

Carrilet Nature Trail





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Guide to the
NATURE TRAILS
of Spain



Carrilet Nature Trail

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Northeastern Catalonia is the location of the Carrilet Natural Trail, a path that winds up and down soft hill over almost 100 km, descending from the volcanic area of La Garrotxa to the Mediterranean Sea, discovering at its pass the richness and diversity of the landscapes of the regions of La Garrotxa, La Selva, El Gironès and Baix Empordà, all of them in the province of Girona.

This Nature Trail tells the story of a narrow gauge rail lines that run across the province of Girona until the end of the 1960s. This train, nicknamed the "Carrilet" in Catalonia, crossed the valleys of the Rivers Fluvià, Brugent and Ter and connected Olot and Girona. This was the main means of communication between the two towns, and in the section from Sant Feliù de Guíxols to Girona was popularly called "Feliuet".

MIDE is an information system that evaluates and quantifies the technical and physical demands of different excursion routes. The aim is to unify the assessment of the difficulties offered by the different routes in order to allow cyclists, walkers and hikers to make the most informed decisions.

The **MIDE** system is composed of two blocks of information:

Assessment of four different aspects of difficulty: severity of the natural environment, orientation on the route, difficulty of the journey and the amount of effort required. These ratings, from 1 to 5 points and from low to high, are based on different concepts which are interpreted in the table on the following page.

Basic information on each route: timetable, cumulative positive difference in altitude, cumulative negative difference in altitude, horizontal distance covered, annual season in which the assessment is carried out and type of route (outward, return, circular and crossing).

CARRILET NATURE TRAIL

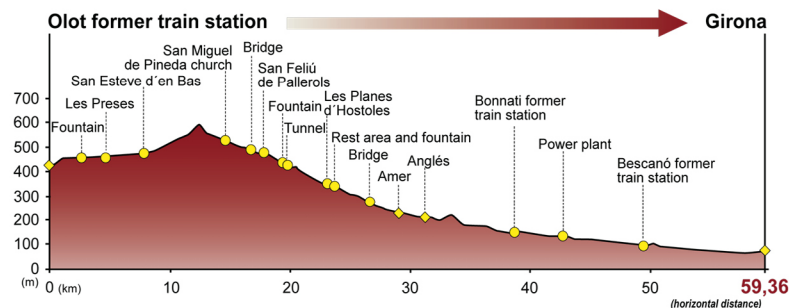
SECTION 1 ✂ OLOT → GIRONA

MIDE

Harshness of natural environment	1	⚠	Upward gradient	200 m	⬆
Guidance along the route	1	🗺	Downward gradient	555 m	⬆
Route difficulty	1	🔧	Route lenght (actual distance)*	66,11 km	📏
Amount of effort needed	5	🏃	Time	15 h	🕒

◆ town ● point of interest

* Total lenght including branches and alternatives



Example of MIDE application

Environment Severity of the natural environment



1. The environment is not risk-free
2. There is more than one risk factor
3. Various risk factors
4. Substantial risk factors
5. Many risk factors

Route Orientation on the route



1. Well-marked trails and crossings
2. Pathways or signage indicating continuity
3. Requires the identification of geographic features and cardinal points
4. Requires off-path navigation
5. The route is interrupted by obstacles that must be overcome

Terrain Difficulty of te- rrain



1. Flat surface
2. Bridleways
3. Stepped paths or irregular terrain
4. Necessary to use hands or jump to maintain balance
5. Necessary to use hands to progress

Efforts Degree of effort re- quired



1. Up to 1 hour of total walking
2. Between 2 and 3 hours total walking
3. Between 3 and 6 hours total walking
4. Between 6 and 10 hours total walking
5. Between 6 and 10 hours total walking

Calculated according to the MIDE criteria for an average hiker with a light load

The **MIDE** method is recommended by the Spanish Federation of Mountain Sports and Climbing (FEDME).

More information at www.euromide.info



RECOMMENDATIONS

- Do not bury rubbish or litter in nature. Keep it until it can be deposited at a collection and recycling site.
- Never light fires or throw away lit cigarettes.
- Remember to always close gates, fences and gates behind you to prevent livestock from escaping.
- Never walk on crops. Use the footpaths.
- Respect the marked trails. Shortcuts only lead to serious erosion that can lead to the disappearance of the traditional path.
- Keep your dog on a lead at all times. This way you avoid disturbing domestic animals and mean you can see more wildlife.
- Respect and care for water sources and streams. Water is life.
- Do not camp outside the designated campsites.
- Defend nature and remember that the extinction of a plant or animal species is irreversible.

