

ENGLISH



Interesting **Nature**

spots in **Aragon**

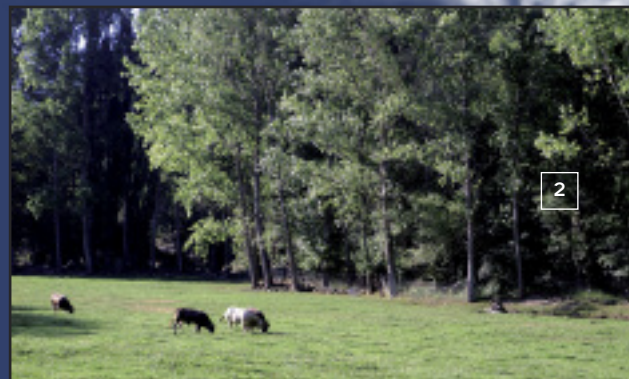


1

Jacetania and the Community of the Valleys

This region, comprising the most western valleys of the Pyrenees, covers an area of around 2,000 square kilometres, and includes the whole high basin of the Aragon river and its tributaries: the Lubierre, Estarrun, Aragon Subordan, Veral, Majones and Esca. Both its extension and the geological differences of altitude and orientation of the valleys give rise to an ecological diversity with three well-differentiated areas, from the point of view of landscape and nature. To the north we find the high valleys, where ancient quaternary glaciers, cirques and mountain lakes have left their marks. Landscapes excavated by the rivers of ice such as the Canal Roya, Aguas Tiertas, Guarrinza or Zuriza. Meadows and woods of beeches, firs, oaks and pine groves favoured by a rainy climate with Atlantic influences and inhabited by varied fauna (lammergeier, "sarrio" (chamois), grouse, eagles). These mountains have been declared a National Hunting Reserve and recognised by the European Union as one of the Special Protection Areas for Birds. Mountain tops that can rise to over two thousand metres above sea level, such as the Peña Collarada, the highest mountain of the valley of the river Aragon, the Bisaurin, the Mesa de los Tres Reyes or the Peña Forca. The southern slope of Collarada hides a cirque of steep summits of unexpected beauty on its northern face, modelled by quaternary glaciers. When these glaciers disappeared, they left the great tray of crystalline waters called the mountain lake of Ip. Deep gorges such as the spectacular Boca del Infierno in the valley of Hecho and narrows such as Sigües, Fago or Binies, the latter in the valley of Anso. Further to the south and contrasting with the high mountain, the Canal of Berdun or the Bal Ancha with their extensive fields of cereals and leafy popular groves. Closing this region on the south the rocky formations of the mountain range of San Juan de La Peña (Natural Monument) and of Peña Oroel appear, covered with oaks, pine trees and one of the best preserved deciduous woods of the Peninsula.

Amenities in the area



2

Valley of the Garcipollera

It is a partly mountainous valley situated in the valley of the river Aragon to the north of Jaca. Watered by the river Ijuez, a tributary of the Aragon, it has the most beautiful wood of the municipality of Jaca. Currently it is a National Hunting Reserve where a restocking of deer has been carried out. In addition, the area is also inhabited by species such as wild boar, squirrels, foxes and many birds, which make up the natural environment with many itineraries for walks and outings.

Amenities in the area





3

Anayet and Panticosa

Valley of Tena. Excavated into the heart of the Pyrenees, this valley, formed by a glacier, occupies the upper basin of the river Gallado and is surrounded by high mountain tops such as Collarada (2888 m), the mountain range of Tendeñera or Anayet (2559 m), remains of an old volcanic chimney, formed millions of years before the actual Pyrenees. Near Anayet, the Roya Canal and the Izas Canal give access to the neighbouring valley of the Aragon. The great massif of Balaitus-Panticosa, together with Ordesa and Monte Perdido, were declared a Biosphere Reserve by the UNESCO. Here the glacier erosion has sculptured a sheer relief of cirques and deep valleys. High peaks of granite, which often exceed 3000 m such as the Balaitus or Pico Moros, Picos del Infierno and one of the greatest lakeside areas of the Pyrenees: mountain lakes of Sabocos, Bramatuero, Bachimaña, Respomuso... Thermal springs such as those that give rise to the spa of Panticosa, a formidable enclave surrounded by the mountain lakes of Brazatos, Azules, Bachimaña or Bramatuero. Many different and varied landscapes such as the cirque of Piedrafita in Sallent de Gallego and the impressive limestone formations of Peña Telera or Peña Foratata. The small valley of Acumuer ends in the impressive mountain lake of Bucuesa. The cool wet climate of this valley has permitted a vegetation of extensive pastureland, abundant areas of wild pine and black pine in the highest areas as well as remains of old oak and beech groves.

