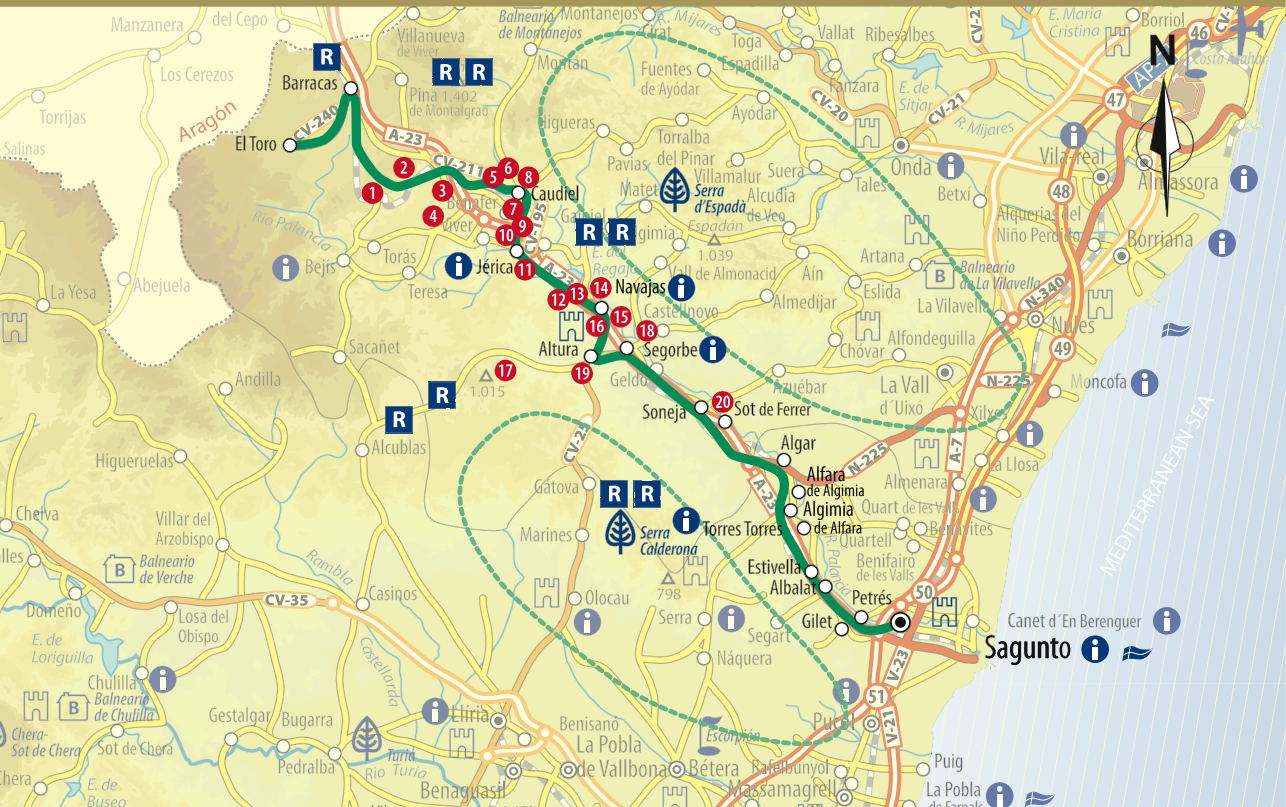


From Teruel to Sagunto along Ojos Negros,
the longest, boldest and most original green way

Route 5

From Barracas to Sagunto



- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 • Station: Estación de Toras-Bejis | 12 • Station: Antigua Estación de Jérica |
| 2 • Pass: El Ragudo | 13 • Marsh: Pantano del Regajo |
| 3 • Farmhouse: Masía del Ragudo y Fuente | 14 • Waterspout: Fuente de Los Baños |
| 4 • Navajo de Zalón | 15 • Waterfall: Cascada del Brazal/Salto de la Novia |
| 5 • Viaduct: Viaducto de la Fuensanta | 16 • Hermitage: Ermita de la Esperanza |
| 6 • Spring: Manantial de la Fuensanta | 17 • Cave: La Cueva Santa |
| 7 • Station: Estación de Caudiel | 18 • Peñalba |
| 8 • Tower: Torre del Molino | 19 • Monastery: Cartuja de Valdecristo |
| 9 • Mount: Monte Royo | 20 • Cerro de la Ermita |
| 10 • Viaduct: Viaducto de Cascajar | |
| 11 • Viaduct: Viaducto sobre Río Palancia | |



