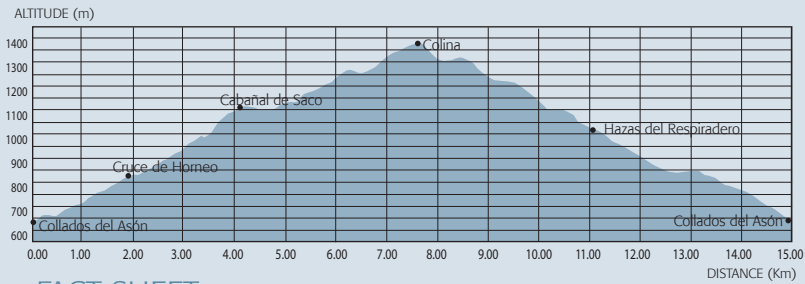


Route VUELTA A COLINA

CARTOGRAPHY
Cartography: Mapa Topográfico Nacional (IGN) Escala 1:25.000
Hoja 59-IV, Veguilla. Proyección UTM, Huso 30N.

Longitudinal profile of the route:



FACT SHEET

Duration	6 h	Cumulative loss (-)	817 m
Height gained	760 m	Horizontal distance	15 km
Height lost	760 m	Type of route	circular
Cumulative gain (+)	839 m	Type of ground	path/track

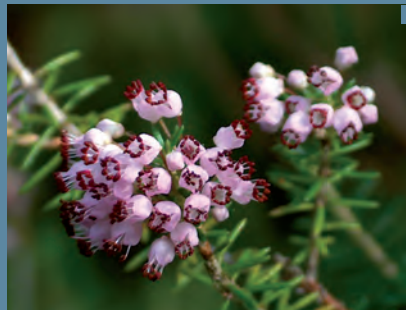
Vuelta a Colina

Place names	UTM Coordinates	Altitude
Start and finish point:		
Collados del Asón car park	30 T 452523 4783082	682 m
Cruce de Horneo	30 T 450816 4783741	870 m
Cabañal de Saco	30 T 449696 4784890	1.150 m
Colina	30 T 447938 4785163	1.441 m
Hazas del Respiradero	30 T 448339 4783822	1.070 m

HABITATS

4020*	Temperate Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica ciliaris</i> and <i>Erica tetralix</i> .
4030	European dry heaths.
6210	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (* important orchid sites).
6510	Lowland hay meadows (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>
6230*	Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe).
9120	Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with <i>Ilex</i> and sometimes also <i>Taxus</i> in the shrublayer (<i>Quercion roboripetraeae</i> or <i>Illici-Fagenion</i>)
9150	Medio-European limestone beech forests of the <i>Cephalanthero-Fagion</i>
8130	Western Mediterranean and thermophilous scree.
8210	Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation.
8310	Caves not open to the public.
9340	<i>Quercus ilex</i> and <i>Quercus rotundifolia</i> forests.

(*) Priority habitat: habitats in the European Union for which the European Council has a special responsibility due to their delicate state.
Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.



- 1.] Los Campanarios
- 2.] Aesculapian Snake (*Elaphe longissima*)
- 3.] Red kite (*Milvus milvus*)
- 4.] Poljé de Brenavinto
- 5.] Cirque of the Saco glaciar and the Colina tableland
- 6.] Typical formation of landa atlántica
- 7.] *Erica vagans*
- 8.] Canal de Rolacías



Itinerary

DESCRIPTION

For many visitors this is the best kept jewel of the Collados del Asón Natural Park. A circular route which allows us to check out the main natural, environmental, ethnographic values and landscape of the region.

Departing from the car park in **Collados del Asón** it is necessary to enter the northern part of the Natural Park to observe the shapes of the **Saco glaciar**, with a beautiful and spectacular abrasion platform, polished for thousands of years by the Cuaternarian ice. To reach this point, the walk goes through **Castros de Horneo** and the beech forest of the mount Asón, following an old road which gives access to the cabins of Saco. Afterwards, the route goes around the cirque, of humble dimensions, but very sharp, to get close to the view point that has a wide panoramic view of the stunning **Canal de Rolacías**. From here, in view of the deer that colonise these cliffs, it is possible to see, on clearer days, the Eastern coast of Cantabria, with the cut-out shape of the Monte Buciero closing the **Asón estuary**. Reaching the top of the Colina now only requires one last effort, to appreciate afterwards during the descent the cabins of Brenacobos. El Portillo de Las Escalercas first, and the outstanding canyon of Moncrespo after, together with the long stretches of limestone, will take the walker closer to the most outstanding exokarstic shapes of the surroundings. The beech forest of Moncrespo, the heather, and the wide panoramic views over Bustalviente, the Poljé de Brenavinto and the craggy profiles of Los Campanarios, mark the end of a wonderful journey.

