

Geopark
Villuercas
Ibores
Jara
Spain



VILLUERCAS
IBORES
JARA



unesco

Global Geopark



Introduction to the Geopark.

The Villuercas-Ibores-Jara UNESCO Global Geopark is located in the southeast of the province of Cáceres, between the Tagus and Guadiana basins. It is a mountain range covering 2,544 km² and encompassing 19 municipalities and 26 towns.

From its highest point, the Villuerca cliff offers a magnificent panoramic view of the "Appalachian-style" relief that characterizes the area. The high Armorican Quartzite mountain ranges, the faults, quarries, folds, rock formations, gorges, and plains are the most visible witnesses to the Earth's great forces. They are places where we can learn how our planet has changed.

Of note is the Castañar de Ibor Cave, a Natural Monument, and the fossil record that helps us understand the first steps of animal life on Earth.

Nature is highly valued, and the Portuguese laurel forests, the swamps, the dehesas, and the Mediterranean forest provide habitat for a rich fauna, especially birds, which are recognized in the Natura 2000 Network.

The cultural legacy is impressive, with visible vestiges of all the societies that have inhabited these lands since ancient times. The most important of these is the Royal Monastery of Guadalupe, declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1993. Not to mention the intangible heritage of its diverse populations and products with Protected Designation of Origin, such as Ibores goat cheese, Villuercas-Ibores honey, Ribera de Guadiana wines, Villuercas-Ibores-Jara extra virgin olive oil, Dehesa de Extremadura meat products, and others such as chestnuts, cherries, and artisan pastries. In this brochure, you will find a photographic and informative summary of the geopark. But you can always find more information on our website (above qr) or on our social networks.

Ilustraciones:

Portada:	Cabañas Castle and Sta. Lucía Syncline.
Pág. 2	Geopark stratigraphic column
Pág. 3	Accesses.
Pág. 4	The Appalachian type relief from La Villuerca.
Pág. 5	Inside the Castañar Cave.
Pág. 6	Monocline fold of Aperturas del Amonte. Trilobites.
Pág. 7	Hills of LaTrucha. Design of <i>Cloudina</i> by A. Grajera. El Pedroso defile.
Pág. 8	Geosites of Aperturas del Almonte and Strait of Peña Amarilla
Pág. 9	Geosites
Pág. 10	Geosites
Pág. 11	Geosites
Pág. 12	Geosites
Pág. 13	Geosites
Pág. 14	Chesnut tree of Calabazas.
Pág. 15	LaTrucha stream. Portuguese laurel forest.
Pág. 16	The Monastery of Guadalupe.
Pág. 17	Educational activities.
Pág. 18	Autumn colours at the Ibor anticline valley.
Pág. 19	Carnival of Souls. Ibores cheese. Hives.
Pág. 20	The Geopark Council.
Pág. 21	Meetings of the European Geoparks Network and the Spanish Open Days.
Pág. 22	Geotourism at the Almonte scree slope, at the Las Sábanas Hills and in the Visitor centre in Cañamero.
Pág. 23	Visitors in the Berzocana and Castañar de Ibor Centres.
Pág. 28	Geopark map. Geosites en yellow circles. Interpretation Centres in blue squares.



Printed by the Provincial Council of Cáceres. Spain. 2025.

Road access to the Geopark.

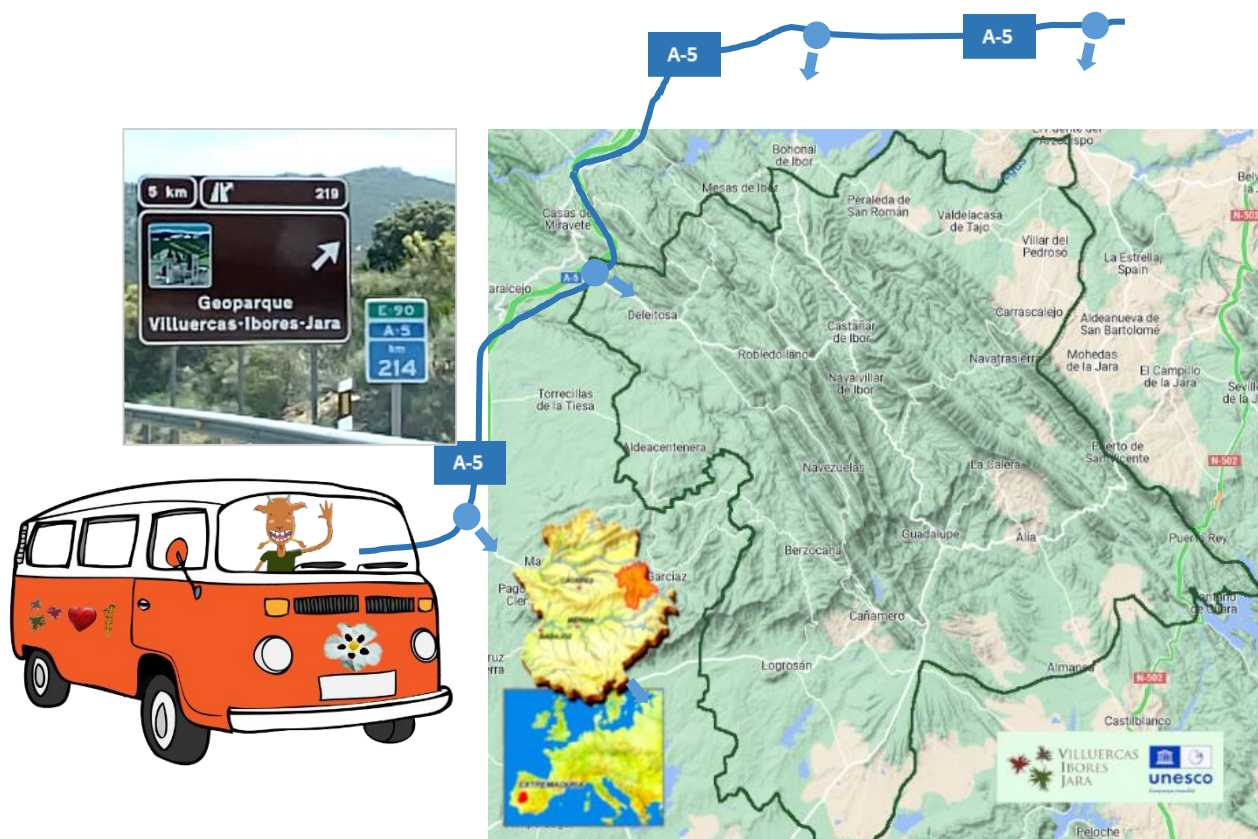
There are many access points from the north and south, but perhaps the most important are connected to the A-5 motorway that connects Madrid with Badajoz. For example, exit 178 near Navalmoral de la Mata toward Guadalupe, exit 219 toward Deleitosa, or exit 253 from Trujillo toward Guadalupe. If you take the former, it's recommended to reach the town of Castañar de Ibor to visit the Castañar Cave Interpretation Center. It's a magnificent site, a prelude to the path that leads through the Ibor River valley to Guadalupe.