**HELPING TO CONSERVE THESE NATURE TRAILS
IS TO KEEP OUR CULTURAL HERITAGE ALIVE**

The stages of the nature trail proposed in this Guide are independent of each other, with the only common link being that they constitute an approach to the habitat they pass

Colour indicative of the Geographical Sector in which it is located

Name of the Nature Trail

Name of the stage of the Nature Trail

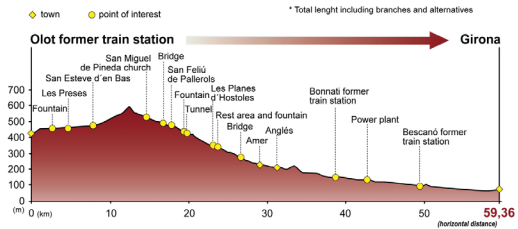
MIDE profile of the Nature Trail indicating different degrees of difficulty, slopes of the route, time required to complete the route, highlights of the route and total distance

Introductory text

CARRILET NATURE TRAIL

SECTION 1 OLOT → GIRONA

MIDE			
Harshness of natural environment	1	Upward gradient	200 m
Guidance along the route	1	Downward gradient	555 m
Route difficulty	1	Route lenght (actual distance)*	66,11 km
Amount of effort needed	5	Time	15 h



AMONG DORMANT VOLCANOES

A narrow track railroad linked the towns of Olot and Gerona and was one of the main channels of communication for almost a century, until it was dismantled on July 16, 1969. Along its 66 kilometre length (cycle lanes included), it crossed three regions, twelve towns and passed through the valleys of the rivers Fluvià, Brugent and Ter, making interchange and relations between lands in the province's interior much easier.



Antigua estación de tren en Bescanó

through and therefore offer an approach to the nature, history, culture and traditions of our country, while at the same time attempting to promote a call for conservation.

SECTION 1 OLOT + GIRONA



Ermita de Sant Just i Sant Pastor

Photograph of the route, layout, monuments or natural highlights, with respective informative caption

A VOLCANIC REGION

The Zona Volcànica de La Garrotxa Natural Park features ~~around forty~~ volcanic cones and some twenty basaltic lava flows of quaternary origin. This particular environment gives rise to diverse, rich and, on occasions, very luxuriant vegetation filled with holm oak, oak and beech woods of exceptional scenic value.

Out of the extraordinary signs of volcanic activity, it is worth visiting not only La Fageda d'en Jordà, an exceptional beech wood located on lava flow from the Crosat volcano, but also the Santa Margarida volcano, very close to Olot, which erupted and created a wide circular crater on which a chapel that lends its name to the volcano stands.

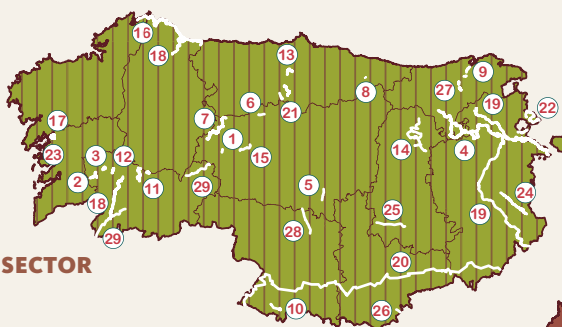
The combination of magnificent shapes, coupled with the abundant plant coverage of this area, creates the best example of volcanic landscape on the Iberian peninsula.

Table with historical or anecdotal information on some aspect of the Nature Trail

I. NORTHWEST PENINSULAR SECTOR

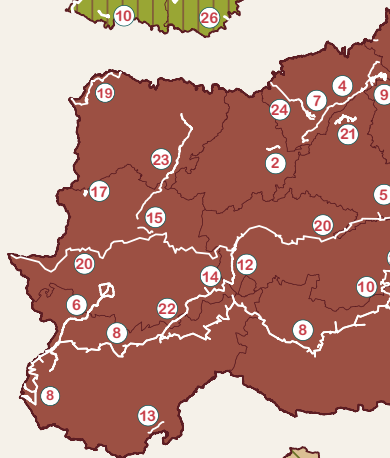
- Cacabelos - Quilós (1)
- Carballada de Avia (2)
- Dos Arrieiros (3)
- Ebro (4)
- Esla (5)
- Laciana. Villablino to Villaseca section (6)
- Mirada Circular: Ancares Leoneses from Guímara to Balboa (7)
- Muñigo - Covadonga (8)
- Pas (9)
- Sayagués Agricultural Landscape (10)
- La Ribeira Sacra (11)
- River Barbantiño (12)
- River Nalón (Fuso to Tuñón) (13)
- Románico palentino (14)
- Ruta de la Conquista (15)

