying and smoking processes which gives a unique flavour, colour and taste to the dishes.



Museo del Pimentón (Jaraíz de la Vera)

The winding road that leads to **Yuste**, surrounded by a wonderful forest alone justifies the imperial selection of this place. We will arrive at the monastery, which is open to visitors on all days. Later we go descend stopping by the curious **German cemetery** (World War I and II) and arrive in **Cuacos de Yuste**, a Historical Site whose arcaded squares, Asunción church and the well-known house of Jeromín, quite clearly endorse its declaration.



Popular architecture of Garganta la Olla



Cuacos de Yuste

Yuste

In 1402 the lands of Yuste were relinquished by its owner to some hermits of Plasencia, who later adopted the rule of San Jerónimo. This is the origin of the monastery, today a National Heritage, which ultimately will be chosen by Carlos V to spend his last days: on 8th August 1556 the emperor left Brussels by sea to Laredo from where he arrived at Jarandilla in November to go to Yuste on 3rd February 1557.

LA SERRANA

This character is placed between legend and history whom some people identify as Isabel de Carvajal, a 16th-century resident of Garganta and others as mythological beings such as sirens or centaurs: a beautiful woman hunter of superhuman power who lives in the mountains and leads men to her cave to have sex and then kill them.



NOTES

Jaraíz Tourism office
927 170 587
Garganta Tourism office
927 179 706
Emperador Carlos V Route
www.rutadelemperador.com
www.rutacarlosv.es

DID YOU KNOW THAT...?

The "Carlos V Laredo-Yuste Route" is a cooperative network of cities travelled by the distinguished person in his retirement journey; the stretch between Tornavacas (Valle del Jerte) and Jarandilla is a widely used mountain trail and is simply known as Ruta de Carlos V (Carlos V Route). While the Emperor's Route between Jarandilla and Yuste recreates every year in February his arrival at the monastery.



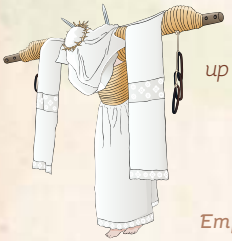
Monasterio de Yuste

NOTES

Jarandilla Tourism Office
927 560 460
Parador de Jarandilla Hotel
www.parador.es
927 560 117
Empalao Museum
927 566 222

MAIN SIGHTS...

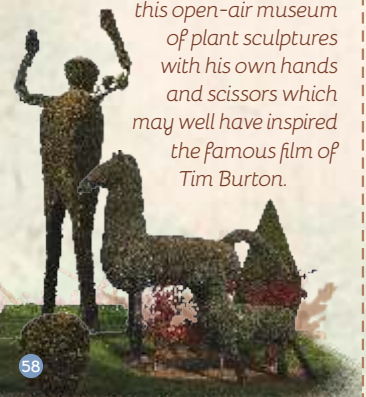
The Empalao Museum in Valverde de la Vera, where this unique rite is enacted on the night of Holy Thursday during Easter, acknowledged as Festival of Regional Tourist Interest, wherein the arms, hands and torso of the penitent are tied up with ropes to a tree.



Empalao

DID YOU KNOW THAT...?

Since 1975, Mr. Vicente Domínguez Pérez, the deceased resident of Losar was in charge of the design and maintenance of the towns gardens. He created this open-air museum of plant sculptures with his own hands and scissors which may well have inspired the famous film of Tim Burton.



We continue until **Aldeanueva de la Vera** where we will visit the San Pedro Apóstol church, the Ocho Caños fountain and the bull-ring with a rectangular floor plan. The Puente Viejo recreational area is located at the exit of the town in the San Gregorio gorge, which we will pass through to go to **Jarandilla de la Vera** and visit the castle of the Counts of Oropesa, currently a Parador Nacional (Tourism Hotel).

Gastronomy

As we have already seen paprika is the star of La Vera cuisine; which is used to spice up *caldereta* (stew), *patatas revolconas*, (mashed potatoes), *migas* (bread crumbs) and *tasajos* (lean strips of meat dressed with paprika, garlic and salt, and then dried) made from lamb or beef. Also typical are *cuchifrito* made of suckling pig, and roast kid; Verato cheeses and of course seasonal produce such as cherries, raspberries, peppers, asparagus, chestnuts or wild mushrooms.



Castillo de Jarandilla (Tourism Hotel)



Valverde de la Vera

We continue up to **Losar de la Vera** where we will see the curious shapes of its gardens and the Santiago Apóstol church. Coming out of the village we can find a bridge on the Cuartos gorge, one of the most popular bathing areas of the region. Later we proceed to **Valverde de la Vera**, one of the Historical Sites that clearly preserves the popular architecture, where we will visit the remains of the **Don Nuño castle**.

Natural La Vera

If anything identifies La Vera that's nature: the pine forests of Tiétar (Ecological Corridor), the summits of Gredos mountains and trout gorges that are born from its snow; foothills; the colony of lesser kestrel in Jaraíz de la Vera (Special Bird Protection Area); the pine of Aldeanueva (Unique Tree) or the monastery of Yuste (Site of Community Importance) are some of its many attractions that we should keep in mind.



Gredos

We continue up to **Villanueva de la Vera**, the last Historical Site of our tour where we will visit, among other constructions, the curious Casa del BARCO (Boat house). On the outskirts we will visit the **Diablo waterfall** in the Gualtaminos gorge, going towards **Madrigal de la Vera**, the last village of the region and the province, whose beautiful places and its bridge over the **Alardos gorge** will put an end to our tour.



Diablo waterfall (Villanueva)



Alardos gorge (Madrigal)

Active La Vera

The privileged environment of this region allows you to carry out numerous activities in the nature: from bathing in its countless gorges up to descend from ravines and canyons, rock climbing, kayaking, mountain biking... or hiking with a number of signposted and approved routes. We may highlight the GR 111 route that criss-crosses the entire region. At the ATURIVE tourism association you can get information about all the options.

NOTES

Villanueva Tourism Office
927 570 813
ATURIVE
www.aturive.com
927 172 071
ADICOVER
www.comarcadelavera.com
927172264 / 927172326

DID YOU KNOW THAT...?

In Villanueva de la Vera the Peropalo is celebrated during carnival, a collective catharsis where the process is represented by a stooge that probably in the past might have been done with a prisoner. It is declared as a Festival of Regional Tourist Interest.



Peropalo

Seasonality

Autumn

- **San Andrés:** The first weekend in December, a medieval market in Jaraíz de la Vera.
- **Las Luminarias:** 7th December in Madrigal, bonfires to celebrate the feast of Inmaculada.
- **Feria de la Tapa** (Tapa Fair): Second weekend of November in Jaraíz de la Vera.
- **Deciduous** forests: red, ochre and yellow oak, chestnut and cherry trees. Wild mushrooms as well.

Winter

- **El Peropalo:** During carnival in Villanueva de la Vera. Festival of Regional Tourist Interest.
- **Los Escobazos** (The Brooms): 7th December in Jarandilla, Festival of Regional Tourist Interest.
- **Ruta del Emperador (Emperors Route):** Around 3rd February, the last leg of his trip between Jarandilla and Yuste is recreated.
- **San Blas:** 3rd February in Valverde de la Vera, shooting and ropes of San Blas.

Spring

- **El Encuentro:** Holy Saturday procession in Madrigal de la Vera.
- **Los Empalaos:** The night of Holy Thursday during Easter in Valverde de la Vera, Festival of Regional Tourist Interest.
- **Pasión de Cristo:** Good Friday in Pasarón de la Vera the Passion is represented by its residents.
- **Quema del Judas:** Holy Saturday, burning of Judas in Torremenga, Jarandilla and Garganta.