This route, which ends our travels through the province of Castellón, will take us along the Ojos Negros green way (vía verde), also known as a mine railway. At the beginning of the 20th century a railway was built to join the mines of Ojos Negros in Teruel, where iron ore was extracted, and the Port of Sagunto. At first the ore was loaded onto the trains and exported from the port but, from 1923, the iron was used to supply Sagunto's own furnaces at Altos Hornos. Construction of the line was started in 1902 and in 1907 the first shipment of ore was delivered. The Ojos Negros-Sagunto railway remained in use for seventy-five years, except for the period from 1933 to 1940, due to the high level of social and labour unrest at that time and the subsequent start of the civil war. Finally, in 1972, the train stopped making the journey and in 2002 the stretch of line between Barracas and Torres-Torres was opened as a green way, taking advantage of the way the original engineers at the beginning of the last century had respectfully

integrated the railway line into the environment. Following this route will take us through two of the prettiest areas of the Region of Valencia: Alto Palancia and the Camp de Morvedre, part of which encroaches into the province of Valencia. Alto Palancia receives its name from the river Palancia, which on many stretches runs parallel to the Ojos Negros green way. Going down towards Sagunto, on our left is the Serra d'Espadà and on the right the Serra Calderona, both classified as nature parks. On the way we will pass delightful, peaceful villages. It may be said that the Ojos Negros green way is, nowadays, the longest, boldest, most adventurous and original route of all the green ways in Spain.

From Barracas to Caudiel, through tunnels and over viaducts, crossing landscapes of particular beauty

We start our route in Barracas, although given the proximity of the village of El Toro, it would be a good idea to make a visit to this peculiar place and get to know the urban layout, where the traditional architecture is preserved in very good condition. Right in the centre, on the Plaza Mayor, we find the Fuente del Járiz, with two public waterspouts, built at the end of the 18th century with black stone ashlars. Here we can observe the commotion caused by the morning market which contrasts with the peacefulness of the leisurely games of cards or dominoes played by locals, friends and visitors in the bars around the square. Once in Barracas, we will find the start of the green way or vía verde well signposted. This border village between Valencia and Zaragoza is marked by a history of conflict. In the 13th century and again in the 14th century it was the focal point of disputes between Teruel and Jérica as both places wanted it as part of their domains. That is why, throughout its history, it has always been a natural stopover place with many

Barracas 40° 1' 3.01" N 0° 41' 53.40" W



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hostelries. Barracas is situated at great altitude, around a thousand metres above sea level, and on level ground, which is why this area is known as the Barracas altiplano [high plain].

We start our route along the green way and all around us are extensive fields of cereals which give the plains different hues, depending on the time of year and as the grain changes colour during its natural biological cycle. Nowadays the giant wind turbines for generating electricity also form part of the landscape. Leaving the endless straight track leading across the plain of Barracas we find ourselves in a mountainous area with a cutting for the railway line to pass through. On the embankment we can clearly see the geological details of the limestone materials: the shape and direction of the strata, their strength, composition and colour. The embankment is an attractive, agreeable and original stretch of the itinerary, through well conserved vegetation of scrubland with Aleppo pine and Holm oak. Going gently downhill we come to the station of Torás Bejis. The station, obviously abandoned, has that air of mystery of places that were inhabited and are now in disuse. It could be a good spot to make a stop. There are, as well as the station, other abandoned houses around. Continuing on our way after a refreshing break, the green way makes two sharp curves which mark the start of a prolonged descent by way of three tunnels in succession, which pass through what in former times was a famous steep climb, Las Cuestas del Ragudo. These tunnels which we pass through are the first of seven we will be crossing during our journey, although an eighth exists but it is blocked off. The original infrastructure of the railway from Teruel to Sagunto had fourteen tunnels and thirty-seven viaducts. It is thrilling, as few things in the length and breadth of the Region of Valencia, to be able to go down the natural step of

