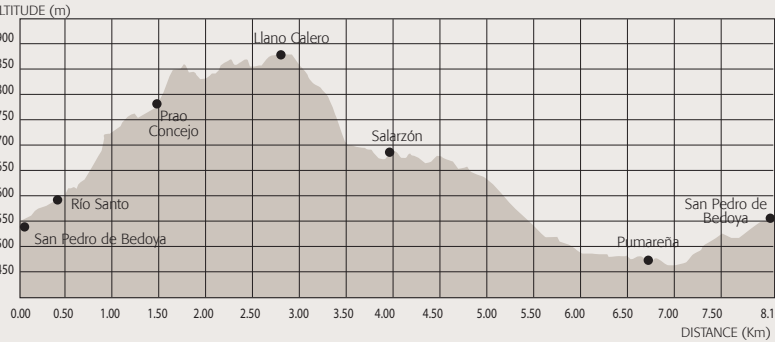


# Route VALLE DE BEDOYA

CARTOGRAPHY  
Cartography: Mapa Topográfico Nacional (IGN) Escala 1:25.000  
Hoja: 56-IV, Tama. Proyección UTM, Huso 30T.

Longitudinal profile of the route:



## FACT SHEET

Duration	3,5 h	Cumulative loss (-)	453 m
Height gained	325 m	Horizontal distance	8,1 km
Height lost	325 m	Type of route	circular
Cumulative gain (+)	453 m	Type of ground	path/track

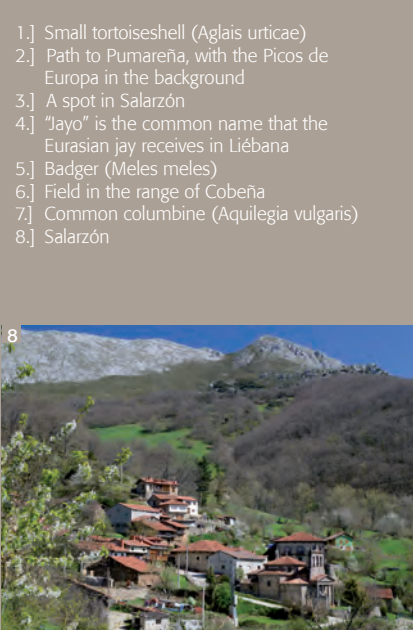
### Valle de Bedoya

Place names	UTM Coordinates	Altitude
Start and finish point:		
San Pedro de Bedoya	30 T 372785 4782273	560 m
Río Santo	30 T 373163 4782120	600 m
Prao Concejo	30 T 373960 4782656	840 m
Llano Calero	30 T 373192 4783027	880 m
Salarzón	30 T 372366 4783003	688 m
Pumareña	30T 371574 4783003	520 m

## HABITATS

9120	Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with Ilex and sometimes also Taxus in the shrublayer (Quercion roboripetraeae or Ilici-Fagenion).
6210	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites).
8230	Siliceous rock with pioneer vegetation of the Sedo-Scleranthion or of the Sedo albi-Veronicion dillenii.
9340	Quercus ilex and Quercus rotundifolia forests.

Habitats Directive 92/43/CEE from 21 May 1992, relative to the preservation of natural habitats and wild fauna and flora.



- 1.] Small tortoiseshell (Aglais urticae)
- 2.] Path to Pumareña, with the Picos de Europa in the background
- 3.] A spot in Salarzón
- 4.] "Jayo" is the common name that the Eurasian jay receives in Liébana
- 5.] Badger (Meles meles)
- 6.] Field in the range of Cobeña
- 7.] Common columbine (Aquilegia vulgaris)
- 8.] Salarzón