Amenities in the area



4

Ordesa and Monte Perdido

Ordesa is a spectacular U-shaped glacier valley whose relief is dominated by the Massif of Monte Perdido and surrounded by rocky fringes such as Pelay, Carriata, Cotatuero, Gallinero, Tozal del Mayo, Mondarruego... This valley was one of the first nature spaces to be protected by the Spanish legislation. Declared a National Park in 1918 with an area of 2000 hectares, it was extended in 1982 to the Canyon of Anisclo, the Gorges of Escuin and the massif of Monte Perdido. Now it covers more than 15,000 hectares comprising the current National Park of Ordesa and Monte Perdido, one of the most important in Europe and with one of the highest limestone mountains of the continent: Monte Perdido (3355 m). The Park has been distinguished with a diploma by the European Council; it is also a Special Protection Area for Birds, a Biosphere Reserve and it has been declared Heritage of Mankind by UNESCO. During the walk, we can observe gigantic vertical scarps at times interrupted by strips or cornices and rivers, which flow along with force offering the magnificent spectacle of caves, rapids and cascades such as the Torrombotera and the spectacular Cola de Caballo, peaks such as the Tres Sorores (Monte Perdido, Cilindro and Soum de Ramon) and fantastic crevices such as the Canyon of Anisclo and the Gorges of Escuin. The Park offers exceptional flora and fauna: wild pinewoods, beeches and firs in the shady-spots of the bottom of the river Arazas and in the beechwood and in Cotatuero. Close to the river, elders, willows and poplars grow, and on the highest strips and scarps black pine trees appear. Alpine pastures occupy the higher vegetation levels. Above these, stony pastures, snowfields and resistant plants, populate the desolated mountain tops. In Ordesa the fauna includes unique protected species such as the chamois, lammergeier, golden eagles, griffon vultures, falcons, Pyrenean newts, stoats, martens, marmots, otters, etc. Ordesa is surrounded by other very beautiful valleys such as Barroseta, Otal, Vio, Pineta or Bujaruelo.

Amenities in the area





5

Ribagorza and Posets-Maladeta

From the high mountain tops to the last foothills of the outer mountain ranges, the magnificent mountain landscape plays a leading role in this region of Ribagorza situated in the most eastern part of the Aragonese Pyrenees. The granite massifs of Posets and Maladeta, declared a Natural Park with a surface area of 33267 hectares, house half the mountain tops of more than three thousand metres high of the Pyrenees and the greatest heights of the mountain range: Aneto with 3404 m, Maladeta with 3308 m, the Perdiguera peak of 3222 m or Posets with 3375. The Interior Mountain Ranges such as the massifs of Cotiella and the Turbon, on being crossed by river courses, have given rise to magnificent landscapes such as the narrow mountain passes of Obarra and Ventamillo. The majority of the shapes of the relief in the high mountain area of the Pyrenees have been produced by the action of the glaciers. Occupied on many occasions by mountain lakes, almost a hundred of these glacier-origin lakes, with blue waters and surrounded by steep walls, can remain frozen more than six months a year: Sein, Millares, Barbarisa, Balliberna or Batisiellas are some of the most well-known. Currently the Posets-Maladeta Park houses the majority of the Pyrenean glaciers protected by the figure of Natural Monuments and it is also a Special Protection Area for Birds. Hidden valleys brought about by glaciers can also be found such as Estos, Eriste or Gistain. Very wet valleys with great lumber wealth (pine, fir) and fauna wealth: otter, birds of prey such as the golden eagle, the vulture, lammergeier, large game (chamois, roe deer, deer, wild boar).