Summer

- **Tobacco and Pepper Festival:** Between 10th and 15th August in Jaraíz de la Vera, bull-fighting and competitions.
- **Bathing areas:** natural pools and ponds in the gorges of all the towns.
- **San Juan:** The night of San Juan, from 23rd to 24th June in Cuacos de Yuste.
- **Verasummer:** Held in early August, fusion music festival in Losar de la Vera.



"THE ROUGH MOUNTAIN"

MONFRAGÜE NATIONAL PARK

+ info

Peñafalcón
FIO
Trails
Birding
Guided Tours







INTRODUCTION

The Monfragüe national park is located in the middle of the biosphere reserve. The Arabs termed *Al Monfrag*; the "monte fragoso" (rough mountain), is one of the national jewels of Mediterranean forest. We will visit the castle and experience the rich social life of vultures in Peñafalcón; we will also visit a cardinal bridge and a *royal* villa founded for the surveillance of these mountains which is also home to large eagles.

NOTES

Torrejón el Rubio Tourism Off.
927 455 292

DID YOU KNOW THAT...?

Monfragüe was declared a Natural Park in 1979 after years of environmental movement struggle, thereby becoming the first protected area of Extremadura which was later given the category of a National Park in 2007.





Torrejón el Rubio Tourism Office



Monfragüe castle

The tour starts in **Torrejón el Rubio**. We can get more information about the park at its tourism office. From here we enter the protected area crossing the shores of arroyo de la Vid (stream) with the **Monfragüe** and **Corchuelas mountain** ranges dominating the skyline. Our first stop is at the parking area set up to go up to the **castle**. We will get there on foot to enjoy the first and probably the most spectacular views of the park.

We descend from the castle to enter more deeper into park making a quick stop at the **Salto del Gitano** viewpoint, with a view of **Peñafalcón** from a different perspective to that obtained from the castle which is also very beautiful. Here we can enjoy the flight of the griffon vultures and spot some of the most emblematic species of the park such as the black stork: it is important to carry binoculars to increase the chances of sighting.

Peñafalcón

This is the name of the rocky pinnacle on the Salto del Gitano gorge on the banks of the Tagus river which acts as a gigantic door of the national park. It probably has some of the best viewpoints for bird-watching in the Iberian peninsula, mainly Griffon vultures with almost half a thousand population. It also has Egyptian vultures, black storks, peregrine falcons...



Peñafalcón

We continue along the Umbría road which runs parallel to the Tagus river up to the bridge crossing it where the **Francés fountain** is located; upstream we will see the **Cardenal bridge**, semi-submerged after the works of the reservoir. Later we proceed to **Villarreal de San Carlos**, the nerve centre of the park; here we can visit the Nature and Water interpretation centres and get more information at the visitors reception centre.



Cardenal bridge



FIO (Villarreal de San Carlos)

FIO

Every year in the end of February The International Birdwatching Fair (FIO) is held in Villarreal de San Carlos. It is the most important event of Southern Europe of its type. Tourism professionals of nature and bird-watching, destinations, optical material manufacturers, conservationists, institutions, etc, meet here. It is complemented with nature activities and workshops for the general public.

LA UMBRÍA

The north face of the Monfragüe and La Corchuela mountain ranges is known as La Umbría. The vegetation here contrasts with that of La Solana or the south face: cork oak, gall oak, maple of Montpellier and terebinth with an understory of heather, laurustinus, strawberry tree, myrtle, butcher's broom... We can explore it by taking the 3 section of the Red route between La fuente del Francés and the castle.



Laurustinus

NOTES

Villarreal Visitor Centre
927 199 134
FIO
www.fioextremadura.es

DID YOU KNOW THAT...?

The Francés fountain owes its name to Alain Jönsson, a young 22 year old French cameraman who lost his life at that place on 24th April 1979 while attempting to rescue a falcon that had fallen into the waters of the Tagus river. In this way, the fountain always pays tribute to his heroic act.

Francés fountain



NOTES

Monfragüe National Park
www.magrama.gob.es/es/red-parques-nacionales/

Alzando el vuelo
www.aguilaimperial.org

MAIN SIGHTS...

Arroyo Malvecino trail and the Fuente del Francés trail, both having platform of 500 meters length; they are adapted for people with different abilities, reduced mobility and blind, equipped with posters in braille and guide pivots.



Francés fountain signposting

DID YOU KNOW THAT...?

The Iberian imperial eagle (Aquila adalberti) is the most threatened rapacious in Europe with its only habitat in the south-west quadrant of the peninsula; one of the undisputed stars of the park, where its population remains stable with 12 breeding pairs.



Iberian imperial eagle

We continue our tour along the **Saltos de Torrejón** road passing through El Charco del Infierno, a spectacular meander formed by the Tiétar river, and the **Fuente de los Tres Caños**, until reaching the **Tajadilla**. Here we can park and use the bird observatory as the cliffs on the other side of the river offer good opportunities to spot Griffon vulture, Egyptian vulture, black stork... and Bonelli's eagle with some luck.

Trails

There are three main foot trails that can either be done in full or in parts: Red route (10.5 km) between Villarreal de San Carlos and the castle; Yellow route (8.5 km) between Villarreal up to La Tajadilla viewpoint and Green route (7.5 km) between Arroyo de Malvecino and Cerro Gimio. In addition there are other peripheral trails which are also marked by colours: Brown, Pink, Blue, etc.



Tiétar River from The Higuerilla

We will continue across the dam visiting the viewpoints of **Malavuelta**, the **Báscula** and the **Higuerilla** until back again running parallel to the river till we find the observatory dedicated to the black stork, which usually nests on the other shore a few hundred meters from here. Later we will arrive at **Portilla del Tiétar**, one of the other privileged places for the observation of birds in the park, where it is very likely for us to get a chance to see the majestic Iberian imperial eagles.

Birding

Monfragüe is one of the national sanctuaries for birdwatching and from its many observatories and viewpoints one can spot most emblematic species such as the black vulture (400 pairs), imperial eagle (12 pairs), griffon vulture (800 pairs), golden eagle (6-7 pairs) bonelli's eagle (6-7 pairs), egyptian vulture (30 pairs) or black stork (30 pairs). But it also has an interesting community of cliff-nesting birds such as caffer swift, chough, black rock thrush... and forest birds such as lesser spotted woodpecker, hawfinch or bullfinch.

From the **Portilla**, we move along the lovely forest of Umbría that soon will be transformed into a meadow of cork oaks, some ash trees and oaks, until we reach the **Serrejón** cross-road. Finally there we will continue in this case watching the north face of the park formed by reliefs of La Herguijuela and Serrejón mountain ranges.



Black Stork Observatory



Portilla del Tiétar

Guided Tours

A good option to see the park is to hire the services of any of the specialised companies that operate in the area: guided tours for groups, in 4x4, bird watchers, deer rutting season... and a lot of other activities about which you can get information at the Monfragüe Tourism Association (ATUMON). There is also a free guided tours service on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays prior registration at the Villarreal visitor centre by calling 927 199 134.

NOTES

ATUMON
www.turismomonfrague.com

DID YOU KNOW THAT...?

Apart from birds, the park also has an interesting community of mammals with the presence of otters, wild boars, mountain cats, genets, mongooses and especially deer whose "braying" or rutting in the park is spectacular.