## Itinerary DESCRIPTION

The Bedoya valley takes up the westernmost part of Peña Sagra. **San Pedro de Bedoya** is the starting point of the route that goes through the valley shaped by the **river Santo**, which is included in the SCI Río Deva and is the staging point for the first part of the route. In these surroundings the visitor will be able to appreciate the river bank vegetation made up of black alder (*Alnus glutinosa*), hazel (*Corylus avellana*), black poplar (*Populus nigra*), rowan (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and willow (*Salix sp.*). Later on the path enters a chestnut forest (*Castanea sativa*), where the interwoven shapes of the older specimens are the result of pollarding in past decades, as part of the traditional silvopastoral exploitation of the mountain. The route allows us to enjoy typical ecosystems from the region, such as the oak forest (*Quercus pyrenaica*) and the beech forest (*Fagus sylvatica*), although it is less developed here than in higher areas of Liébana, only existing on more humid sides. Holm oak (*Quercus ilex ssp rotundifolia*) appear scarcely. In **Salarzón**, the highest village in the valley, there are the Casa-Palacio de los Condes de la Cortina and the church of San Juan Bautista, the church being one of the few neoclassical buildings of Cantabria. In the highest part of the **Sierra de Cobeña**, we enjoy a great panoramic view of the Eastern range of the Picos de Europa and a good number of the villages that form **Cillorigo de Liébana**, as well as the start of the **Desfiladero de La Hermida**.

On the Southern face of the Sierra de Cobeña there are the largest vineyards of Liébana, with grape varieties such as tinta madrid, mencia, tempranillo and jerez. They also grow fruit trees which have adapted very well to the local climate. From the vines we walk to **Pumareña**, and then along the bottom of the valley through a large network of pedestrian paths which join Esanos and San Pedro de Bedoya. In the area, the most productive vegetable patches are a mosaic of colours every spring, where the red onion of Bedoya stands out.





# Significant SPECIES

- **Birds of prey:** Egyptian vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*), Short-toed snake eagle (*Circaetus gallicus*), Hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*), Peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), Northern goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*), Common kestrel (*Falco tinnunculus*), Eurasian sparrowhawk (*Accipiter nisus*), European honey buzzard (*Pernis apivorus*).
- **Other birds:** mainly passerine birds such as the European robin (*Erithacus rubecula*), Eurasian nuthatch (*Sitta europaea*), Great spotted woodpecker (*Dendrocopos major*), European green woodpecker (*Picus viridis*), Eurasian jay (*Garrulus glandarius*), Great tit (*Parus major*), Coal tit (*Parus ater*), Blackcap (*Sylvia atricapilla*), Blue tit (*Parus caeruleus*), African stonechat (*Saxicola torquata*), White-throated dipper (*Cinclus cinclus*), Red-backed shrike (*Lanius collurio*), Cirl bunting (*Emberiza cirlus*).
- **Mammals:** Wild boar (*Sus scrofa*), Common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*), Barbastelle (*Barbastella barbastellus*), European hedgehog (*Erinaceus europeus*), Common vole (*Microtus arvalis*), Red squirrel (*Sciurus vulgaris*).
- **Amphibians:** Common toad (*Bufo bufo*), Common midwife toad (*Alytes obstetricans*), Palmate newt (*Triturus helveticus*), Marbled newt (*Triturus marmoratus*), Fire salamander (*Salamandra salamandra*), Common frog (*Rana temporaria*), Perez's frog (*Rana perezi*).
- **Reptiles:** Montpellier snake (*Malpolon monspessulanus*), Grass snake (*Natrix natrix*), Baskian viper (*Vipera seoanei*), Iberian emerald lizard (*Lacerta schreiberi*), Common wall lizard (*podarcis muralis*).
- **Invertebrates:** Rosalia longicorn (*Rosalia alpina*), Dusky large blue (*Maculinea nausithous*), Common brimstone (*Gonepteryx rhamni*), Cleopatra butterfly (*Gonepteryx cleopatra*), Cockchafer (*Melolontha melolontha*).

[Walking routes throughout the Protected Natural Spaces of Cantabria]



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Red de Espacios Naturales Protegidos de Cantabria



Site of Community Importance (SCI) Liébana  
**ROUTE VALLE DE BEDOYA**  
(PR-S 088)

ROUTE 15

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