the Ragudo pass, negotiating it by means of this series of tunnels which, with an appreciable gradient, takes the memory back effortlessly to the speed of the old steam trains. Between tunnels beautiful views open up over the immediate surroundings and across the valley of the Alto Palancia towards the sea. The tunnels, perfectly illuminated but retaining an aura of mystery, are surprisingly cool in summer, as good as the best cave. In winter they allow us to escape the inclemency of the weather. On the hillside of the Ragudo we find strange formations of temporary pools of water, called 'navajos' or 'lavajos', pools of rainwater like the Navajo de Zañón, where small ecosystems are generated with a rich biodiversity, little studied up to now. On the Cuestas de Ragudo we see forests, mostly stands of Aleppo pine, but also crops of olive and almond trees as we descend. On both sides we see the buildings of old farmhouses that humanize the landscape a little. One of the most well known of these is the Masía del Ragudo, which not only justified its existence with the exploitation of the surrounding land, but was an important communications link on the road that historically joined the kingdoms of Aragon and Valencia, until the building of the N-234. The horse-drawn carriages and wagons travelling between Aragon and Valencia had to necessarily pass through the Masía. Today it is just another agreeable group of buildings

Jérica 39° 54' 22.20" N 0° 34' 5.40" W





that make a pleasant view in surroundings of great agro-ecological value between fields of almond trees surrounded by well preserved stands of Aleppo pines. Close to the green way and linked to the Masía is the Fuente del Ragudo. Its generous rate of flow is used to supply water for irrigating small market gardens and orchards on the Masías de Ragudo, Sordo and Parrela. The waterspout is in beautiful surroundings, among large blackberry bushes, fields of almond trees, olive groves, and the first orchards of fruit trees under irrigation. According to different experts the physical and chemical composition of these waters make them the best quality in the Viver municipal district. This spot is one of those that invite you to make a relaxing stop and in summer to bathe in the pool that forms there. Further on the green way borders along and crosses the Hurón ravine, a charming spot with the outstanding presence of different fruit trees under irrigation, pears and cherries, along with the vegetation typical of the edge of the ravine, comprising, blackberry bushes, poplars and reeds. The place is of great botanical and scenic beauty. It is not uncommon to see flocks of sheep, kept for wool, which testifies that although a marginal activity and with yields close to subsistence farming, local people in the area maintain this traditional means of livestock rearing. In this way they retain contact with nature, the clean air, the fresh water springs that only they know of and enjoy, and the love of the mountains that saw them born. We have now arrived at the most spectacular viaduct on the Ojos Negros green way route, the Viaducto de la Fuensanta. Parallel to the viaduct on the green way, we can also find the RENFE [national railways] viaduct. In this way, both cross the Fuensanta ravine. Once the viaduct has been passed over, we can make a there and back trip along a little path going downhill on the left, in order to refresh ourselves and replenish our water supplies at the Fuensanta spring. This spring without a waterspout supplies, along with other springs in the vicinity, the



Green way Ojos Negros 40° 0' 31.20" N 0° 41' 47.40" W

water to irrigate the market gardens of Benafer, Caudiel, Viver and Jérica.

It is a delightful spot where we can clearly see the feat of engineering that the infrastructure of the viaducts represents. We continue along the green way and, after passing through Caudiel station, we enter another tunnel. The spectacular vegetation that has covered the sides of the cutting is especially beautiful. The other end of the tunnel comes out at the village of Caudiel, which offers local people and visitors a pleasant urban setting. The town, situated on a small hill, is divided into two by a small ravine. From Caudiel, leaving the route, it might be interesting to visit the tower, Torre del Molino, and its natural surroundings. No-one is sure of its origins, some attribute it to Hannibal, while others say that it was built in the mediaeval era. It has recently been restored and is cylindrical in shape, built with material that is an aggregate of stone and lime to join the regular stone blocks. The tower is covered with a cupola clad with tiles. The area around it has been turned into a picnic area with a park, tables, benches and, this being Valencia, places for making paella.