Deer Rutting

Fauna



Golden eagle
Aquila chrysaetos



Black stork
Ciconia nigra



Peregrine falcon
Falco peregrinus



Iberian imperial eagle
Aquila adalberti



Common crane
Grus grus



Black vulture
Aegypius monachus



Bonelli's eagle
Hieraaetus fasciatus



Genet
Genetta genetta



Hawfinch
Coccothraustes Coccothraustes



Black rock thrush
Monticola solitarius



Golden oriole
Oriolus oriolus



Lesser spotted woodpecker
Dendrocopos minor



Otter
Lutra lutra


Holm oak

+ info

"MEADOWS AND ROCKY AREAS"

MONFRAGÜE BIOSPHERE RESERVE

Biosphere Reserve · Gastronomy · Trails · Birding · Active Nature





INTRODUCTION

These mountain ranges and their surrounding meadows located in the centre of the province watered by the Tagus and Tiétar rivers make up the only biosphere reserve of Extremadura. The flight of vultures will accompany us through a green cover of holm and cork oaks, through which old bridges and castles, a venerable Christ and a treasure, an ancient Muslim city... and a black and white village will emerge.

NOTES

Regional Association
www.ademe.info

DID YOU KNOW THAT...?

The Camino Natural del Tajo or Natural Path of Tagus River (GR 113) is a trail that runs more than 1000 km alongside the longest river of the Iberian peninsula from its birth in the Montes Universales until the Portuguese border at Cedillo and of course crossing it its path is Monfragüe.


Signpost on the Camino Natural


Mirabel castle


Mirador de la Sierra (Serradilla)

Our tour starts in **Casas de Millán**, the westernmost town of the reserve and we can get there by A-66 near Puerto de los Castaños. Here for the first time we are on the **Camino Natural del Tajo (GR 113)**, the trail that runs along the great river that we will further coincide on more than one occasion. We will continue to get inside the reserve towards **Serradilla** before diverting on to the asphalted road of the Rivera del Castaño supply dam that will take us up to **Castillo de Mirabel** (Mirabel Castle).

Later we go down up to **Mirabel** to visit the cobbled square and Nuestra Señora de la Asunción church complex and el rollo (stone column). Back towards the castle we will continue until **Serradilla**, where we ascend on a path that starts just before reaching the town up to the **Mirador de la Sierra** (viewpoint), that offers amazing views of the town and its surroundings. Once in the town we will visit the *centro de interpretación de la Huella del Hombre* (Footprint of Mankind interpretation centre).

Biosphere Reserve

Biosphere reserves are areas of terrestrial, coastal or marine ecosystems, recognised by UNESCO, which combines the conservation of ecosystems and their biodiversity with the sustainable use of natural resources for the benefit of local communities. Monfragüe biosphere reserve is spread over 116,160 ha and was declared in July 2003.



Griffon vultures in Monfragüe

For the first time we will cross the **Tagus river** to reach **Torrejón el Rubio**. We can get more information at the tourism office there. At this point we have two choices: either we are enter the **Monfragüe national park** (see national park route, page 60) or continue to **Jaraicejo** to visit the rest of the towns and landscapes of the biosphere reserve, an itinerary which we describe in the following two pages.



Footprint of Mankind I. C. (Serradilla)



Sierra de Monfragüe (Torrejón el Rubio)

Gastronomy

The pasturelands of the reserve have a notable livestock activity producing high-quality meat under the designations of origin *Ternera de Extremadura* (beef), *Dehesa de Extremadura* (pork ham) and *Corderex* (lamb), which show up in typical dishes such as stews, roasts, *chanfainas* and excellent hams or sausages. Game meat is also very much present and other wild products such as *criadillas de tierra* (wild mushrooms), wild asparagus or thistles are an ideal fresh complement.

THE CHRIST

The Cristo de la Victoria of Serradilla is a baroque carving by the sculptor Domingo de Rioja and is highly revered by locals and outsiders alike and quite a few miracles are attributed to him. It lends its name to the convent of Augustinian Recollect Sisters where it is kept classified as Heritage of Cultural Interest.



NOTES

Footprint of Mankind I. C.
652 504 927
www.serradilla.es
Torrejón el Rubio Tourism Off.
927 455 292

DID YOU KNOW THAT...?

The Tesoro de Serradilla *(Treasure of Serradilla) is a set of 24 gold pieces considered to be one of the best samples of oriental goldsmith work dating back to the 4th or 5th-century BC, which was found by chance in 1965 in an olive grove near the village inside a buried vessel. Currently it is kept in the Provincial Museum of Cáceres, but we can see a replica of one of the pieces at the Footprint of Mankind Interpretation Centre.*



Réplica

NOTES

Regional Association
www.arjabor.com
Romangordo
www.romangordo.org

MAIN SIGHTS...

Romangordo has three interpretation centres: Casa de los Aromas (House of Aromas), Ecomuseo del Tío Cáscoles (Tío Cáscoles Ecomusuem) and Ruta de los Ingleses (The English Route). Opening times and days vary according to season, therefore, it is best to call 927 576 581 for more information.



The House of Aromas

DID YOU KNOW THAT...?

Deleitosa is the easternmost municipality of the Monfragüe biosphere reserve and the westernmost of the Villuercas-Ibores-Jara geopark. In the middle of the 20th-century it was immortalised by the great American photographer Eugene Smith in his reportage for Life magazine, "Spanish Village".



Spanish Village. E. Smith

To get to **Jaraicejo** we will cross an infinite spread of meadows; here we will visit the square dominated by the church and the wheat granary (currently the town hall) and in a back street we can find the remains of the castle. Following the N-V towards Cáceres we will arrive at the 15th-century bridge over the Almonte river, nestled in a lovely place. Now we take the A-5 will towards Madrid until the exit of **Deleitosa**, land of hams and sausages.

Trails

In addition to the already stated Camino Natural del Tajo (GR 113), Romangordo and the official routes of the national park (described in this guide), the reserve has a wide network of walking trails that will allow us to enjoy its environment: the blue, orange, purple, brown or pink are some of the signposted routes but there are many more routes that you can check at *www.reservabiosferamonfrague.es*.



Bridge over the Almonte river



Makhada Albalat (Romangordo)

We go along the road towards Campillo from Deleitosa and take the exit towards **Higuera de Albalat**, visiting part of the Geopark up to **Romangordo**, a small village which offers numerous signposted routes among other things. Then we can visit **Casas de Miravete**, where there is a Geology interpretation centre and following the N-V towards Madrid and cross the Tagus river once more over the historical Albalat bridge but before stopping by the Arab Medina site of **Makhada Albalat**.

Birding

The proximity to the national park ensures the presence of large raptors such as black and griffon vultures, egyptian vultures, imperial and golden eagles, that we can sight at any point of our tour. We will also have the company of cranes during the winter and in the Arrocampo ornithological park (Saucedilla) we can catch a glimpse of unique species such as water rail, botaurus, common spoonbill, squacco heron, purple swamphen, bearded reedling or osprey.



Squacco heron

In **Saucedilla** we will visit the ornithological park, open on all the days, and in **Casatejada** we will see the San Pedro ad Vincula church, Heritage of Cultural Interest. To visit the Biosphere Reserve interpretation centre we will go to **Toril** over the cattle track (4x4 vehicles) or on the EX-108, passing in both cases besides the Cabezas palace. Finally we proceed to **Malpartida de Plasencia** (EX-108) stopping at the **Haza de la Concepción** estate and its Tobacco and Paprika interpretation centres.