Amenities in the area



6

Pre-Pyrenees

Huesca: Closing Jacetania on the south, one can find the rocky outcrops of Peña Oroel (1770 m) and the Mountain range of San Juan de la Peña. The reddish rocky walls of the latter, declared a Natural Monument, are one of the most characteristic landscapes of this Natural Space situated in the Pre-Pyrenean mountain ranges of Huesca. The mountain range has a singular relief as it is situated on a hanging syncline. On the upper part, we can find the gentle shapes of the San Indalecio plain, whilst the edges of the mountain range plunge to the north and south with vertical cliffs bare of vegetation. Over one of these impressive escarpments is the famous Balcony of the Pyrenees, a real lookout tower of the Pyrenean mountain range, which can be reached on foot. The mountain range owes its name to the magnificent location occupied by the old monastery of San Juan sheltered under an enormous rock. The landscape is comprised of a dense and varied forest mass, highlighting the wild pine wood, dotted with other tree species such as firs, beeches, limes, holm oaks and gall oaks. An outstanding population of birds of prey make their nests in the rock escarpments. These same rocky formations, with their curious morphology and intense reddish-orange colour, are repeated in other Pre-Pyrenean areas such as the mountain of Santa Orosia, the Mountain range of Guara, the Waterfall of Roldan, San Martin de la Val D'onsea, Peña Oroel, the Mallos de Riglos in Murillo de Gallego...

Zaragoza: The region of the Altas Cinco Villas is a transition territory between the Pre-Pyrenees and the Ebro valley, overlooked by the mountain ranges of Leire, Biel, Luesia and Santo Domingo. The latter rises above the flatlands of the Cinco Villas resting on the buttresses formed by the mountain ranges of Marcuera, Luna and Carbonera, rising up to the 1032 m. of the Pui Mone in the Mountain range of Luesia and the 1317 m of the Peña de Santo Domingo. A steep relief with steep rocky outcrops, which provide shelter for many birds of prey. A hunting reserve with a population of deer, roe deer, wild boar and Iberian lynx.

Amenities in the area





7

Sierra de Guara

The Outer Pyrenean Mountain Ranges extend from the Mountain Range of Santo Domingo to the west, to the Montsenç de L'estall to the east. An impressive limestone wall, which forms the southern limit of the Pyrenees of Huesca. The Park of the Mountain Range and Canyons of Guara are located in the middle and at the highest point. This is the largest Protected Natural Space of Aragon and it is also a Special Protection Area for Birds. Comprised of several mountain ranges, it takes its name from the most important one: the Mountain Range of Guara. The whole territory is characterised by its beauty and its spectacular landscape, the result of a complex geological structure, and the erosion processes that are expressed in a group of water networks. Deep narrow gorges surrounded by high limestone walls, canyons with rivers running through them such as the Flumen, Guatizalema, Vero, Mascun or Alcanadre, cliffs and mallets such as those of Isun or Vadiello, deep ravines on the southern face and limestone rocky places such as the Waterfall of Roldan, caves of great interest, cascades and valleys form an impressive natural architecture, excavated throughout time in the permeable and porous limestone ground. There is also varied autochthonous flora and fauna, highlighting the birds of prey. Its steep walls make this space one of the most important bird reserves in Europe. It also has a rich artistic and cultural heritage, such as cave paintings and megalithic constructions.