A gentle descent between Caudiel and Segorbe on the green way

Leaving behind the town of Caudiel we continue amongst leafy trees. On the right are the remains of

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From Barracas to Sagunto



Caudiel sanctuary 39° 56' 45.01" N 0° 34' 4.20" W

what was a pine wood that was destroyed by fire, and in the distance stands the imposing Serra d'Espada. The trail now bends in a tight semicircle to go around Monte Royo, a hill so called for its reddish earth. We continue along a great embankment where another rest area has been laid out, with views across the Novales plain. From this point we begin a stretch with difficult mountainous terrain which obliged those building the original railway line to construct, without interruption, the Cascajar viaduct, the tunnel under the Caudiel road, an enormous cutting, the Jérica tunnel, another deep cutting, a tunnel under the RENFE railway line and a high embankment. The first cutting is really impressive, and so much seepage occurs through the tunnel walls that with time the water has left bands stained different colours depending on the soil through which it has drained. Leaving the tunnel behind, which at 520 metres is the longest one on the route, the town of Jérica appears before us. From here we can observe one of the best known sights of the territory of Valencia, with Jérica castle crowning the town with the only

remaining Mudejar tower in Valencia. Within the town we ought to visit all the area which includes the old quarter, declared of Historic-Artistic importance. It is also worth saying that in Jérica there are different trails for the outdoor activity of climbing that are internationally renowned. At this point we see for the first time on the journey the river Palancia below us, which we will never be very far from right to the end of the way. Leaving the town of Jérica behind, and once past the water treatment plant, we go down through another long cutting until we arrive at the bridge over the river Palancia. This is crossed by an elegantly made viaduct opposite the road bridge. We continue and find ourselves in a rest area and the old station of Jérica which, like all the stations of the former railway line, has a reservoir that served to supply water for the steam locomotives to fill up. Continuing between pines and carob trees we come upon another tunnel, very short but hewn out of the bare rock. The lighting in the tunnel allows us to appreciate what an impressive piece of work it is. On the way out we find various vantage points that enable us to get a good look at the Regajo marsh. After walking through the last tunnel on the route, we come out into what were the installations of the Cantera de Navajas, the quarry that provided the stone for building the entire railway. Another recreation area has been set up here with magnificent views of the village of Navajas, which seems to hang over the river. Leaving the green way for a while we visit this secluded town. The Arab origin of the town is perceived in the narrow higgledy-piggledy streets. However, what has made Navajas most famous as a traditional and pioneer spot for inland tourism, are its springs,





Green way Ojos Negros 40° 0' 30.60" N 0° 41' 47.40" W



channelled into waterspouts and fountains decorated in 19th century style. Among them we can highlight Fuente de los Baños, which has waters that are praised for their curative properties that were even praised by Cavanillas, a historian, in his 'Geografía del Reino de Valencia'. Beside Navajas, the river Palancia has formed a small canyon as it passes on its way. Some spectacular waterfalls occur in the canyon, like the Cascada del Brazal [cascade of the embrace] and the Salto de la Novia [bride's leap]. These are such perfectly arranged areas where nature offers such a spectacle that inhabitants of the town are in no doubt about calling it the Garden of Eden. Local legend also tells of the story that says that when local couples were going to get married, the bride had to jump over the river at this spot and, if she made it to the other side then the marriage would be happy. But on one fateful day one of them did not make it and was caught in a whirlpool, and both she and her fiancé drowned as he jumped in to rescue her. And it is at this spot where nature is so special and has so much charm that it is not hard to understand why it has been the subject of poetic and literary creations and stories. On summer weekends the local council offers free concerts at night in this incredible natural auditorium. Another place of interest near to the town of Navajas is the group made up of the spring and hermitage of La Esperanza and the ruins of the monastery of the Padres Jerónimos. This place is reached on the way back to the green way, by way of a stretch of the former N-234. The spring has the largest flow in the whole of the Alto Palancia region. The spring, hermitage and ruins of the monastery make this small hill covered in Aleppo pines one of the most popular leisure areas as a beautiful spot for outings for local people from the surrounding towns and villages.