Bird observatory in Saucedilla



Biosphere Reserve I. C. (Toril)

Active Nature

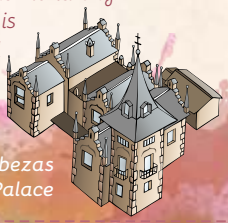
There are many activities that we can do at the Monfragüe biosphere reserve: like bird-watching and bird-photography, walking trails, mountain biking or horse riding, guided tours, water sports and adventure sports, agritourism... At the Monfragüe tourism association (ATUMON) you can get information about all the options.

NOTES

ATUMON
www.turismomonfrague.com
657 748 255
Ornithological Park Information
www.saucedilla.es
927 544 037 / 673 440 008

DID YOU KNOW THAT...?

The palacio de las Cabezas (Cabezas Palace) has a prominent place in the recent history of Spain, because two meetings between Franco and Juan de Borbón, the father of the current king Juan Carlos took place here to negotiate the return of the monarchy. The palace is private and cannot be visited.



Cabezas Palace

Seasonality

Autumn

- **La Berrea**: Early autumn. The braying of the deer resounds in the mountain.
- **Cranes**: The pasturelands and crops of the reserve are the destination of these wintering birds that come each year from northern Europe.
- **Calbotes**: 1st November, in many towns people go to the countryside to roast chestnuts.
- **El Rosario** (The Rosary): The first weekend of October in Jaraicejo. Its most traditional festival.

Winter

- **Memorial Javier Barona:** 2nd February, San Blas. In Toril, horse race.
- **Wintering Birds:** 36 different species come here to spend the winter.
- **FIO:** International Birdwatching Fair. At the end of February in Villarreal de San Carlos.
- **Carnival:** In Malpartida de Plasencia. Singing groups competition and parade.

Spring

- **Festival of Unknown Artists:** At the end of May in Torrejón el Rubio. Junior artists.
- **Summer Birds:** Return of species that choose the reserve for nesting: black storks, egyptian vultures, short-toed and booted eagles...
- **Orchids:** Every year several species of these beautiful plants grow in the reserve.
- **Virgen de Monfragüe :** A pilgrimage from the chapel up to the castle is held on Easter Monday.

Summer

- **International popular race:** Held in mid-August in Mirabel. Cross race and celebrations.
- **Monfragüe Film Festival:** Held in August in Torrejón el Rubio. International Short-Film Festival.
- ***Serradillana* Language Day:** Held in mid-August in Serradilla.
- **Campana de Albalat Day:** Romangordo, Higuera or Casas de Miravete. 8th September.



+ info

"A VOYAGE TO THE PAST OF THE EARTH"

VILLUERCAS-IBORES-JARA GEOPARK

Royal Monastery · Gastronomy · Interpretation Centers · Trails · Active Tourism







INTRODUCTION

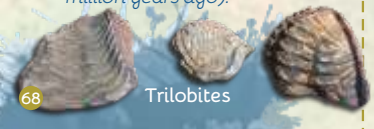
We now travel to the easternmost sector of Cáceres province to visit the only geopark of Extremadura to discover the origin of the first animals in its ancient rocks. This rugged and beautiful region not only has geological or mineral treasures but also has overwhelming landscapes, flora and fauna; cuisine..., and of course its history, preserved over the centuries inside the walls of the Royal Monastery of Santa María de Guadalupe.

NOTES

Visitor Reception Centre
Tel: 927 157 047 / 682 798 459
www.geoparquevilluercas.es

DID YOU KNOW THAT...?

The apalachense relief receives the name by analogy from the shapes found in the Appalachian mountains of North America that are also based on an ancient mountain range formed as a consequence of the Hercynian orogeny (300 million years ago).



Trilobites



Apalachense relief of the Geopark



Desfiladero del Ruecas (Cañamero)

The tour starts in the town of **Cañamero**, where the visitor reception centre of the Geopark is located which is a privileged environment for geotourism: **Sierra de la Madrila**, **Risco Gordo** and the **Desfiladero del Ruecas** offer the first glimpse of the regions apalachense relief. In the gorge we will visit the **Cueva Chiquita** or Cueva Álvarez (Caves), a good example of rock art from the area and in summers we can bathe in the **Charco de la Nutria** recreational area.

The next stop takes us to **Guadalupe**, a town declared as a Historic Site and crowned by its impressive **monastery**, which also has been declared as a World Heritage Site. There is a self-guided route that starts at the tourism office located in **Plaza de Santa María**, that walks us through the ensemble with a remarkable popular architecture by following the signposts; to visit the inside of the monastery we hire a guided tour.

Royal Monastery

According to legend pastor Gil Cordero found the image of the Virgin in the 13th-century in the vicinity of what today is Guadalupe. From that time on from Alfonso XI up to the Catholic Kings and their successors promoted this capital monument of Mudéjar art and transformed it into the most visited centre of pilgrimage of the ancient kingdom of Castile.



Mudéjar Cloister

Both in **Guadalupe** as well as in the entire region, we can buy a number of famous food products: **Villuercas-Ibores Honey D.O.**, **Ibores Cheese D.O.P.**, outstanding wines (**Cañamero** is a sub-area of **D.O. Ribera del Guadiana**), oil in **Castañar de Ibor**, Iberian hams and sausages from **Deleitosa**, chestnuts and green beans from **Navezuelas**.



Amanita caesarea



Deer with wild fruits

Gastronomy

Monastic cooking can be seen in dishes made from cod fish and game meat such as partridges, deer or wild boar. Traditional dishes from the region are *migas*, *calderetas* and kid or lamb roast and stews, *escabeches* (marinated dishes)... and the cuisine also makes uses of the abundant wild mushrooms found in these mountains. Typical dishes are *morcillas* (black pudding sausage); soups and *gazpachos* such as *caldo cano* or *ajoblanco* and of course sweets: *perrunillas*, *encanutados* (pastries), *roscas de muédago*, *bollas de chicharrones* (crackling biscuits), etc.

MAIN SIGHTS OF THE ROYAL MONASTERY



1. Gothic Cloister
2. Mudéjar Cloister
3. Embroidery
4. Choir
5. Temple
6. Main Chapel
7. Side-chapel
8. Reliquary
9. Sacristía
10. Santísima Trinidad Church
11. Museum of illustrated books

NOTES

Guadalupe Tourism Office
http://oficinadeturismoguadalupe.blogspot.com.es
Tel: 927 154 128
Caminos a Guadalupe
www.caminosaguadalupe.com

DID YOU KNOW THAT...?

Under the name "Caminos a Guadalupe" (Roads to Guadeloupe) twelve traditional routes of pilgrimage from other points of the Spain (Madrid, Toledo, Mérida, Cáceres, etc.) have been recovered and grouped together whose epicentre is this beautiful town and monastery.



Pilgrim signpost

NOTES

Geopark interpretation centres
www.geoparquevilluercas.es

BROCHURES

If you want to know more about the geopark ask for the information brochures on each geosite at the information centres: There are 40 different geosites!



Geopark trails
www.fexme.com

DID YOU KNOW THAT...?

The Cueva de Castañar (Cave) was found by chance in 1969 by a farmer. The abundance and variety of speleothems that cover up the walls, ceilings and floors of the halls and galleries of the cave is truly unique: stalactites, stalagmites, flags, karsts, columns... and the inexplicable eccentric aragonite flowers.

For more information:
www.cuevasturisticas.es

But the star of this tour is the geopark and probably the best place to see it is from its highest peak, the **Risco de la Villuerca** (1601 m), which can be reached by taking the track from El Humilladero about 3 km north of Guadalupe. Here we can see synclines, anticlines, faults, quartzite ridges, valleys, rocky outcrops (such as the birth of Almonte, beneath our feet), the *Rañas* platforms and the surrounding peneplain.