The entrance through Deleitosa offers panoramic views of the entire mountain range from its beginning. From this town, we can continue to Robledollano and Castañar de Ibor if we want to go to the center or east of the geopark, or we can take the Retamosa route, which will take us to Cabañas del Castillo and Berzocana, or to Navezuelas and the La Villuerca cliff.

Another good option is to enter the geopark from Trujillo. In this case, the town of Logrosán is a must-see, along with a guided tour of the Costanaza mine and Cerro de San Cristóbal, a granite mountain whose summit offers revealing views of the southern part of the geopark.

Later, the Visitor Reception Center awaits us in Cañamero. Let us take some advice, but don't leave the area without visiting the rock shelters in the Rucas Valley and the nearby geosites before continuing on to Guadalupe and Alía.

The Toledo route allows us to turn off the A-5 near Oropesa toward Puente del Arzobispo, entering the geopark through La Jara in Cáceres, passing Villar del Pedroso toward Navatrasierra, in the heart of the Guadarranque-Gualija Valley, one of our most valuable areas.





unesco

Global Geopark



What is a geopark?

A geopark is a territory recognized by UNESCO within the framework of the International Geoparks and Earth Sciences Programme. Geoparks are also members of the Global Geoparks Network.

Villuercas-Ibores-Jara was recognized in this network on September 17, 2011, following intensive work by all associated entities, which celebrated the event to the ringing of the bells of the Monastery of Guadalupe.

A territory that preserves a geological heritage of recognized value.

With well-defined boundaries and a surface area sufficient to implement a conservation, education, and sustainable development strategy. Villuercas-Ibores-Jara is part of two of the globally significant Spanish geological contexts characterized by the Natural Heritage and Biodiversity Law: the river network, plains, and Appalachian landscapes of the Iberian Massif and the Iberian Hercynian orogeny. Its 2,544.4 km² territory encompasses all its municipalities, which are already accustomed to cooperating within the Villuercas-Ibores-Jara community and its local action group.

A great accessible geological heritage.

In the geoparks, a large number of geological sites of particular importance in terms of scientific, rarity, aesthetic appeal, or educational value are accessible. In addition, sites of ecological, archaeological, historical, or cultural interest are equally valued. **In Villuercas-Ibores-Jara, more than fifty geosites of undoubted value have been described**, due to their paleontological richness, their folds and faults, their erosional and sedimentary forms, their mining history, or their status as Natural Monuments, such as the Castañar de Ibor Cave. These geosites are located in splendid landscapes verdant with Mediterranean forests and unique habitats. Some rock formations give shelter to cave paintings, traces of human presence since the dawn of time. This presence was historically expanded in dolmens, forts, castles, traditional festivals and the beautiful Mudejar architecture expressed at the Royal Monastery of Guadalupe.





A model of cooperation and social valorization.

For geoparks, it is an objective that the society in their territory reclaims their values and actively participates in their development. The educational community is responsible for the Geopark's educational project, supported by the Educational and Scientific Committee for the preparation of educational materials. Social and business support is equally fundamental. It is expressed in the management structure in which they participate the local action group APRODREVI, the Geovilluercas business association, the University of Extremadura, and the Geological Association of Extremadura promoting a bottom-up approach to management shared with the public administrations that are also members: the Villuercas-Ibores-Jara Community of municipalities, the Regional Government of Extremadura and the Provincial Council of Cáceres, the entity responsible to UNESCO.

A territory where Geotourism is promoted.

Geoparks develop this tourism model that supports and enhances the identity of a territory, considering its geology, environment, culture, aesthetic values, heritage, and the well-being of its residents. Geological tourism is a fundamental tool for the conservation, dissemination, and appreciation of the past of the Earth and of life, including its dynamics and mechanisms. It allows visitors to understand a past of more than 4 billion years in order to analyze the present from a different perspective and project possible future scenarios, common to both Earth and humanity.

A territory for developing scientific research.

All geoparks promote scientific research to discover, analyze, and preserve the geological heritage and geodiversity of their regions. In Villuercas-Ibores-Jara, important contributions have been made in geology, paleontology, geomorphology, karst phenomena, and other fields of Earth Sciences. It has also been made in the fields of education, anthropology, culture, and arts. These contributions to regional knowledge enhance the conservation capacity, but also reinforce the narrative used to construct the story-telling used in the geotourism interpretation.

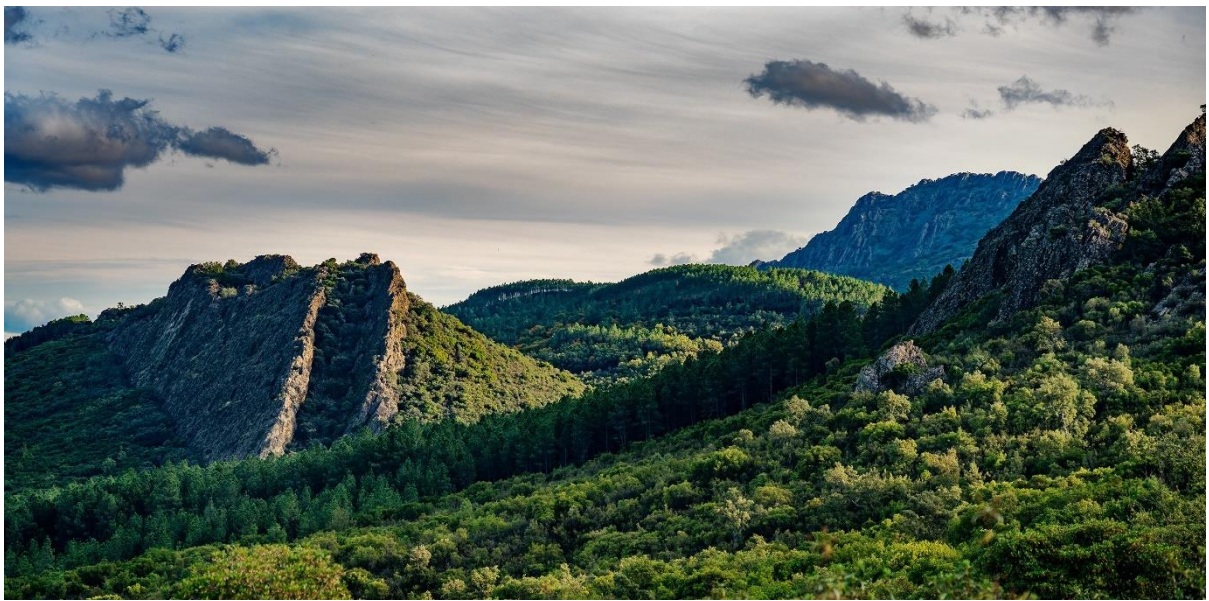


The geological heritage in Villuercas-Ibores-Jara.

We say that something has heritage value when it helps us preserve it and tell a part of our history and culture. Geological heritage helps us care for and understand a part of Earth's history. Thanks to this, we can make decisions about how to preserve it while living alongside this very special planet.

In Villuercas-Ibores-Jara, the rocks, landscape, and fossil record help us understand the processes that occurred over the last 600 million years. These processes tell us about a very dynamic planet, with gigantic forces capable of changing the Earth's crust, rocks, soil, climate, and water, favoring the emergence of phenomena such as animal life, whose first representatives, protected under shells, left their fossils in our rocks.