- Cantabrian Sea Route (16)
- The ecological routes of the Catoira River (17)
- San Rosendo (18)
- Santander - Mediterráneo (19)
- Senda del Duero (20)
- Senda del Oso (21)
- Senda del Pastoreo (22)
- Sendas en Abalo (23)
- Sierra de la Demanda Greenway (24)
- Tren Secundario de Castilla (25)
- Eresma Valley Greenway (26)
- Toranzo Valley (27)
- Vía de la Plata (28)
- Via Nova (29)



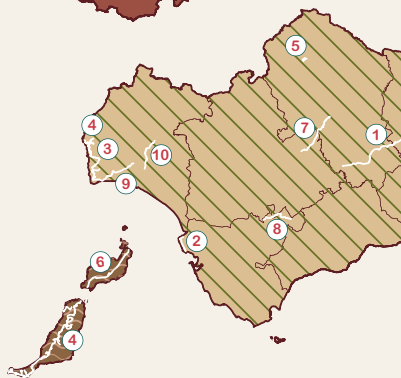
VI. CENTRAL PENINSULAR SECTOR

- Agua Soriano. Antonino Route (1)
- Campo Azálar (2)
- M^a Cristina canal and branches (3)
- Cañada Real Soriana Occidental (4)
- Cañada Real Soriana Oriental (5)
- Corredor Cáceres-Badajoz (6)
- Eresma (7)
- Guadiana (8)
- Beech and Oak Forests of Riaza (9)
- Wetlands of La Mancha (10)
- Júcar (11)
- La Jara (12)
- La Jayona (13)
- Las Villuercas (14)
- Monfragüe (15)
- Renacimiento (16)
- Rivera de Acebo (17)
- Santander-Mediterráneo (18)
- Senda del Duero (19)
- Tajo (20)
- Lozoya Valley (21)
- Vegas del Guadiana (22)
- Vía de la Plata (23)
- Eresma Valley Greenway (24)
- Villacañas to Quintanar de la Orden or El Trenillo (25)



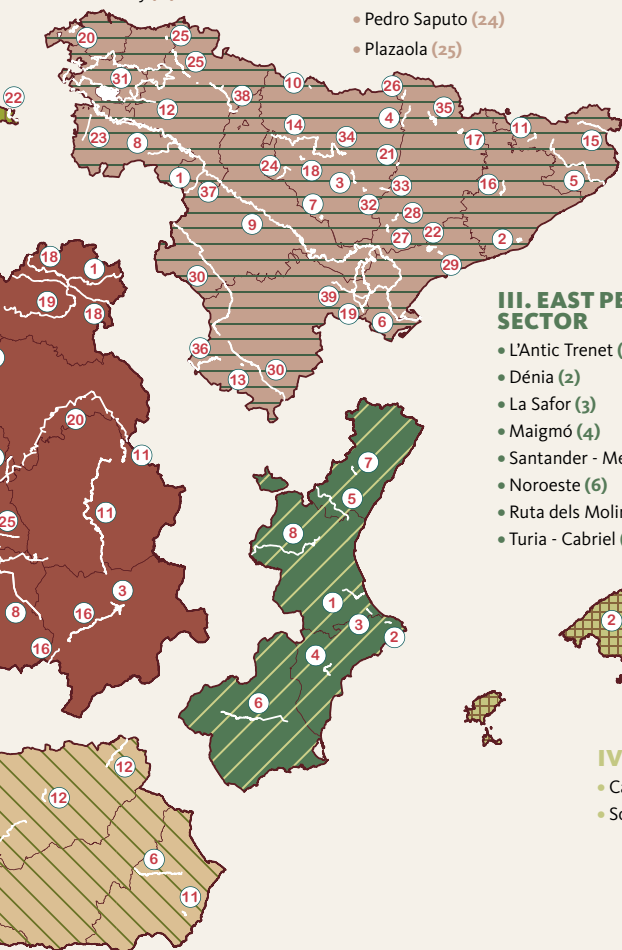
VII. CANARY SECTOR

- Anaga-Chasna (1)
- La Gomera Coasts (2)
- La Gomera Peaks (3)
- Fuerteventura (4)
- La Palma (5)
- Lanzarote (6)
- Traditional Trails of El Hierro (7)