Interpretation C.

The geopark has various interpretation centres: Lime Kilns in La Calera; Regional Archaeology in Berzocana; Cueva de Castañar (Cave) in Castañar de Ibor; Mina Constanaza (Mine) including a visit to the mine in Logrosán, where we will also visit its museum; Carnaval de las Ánimas (Carnival) in Villar del Pedroso and Special Bird Protection Areas of Sierra de Villuercas and Valle de Guadarranque in Cañamero.



La Villuerca crag and Guadalupe



Cabañas castle

We continue down the Ibor valley up to the town of **Castañar de Ibor**, where the **Cueva de Castañar natural monument** and its interpretation centre is located. From here we can make a trip to **Castaños de Calabazas**, declared as unique trees before heading towards **Retamosa** and **Cabañas del Castillo**, with a must see halt at Apreturas del Almonte gorge.

Trails

The geopark has ten official signposted and approved trails: some of them related to the pilgrim tradition that pass through the region such as Camino Real GR 119 or Camino de los Jerónimos GR 118; others related to geology such as Estrecho de la Peña Amarilla PR-CC 144 in Alía; historical trails such as Isabel La Católica PR-CC 242 or cycling trails in its entirety such as Camino Natural de las Villuercas GR 116. Ask for the topographical guides at their information centres.

Finally we head to **Berzocana**, where we can visit the Regional Archaeology interpretation centre and take the Cave Paintings route up to the spectacular Las Sábanas crag; a short and signposted trail that takes us to three rock shelters decorated with schematic cave paintings dating back to the Chalcolithic period. In our last stop we head to **Logrosán**, where we will get to know the mining history of this town with a visit to its museum and the **Costanaza mine**.

Active Tourism

A good way to get first-hand knowledge of the geopark is through the hiring of professional services of various specialised companies present in the region: guided geological tours, historical tours, bird-watching tours, botanical tours, rental of environmentally friendly vehicles, etc. To hire these and other services kindly contact Geovilluercas, the tourism entrepreneurs association of the geopark. They will be delighted to assist you!



Visit to the Costanaza mine

NOTES

Trails

www.fexme.com

www.magrama.gob.es/es/desarrollo-rural/temas/caminos-naturales/

Geovilluercas

http://geovilluercas.blogspot.com.es

Geosites multitouch Ebook



Seasonality

Autumn

- **Hispanidad Day:** 12th October in Guadalupe, Festival of Regional Tourist Interest.
- **Wild Mushrooms:** It has one of the largest variety and quantity of wild mushrooms in the whole province.
- **Chestnut Week:** Held in late November or early December throughout the Geopark.
- **Las Luminarias:** 12th December in Logrosán, bonfires during the night.

Winter

- **Carnaval de Ánimas:** In Villar del Pedroso.
- **Las Candelas:** 2nd February in Deleitosa and Fresnedoso de Ibor.
- **Cranes:** Thousands of cranes wintering in the southern part of the Geopark, mainly in Logrosán and Alía.
- **El Lloraero:** When the temperature falls below 0°, this and other quartzite landscapes display stunning ice prints.

Spring

- **European Geoparks Week:** Held during the month of May in several locations. The assets of this territory are disseminated.
- **Easter:** All over the region.
- **Orchids:** They come in spectacular shapes and colours, some of them are unique.
- **Summer birds:** They return from Africa to breed; black storks, honey-buzzards, Egyptian vultures, lesser spotted woodpeckers...

Summer

- **Extremadura Day:** Celebrated on 8th September in Guadalupe with large influx of visitors.
- **Recognition of the Geopark:** The anniversary of this important date is celebrated in the whole region on 17th September.
- **El Ramo:** It is celebrated on the last Sunday in August in Berzocana.
- **Semana de la Era:** Held in Robledollano in August, traditional land cultivation methods.

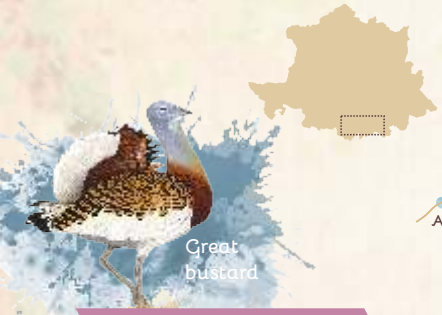


"HAMS, SIERRAS AND PLAINS"

SIERRA OF MONTÁNCHEZ AND ZORITA PLAINS

+ info

Iberian Ham · Graffito · Gastronomy · Trails · Birding





INTRODUCTION

This tour runs through the mid-way point of the province from Sierra of Montánchez to Zorita plains, with the presence of the Vegas del Guadiana irrigation system of Cáceres: hams, cheeses, figs, tomatoes, rice... the elementary flavours of our cuisine will show up between the hills and the plain. We can also see an old basilica, a castle and a cloister, ancient trees, moorish atmosphere, a *surprise* and birds; many, many birds.

NOTES

Regional Association
www.adismonta.com
Tel: 927 389 039/41

DID YOU KNOW THAT...?

The 7 Wonders of the Montánchez and Tamuja region were chosen by popular vote: Santa Lucía, Ruta de los Molinos, Castillo de Montánchez, La Terrona, Pinturas del Cristo del Amparo , Convento de los Agustinos and Castro de Villasviejas.


The Molinos route


Sierra of Montánchez


Santa Lucía del Trampal (Alcuéscar)

The tour starts in the municipality of **Alcuéscar** where we can see the typical embellished doors of its houses and some heraldic symbols and coats of arms that symbolise the town's noble past such as the encomienda of the **Order of Santiago**. The ensemble also includes the **Asunción church** and the square. From here we can follow the signs to visit (3.5 km) the splendid Visigoth basilica of **Santa Lucía del Trampal** and its interpretation centre at the foot of the Sierra del Centinela, where we can find out the relevance of this monument and the mysteries that it still holds.

We continue towards **Arroyomolinos**, where apart from the beautiful Nuestra Señora de la Consolación church, **Ruta de los Molinos** (Mills Route) a circular trail (15 km) is highly recommended where we can find thirty old flour mills. Later we will proceed to **Montánchez**, a genuine symbol of the Iberian ham in the province of Cáceres, where we will visit its impressive **castle** and take a detour of its wineries, restaurants and speciality shops to taste its star produce.

Iberian Ham

The Iberian Ham, regulated by the D.O. Dehesa de Extremadura, is one of the delicacies of the cuisine from Extremadura, perhaps the most recognised one. The quality of pork legs from Montánchez is quite famous since the time of Carlos V, who was very fond them; today, we can see its elaboration process and learn about its virtues thanks to the setting up of Club de Producto Ruta del Jamón Ibérico (Iberian Ham Route Product Club).



Jamón ibérico de bellota

We now proceed to visit **Torre de Santa María** before taking the EX-206 to go to La Nieta; one of the three oak trees declared as Árbol Singular (Unique Tree) in the area. Later we visit **Valdefuentes**, where we can see the famous graffito work of their houses and the cloister of the Convent of the Agustinos Recoletos.



Montánchez



Convent of the Agustinos (Valdefuentes)

Graffito

Graffito is a decorative technique of Moorish influence that ornaments facades with two layers of different colours, usually forming geometrical motifs. The town of Valdefuentes has up to 170 facades using this technique, which combined with the beautiful decorations of the Convent of the Agustinos Recoletos, known locally as *Pequeño Escorial* (Small Escorial), has earned it the honorary title of Regional Capital of Graffito in 2013.