To be enjoyed, geological heritage must be interpreted while being observed. That's why geoparks establish geosites, places where you can understand the processes and admire the profusion of elements that shape geology's landscape: folds, faults, mountains, ravines, gorges, waterfalls, caves, mineral veins, cliffs, scree slopes, valleys, and rivers contain dozens of stories to be heard, both touching and admirable. Together, they constitute a unique offering for visitors.



The Villuerca leads us to the Appalachian relief, as do the Carbonero Crag and the Cabañas Castle, privileged viewpoints. We'll see enormous folds in the "Apreturas del Almonte," gorges in Villar del Pedroso, several waterfalls in the Guadarranque, and spectacular faults in the Cancho de las Narices, in Puerto Llano, in the Sierra de la Breña, and in the Sierra de Tormantos. Or in the Cancheras de la Trucha, in a landscape full of stories.

Incredible valleys like the Viejas and Guadarranque synclines, mineral veins accessible at the Costanaza mine, granite crags in Peraleda with giant boulders in Valdecastillo, dikes in San Cristóbal de Logrosán, hillside scree everywhere, but none like the source of the Almonte River. Spectacular cliffs at Peña Amarilla, Peña Buitrera, the Sábanas cliffs, or Risco Gordo. We can see the karst in the Castañar de Ibor cave, and the fossils are best explored at the interpretation centers.

And so we could continue exploring the geopark, geosite by geosite, along geological itineraries and trails. The geopark has published interpretation materials to make your visit more comprehensive. It has also participated in the training of companies and interpretation centers. Let geotourism companies guide you through an experience that will involve you in the preservation of geological heritage.



Cladonia. First metazoans with an external shell.



The Geosites.

As we have already indicated, the term "**geosites**" is applied in geoparks to places of geological significance in the geological heritage.

Geoparks identify geosites to make it easier to direct visitors to these places that explain key processes in our geological history.

The geosites of the Villuercas-Ibores-Jara UNESCO Global Geopark are of different types. **If they show tectonics**, that is, the geological structures produced by the folding and deformation of the Earth's crust, they lead us to syncline or anticlinal valleys—Santa Lucía, Viejas, Ibor, Guadarranque-Gualija, Valdelacasa—to visible faults such as those of the Sierra de la Breña, the Cancho de las Narices fault mirror, the Puerto Llano fault, or the Cancheras de la Trucha, or to the monoclinical fold of the Aperturas del Almonte.

We have already mentioned that all large structures contribute to understanding the **geomorphology**, and this is especially noticeable from La Villuerca and the major viewpoints of the geopark.

Discussing **magmatic intrusions** would take us to San Cristóbal Hill and the Peraleda rock formations.

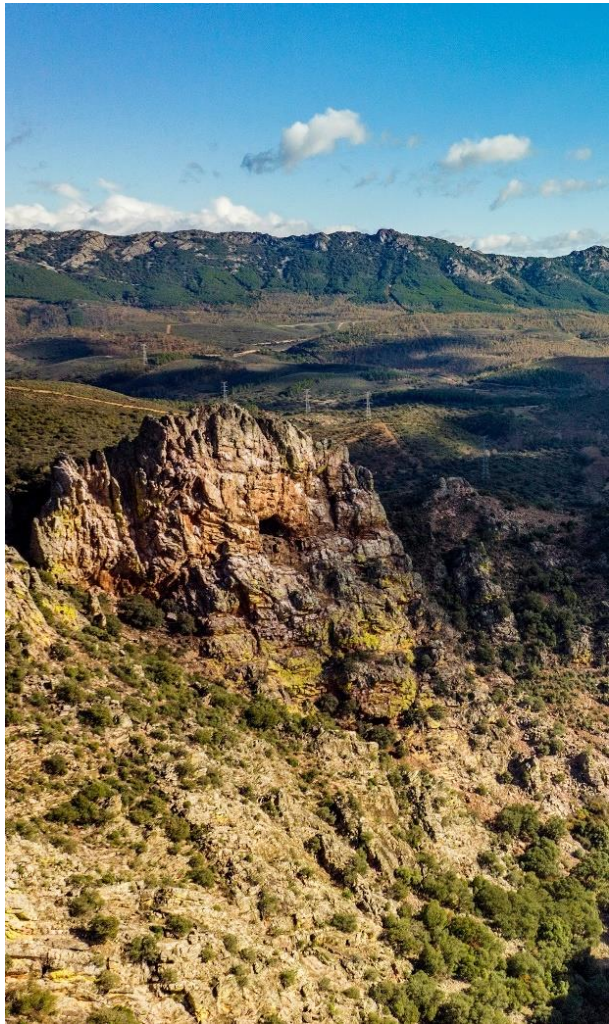
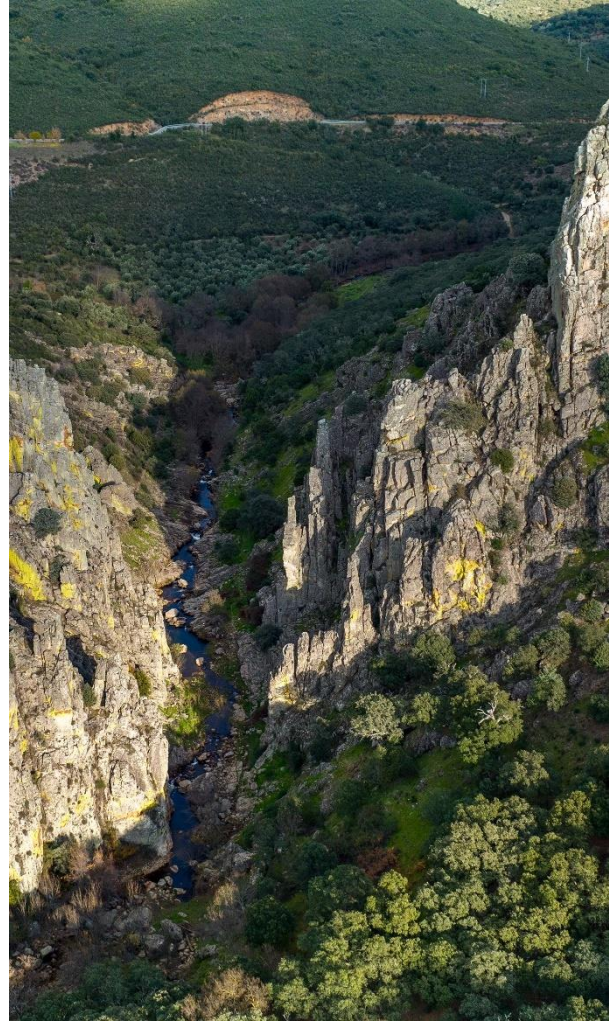
There are other processes, such as those studied in continuity, such as **erosion, transport, and sedimentation of materials**, which we explain in the geosites with scree slopes or in the plains.