Amenities in the area



8

The Monegros

This is an extensive natural region situated between the provinces of Zaragoza and Huesca. This territory extends over both faces of the mountain range of Alcubierre between the rivers Gallego and Cinca on the one hand and the rivers Ebro and Hoya de Huesca on the other. A broad sub-desertic steppe of 2500 square kilometres, moulded by the water and the wind with temperatures that can go from 0°C in mid-winter to 40°C in summer. The Monegros possess a singular landscape and ecosystem in a varied territory such as the steppe area of the Saso de Osera or the mounds of Tramaced, Marcen and Terren. In the Bajo Cinca the Ripas de Alcolea stand out with bright and colourful "peribacasi" (stacks formed by erosion) and many birds of prey. The mountain range of Alcubierre with 822 m in Monte Oscura and the spurs (mountain range of Pallazuelo and Sta. Quiteria, mounts of Perdiguera), preserve remains of original pinewoods, savins and junipers. The steppes house an important bird fauna. From the ecological viewpoint the salt lakes are very important. These lakes come from the endorreic period with salty waters especially numerous in the area of Bujaraloz and Sastago where the lake of the Playa stands out because of its extension and interesting flora and fauna. The lake of Sariñena with 235 hectares is an important wet area converted into a National Hunting Refuge and whose banks give shelter to many aquatic birds. It is considered to be the second wet area in Aragon, after Gallocañta, depending on these birds.

Amenities in the area



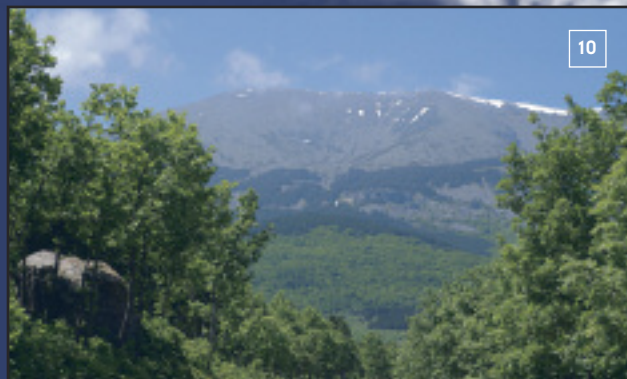


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Mounts of Zuera

A hunting reserve comprised of an extensive Aleppo pine grove on rough land, situated to the north of the city of Zaragoza. They are very important to slow down the soil erosion to take advantage of the rain and as a refuge for the wild boar, wild cat and several birds of prey.

Amenities in the area



10

Moncayo

10

A magical Mountain for the Celts, Romans, Arabs and Christians, the Moncayo is one of the most important natural enclaves in Aragon. With its 2316 m it overlooks an extensive territory and it is the highest elevation of the Iberian System. Its altitude and sudden difference in level favour the existence of great ecological diversity. One can find remains of glaciers in the summit, leafy beech groves, wet oak groves, remains of oak woods, areas of birches, wild pine and black pine groves and sub-alpine grazing land in the highest parts. These ecosystems are a habitat for many different fauna: wild boar, foxes, roe deer, badgers, frogs, lizards, northern goshawks, pigeons, vultures, falcons, golden eagles, owls, nightingales and squirrels, among others. The exceptional natural values of this massif were already known in 1927 when the Moncayo was declared a Natural Site of National interest. Later it was requalified as the Natural Park of the Moncayo with a protected surface area of 9848 hectares, including the previous Natural Park of the Dehesa del Moncayo and a series of high ecological value ecosystems, which were not included in the previous one. The main access routes to the Park from Aragon start off in Tarazona, San Martin de Moncayo and the magnificent Cistercian Monastery of Veruela. From the Mirador of Diezma one can admire the most complete panorama of the northern slope of the Moncayo. The summit is also an excellent mirador from where, on clear days, one can see the Pyrenees, the North-western mountains ranges of the Iberian mountain range, the Castilian high plateaus and the great plains of the Ebro depression.

Amenities in the area





11 Mountain Ranges **Iberian Mesa and Piedra** rivers

The Iberian System penetrates the provinces of Zaragoza and Teruel generating successive medium height mountain ranges with their sides covered with vegetation such as savins, oak groves and pine wood, sometimes black pine, as in the mountain range of Cucalon. The most important are: the Virgen, Vicort, Algairén, Herrera, Cucalon Oriche and Arcos. It is inhabited by different fauna such as deer, roe deer, wild boar, vultures and other birds of prey.

The high stretches of the narrowing of the river Jalon in Morata and of the Martín in Obón and Oliete are very interesting.