II. NORTHEAST PENINSULAR SECTOR

- Agua Soriano. Antonino Route (1)
- Anell Verd (2)
- Camí de l'Aigua (4)
- Carrilet (5)
- Carrilet de la Cava (6)
- Castejón de Monegros (7)
- Cidacos (8)
- Ebro (9)
- Embalse de Lanuza (10)
- Ferro i el Carbó Greenway (11)
- Basque Navarre Railway Greenway (12)
- Guadalaviar (13)
- Hoya de Huesca (14)
- La Muga (15)
- La Séquia (16)
- Les Mines (17)
- Loreto y el Canfranco (18)
- Matarraña - Algars (19)
- Montes de Hierro Greenway (20)
- Montfalcó al Congost de Mont-rebei (21)
- Muntanyes de Prades (22)
- Oja (23)
- Pedro Saputo (24)
- Plazaola (25)
- Port de Vielha (26)
- River Segre and Utxesa reservoir (27)
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- Ruta del Glorieta (29)
- Santander - Mediterráneo (30)
- Senda del Pastoreo (31)
- Sierra de San Quílez (32)
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- Somontano de Barbastro (34)
- Sort i la Vall d'Àssua (35)
- Tajo (36)
- Tarazona Greenway (37)
- Val de Zafán (39)



III. EAST PENINSULAR SECTOR

- L'Antic Trenet (1)
- Dénia (2)
- La Safor (3)
- Maigmo (4)
- Santander - Mediterráneo (5)
- Noroeste (6)
- Ruta dels Molins d'Aigua (7)
- Turia - Cabriel (8)

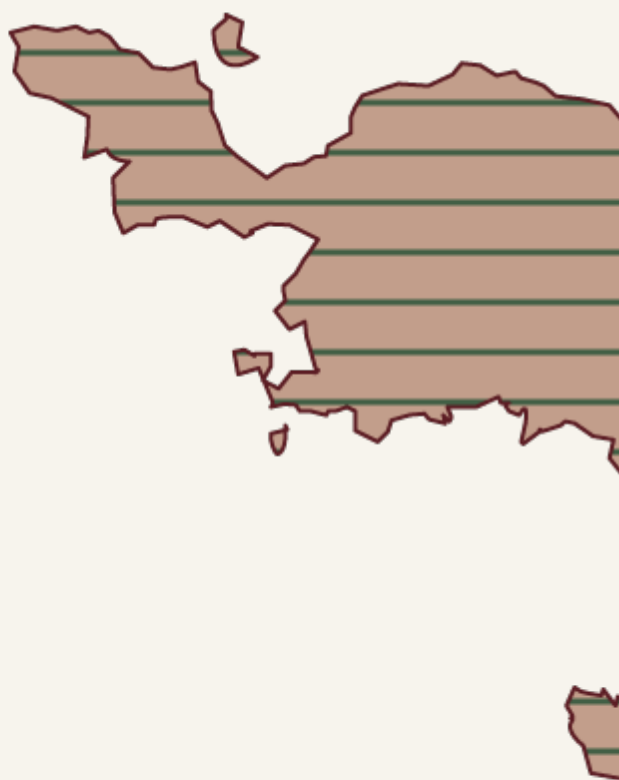


IV. BALEARIC SECTOR

- Camí de Cavalls (1)
- Son Juny (2)

V. SOUTHERN PENINSULAR SECTOR

- Aceite (1)
- Entre Ríos (2)
- Guadiana (Natural Path) (3)
- Guadiana Greenway (4)
- Guadiato (5)
- Guadix-Almendricos (6)
- La Campiña (7)
- La Sierra (8)
- Litoral (9)
- Los Molinos del Agua (10)
- Lucainena de las Torres to Agua Amarga (11)
- Renacimiento (12)



CARRILET NATURE TRAIL



CARRILET NATURE TRAIL

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Poppy trees and shadow bananas on the banks of the River Ter

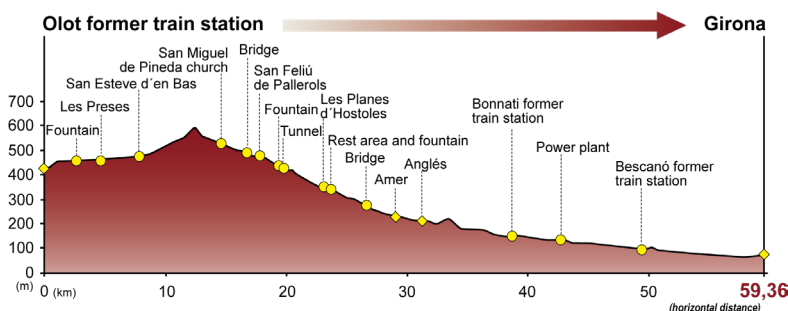
SECTION 1 ✂ OLOT → GIRONA

MIDE

Harshness of natural environment	1 	Upward gradient	200 m 
Guidance along the route	1 	Downward gradient	555 m 
Route difficulty	1 	Route lenght (actual distance)*	66,11 km 
Amount of effort needed	5 	Time	15 h 

◆ town ● point of interest

* Total lenght including branches and alternatives



AMONG DORMANT VOLCANOES

A narrow track railroad linked the towns of Olot and Gerona and was one of the main channels of communication for almost a century, until it was dismantled on July 16, 1969. Along its 66 kilometre length (cycle lanes included), it crossed three regions, twelve towns and passed through the valleys of the rivers Fluvià, Brugent and Ter, making interchange and relations between lands in the province's interior much easier.