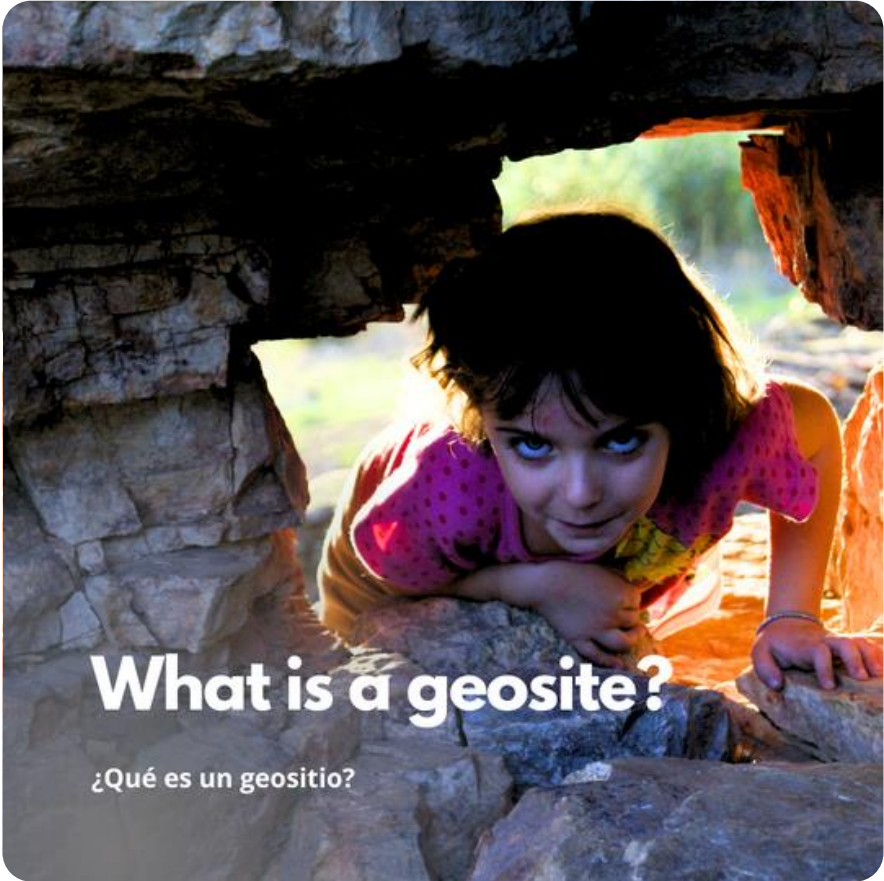
The **mining past** is explained in detail in the Costanaza mine in Logrosán, although other less accessible geosites also allude to the mining culture of bygone times.

The opportunity to host the Castañar de Ibor cave allows us to explain the limestone deposits and **karst formations**.

Finally, and of extraordinary importance in our case, are the geosites dedicated to **paleontological sites**. We don't provide any information about them, as it is our duty to protect and conserve them as part of our geological heritage. However, visiting the interpretation centers will provide a unique opportunity to understand the fauna of the Ediacaran and Paleozoic, whose periods are well represented in this area.

The geopark continues to research and propose new geosites, which is why the visit offer map is constantly changing and evolving. It is a challenge to improve our understanding of our own heritage.





What is a geosite?

¿Qué es un geosítio?



Code of behaviour:

You are in a UNESCO Global Geopark. To help preserve it and for your own safety, please observe the following code:

- It is not permitted to collect rock or fossil samples.
- Please help protect flora and fauna.
- Please do not light fires.
- Please help us preserve signs and panels.
- Please do not leave plastic or other rubbish in the wild.
- Climbing on rocks or walking on block slopes is dangerous.
- Please wear comfortable clothing, appropriate footwear and a cap.



1 The Villuerca crag.

Risco de la Villuerca.



2 San Cristóbal Hill.

Cerro de San Cristóbal.



3 Phosphorite mine “La Costanaza”.

Mina Costanaza.



4 Cassiterite mine “El Serranillo”

Mina del Serranillo.



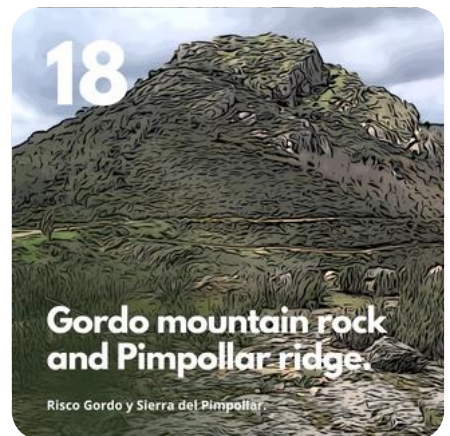
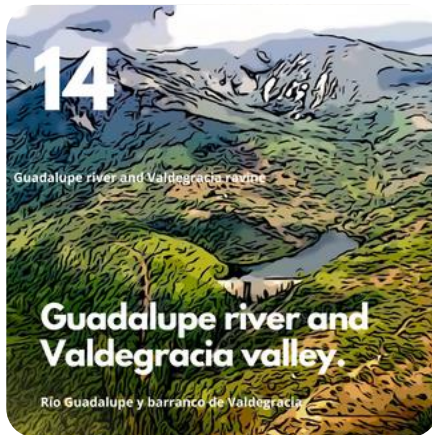
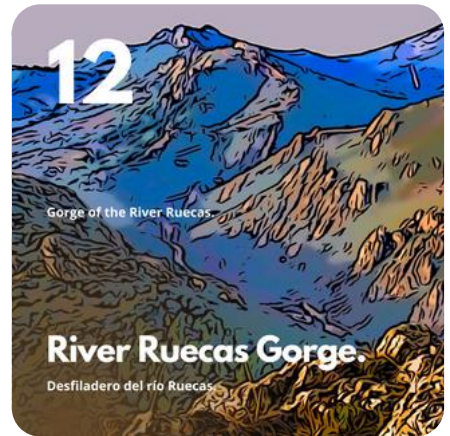
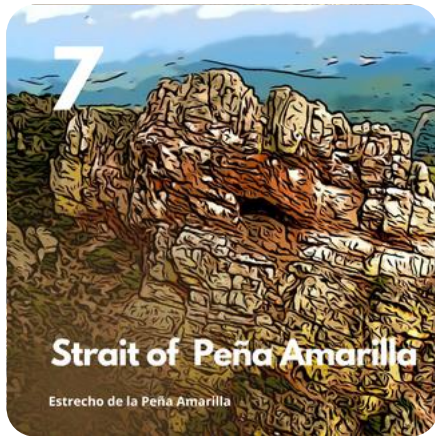
5 Fanglomerates (Rañas) of Cañamero and Alía.

Rañas de Cañamero.



6 Puerto Llano fault.

Falla de Puerto Llano.