LA SORPRESA

On 28th October 1811, during the war of independence, the allied troops formed by the English, Portuguese and Spanish, surprised the French with an ambush under the cover of rain and fog, resulting in one of the most humiliating defeats of the Napoleon's army. La Sorpresa de Arroyomolinos *(Surprise of Arroyomolinos) is recreated in an event every year in this town where the history and the scene meet.*



NOTES

Ruta del Jamón Ibérico
www.rutajamoniberico.es
La Sorpresa
www.arroyomolinos.es

DID YOU KNOW THAT...?

The three beautiful oak trees of the region declared as Unique Trees are the Nieta (Torre de Sta. María), the Solana (Valdefuentes) and the Terrona (Zarza de Montánchez). The latter is considered to be the world's oldest tree of its species (Quercus ilex subsp. ballota) and has an approximate age of 800 years.



NOTES

Pastoralia
www.pastoralia.es

MAIN SIGHTS...

Pastoralia is a place in Almoharín and it is a Torta del Casar (cheese) interpretation centre that functions jointly as a museum, cheese factory, shop, tasting sessions and cheese making workshops. A good way to learn about and taste this jewel of our cuisine.

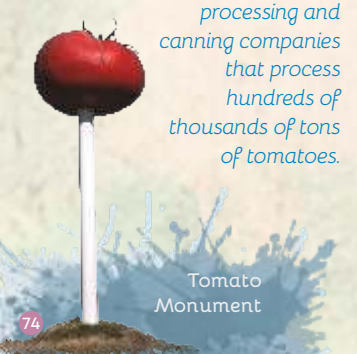


NOTES

Trails
http://sendasdedescubrimientos.blogspot.com.es
www.fexme.com

DID YOU KNOW THAT...?

Miajadas is the leader of industrial activity and exports of Cáceres province thanks to its tomato production (also rice, corn and fruits) and processing and canning companies that process hundreds of thousands of tons of tomatoes.



Tomato Monument

We return back towards the hills to pass through the deep valley that opens up between the heights of Montánchez and Cancho Blanco, where the town of **Valdemorales** is located and pass by the south face until reaching **Almoharín**. Its Salvador church is declared as Heritage of Cultural Interest, but what has catapulted this town into fame is the production of figs: fresh, dried or processed such as the delicious *bombón de higo* (fig bonbon).

Gastronomy

We have already tasted the best of Iberian ham and other delicacies such as fig bonbon but these regions have other delicacies in store that we must not miss: sheep cheese, especially the *Torta* in Almoharín or the *Crema* in Valdefuentes; the excellent Pitarra or D.O. Rivera del Guadiana wines and oils from the hills. In the plains we have dishes made of lamb or rice with hare and of course irrigation crops: vegetables such as tomato, rice, fruits...



Square and Church of Almoharín



Cranes, rice paddies and sierra de Montánchez

We enter the **Vegas de Guadiana**, parallel to the Orellana Canal, until **Miajadas**, the European Capital of Tomato. To visit the irrigated fields of Cáceres, at the south exit of this town we take EX-106, the road to **Casar de Miajadas** and continue towards **Puebla de Alcollarín** and take left at the crossroads prior to this town and head towards **Campo Lugar**. In autumn and winter we will see from very close range numerous groups of cranes in the paddy fields, apart from herons and egrets, lapwings, black-headed gulls, etc.

Trails

In addition to the aforementioned Ruta de los Molinos, during our tour we will be able to make use of trails especially suitable for bird-watching: in Miajadas, PR-CC 227 "Camino del Molino de Telesforo"; in Campo Lugar, PR-CC 237 "Llanos, Toros y Grullas"; and in Zorita, PR-CC 251 "Mirador de la Peña" and especially PR-CC 234 "Embalse de Sierra Brava", having three bird observatories on the banks of this wetland.

Just before reaching the town of **Campo Lugar** there is a paved road to our right that will lead us through the plain with cereal fields to the **Sierra Brava reservoir**; and we will stay in this territory until reaching **Zorita**, the final destination of our tour where we can find steppe birds which we can watch with a bit of luck and binoculars right from the road.



Bird observatory of Sierra Brava reservoir

Birding

The habitats of Llanos de Zorita, Sierra Brava reservoir and irrigation lands make up an ideal tandem for bird-watching lovers; in the former we can find steppe birds such as great bustards, little bustards, stone curlews, grouses, quails or montagu's harriers. In the other two we can see anatidaes such as the Eurasian wigeon, teals, common pochards; waders such as common sandpipers, plovers or black-tailed godwit and of course greylag geese and thousands of common wintering cranes.

NOTES

Birding Extremadura
www.birdinginextremadura.com

DID YOU KNOW THAT...?

The Sierra Brava reservoir is the most prominent wetland of Extremadura in terms of wintering waterfowl, maintaining an average population of about 55,000 distributed among anatidaes, coots and podiceps.

In addition, it is a premium destination in Spain for carpfishing and other forms of sport fishing.



Carpfishing

Seasonality

Autumn

- **La Sorpresa:** 28th October in Arroyomolinos.
- **Cranes:** Thousands of them come from northern Europe to the wintering grounds in pasturelands and cultivation fields.
- **Wild Mushrooms:** Wide presence of mushrooms the oak and chestnut trees of Montánchez hills.
- **Danza de los Tableros:** 21st September in Torre de Santa María; the Chicurrichi dance.

Winter

- **Food Fair:** First half of March in Valdefuentes.
- **El Jurramacho:** Carnival of Montánchez, one of the oldest in the country.
- **Amateur Theatre Festival:** First week of December in Zorita.
- **Vaca Embolá:** or the brands. Held in Campo Lugar on Shrove Tuesday, a young boy simulating a cow with horns on fire.

Spring

- **Great bustards:** In the plains of Zorita we can see the spectacular rutting of these birds called "lek".
- **Easter:** Celebrated in all the municipalities, especially in Lunes de Pascua.
- **Orchids:** Large variety of these beautiful flowers, especially in the Montánchez area.
- **Cruces de Mayo:** 1st May in Alcuéscar. The towns crosses are dressed and decorated

Summer

- **Ferias de Agosto** (August Fairs)**:** In the first half of August in Miajadas; concerts, parades, tomato contests, etc.
- **Vallepop:** Held in end of June in Valdefuentes, pop music festival.
- **The Encuentros:** Dialogue of Cultures. The last week of August in Montánchez; theatre, cuisine, music, cinema, etc.
- **La Velá:** 15th August, biggest festival of Zorita.