The lands of Calatayud and Aranda are comprised of different mountainous alignments crossed by the river Jalon, an important southern tributary of the Ebro. The rivers trace deep ravines in the limestone mountain ranges that they cross before reaching the reservoir of the Tranquera. In the narrow gorges of Calmarza, in the river Mesa, one of the largest concentrations of griffon vultures inhabits of the Peninsula. Shortly after its source in the moorland of Gallocanta, the river Piedra makes its way between the steep Iberian mountains ranges. Before its mouth, in the municipal district of Nuevalos, the river plunges down some spectacular waterfalls. The one called "Cola de Caballo" is a waterfall with about 50 m difference in level, on the inside of which there is a large natural cave with stalactite formations. Contrasting with the waterfalls one can admire the calm waters of the Lago del Espejo (Mirror Lake) watched over by the Peña del Diablo. In this splendid natural space, with easy signposted paths, known as the Monastery of Piedra, water and exuberant vegetation have joined forces to give rise to one of the most attractive spots of Aragón.

Amenities in the area



The "Galachos" (ox-bow lakes) of the **Ebro**

In the middle stretch of the Ebro valley, a few kilometres downstream from the city of Zaragoza, there are several ox-bow lakes, which have become privileged natural spaces where a multitude of animal and vegetable species live. These are the old arms of the river, which, due to rises in level of the river, became isolated from its course, resulting in lakes. The progressive regulation of the Ebro and its tributaries has meant that the natural phenomenon of these rises in level is impossible to repeat, which makes the bow-lakes of the Ebro real relics. The Nature Reserve of the Galachos (ox-bow lakes) of Alfranca of Pastriz, the Cartuja and Burgo de Ebro is situated on both banks of the river and is a real paradise for migratory birds. This nature reserve extends over about 770 hectares in the municipalities of Pastriz, El Burgo and Zaragoza, and it includes, within its limits, five river meanders and three ox-bow lakes. Upstream from the capital, one of the youngest and most spectacular wetlands can be found: the ox-bow lake of Juslibol. An old meander situated at the foot of the limestone openings of the Castellar plateau, it was flooded in 1961. This ox-bow lake is well communicated with the centre of the city by a public transport network.



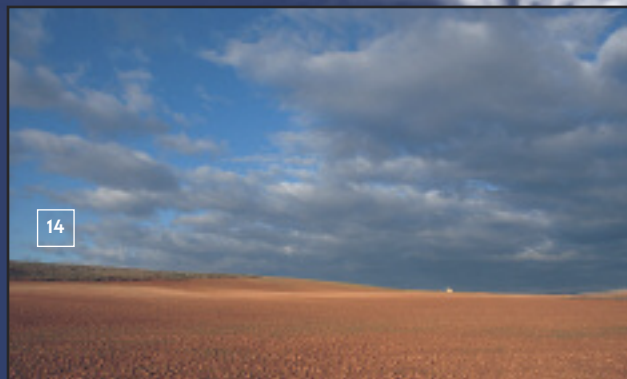
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Wetlands and Gallocanta

In the arid landscape of the flat land, together with artificial reservoirs, there are many endorreic lagoons formed by groundwater and with abundant fauna. Out of all the reservoirs of Aragon, the most outstanding are the reservoir of the Sotonera, near Huesca, , where 6,000 cranes concentrate in season, and which has a sports centre, and the Estanca de Alcañiz, an old salt lake covering 875,000 square metres with a varied fauna of ducks and steppe birds.

The lake of Gallocanta is worth a separate mention. A wetland that is considered to be the greatest steppe lagoon in the Peninsula, it is a meeting place for thousands of migratory birds on their journeys to and from Africa. Each winter 100,000 birds concentrate there, and it is the most important meeting point for cranes in Europe. It is protected under the figure of Refuge for Wild Fauna and a Special Protection Area for Birds. Between the towns of Bello and Tornos there is an Interpretation Centre of the Lagoon and the Museum of Birds can be visited in the municipality of Gallocanta.