Now we return to the green way and follow it until we reach the town of Altura, with the mountains of the Serra Calderona facing us. We ought to have a walk around Altura's streets with traditional architecture, forming a pleasant mountain village atmosphere with houses made from large stones. The streets and plazas near to the Town Hall in the urban centre, and the parish church, are the main architectural sights, the San Roque district standing out with a well preserved mediaeval structure. From Altura, we can make a detour of twelve kilometres on the CV-245 southeast to the Cueva Santa. This cave, some twenty metres deep, is at 811 metres above sea level on the slopes of the Montemayor, one of the highest peaks of the Serra Calderona. A Virgin appeared in the cave in 1502 and many miracles have been attributed to her. A profuse chapel was dedicated to her inside the cave in the 17th century, and the image of the Virgin is venerated as patron saint of Spanish potholers. From Cueva Santa, in an easterly direction, the mountains and valleys of the Serra Calderona nature park stretch out, bounded by the river Palancia to the north and the river Turia to the south, covering some 45,000 hectares. Montemayor, at 1015 metres, is the highest peak in the whole of the protected area, followed in importance by Gorgo (907 metres), Rebalsadors (802 metres), Oronet (742 metres) and Garbí hardly reaching 600 metres. All these peaks stick up like the jagged teeth of a saw out of the chaos of ravines, hillocks, rock pillars, huge fallen blocks of siliceous rock and delightful valleys traditionally used for growing crops.

From Segorbe cathedral to Sagunto castle

From Altura it is also convenient to make another detour from the green way to visit the capital of the Alto Palancia region, Segorbe. This town justifies its status as capital, amongst other things for its strategic position, as the urban centre is situated at 358 metres altitude, on

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two hills on the banks of the river Palancia, thus able to control vast expanses of the surrounding countryside over the Palancia valley. It is essential to look around the old town centre of Segorbe, a witness to history and declared of Artistic-Historic importance and a place of Cultural Interest. It must be remembered that Segorbe has been the seat of a bishop since 1245. Around Segorbe, and more specifically in the district of Peñalba (previously known as Cárrica), the river Palancia offers delightful spots which serve in summer for bathing and refreshing oneself, enjoying nature. We also point out the Fuente de los Cincuenta Caños, where fifty waterspouts have been installed to provide a row of public outlets for the spring water gushing into the trough below. Over each spout there is one of the fifty heraldic shields of the provinces of Spain. This is situated on the right bank of the river Palancia, a short distance from the town, in a magnificent spot with a lot of shade and places to cook paella; undoubtedly a fantastic setting for relaxing and enjoying the countryside. It also has a balcony overlooking the river. Leaving the capital we head back to the green way at Altura. We continue on our way and after a short while we come to the Monteros gully, crossing two bridges over the gully and entering a small pine forest. The trail we are taking has a turning off to the right leading to a walled farmhouse with rural accommodation, and another off to the left, which takes us to the ruins of the enormous Vall de Crist charterhouse founded by the King of Aragon, Martín el Humano and his wife, who was from Segorbe, María de Luna. The importance of the charterhouse can be deduced from some of the people that have lived in it at one time or another. Among them Bonifacio Ferrer, who became the chief prior, San Ignacio de Loyola and Benedict XIII, who was pope at the time of the Western Schism when the Roman Catholic Church split into two. We continue on our way, perhaps subdued a little by the solemnity of the charterhouse, through cuttings with dense vegetation on the walls, until we reach Soneja. This town, a paradise of peace and simple beauty, has an urban layout of Arab origin. Whitewashed houses and



healthy public springs, with a privileged natural environment that offers areas like the Dehesa [wooded pastureland] de Soneja, declared a Municipal Natural Area by the Valencian government in 2002. In the wooded pastureland there is a fresh water lagoon and abundant vegetation. Among the fauna that can be found in this spot the presence of the spadefoot toad and the sharp-ribbed salamander has been recorded, both regarded as vulnerable species by the Valencian Endangered Species List. From the spot where we left the green way it disappears and we have to continue along a service road of the dual carriageway until we can return to the route of the green way. Once more on the green way we can stop at a vantage point, complete with benches, to enjoy a magnificent view of the town of Sot de Ferrer and its Via Crucis. This 'Way of the Cross' winds up the mountainside from the urban centre to the San Antonio hermitage and is one of the typical sights of the area due to its good state of preservation and the eye-catching whitewashed road. The whole architectural group of Sot de Ferrer the traditional architecture in excellent condition, perfectly integrated into the landscape and environmentally blending into the immediate natural surroundings (hill of the hermitage and the Via Crucis, river banks and floodplain of the river Palancia). At this point we have to bid farewell to the Palancia, or at least the river we have known along the route since we met up with it at Jérica, as Sot de Ferrer is the last town to see water pass along the watercourse of the river in normal conditions. We also leave the region to which the river gives its name - Alto Palancia - to enter Camp de Morvedre. The green way will pass close by the villages of Algar de Palancia, Alfara de Algimia, Algimia de Alfara, Torres Torres, Estivella, Albalat dels Tarongers, Gilet and Petrés. All of them pleasant peaceful villages surrounded by fertile market gardens, unirrigated lands