Old railway station in Bescanó

The route leaves from the old railway halt of Olot, the capital of the region of La Garrotxa located at an altitude of 440 m, and a town surrounded by four dormant volcanoes, from where it descends to Gerona, only 70 m away, reaching, during its route, its maximum height of 600 m at Collado d'en Bas. Hence, it is advisable to follow the route in the direction described here.

From Olot station, which is in a perfect state of repair, you cross the municipality's show ground until you reach Sant Roc bridge (from this point start, heading north, one of the branches), where Fonts de Sant Roc Park begins with a resting area. A man-made tunnel enables you to pass under the eponymous chapel. The track leaves the town and passes, on its right, the municipal athletics track, which forms part of the Natural Park and where there is a bicycle parking area.

At a distance of 2.5 km, you will come to the railway halt of Sant Privat, within the landscaped area that belongs to the Pedra Tosca Park, in whose setting you can follow different itineraries in order to discover how these harsh volcanic lands were cultivated.

The Nature Trail continues by delving among dense corn fields that inundate the bottom of the valley until, after passing numerous entrances to crop fields, it reaches the old station of Les Presses, now transformed into an Information and Tourist Information Bureau.

Your route continues by crossing farmland until it reaches a turn-off that leads to the recreational area of Xenacs, from whose viewpoint you have a splendid bird's eye view of the volcanic area. Without taking the turn-off, the Trail passes under a roundabout on the road and enters the town of Sant Esteve d'en Bas. In this town, the old station has been refurbished and is currently a nursery school.



Puigsaclam from Sant Esteve d'en Bas

THE WAR OF THE PEASANTS

The *remenses* were peasants who worked land that they did not own, but which they were assigned to it in a hereditary manner. In 1462, they were the protagonists of a great revolt against the nobility known as the "First Rebellion of the Remences", which was followed a decade later by a second revolt.

Under the orders of Francesc de Verntallat, these peasants fought against the *malos usos* or feudal abuses, which were the rights that the nobility had over them. At the time, the Castell d'Hostoles was used as a barracks until 1486, when the Judgement of Guadalupe, which put an end to these revolts, forced them to surrender and it passed into the King's hands. Today, only a few ruins of the fort remain in memory of this historic event.

Following the yellow lines drawn on the ground, the route moves away from the town, crossing two bridges until it reaches an old level crossing that has now been converted into a bar.

After reaching the top of the Collado d'en Bas, the highest point on the route, your descent begins towards the 11th century Romanesque Church of Sant Miquel de Pineda. A little further on, there is also a turn-off to the Chapel of Santa Cecília, which has been rebuilt thanks to the efforts of the residents of Sant Feliu de Pallerols, a spot where a pilgrimage is held every last Sunday in November.

Before reaching Sant Feliu de Pallerols, you cross the River Brugent via an iron bridge, the only remaining structure of the old railway on the entire El Carrilet route, and you pass by a fountain. From Sant Feliu station, to the southwest, you can see a Health Sanctuary in the middle of a forest where travellers can stay.

The old railway holding walls flank the Trail and lead to the foot of the castle d'Hostoles, which represents the most famous defence fortress of the "remensas" (mountain peasants). After crossing a special tunnel with automatic lights, which turn on and off as trail users pass through, you will be rewarded with a view of the town of Les Planes d'Hostoles, located on the lava flow of the Traiter volcano.

Once in the town, you will pass the station on the left where there is a sports track built on the old railway route. On the left, you will pass an entrance to La Parada Park, a resting area where you can also have a drink of water.



Panoramic view of Amer

From Les Planes d'Hostoles an especially striking stretch of the Nature Trail begins, which plunges into a thick holm oak (*Quercus ilex*) and oak (*Quercus* sp.) forest, strewn with sweet chestnut trees (*Castanea sativa*). You will pass over several long bridges that will enable you to cross different water courses reaching, at kilometre 28, a turn-off for the Font Picant d' Amer, which is a natural carbonic water fountain.

The route crosses a pine forest that is full of enormous pine trees and leads to an old railway repair workshop which today has been converted into the Amer firemen's station. Typical products of this municipality are handmade biscuits and turrone made out of hazelnuts from this area.