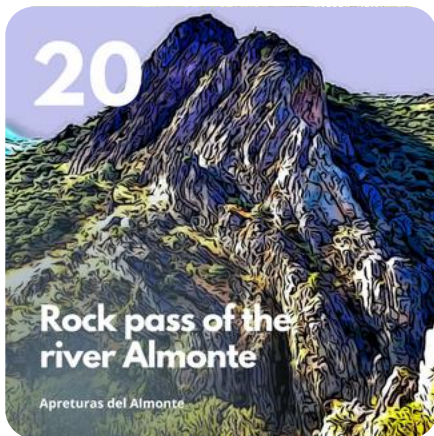




19

**Fanglomerates (rañas)
of Las Mesillas.**

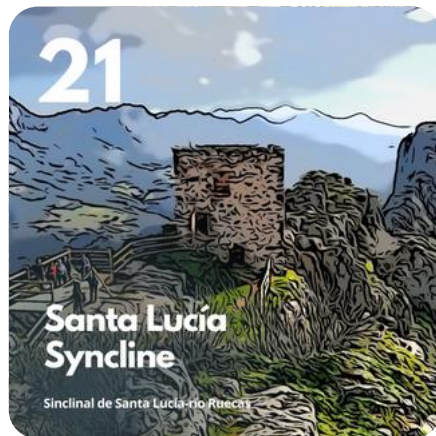
Raña de las Mesillas.



20

**Rock pass of the
river Almonte**

Apreturas del Almonte



21

**Santa Lucía
Syncline**

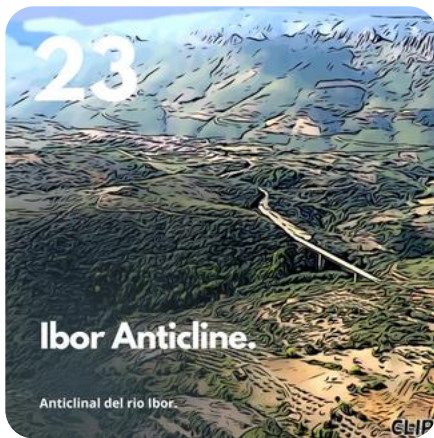
Sinclinal de Santa Lucía-río Rucet



22

**River Almonte
Anticline.**

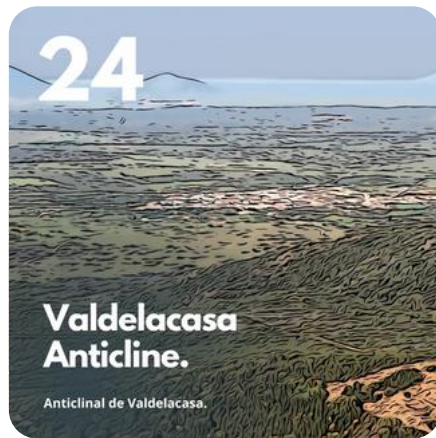
Anticlinal del río Almonte.



23

Ibor Anticline.

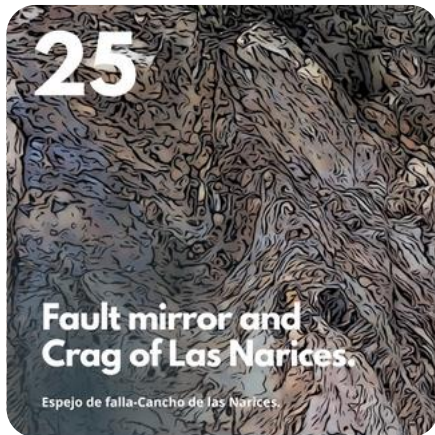
Anticlinal del río Ibor.



24

**Valdelacasa
Anticline.**

Anticlinal de Valdelacasa.



25

**Fault mirror and
Crag of Las Narices.**

Espejo de falla-Cancho de las Narices.



26

**Hospital del
Obispo Peat bogs.**

Turberas del Hospital del Obispo.



27

Castañar Cave.

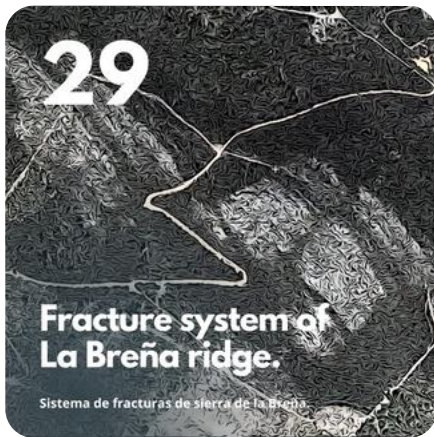
Cueva de Castañar.



28

La Trucha Crag.

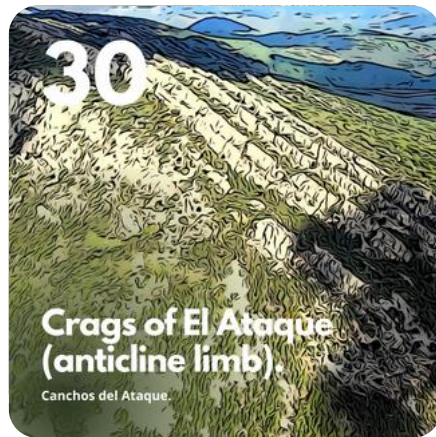
Cancheras de La Trucha.



29

**Fracture system of
La Breña ridge.**

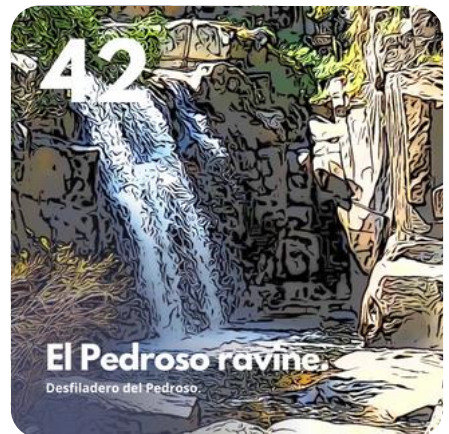
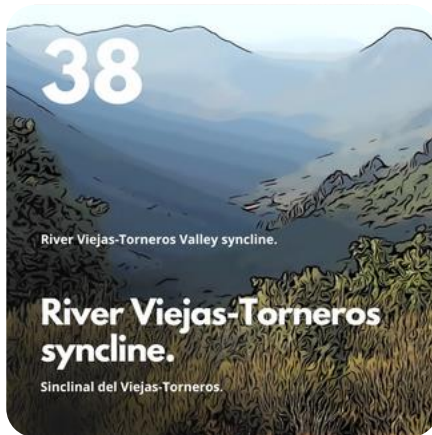
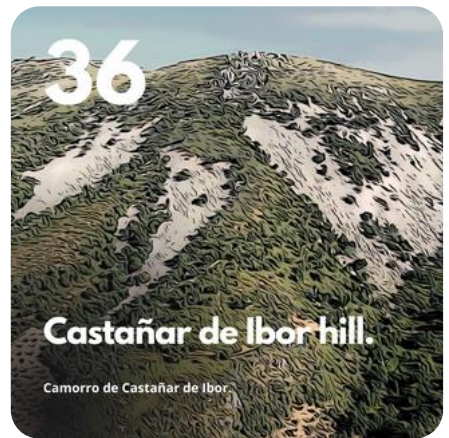
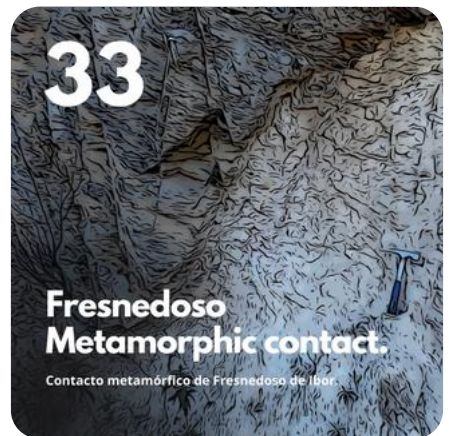
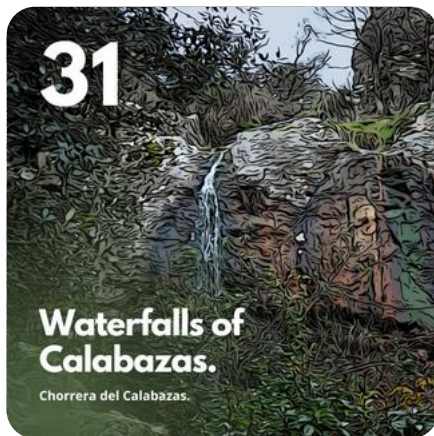
Sistema de fracturas de sierra de la Breña