and areas under irrigation with a widespread patchwork of citrus fruit orchards. All of them have been closely linked with Sagunto throughout history, despite their being constituted as independent dominions during the Middle Ages. Historically most of the feudal residences of the region combined the defensive role with the purely residential. Only as far as Torres Torres is the green way found to be set out as such. At the first of these towns, Algar de Palancia, we must take a walk around its narrow streets and visit the Town hall, which occupies a 13th century former Arab watchtower. Between orange orchards we approach the bridge over the Somat gully. From there a large cutting opens up the way to the lands of Alfara de Algimia and Algimia de Alfara, offering views over the urban centre of the second one and the orange orchards. These two towns surprise us with urban layouts that are clearly of Arab origin and their churches were built over former mosques. In both towns we discover examples of Valencian vernacular architecture. The next town we come to along our way is Torres Torres, on land of a former barony. The castle of this town, mediaeval but with traces of modifications in later eras, controlled the valley. The Arab baths are not to be missed as restoration works have been carried out with the aim of allowing public access to see them. The green way has stopped being marked now, but before arriving at Beselga along the dual carriageway, we can get back to the route that used to be taken by the mine train by a stretch parallel to the A-23, on the right. Whether on the asphalt of the motorway, local road or walking cross country, we reach Estivella whose baroque church is the best preserved in the area. Almost immediately, continuing in the direction of Sagunto, on the left-hand side, we leave the town of Albalat dels Tarongers, which stands out for its palace, a magnificent residence which, despite some modern alterations, maintains its original Gothic structure intact. From Albalat dels Tarongers we reach Gilet and at Gilet, on a round trip there and back, we enter the magnificence of the Serra Calderona. We must go southeast towards Segart, from

where we head for the Garbí peak, the best natural vantage point of all the Serra Calderona. Enormous rocks, flat over a large part of their structure, stand out from the high, leafy mountains and allow the visitor to make out the Camp de Morvedre region with the blue backdrop of the Mediterranean in the distance. The wind will almost certainly accompany us in this magical place full of beauty and strength. From Gilet all that is left now is to go through Petrés to reach the end of our route: Sagunto and, in the final instance, Puerto de Sagunto, its port. We leave Gilet by a rural track that leads between market gardens as far as the road into Petrés. In this final village the presence of one of the best castles in the area stands out, which was the former baronial residence of the Aguiló family as the centre of the baronial properties, which included an enclosed kitchen garden, oven and [olive] oil mill. Arriving at Sagunto we will find that the town has two distinct parts: the historical centre or Sagunto-Ciudad, situated on the edges of the castle and the Roman theatre, and the port, Puerto de Sagunto, five kilometres from the historic centre. Sagunto is part of the history of the western world. The conquest of this important site, a highly fortified town, by Hannibal in the 2nd century B.C. signalled the start of the 2nd Punic Wars that threatened the powerful Roman Empire. Until the arrival of the Arabs it was the most important city in what is now the region of Valencia and, after the Punic Wars, the Romans built a great amphitheatre in the lower part of the city and a theatre with a capacity for eight thousand people. To stroll around Sagunto is to



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take a walk through history: the theatre has been declared a Property of Cultural Interest, as have the castle and the 14th century church of Santa María. Regarding Puerto de Sagunto, its industrial aspect in the early years of the 20th century and its origins as a centre of population is linked with the furnaces, fed by the coal from Ojos Negros, in Teruel. The dismantling of the iron and steel industry in the eighties has left an unrepeatable legacy of industrial archaeology, like the impressive furnace constructed in the fifties. Alongside this are the monumental general factory workshops, and the former spare parts warehouse, both built in 1919. A large part of the tools and machinery still remain, along with its tracks, sheds and machinery for unloading and washing the mineral. This is the point where our journey ends and the end of the line which the trains travelled for so many years, bringing the mineral from Teruel to Sagunto.