USEFUL INFORMATION

TOURISM OFFICES

CÁCERES

Servicio Turismo Palacio Carvajal
C/ Amargura, 1
10003 | Tel. 927 255 597
www.turismocaceres.org

Cáceres
C/ Olmos, 11
10003 | Tel. 927 247 172
www.turismo.ayto-caceres.es

Cáceres
Plaza Mayor, 3
10003 | Tel. 927 010 834
www.turismoextremadura.com

CAMPO ARAÑUELO

Belvís de Monroy
C/ Real, 3
10394 | Tel. 927 575 968
www.belvis.org

Navalmoral de la Mata
Avda. Antonio Concha, 91
10300 - Tel. 927 532 328
www.aytonavalmoral.es

LAS HURDES

Caminomorisco
Avda. de las Hurdes, s/n
10620 | Tel. 927 435 329
www.todohurdes.com

Casares de Hurdes
Plaza Lindón, 11 - 10628

LA VERA

Cuacos de Yuste (Pto. info)
Plaza Juan de Austria, s/n
10430 | Tel. 927 172 071
www.aturive.com

Garganta la Olla (Punto info)
C/ Gradas, 2
10412 | Tel. 927 179 706

Jaraíz de la Vera
Avda. de la Constitución, 167
10400 | Tel. 927 170 587
www.ayto-jaraiz.com

Jarandilla de la Vera
Plaza de la Constitución, 1
10450 | Tel. 927 560 460
www.jarandilladelavera.es

Losar de la Vera
Plaza de la Viñuela, s/n
10460 | Tel. 927 570 284

Villanueva de la Vera
Avda. de la Vera, s/n
10470 | Tel. 927 567 031
www.comarcadelavera.com

MIAJADAS - TRUJILLO

Trujillo
Plaza Mayor, s/n
10200 | Tel. 927 322 677
www.ayto-trujillo.com

MONFRAGÜE

Torrejón el Rubio
C/ Madroño, 1
10694 - Tel. 927 455 292
www.torrejonelrubio.es

Villareal de San Carlos
C.I. Parque de Monfragüe
10695 | Tel. 927 199 134
www.monfrague.com

MONTÁNCHEZ - TAMUJA

Montánchez
Plaza de España, 1
10170 | Tel. 927 380 763
www.montanchez.es

PLASENCIA

Plasencia
C/ Santa Clara, 2
10600 | Tel. 927 423 843
www.aytoplasencia.es

Plasencia
Plaza de Torre Lucía, s/n
10600 | Tel. 927 017 840

SIERRA DE GATA

Moraleja
Plaza de los Toros, 5
10840 - Tel. 927 147 088
www.moraleja.es

Robledillo de Gata
Plaza del Vadillo, s/n
10867 | Tel. 927 671 011
www.robledillodegata.net

San Martín de Trevejo
Plaza Mayor, 1
10892 | Tel. 927 514 585
www.sierradegata.es

SIERRA DE S. PEDRO

Valencia de Alcántara
C/ Hernán Cortés, 3
10500 | Tel. 927 582 184
www.valenciadealcantara.net

TAJO SALOR ALMONTE

Alcántara
Avda. de Mérida, 21
10980 | Tel. 927 390 863
www.alcantara.es

Aliseda
C/ Gabriel y Galán, 8 A
10550 | Tel. 927 277 002
www.aliseda.es

Arroyo de la Luz
C/ Santa Ana, 1
10900 | Tel. 927 270 437
www.arroyodelaluz.es

Malpartida de Cáceres
C/ Santa María, 4
10910 | Tel. 927 276 723
www.malpartidadecaceres.es

TIERRAS DE GRANADILLA

Mancomunidad Trasierra Tierras de Granadilla
Pantano de Gabriel y Galán
10712 | Tel. 927 439 476
www.mancomunidadtrasierratierrasdegranadilla.es

VALLE DEL ALAGÓN

Coria
Avda. de Extremadura, 39
10800 | Tel. 927 501 351
www.coria.org

Montehermoso
Plaza de la Constitución, s/n
10810 | Tel. 927 430 672
http://turismomontehermoso.blogspot.com

VALLE DEL AMBROZ

Baños de Montemayor
Avd. Las Termas, 41
10750 | Tel. 927 488 285
www.banosdemontemayor.es

Hervás
C/ Braulio Navas, 6
10700 | Tel. 927 473 618
www.hervas.es

VALLE DEL JERTE

Cabezuela del Valle
Paraje de Peñas Albas, s/n
10610 | Tel. 927 472 558
www.turismovalledeljerte.com

Jerte
Avda. Ramón y Cajal, s/n
10612 | Tel. 927 470 453
www.jerte.es

VILLUERCAS IBORES-JARA

Guadalupe
Plaza Mayor, s/n
10140 | Tel. 927 154 128
www.puebladeguadalupe.net

Logrosán
C/ Ortega y Gasset, 10
10120 | Tel. 927 360 180
http://museodelogrosan.blogspot.com

MUSEUMS AND EXHIBITION HALLS

CÁCERES

Museo de Cáceres
Tel. 927 010 877

Museo Árabe Yusuf Al Burch
Tel. 927 180 646

Museo de la Concatedral de Santa María
Tel. 927 215 313

Centro Provincial de Artesanía
Tel. 927 227 453

Museo de Historia y Cultura "Casa Pedrilla" y Fundación Guayasamín
Tel. 927 241 633

Museo de Escultura al Aire Libre "Parque del Príncipe"
Tel. 927 255 800

Museo Municipal de Cáceres. Casa Mirón
Tel. 927 226 898

Fundación Mercedes Calles Carlos Ballestero
Tel. 927 223 611

Centro de Artes Visuales Helga de Alvear
Tel. 927 626 414

CAMPO ARAÑUELO

Museo Arqueológico de la Fundación Concha
Navalmoral de la Mata
Tel. 927 533 061

Museo del Carnaval Navalmoral de la Mata
Tel. 927 537 161

Museo Nacional del Tabaco
Navalmoral de la Mata
Tel. 927 531 959 / 927 535 998

Ecomuseo La Casa del Tío Cáscoles
Romangordo
Tel. 927 576 581 / 626 613 841

Parque Ornitológico de Arrocampo
Saucedilla
Tel. 927 544 037

LA VERA

Museo del Pan
Collado de la Vera
Tel. 927 460 109

Museo del Real Monasterio de Yuste
Cuacos de Yuste
Tel. 927 172 197

Museo de la Inquisición
Garganta la Olla
Tel. 679 085 191

Museo del Pimentón
Jaraíz de la Vera
Tel. 927 460 810

Museo Pecharromán
Pasarón de la Vera
Tel. 927 469 130

Museo de la Beata Madre Matilde
Robledillo de la Vera
Tel. 927 570 442

Museo del "Empalao"
Valverde de la Vera
Tel. 927 566 222

MIAJADAS - TRUJILLO

Museo Etnográfico de Huertas de Ánimas
Huertas de Ánimas (Trujillo)
Tel. 927 322 677

Casa Museo Pizarro
Trujillo | Tel. 927 322 677

Museo de la Coria Fundación Javier de Salas
Trujillo | Tel. 927 321 898

Museo del Traje Enrique Elías
Trujillo | Tel. 927 320 184

MONFRAGÜE

Museo Etnográfico y del Medio Ambiente
Serradilla | Tel. 669 493 352

MONTÁNCHEZ - TAMUJA

Museo Etnográfico Emilio Mariño
Aldea del Cano
Tel. 927 383 179 / 699 944 709

Museo Etnográfico de Torreorgaz
Torreorgaz | Tel. 927 205 001

Museo Arqueológico y Etnográfico
Valdefuentes | Tel. 927 388 001

PLASENCIA

Museo Cinegético. Museo del Palacio de Mirabel
Plasencia | Tel. 927 410 701

Museo de la Catedral
Plasencia | Tel. 927 414 852

Museo Pérez Enciso
Plasencia | Tel. 927 421 853

Sala de Promoción de la Artesanía | C/ Rincón de la Magdalena, 5 | Tel. 927 777 419
salaplasencia@artesanex.com