The lake of Sariñena. In the central Ebro depression and immersed in the arid landscape of the Monegros, 100 kilometres to the south of the central Pyrenees and 800 m from the town centre of Sariñena, the lake of the same name is located. With a surface area of 204 hectares and a perimeter of around 8 kilometres, it is one of the largest of the Peninsula. Due to its strategic geographic situation and its own formation and evolution process, this wetland satisfies excellent conditions for the reproduction, hibernation and rest of water birds as well as exceptional conditions for watching them.



14

The Steppes of Belchite

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On the right of the Ebro depression, between Belchite, Mediana and Fuendetodos, some arid steppes, the only ones of their kind in Spain, spread out. This austere sub-desertic region is inhabited by the Dupont's lark, the little bustard and other steppe birds.

The large plain of Monegros, which extends between Sasago and Bujaraloz houses, among other important natural values, some salt lakes, the only ones of their kind in Europe because they are the largest and they also possess some extremely interesting species of flora and fauna from the scientific viewpoint; the animal and plant species that live there are a relic from 5 million years ago, making the ecological and landscape value of these salt lakes enormous.

Amenities in the area



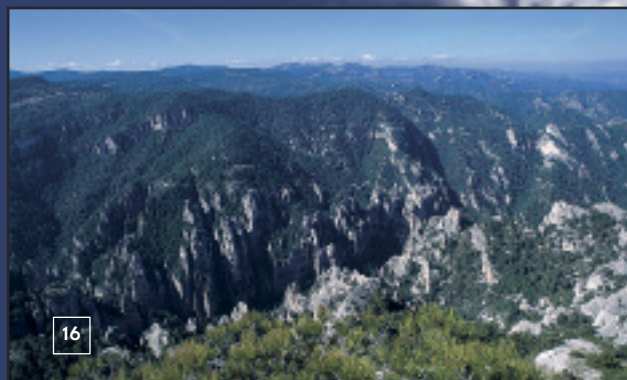


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The “Sea of Aragon”

Situated in the southeast of the province of Zaragoza, the large reservoir of the Ebro, also called “Sea of Aragon”, spreads out along 100 kilometres through the centre of the regions of Caspe and Bajo Cinca, giving rise to more than 500 kilometres of interior coastline. The reservoir is a succession of deep meanders with fanciful names: the Tumba (tomb), the Herradura (horseshoe), Parra (Vine), which flood the ravines of the neighbouring solitary and depopulated mountain ranges. It has areas of singular beauty suitable for sailing, and varied fish species. A paradise for aquatic birds in its most solitary areas and also for fishermen, it is a venue for frequent and important nautical sports competitions.

Amenities in the area



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The Mountain Passes of Beceite

Looking over the landscape and forming the border with the Communities of Catalonia and Valencia is the mountainous alignment of the Mountain Passes of Beceite. Their steep mountains with precipitous relief together with the many rivers and ravines that arise from its mountains, have created ravines that hide impressive places such as the Parrisal and the Pesquera. In the so-called Parrisal the main river, the Matarraña, has its source, giving rise to a deep and narrow canyon, the Strait of the Parrisal, 200 m long, 50 high and just 2 m wide. Others such as the Ulldemo or the Tastavins flow into it. The course of these rivers runs through spectacular beauty spots with great ecological interest due to the vegetation and fauna they house.

Species such as the Aleppo pine, some holm oaks and Scotch pine grow in the low areas of this rugged ground. Among the scrubland, species such as sage, Scorpion's thorn, heather, thyme, rosemary or rock tea can be found. The following stratum is occupied by a pine wood and over 1000 m, wild pines, box, junipers, holly or field maples.

In 1966 the National Hunting Reserve of the Mountain Passes of Beceite was created to protect its main fauna wealth, the Spanish goat. Its different ecosystems are inhabited by other species, apart from this one, such as the wild boar, hare, golden eagle, peregrine falcon, viper, eyed ocellated lizard and trout.