Practical Information

Fiestas, food and crafts

In the inland area of our route, the cuisine revolves around the agricultural and livestock farming activity of the mountains and valleys of Alto Palancia. The different types of homemade Spanish sausage and hams must be highlighted, as well as a great number of accredited local dishes. These include: *olla segorbina* [Segorbe stew], *arroz empedrado* [literally "cobbled rice", as the beans in the rice look like cobblestones, rice with white beans cooked with desalted cod (traditionally preserved by salting), plenty of garlic, and coloured by tomato and saffron], *arroz al horno* [oven-baked rice, cooked in a clay casserole, rice is cooked with pork blood sausage, garlic, tomatoes, potatoes and chick peas] or *puchero* [another traditional stew]. The magnificent quality of the local olive oil stands out, as do typical salad ingredients of tomato, onion, lettuce and olives. The homemade pastas are also excellent, as are the *tortas de pimiento colorado*, *torta de manzana* [apple cake], *testamentos*, *pastelitos de boniato* [small pastry turnovers



Sagunto 39° 40' 34.01" N 0° 16' 41.57" W

filled with sweet potato conserve]... without forgetting the delicious fruits from the mountainsides and the fertile agricultural lowland, such as persimmons, loquats or medlars, and cherries.

Most of the inland towns hold local processions, some being religious pilgrimages, the most important being Cueva Santa, San Antonio Abad, El Corpus, and Segorbe's famous 'Entrada' [entry], skilled horsemen driving the bulls into the town. The locally made crafts are also interesting, including wooden staffs and walking sticks made from hackberry wood; a wealth of pottery, and ecologically grown foodstuffs. In the region of Camp de Morvedre, linked with the coast, they celebrate the Fallas and Holy Week. Every town and city celebrates its patron saint's feast day, and the historic presence of Arabs in the area means that in some towns the history has been salvaged in the fiestas Moors and Christians. The star dish in the cuisine of Camp de Morvedre is paella, and the wide range of rice dishes in the traditional Valencian cuisine is outstanding: *arròs negre* [black rice - squid or octopus ink makes it black], *arròs a banda* [a paella with fish – often monkfish]. In addition, there are typical dishes using the market garden produce, like the *olla de fesols i naps* [white bean and turnip stew], *potaje de garbanzos* [chick pea thick broth] or *olla de carne* [meat stew]. With regard to crafts, in Sagunto we find the *botijo de corcho* [drinking jug with a spout, made of cork], this porous flask with hoops keeps water cool for agricultural labourers in the area. On the other hand, in the historic centre of Sagunto-Ciudad there are many craft workshops and various different shops offering visitors their handcrafted ceramics and metal products.

Recommended time of year

Any time of year is good, except for the coldest days of



winter, with the storms brought by the north wind, in the highest parts of Barracas and El Toro. Take care, too, in high summer with hot sun in the central hours of the day. From the end of January until the middle of March the countryside accompanying the route can be enjoyed in full colour with the almond and cherry tree blossom. In autumn we are dazzled by the colours of the deciduous trees along the banks of the river Palancia: a unique spectacle. Nobody should miss the scenery of the high plains of Barracas and El Toro covered with snow in winter and spring.

Recommendations

If you want to follow the route just as it is set out, by bike or on foot, a word of warning: a mountain bike is better, or as a minimum, the hybrid type. There are not too many waterspouts to quench your thirst and replenish water supplies away from the urban centres, so make sure you fill up with plenty whenever you get

the chance. The early hours of the morning and at dusk are the times of day when the temperature is agreeable and the light is especially good. This route cannot be done by car along the green way. If you have to use one, then you will have to make do with the road and the A-23 dual carriageway for the entire route. Between the towns of Barracas and Caudiel there are forest tracks that do allow motor vehicles to pass, but on all of them the main track must never be left. It is much better for getting to know in detail the natural environment of each area we propose, to leave the vehicle parked somewhere safe and secure and go for walks along the official footpaths.

Public transport

Regional trains stop at Barracas, and regional, local and national trains stop in Sagunto. Bikes are transported free of charge.

RECOMMENDED MAPS TO FOLLOW THE ROUTE CORRECTLY:

National Geographic Institute: Scale 1:25,000, sheet numbers: 614-III, 6395-I, II y IV, 615-IV, 640-III, 668-I, III & IV.

Further information: www.comunitatvalenciana.com

Information on regional and local trains: Renfe 902 24 02 02. www.renfe.es

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