On moving away from the town, the track rises sharply until it meets the road. The Trail does not follow the original route of the railroad but takes advantage of several forest tracks so that, on crossing the bridge over the River Ter, you can see the impressive viaduct that the train used in bygone times.

On the other side of the river, you will find another of the old railway line facilities that is currently used as an Art College. Carry on following the signposts. Immersed in farmland, the Nature Trail goes on its way and reaches a crossroads with the C-63 highway which a little further on leads to the Font de Can Pla.

You enter the town of Cellera de Ter, located between the River Ter and the Arroyo de Osor, a water-carved gully that crossed the railway as far as kilometre 37 in Anglés. Although the mediaeval nature of the streets has remained in the old part of the town, in recent years business activity has increased, transforming the municipality into a more industrialised landscape.

The route then passes by the old station along a promenade of palm trees, and continues parallel to the N-141 highway, passing the town on the right-hand side, as far as Bonmatí station. From here onwards, you have to take great care as the proximity of the road and some crossroads may be dangerous. Before reaching the old station of Bescanó, a power plant will remind you of the numerous hydraulic uses that have been made of the river.

Barely 100 m from an underpass that crosses under the road, you will see signs for Gerona. At this point, you can choose between two alternatives to reach your destination: the upper one, to the right, crosses the most developed part of Salt and enters via the Passeig d'Olot; whereas the lower one, to the left, avoids the town centre of Salt and enters this town via Les Devesses. The route, which is well signposted, keeps to the banks of the River Ter between London plane trees (*Platanus hispanica*) following rural paths until it arrives in the northern part of Gerona. Here you must turn slightly to the left until you reach a roundabout and border the Auditorium on the left to reach your final destination of Devesa Park.

SANT ROC BRANCH

At the Sant Roc bridge, a cycle path branches off, linking Olot with Llocalou. Once past the bridge, take María Jolis Pellicer Street until it crosses Pou del Glaç Street (or Pozo de Hielo) and then the Riudaura road, where the route enters a small copse before joining Sant Joan Avenue, which links up with the old Sant Joan de les Abadesses road.

The cycle path is clearly signposted and leads to an underpass that takes you under the N-260, entering a small woodland that leads to a footbridge crossing the Riudaura stream, before finally reaching the village of Llocalou.



Cycle tourists on the Carrilet Greenway Nature Trail



Chapel of Sant Just and Sant Pastor

A VOLCANIC REGION

The Zona Volcánica de La Garrotxa Natural Park features around forty volcanic cones and some twenty basaltic lava flows of quaternary origin. This particular environment gives rise to diverse, rich and, on occasions, very luxuriant vegetation filled with holm oak, oak and beech woods of exceptional scenic value.

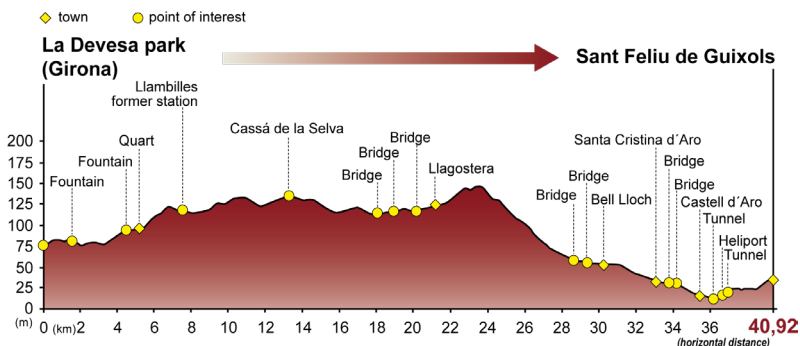
Out of the extraordinary signs of volcanic activity, it is worth visiting not only La Fageda d'en Jordà, an exceptional beech wood located on lava flow from the Crosat volcano, but also the Santa Margarida volcano, very close to Olot, which erupted and created a wide circular crater on which a chapel that lends its name to the volcano stands.

The combination of magnificent shapes, coupled with the abundant plant coverage of this area, creates the best example of volcanic landscape on the Iberian peninsula.

SECTION 2 ✂ GIRONA → SANT FELIU DE GUÍXOLS

MIDE

Harshness of natural environment	1 	Upward gradient	160 m 
Guidance along the route	2 	Downward gradient	200 m 
Route difficulty	1 	Route length (actual distance)	40,95 km 
Amount of effort needed	5 	Time	10 h 10 min 



A GENTLE STROLL DOWN TO THE SEASHORE

The Carrilet II Nature Trail crosses the regions of El Gironès and of El Baix Empordà, descending gently where the narrow-track train used to run, commonly known as the “Feliuet”, which linked Girona to Sant Feliu de Guíxols until it was closed at the end of the 60s. The route, which is 40,9 km long, begins in Girona at a height of 70 m, rises gently to the 130 m of Cassà la Selva, and continues until it reaches the Mediterranean sea.