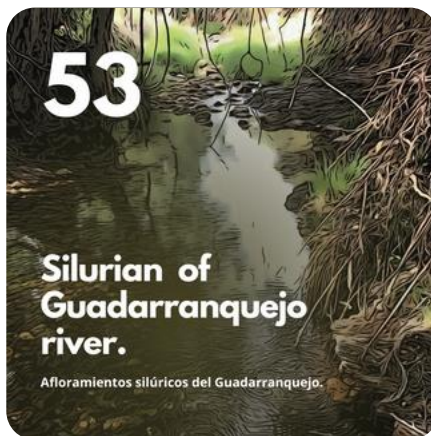
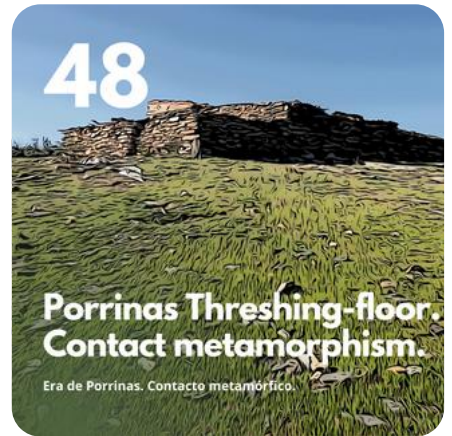
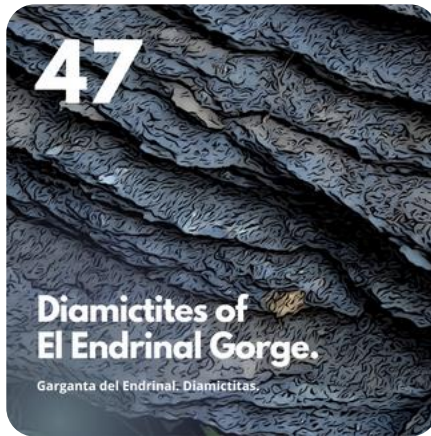
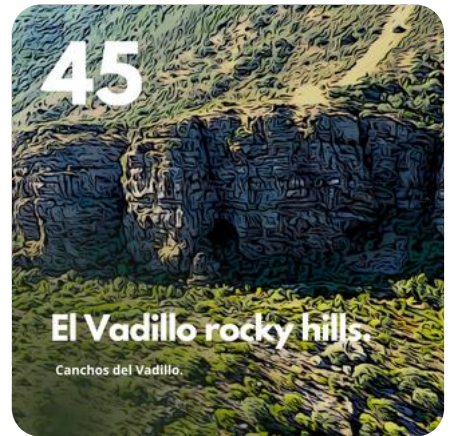
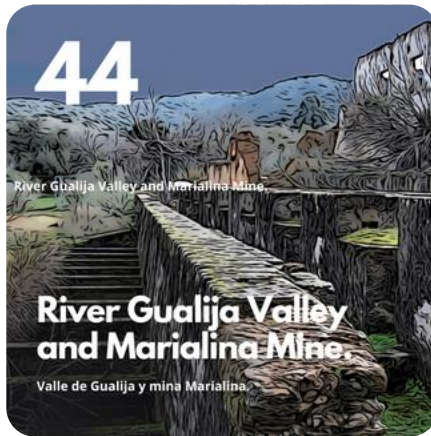


30

**Crag of El Ataque
(anticline limb).**

Canchos del Ataque.







Natural heritage.

Villuercas-Ibores-Jara is also a destination for nature lovers. If you enjoy birdwatching, you can meet the cranes at their roosts or discover species such as the eagle owl, the griffon vulture, and the golden eagle among the high outcrops of the Armorican Quartzite. Seven Special Bird Protection Areas (SPAs) and eight Sites of Community Importance attest to the biological richness of the environment.

Attracted by the flora, we will visit unique trees such as the Nava oak, over 400 years old and with a canopy of 29 meters, or the group of 15 Calabazas chestnut trees, estimated to be 700 years old.



Also the unique La Trucha laurel forest, with the finest group of Portuguese laurel trees (*Prunus lusitanica*) in Spain, survivors of the ancient laurel forests of the Miocene, some 20 million years ago.

Nature meets us on the geopark's trails. The "Camino Real de Guadalupe" takes us from the Pedroso Gorge to the Gualija and Guadarranque forests, and from there to the Hospital del Obispo valley, a cradle of diversity around the river and the peat bogs. This ends in Guadalupe after passing through chestnut and oak groves.

From Cañamero to Guadalupe, the "Isabel la Católica" route invites us to skirt the Guadalupejo River Ecological Corridor.

Finally, the route to the Berzocana cave paintings and to Cabeza del Moro takes us through cork oak forests with large specimens.

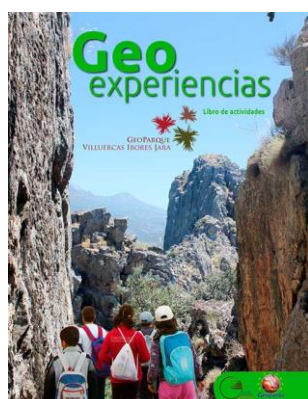
Cultural heritage.

Villuercas-Ibores-Jara has numerous cultural heritage sites. The most notable is the Royal Monastery of Santa María de Guadalupe, which was declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1993. It is a historical, cultural, and heritage landmark.

But it is not alone. For the visitor's contemplation and enjoyment, the landscape is adorned with traditional and Mudejar architecture, castles, notable churches in Berzocana and Alía, archaeological ruins and rock shelters. Also, traditional village festivals such as the Carnival of Souls in Villar del Pedroso, to name one of the oldest and most deeply rooted, or the Fiesta de la Hispanidad, which takes place every October 12 in Puebla de Guadalupe.

Another essential aspect of cultural heritage is the artisan tradition. Coppersmithing, chestnut and wicker basketry, pottery, goldsmithing, copper and brass work, embroidery and spinning are all crafts that still survive in the area. In Cañamero, we find craftsmanship close to the old agricultural trades, as well as magnificent ceramic works. In Alía, we find blankets, quilts, and saddlebags, which are added to the chestnut wood crafts.