Amenities in the area





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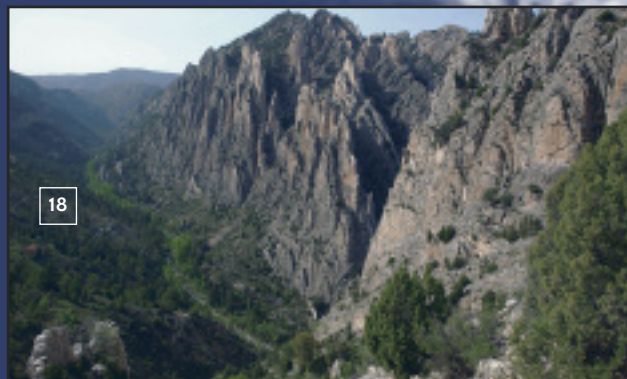
Mountain range of Albarracín

The mountains ranges of Albarracin, Jabalon and Carbonera form, together with the Montes Universales (Universal Mountains), a great massif of the Iberian mountain range, situated to the west of Teruel. A territory with a high average altitude and rainy climate, which determines a vegetation of green meadows, pine groves of several species, albar savin, oaks and maples. The gentle tips of the mountain ranges do not prevent the presence of deep ravines such as that excavated by the Guadalaviar between the town of the same name and Villar del Cobo. The tabular high plateaux or “muelas” (mounds) are also frequent, such as the Muela de San Juan, with glacier redoubts in the highest parts. The “Tremedales” (quaking bog) of the Tremedal mountain range are also remarkable, with their not very firm terraces due to their peat composition. In this steep mountain range there are many hidden valleys with an enormous entomological (butterflies) and mycological (mushrooms) wealth. An important water network crosses the area creating beautiful narrow gorges such as that of the village of Albarracin. Here some of the main Iberian rivers have their source: Tajo (next to Frias de Albarracin), the Guadalaviar (after Turia), the Cuervo, the Cabriel, the Jucar and the Jiloca.

The National Hunting Reserve of the Montes Universales provides shelter for a rich and varied wild fauna (venison, wild boar), over an area of more than 59,000 hectares, which has been repopulated with deer and fallow deer. There are otters, trout and crabs in the rivers.

The only protected natural space of the region is the Protected Landscape of the Pine trees of Rodeno. Between the municipal districts of Albarracin, Bezas and Gea de Albarracin, there is an extensive pine grove on curious formations of reddish sandy ground from the Triassic age, which, moulded by the water and wind into fanciful shapes, give rise to the most representative landscape of this area. The chromatic contrasts between the green of the pine grove and the red of the sandy ground, create an intense space of great colour, originality, strength and beauty.

Amenities in the area



EI

Maestrazgo

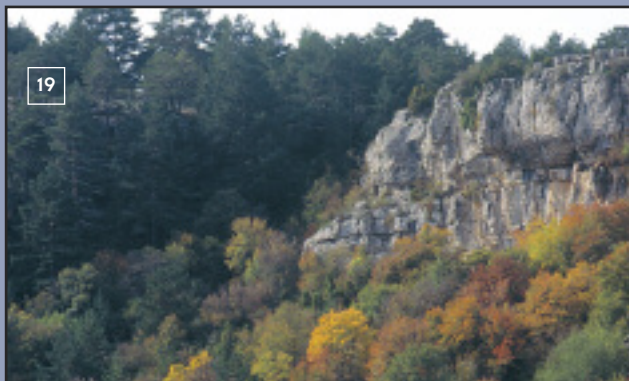
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The Maestrazgo is a large wild natural and mountainous region, which extends over the mountain ranges of the eastern Iberian System between the provinces of Teruel and Castellon, towards the Mediterranean. The High Maestrazgo is comprised of a group of hills and limestone mountain ranges of average altitude such as the 1863 m of the peak of San Victor, which is the maximum height of the region in the spurs of the Mountain Range of Gudar. A dense network of rivers and streams run through it, which have created deep valleys and ravines such as the canyons of the rivers Pitarque, Cañada or Palomita. Excellent pine and holm oak groves, caves, rocks, water and meadows have joined together to create places such as the Organos de Montoro, on the banks of the river Guadalope. These are some spectacular and fanciful walls and spires, which look like the vertical pipes of an organ. The Ojos of the river Pitarque in Pitarque, are holes excavated in the rock through which this trout river re-emerges with breeding grounds in Villarlengu. Further to the north, now in the region of the Bajo Aragon, the village of Molinos rises up over the spectacular ravine of San Nicolas. The Cultural Park includes the singular Crystal Grotto and other interesting spots such as the Pozo del Salto or the geological and paleontological itinerary of the Estrecho.