SIERRA DE GATA

Museo Etnográfico
Cilleros | Tel. 927 512 03

Museo Molino del Medio
Robledillo de Gata
Tel. 652 160 692

Museo Rural do Adeiti o Viñu
San Martín de Trevejo
Tel. 927 513 002

SIERRA DE S. PEDRO

Museo Conventual de Santa Clara
Valencia de Alcántara
Tel. 927 580 344

TAJO SALOR ALMONTE

Museo del Queso
Casar de Cáceres
Tel. 927 290 081

Museo Narbón
Malpartida de Cáceres
Tel. 927 276 287

Museo Vostell Malpartida
Malpartida de Cáceres
Tel. 927 010 812

TIERRAS DE GRANADILLA

Casa Museo de Gabriel y Galán
Guijo de Granadilla
Tel. 927 439 082

VALLE DEL AMBROZ

Museo de la Moto Clásica
Hervás | Tel. 927 481 530

Museo Pérez Comendador-Leroux
Hervás | Tel. 927 481 530

VALLE DEL JERTE

Museo de la Cereza
Cabezuela del Valle
Tel. 927 472 208

VALLE DEL ALAGÓN

Museo de la Cárcel Real de Coria
Coria | Tel. 927 508 029

Museo de la Catedral
Coria | Tel. 927 503 960

VILLUERCAS IBORES-JARA

Museo del Real Monasterio de Santa María de Guadalupe
Guadalupe | Tel. 927 367 000

Museo de Logrosán
Logrosán | Tel. 927 360 180

INTERPRETATION CENTRES

CÁCERES

C. I. de las Comarcas Palacio Carvajal
Tel. 927 255 597
www.turismocaceres.org

C. I. del Campamento Romano **de Cáceres el Viejo**
Tel. 927 006 988

C. I. de la Cueva de Maltravieso
Tel. 927 010 877

C. I. de la Minería en Extremadura
Tel. 927 006 992

C. I. de las Tres Culturas Torre de Bujaco
Tel. 927 246 789

Centro de Divulgación de la Semana Santa
Tel. 927 255 765

C. I. de la Torre de los Pozos
Tel. 927 226 044

Centro Provincial de Artesanía (Palacio de los Moraga)
Tel. 927 227 453

CAMPO ARAÑUELO

C. I. Histórico y Cultural del Campo Arañuelo (CICA)
Belvís de Monroy
Tel. 927 575 968
www.cicabelvis.es

C. I. Casa de los Aromas
Romangordo
Tel. 927 576 581 / 626 613 841

C. I. de la Geología de Monfragüe
Casas de Miravete
Tel. 927 576 581 / 626 61 3841

C. I. Mina La Norteña
Higuera de Albalat
Tel. 927 576 577

C. I. Ruta de los Ingleses
Romangordo | Tel. 927 576 581

C. I. Reserva de la Biosfera "Pórtico de Monfragüe"
Toril | Tel. 927 577 191 (Ayto.)
www.porticodemonfrague.es

LA VERA

C. I. de la Ruta del Emperador Carlos V
Jarandilla de la Vera
Tel. 927 560 010

C. I. de la Reserva Regional de Caza La Sierra
Guijo de Santa Bárbara
Tel. 927 560 242

C. I. del Peropalo
Villanueva de la Vera
Tel. 927 567 031

LAS HURDES

C. I. de la Miel
Ovejuela (Pinofranqueado)
Tel. 927 674 181

C. I. del Olivo
Casar de Palomero
Tel. 927 436 002

C. I. del Agua y Medio Ambiente
Cambrón (Caminomorisco)
Tel. 927 435 193

C. I. de la Casa Hurdana
El Gasco (Nuñomoral)
Tel. 927 433 002

C. I. de la Artesanía
La Huetre (Casares de Hurdes)
Tel. 927 676 162

C. I. e Información de las Hurdes
Riomalo de Abajo (Ladrillar)
Tel. 927 677 320

Centro de Documentación de las Hurdes
Pinofranqueado
Tel. 927 674 133

MONFRAGÜE

C. I. del Agua
Villareal de San Carlos
Tel. 927 199 134

C. I. del Parque Nacional de Monfragüe
Villarreal de San Carlos
Tel. 927 199 134

C. I. de la Huella del Hombre
Serradilla | Tel. 652 504 927

C. I. Museo Vivo de la Dehesa
Malpartida de Plasencia
Tel. 927 459 475 / 620 941 778

MONTÁNCHEZ - TAMUJA

C. I. Santa Lucía del Trampal
Alcuéscar | Tel. 608 258 780

C. I. de la Torta del Casar "Pastoralia"
Almoharín | Tel. 927 387 029
www.pastoralia.es

PLASENCIA

C. I. de la Fortaleza y Ciudad Medieval
Tel. 927 017 842

C. I. Iglesia de la Magdalena
Tel. 927 417 524

C. I. Las Claras
Tel. 927 412 766

SIERRA DE S. PEDRO

C. I. Tajo-Sérver
Cedillo | Tel. 927 590 029

C. I. e Información del Parque Natural del Tajo Internacional
Cedillo | Tel. 927 590 197

C. I. de la Naturaleza El Péndere
Santiago de Alcántara
Tel. 927 592 311

C. I. del Megalitismo
Santiago de Alcántara
Tel. 927 592 311

C. I. de Valencia de Alcántara
Valencia de Alcántara
Tel. 927 582 184

TAJO SALOR ALMONTE

C. I. del Tesoro de Aliseda
Aliseda | Tel. 927 277 280

C. I. de la Minería y el Hombre
Aliseda | Tel. 927 277 002

C. I. de las Vías Pecuarias
Malpartida de Cáceres
Tel. 927 010 812

C. I. del Agua "El Molino"
Malpartida de Cáceres
Tel. 927 276 236

C. I. Cañada Real Soriana Occidental
Casar de Cáceres
Tel. 927 291 103

C. I. e Información del Parque Natural del Tajo Internacional
Alcántara | Tel. 927 390 132

TIERRAS DE GRANADILLA

C. I. de la Ciudad Romana de Cáparra
Oliva de Plasencia
Tel. 927 199 485

C. I. de la Comarca
Poblado del Embalse de Gabriel y Galán
Tel. 927 439 476

VALLE DEL ALAGÓN

C. I. del Roble Melojo
Aceituna | Tel. 927 431 082

C. I. del Regadío
Alagón del Río

Aula de la Naturaleza "Canchos de Ramiro"
Cachorrilla | Tel. 927 140 747

C. I. de la Calzada Romana y Ruta Jacobea
Carcaboso | Tel. 927 402 002

VALLE DEL AMBROZ

C. I. Gral. de la Vía de la Plata
Baños de Montemayor
Tel. 927 488 048

C. I. del Ferrocarril
Hervás | Tel. 927 014 714

VALLE DEL JERTE

C. I. de la Reserva Natural de la Garganta de los Infiernos y C. I. de la Naturaleza
Jerte | Tel. 927 014 936

C. I. de la Alta Montaña y la Trashumancia
Tornavacas | Tel. 669 800 712

C. I. del Agua
Cabezuela del Valle
Tel. 669 800 712

Centro de Reproducción de Salmónidos
Jerte | Tel. 927 194 165

VILLUERCAS IBORES-JARA

C. I. de la ZEPA Sierra de las Villuercas y Valle del Guadarranque
Cañamero | Tel. 927 369 457

C. I. de la Cueva de Castañar de Ibor
Castañar de Ibor
Tel. 927 554 635

C. I. Arqueología Comarcal
Berzocana
Tel. 927 154 128

Centro de Recepción de Visitantes del Geoparque
Cañamero | Tel. 927 154 128

C. I. Mina Costanaza
Logrosán | Tel. 927 154 128

C. I. Carnaval de Ánimas
Villar del Pedroso
Tel. 927 154 128

C. I. Hornos de La Calera
Alía | Tel. 927 154 128

SERVICIO DE TURISMO
DIPUTACIÓN DE CÁCERES

www.turismocaceres.org