[Walking routes throughout the Protected Natural Spaces of Cantabria]



Significant SPECIES

• **Birds of prey:** Griffon vulture (*Gyps fulvus*), Egyptian vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*), Red kite (*Milvus milvus*), Golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), Hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*), Peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), Northern goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*), Common kestrel (*Falco tinnunculus*), Tawny owl (*Strix aluco*), Little owl (*Athene noctua*).

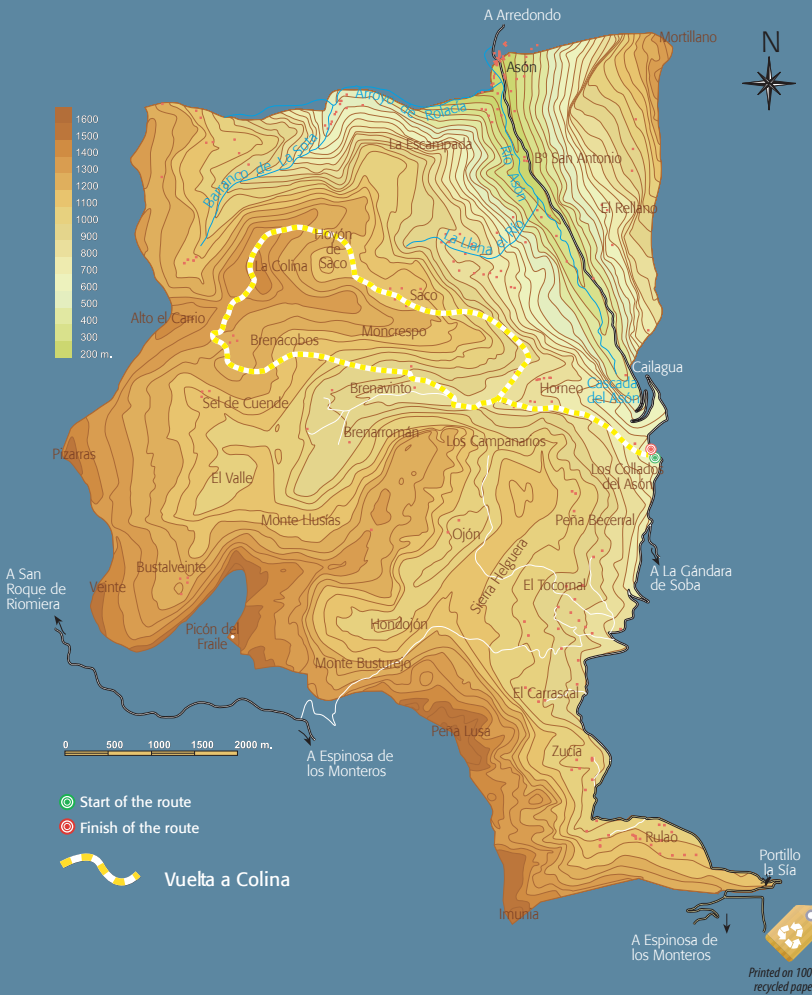
• **Other birds:** Meadow pipit (*Anthus pratensis*), African stonechat (*Saxicola torquata*), Eurasian wren (*Troglodytes troglodytes*), Dunnock (*Prunella modularis*), Eurasian nuthatch (*Sitta europaea*), Great spotted woodpecker (*Dendrocopos major*), Alpine chough (*Pyrrhocorax graculus*), Great tit (*Parus major*), Blue tit (*Cyanistes caeruleus*), Blackcap (*Sylvia atricapilla*).

• **Mammals:** Gray wolf (*Canis lupus*), Wildcat (*Felis sylvestrus*), Red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), Chamois (*Rupicapra rupicapra*), European roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus*), European hare (*Lepus europaeus*), European pine marten (*Martes martes*), Stoat (*Mustela erminea*), Red squirrel (*Sciurus vulgaris*), Spanish mole (*Talpa occidentalis*).

• **Amphibians:** Common toad (*Bufo bufo*), Common midwife toad (*Alytes obstetricans*), Palmate newt (*Triturus helveticus*), Marbled newt (*Triturus marmoratus*), Alpine newt (*Triturus alpestris*), Fire salamander (*Salamandra salamandra*).

• **Reptiles:** Baskian viper (*Vipera seoanei*), Southern smooth snake (*Coronella girondica*), Iberian emerald lizard (*Lacerta schreiberi*), Common wall lizard (*Podarcis muralis*), Iberian wall lizard (*Podarcis hispanica*), Aesculapian Snake (*Elaphe longissima*).

• **Invertebrates:** Great capricorn beetle (*Cerambyx cerdo*), Stag beetle (*Lucanus cervus*), Red admiral (*Vanessa atalanta*), Rosalia longicorn (*Rosalia alpina*).



Collados del Asón Natural Park
Site of Community Important (SCI) Montaña Oriental
ROUTE OF THE VUELTA A COLINA
ROUTE 08
(PR-S 077)



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