All these woods and moors also offer an extensive series of aromatic and medicinal plant as well as toadstools and the much appreciated truffles. Together with this wide range of species offered by the vegetation, the fauna offers others such as the Spanish goat, mouflon, mountain cat, otter, fox, northern goshawk, eagle, vulture....Apart from these there are other species, such as the partridge, quail, hare, rabbit, wild boar or trout which can be hunted or fished in the game reserves of the municipalities of the Maestrazgo.

Amenities in the area





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Mountain ranges of Gudar-Javalambre

The region of Gudar-Javalambre covers the mountainous massifs of the south-eastern end of the Iberian mountain range and the high valley of the river Mijares. It is an area of high average altitude with many towns situated at more than one thousand metres above sea level. Due to this altitude and in spite of their relative proximity to the sea, the climate of these mountains is very continental with cold long winters and cool summers.

The mountain range of Gudar is comprised of small mountain ranges and valleys that progressively descend from the 2019 m of Peñarroya close to Valdelinares to the plateaux of Mijares. The Guadaloque, Mijares, Alfambra and Linares rivers have their sources in this mountain range, and irrigate very rich mountains of extensive pine groves such as the black pine wood of the Monegros mountain range. Some monumental trees such as the 15 m high black pine of San Bernabé situated between Linares and Noguera or the 23 m high pine of Escobon, aged more than 500 years old in Linares de Mora stand out. The mountain range of Javalambre is a very high massif with the highest peak in Teruel and the second highest in the Iberian System, the 2020 m high Javalambre. This massif is split into two by the rivers Torrijas, Olmos and Albentosa, excavating deep furrows on the slopes of the mountain range. Next to Manzanera places such as the spring of the sparrowhawk, the river Paraiso, the ravine of the fountains or the chasm of Paul stand out. The vegetation, even when there are still pine trees, is somewhat different to that of the mountain range of Gudar, highlighting, above all, its magnificent savin groves with some millenary trees. There are many trout rivers, sources and springs with crystalline waters.

Amenities in the area



Tourist Offices OPEN ALL YEAR

www.turismodearagon.com

Telephone for tourist information 902 477 000

PROVINCES	TOWN	Address	Telephone
HUESCA	AINSA	Avda. Pirenaica, 1 (Cruce de carreteras)	
974/ 50.07.67			
HUESCA	AINSA (COMARCAL)	Pza. del Castillo. Torre Nordeste	974/ 50.05.12
HUESCA	BARBASTRO	Avda. La Merced, 64. Conjunto S. Julián y Sta. Lucía	974/ 30.83.50
HUESCA	BENASQUE	C/ San Sebastián, 5. Edif. Casa de la Cultura	974/ 55.12.89
HUESCA	BOLTAÑA	Avda. Ordessa, 47 Ctra. Nal. 260	974/ 50.20.43
HUESCA	CANFRANC	Plaza Ayuntamiento, 1. Bajos	974/ 37.31.41
HUESCA	GRAUS	Fermín Mur, 25	974/ 54.61.63
HUESCA	HUESCA	Pza. López Allué, s/n. Antiguo mercado	
974/ 29.21.70			
HUESCA	JACA	Plaza de San Pedro, 11-13	974/ 36.00.98
HUESCA	MONZÓN	Pza. Mayor, 4 (Porches del Ayto.)	974/ 41.77.74/ ext. 504
974/ 40.07.00			
HUESCA	MONZÓN	Castillo de Monzón	974/ 41.77.91
HUESCA	PANTICOSA	C San Miguel s/n	974/ 48.73.18
HUESCA	SABIÑÁNIGO	Av. Del Ejército, 27	974/ 48.42.72
HUESCA	TORRECIUDAD	Santuario de Torreciudad	974/ 30.40.25
TERUEL	ALBARRACÍN (COMARCAL)	C/ Diputación, 4	978/ 71.02.51
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