Education. Educative Project “Geocentres”.

In a heritage project, education is the greatest guarantee of heritage conservation. No conservation standard is more effective than a society's will to protect what it values, what it knows, understands, and what facilitates its social development and a significant part of its economy.

To this end, the Geopark conducts a significant educational strategy with the support of the Regional Government of Extremadura's Department of Education. The educational project, called “**Geocentres**,” is shared by all educational centres in the region, well supported by the Teacher and Resource Centres of Trujillo and Navalmoral de la Mata and by the Educational Programs Unit of Cáceres.

Each school year, a number of activities are organized, including **workshops and seminars, field visits, exhibitions, and educational experiences** developed in each school. Schools and institutes receive technical and financial support from the Geopark, ensuring that the introduction of geological heritage into the classroom occurs in a dynamic and constructive manner, involving students. As a result of this cooperation, various educational resources have been created, such as the Villuercas-Ibores-Jara **Environmental Knowledge Book** and online games. The educational experiences are compiled in the **GeoExperiences activity book**.

As a culmination, at the end of each school year, the Geocentres organize a **Geoconvivencia** (Geopark Get-Together), a day of special celebration in the geopark for the entire educational community. On this day, schoolchildren from all over the region gather to participate in various activities, including a visit to a geosite near the organizing location. Significantly, a seminar allows each participating group to share the results of the experiences developed during the school year with the others. In a brilliant way, our young people assimilate knowledge that is shared during an unforgettable day.

Villuercas-Ibores-Jara also aims to share these experiences with other UNESCO Global Geoparks on all continents and is making a special effort to connect its educational population with them, making globalization a new educational space.



Geopark and sustainable development.

Geoparks seek to make heritage important to the society that is called upon to conserve it. Therefore, they want this heritage to help create social and economic value. Geoparks must contribute to sustainable development.

In Villuercas-Ibores-Jara, economic activities are grouped around the Villuercas-Ibores-Jara Geopark Business Association, known by the acronym Geovilluercas. This association includes hospitality and tourism companies, primary sector producers, and other service companies for whom cooperation within the framework of the geopark is a source of added value.

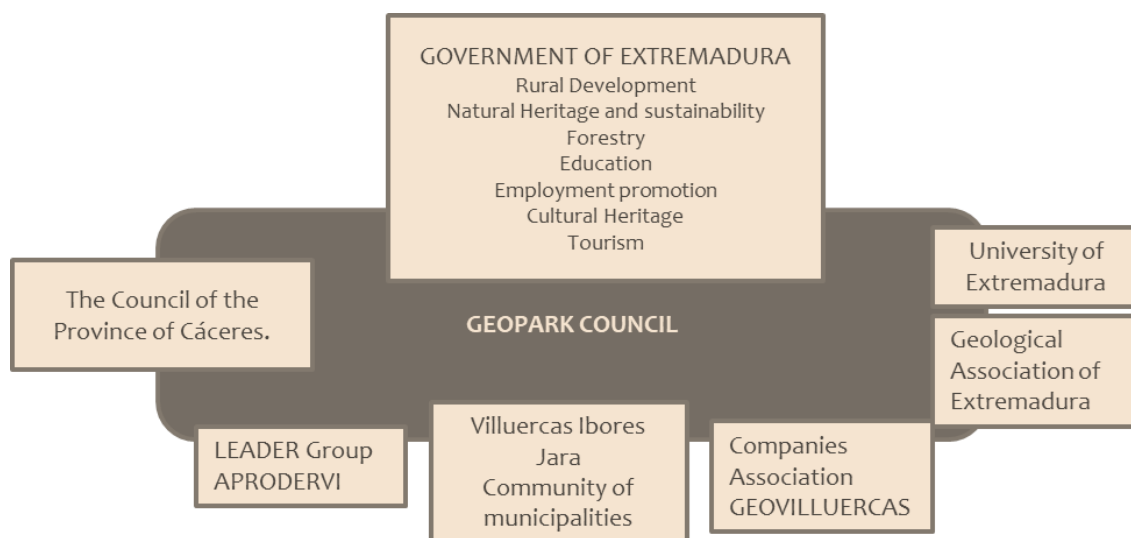
Furthermore, it is important to highlight the expert work of the Association for the Promotion and Development of the Villuercas-Ibores-Jara UNESCO Global Geopark, a Local Action Group that manages LEADER methodology funds. APRODERVI, its acronym, supports the creation of companies linked to the geopark and other sectoral projects, making it fundamentally important for the geopark's growth. This growth is complemented by the actions of the Community of municipalities, the Cáceres Provincial Council, and the Regional Government of Extremadura, whose investments facilitate the adaptation of the environment and spaces where economic activities are possible.

The geopark and its people.

The Geopark's society has traditionally based its economy on agriculture and livestock, from which it is generating a strong innovative dynamic in a flourishing agri-food industry. In addition to the designations of origin associated with Ibores cheese and Villuercas-Ibores honey, the region is witnessing a major renewal in the creation of new, high-quality wines and oils, which are now being exported worldwide. Products derived from the Iberian pig are following the Extremaduran trend, producing excellent hams and cured meats.

The service sector is currently experiencing significant growth, with the Geopark itself serving as a catalyst. The population has been experiencing a trend toward depopulation for decades, visible in many rural and mountain regions. However, the efforts undertaken by society towards social cohesion and territorial development must become the necessary stimulus for its strengthening.





The cooperative management.

Responsibility for UNESCO and the management of the geopark falls to the Provincial Council of Cáceres, but it assumes this responsibility in close cooperation with all the participating institutions in the Collaboration Agreement for the Management of the Villuercas-Ibores-Jara UNESCO Global Geopark.

These institutions include the Provincial Council of Cáceres, the Regional Government of Extremadura, the University of Extremadura, the Community of Municipalities of Villuercas-Ibores-Jara, the APRODERVI Local Action Group, the Geopark Business Association (Geovilluercas), and the Geological Association of Extremadura (AGEX). All of them are members of the Geopark Council, the highest governing body for decision-making on the Action Plan. This Plan contains all the activities carried out by the various partners, corresponding to their different responsibilities and administrative and financial resources.

The Geopark Staff provides coordination and technical assistance to all of them. Monitoring and evaluation are entrusted to the Territorial Commission, a facilitating body made up of technical representatives from all participating institutions. The Commission meets bimonthly.



Geoparks' Networks.

Networking is a sine qua non for all UNESCO Global Geoparks. It is developed within the framework of the GGN, the Global Geoparks Network, currently a non-profit international association to which all UNESCO-recognized geoparks belong.

The Villuercas-Ibores-Jara UNESCO Global Geopark participates in all meetings of the European Geoparks Network (EGN) Coordination Committee, as well as in the European Conference and the Global Geoparks Conference, veritable congresses for the exchange of good practices and knowledge to which our geopark contributes with several annual communications.

In Spain, the Spanish Global Geoparks Network brings together all GGN members in our country. It is a very active network whose high participation allows for joint activities such as promotion, publications, and the holding of annual Open Days.



SPANISH
GLOBAL
GEOPARKS
NETWORK





Geotourism.