The River Onyar as it flows through Girona

The Trail begins at Devesa Park, the point where it joins the Carrilet I route, crosses the city centre of Gerona and entices you to visit the most attractive areas of this city. From the Plaza de la Independencia, it continues along the shopping street of Santa Clara until it crosses a stone bridge which, turning to the left, leads to the Puente del Rey, passing close to the Plaza de Cataluña.

Following the bicycle lane, you leave the town of Gerona, to take a pathway, parallel to the Sant Feliu road, which descends to the left next to the River Onyar and passes under the road until it reaches the houses of Creueta, where a drinking water fountain invites you to make a stop on your journey.



La Terrissa Museum in Quart



Then, the track runs between barriers of common reeds (*Phragmites australis*) where you can become familiar with local birdlife. Further on, you pass a country house on the right and, after a short tarmacked stretch, you pass under a bridge but do not take the turn-off to the left. You will soon see an iron bridge and, from this point onwards, you will enjoy rural scenery until you reach the bicycle lane pertaining to the town of Quart.

From here, the Trail leads to the old station of Llambilles where there is a reproduction of the old “Feliuet” or railway. The track changes into a street like any other in the town until, on the outskirts, it looks like a path again plunging into the fertile farmlands.

The route now enters a mixed wood of holm oaks (*Quercus ilex*) and oaks (*Quercus* sp.) which alternate with plots used to grow grain, until you reach an intersection in front of an estate which grows fruit trees on the left. Further on, you will see the first signs of the bicycle lane that crosses the industrial estate of Cassà de la Selva. From here onwards, it is advisable to take great care as this section crosses the road and runs parallel to the traffic.

On reaching a roundabout, close to the cemetery of Cassà de la Selva, take the turning on the left, which leads to the old station of this municipality where a modernist building, the current seat of the town hall, will draw your attention. Leaving this town behind, you will carry on through a farm setting with entrances to private estates on both sides of the route, which is clearly signposted with green signs. An iron bridge leads to the first hint of a Mediterranean wood formed of stone pine trees (*Pinus pinea*) and oaks, and you continue by crossing small stream beds via successive bridges until you have a view of the town of Llagostera, the route's half-way point, from where the contour of the bell tower of Sant Feliu church emerges.

After stopping for a rest at Llagostera station, a promenade of mulberry bushes (*Morus* sp.) leads outside the town and passes under the C-65 highway to continue parallel to it. Here the influence of man has changed the scenery as the original vegetation was altered by a plantation of eucalyptus trees (*Eucalyptus* sp.) in order to obtain pulp, a crop which, nevertheless, has not eradicated the traditional farming of cork oak trees (*Quercus suber*) in the area to produce cork, the cornerstone of this town's economy.

After passing several perfectly signposted crossroads and a couple of underpasses, you will come to a fork where the ruins of an old level crossing hut are located. This leg of the Trail crosses the natural space of Les Gavarres and crosses two iron bridges, among cork oak, pine and oak trees until you reach the railway halt of Bell-Lloch-Font Picant.

From this point, there are only three kilometres left before you reach Santa Cristina d'Aro, the first coastal town in the region of the Baix Empordà. Passing by the Tourist Information Bureau, which used to be a railway station, the route crosses two bridges and farmland irrigated by the waters of the River Ridaura to reach the bicycle lane of Castell d'Aro, drawing close to its old station which is surrounded by a miniature replica train track.

At this point, the signpost directs trail users to a promenade of London plane trees (*Platanus hispanica*) until the surface becomes tarmacked. The Trail continues across a bridge and through an underpass. Among cork oak and stone pine trees, genuine representatives of the Mediterranean forest, you will come to a heliport on the side of the road.





The Carrilet II Nature Trail now continues through the municipality of Sant Feliu de Guíxols, passing under the busy road to Platja d'Aro. In this last stretch, where coastal residential areas abound, the Trail enters via Carrer Via del Tren. Yellow lines mark the continuation of the route that, after crossing two roundabouts straight ahead, turns into a cycle lane which heads to the marina, where this Nature Trail ends.

LES GAVARRES

Les Gavarres mountain range is located to the extreme north of the Catalan coastal mountain range. Its formation took place 600 million years ago, when the rocks that form part of it were still submerged under the sea.