Geotourism supports and enhances the identity of a territory, considering its geology, environment, culture, aesthetic values, heritage, and the well-being of its residents. It is a fundamental tool for the conservation, dissemination, and appreciation of the past of the Earth and of life, including its dynamics and mechanisms, and allows visitors to understand a past dating back 4,600 million years to analyze the present from a different perspective and project possible future scenarios common to the Earth and humanity.

(Arouca Declaration on Geotourism).

Geotourism follows the basic principles of interpretation proposed in 1957 by Freeman Tilden. The interpretation of geological heritage must be appropriate to the personality or life experience of the visitor. It must be revealing, provoke and arouse curiosity, and excite rather than merely teach.

Villuercas-Ibores-Jara presents itself as an exceptional place for geotourism, focusing not only on the environment and geological heritage but also on cultural, historical, and scenic values.

It presents a unique way to approach nature, in which knowledge of the Earth's history is acquired at every step. It is a learning experience that combines the geological heritage, geodiversity, and biodiversity of the surrounding area.

It's a new way of traveling where respect and sustainability are companions. To experience geotourism in this geopark, we encourage you to follow the tips on our website and the Geovilluercas website.



GEOVILLUERCAS
ASOCIACIÓN DE EMPRESARIOS TURÍSTICOS, PRODUCTORES Y DE SERVICIOS DEL
GEOPARQUE MUNDIAL DE LA UNESCO VILLUERCAS-IBORES-JARA





Information and interpretation centres.

The geopark has an extensive network of small reception and interpretation centers. This network is spread throughout the territory, making it easy to obtain information and quickly direct you to the routes and geosites. Don't forget the safety instructions and the ease of visiting the geopark with our specialized companies.

The **Visitor Reception Center** is located in **Cañamero**, on the main avenue, making it easy to find. It is an excellent starting point for the visit and offers an overview and all the necessary information materials to learn about the geopark. Also in Cañamero, the **Birds SPA Interpretation Center** is at the foot of the Madrila mountain range.

In **Logrosán**, the **Phosphate Interpretation Center** and the **"Vicente Sos Baynat" Geological and Mining Museum** are located on the **Costanaza mine** and are a must-visit site. The museum has an excellent collection of geomining and paleontological materials.

A visit to the **Castañar de Ibor Cave Interpretation Center** is a must, and an effective alternative for those unable to visit the cave directly due to conservation restrictions on visitor numbers.

The **Geopark Archaeology Interpretation Center**, located in **Berzocana**, uses its two floors to explore the ancient civilizations that inhabited the area, presenting archaeological remains and providing insight into the schematic cave paintings.

On the road from Alía to **La Calera**, at the entrance to the latter town, is the **La Calera Kilns Interpretation Center**, where the traditional lime-making process plays a significant role. In **Alía**, other interpretation centers are located in the old silo, which is easy to find. The newest is the **"Joaquín Araújo"** center, dedicated to the geopark's flora and fauna. Also to the surroundings and geosites of Alía and the Guadarranque.

In **Navatrasierra**, the **Fossil Interpretation Center** displays some of the geopark's most representative fossil specimens, such as trilobites and other representatives of the explosion of life that occurred in the Cambrian and during the Great Ordovician Radiation. Their fossil remains, traces, and footprints are found in the mountains and valleys of the geopark.

The **Ánimas Carnival Interpretation Center** in **Villar del Pedroso** takes us to this unique festival, part of the Geopark's intangible cultural heritage.

If we visit **Guadalupe**, we'll visit La Puebla and the **Gothic-Mudejar Royal Monastery**. We'll find the **tourist office** in the square, just a few meters from the Royal Monastery. It has technological support material for promoting tourism and offers information about the Geopark, Guadalupe, and Extremadura.



Some proposals of geological routes and itineraries.

Geotourism should be complemented by good trails and routes that bring us closer to heritage resources. These pages offer some of them. Complete your information at the information centres or with our geopark guide companies.

Geological itinerary to La Villuerca. Guadalupe- Navezuelas.

La Villuerca offers the best viewpoints of the **Appalachian relief**.



Route to Peña Amarilla Strait. Alía.

An impressive outcrop of the **Armorican Quartzite** that holds more surprises.



Cabañas Castle and la Ortijuela path. Cabañas del Castillo.

One of the geopark's **iconic locations**. From the castle to the Santa Lucia syncline.



Chesnuts trees of Calabazas. Castañar de Ibor.

Giant chestnut trees, rocky outcrops and waterfalls on this unique route.



Descuernacabras Gorge.
Campillo de Deleitosa.

The Gorge, the Herrerías
Aqueduct, and a **100-**
million-year-old window.



Spheroidal Weathering and Valdecastillo.
Peraleda de San Román.

A **huge granite boulder**
located in the berrocal, a
refuge for the first settlers.



Route “Isabel la Católica”.
Cañamero-Guadalupe.

A **historical and**
archaeological route, an
ecological corridor, and no
small amount of geology.



El Pedroso defile.
Villar del Pedroso.

A gorge carved out of
granite in one of the most
striking spots in La Jara.



The Count's Bridge.
Aldeacentenera.

A 65-metre-long **bridge**
built in the 15th century
linking Trujillo and
Guadalupe.



Guadalupe Royal Trail.. Villar del Pedroso- Guadalupe.

One of the **traditional pilgrimage routes** to the monastery of Guadalupe, linking it with Madrid and Toledo.



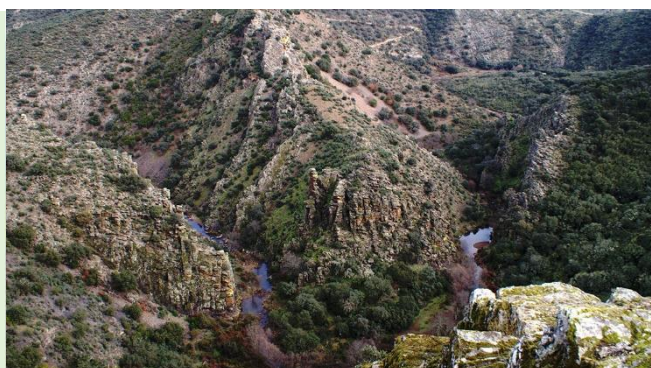
Alfonso Onceno Trail. Navezuelas.

The most mountainous stretch of this traditional Alfonso Onceno route begins in Navezuelas, along the bridleway that connects this town with Guadalupe.



Casitas de Papel Geological Itinerary. Castañar de Ibor.

The undeniable visual beauty of the **meanders of the Gualija River** in the Paper Houses.



Canchos de las Sábanas. Berzocana

Monumental quartzite boulders with rock shelters.



Hills and stream of La Trucha. Alía.

Route to these faulted rocks, through which the Trucha Gorge opens. With one of the best-preserved forests of *Prunus lusitanica* (Portuguese laurel).



Productos de la tierra.

Denominations of origin :

Ibores Cheese.
Villuercas-Ibores Honey.
Villuercas-Ibores-Jara EVOO.
Extremadura Pastureland.
(Iberian Products).
Ribera del Guadiana.(Wines).



Protected geographical indications and other products :

Goat from Extremadura
Beef from Extremadura
Guadalupe Black pudding
Artisan sweets