The mountain range's original vegetation was comprised of extensive alzinares, holm-oak woods on the Catalan coast, which were affected by intensive use for firewood and coal, thus stimulating their replacement by cork oak and pine tree plantations.

Nowadays, the abandonment of these uses has translated into the slow recovery of these unique forests, which are characteristic of the northern Mediterranean area.



A cycle tourist on an old railway bridge

LA COVA D'EN DAINA DOLMEN

Daina's Cave is a megalithic dolmen located in the municipality of Santa Cristina d'Aro which, according to the shaping of the tomb, probably dates from 2700-2000 BC. It is comprised of a U-shaped burial chamber, enclosed by a cromlech or a structure formed of granite menhirs arranged in a circle.

The largest pieces of this grave dowry were found in 1900 when the owner of the land, Pere Cama i Casa, discovered the dolmen. Subsequent excavations revealed a large number of fragmented bones, teeth, seven silex points, remains of knives, pieces of pottery and beads from a necklace.

Today it is one of the most visited monuments in the region.

MANAGING ENTITIES:

- **CONSORCI VIES VERDES DE GIRONA**
(<https://www.viesverdes.cat/en/>) 972 48 69 50

COUNCILS:

- **OLOT COUNCIL**
(<https://www.ot.cat/>) 972 27 91 01
- **LES PRESES COUNCIL**
(<https://lespreses.cat/>) 972 69 32 32
- **LA VALL D'EN BAS COUNCIL**
(<https://vallbas.cat/>) 972 69 02 25
- **SANT FELIU DE PALLEROLS COUNCIL**
(<https://santfeliudepallerols.cat/>) 972 44 40 11
- **LES PLANES D'HOSTOLES COUNCIL**
(<https://lesplanes.cat/>) 972 44 80 06
- **AMER COUNCIL**
(<https://amer.cat/>) 972 43 11 12
- **LA CELLERA DE TER COUNCIL**
(<https://lacellularadeter.cat/>) 972 42 19 02
- **ANGLÈS COUNCIL**
(<https://www.ajangles.cat/>) 972 42 00 58
- **BESCANÓ COUNCIL**
(<https://bescano.cat/>) 972 44 00 05
- **SALT COUNCIL**
(<https://www.viladesalt.cat/>) 972 24 91 91
- **GIRONA COUNCIL**
(<https://web.girona.cat/>) 972 41 90 00
- **LLAMBILLES COUNCIL**
(<https://www.llambilles.cat/>) 972 46 93 01
- **CASSÀ DE LA SELVA COUNCIL**
(<https://www.cassa.cat/>) 972 46 00 05

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- **LLAGOSTERA COUNCIL**

(<https://www.llagostera.cat/>)

972 83 03 75

- **SANTA CRISTINA D'ARO COUNCIL**

(<https://santacristina.cat/>)

972 83 70 10

- **CASTELL D'ARO, PLATJA D'ARO I S'AGARÓ COUNCIL**

(<https://ciutada.platjadaro.com/>)

972 80 42 00

- **SANT FELIU DE GUÍXOLS COUNCIL**

(<https://www.guixols.cat/>)

972 32 70 00

OTHER LINKS OF INTEREST:

- **OLOT TOURIST OFFICE**

(<https://www.turismeolot.com/en/home.html>)

972 26 01 41

STAMP POINTS ON THE NATURE TRAILS AND GREENWAYS

PASSPORT:

- **CATALONIA TOURIST OFFICE**

Rambla de la Llibertat, 1, Girona

972 01 00 01

- **OLOT TOURIST OFFICE**

Carrer Doctor Fàbregas, 6, Olot

972 26 01 41

- **CASAL DELS VOLCANS INFORMATION CENTRE – OLOT**

Avinguda de Santa Colona (Parc Nou, Torre Castanys), s/n, Olot 972 26 81 12

- **PLATJA D'ARO TOURIST OFFICE**

Carrer Mossén Cinto Verdaguer, 2, Platja d'Aro

605 82 79 45

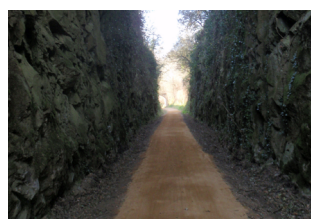
- **SANTA CRISTINA D'ARO TOURIST OFFICE**

Estació, s/n, Santa Cristina d'Aro

972 05 78 65



River Onyar



Since 1993, the Nature Trails Programme of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food has the main objective of re-conditioning old unused infrastructure (railway lines, livestock trail or traditional paths), to give them new life as spaces for citizens to use and enjoy.

This guide offers detailed texts and accompanying maps for the nature trails completed to date, which are one of the best ways of getting close to nature and discovering the culture and traditions of our territory.