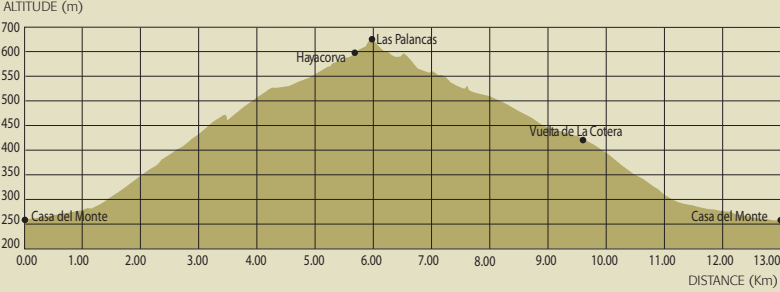


Route OF THE HAYACORVA

CARTOGRAPHY
Cartography: Mapa Topográfico Nacional (IGN) Escala 1:25.000
Hojas 57-IV Valle y 58-III Arenas de Iguña. Proyección UTM, Huso 30N.

Longitudinal profile of the route:



FACT SHEET

Duration	4 h (return trip)	Cumulative loss (-)	428 m
Height gained	417 m	Horizontal distance	13 km
Height lost	417 m	Type of route	circular
Cumulative gain (+)	444 m	Type of ground	track
Bárcena Mayor-Hayacorva			
Place names	UTM Coordinates		Altitude
Start and finish point:			
Área recreativa Casa del Monte	30	T 401040 4787900	268 m
Hayacorva	30	T 403130 4788320	604 m
Las Palancas	30	T 403773 4788505	673 m
Vuelta de la Cotera	30	T 402838 4786861	434 m

HABITATS

9230	Galicio-Portuguese oak woods with Quercus robur and Quercus pyrenaica.
4030	European dry heaths.
9120	Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with Ilex and sometimes also Taxus in the shrublayer (Quercion roboripetraeae or Ilici-Fagenion).

Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.



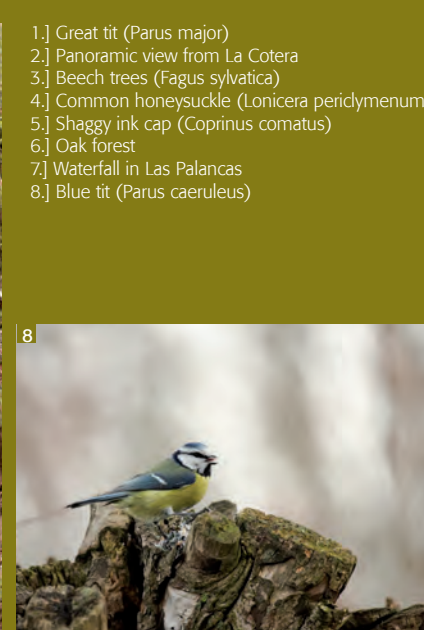
Itinerary DESCRIPTION

The route of the Hayacorva takes place entirely on forest tracks. It covers the northeastern sector of the Natural Park. It starts from the recreational area of the Casa del Monte, towards the East, initially going through the Casa del Tío Mero.

It can be walked in either direction. It is suggested to ascend along the old path from Uciea to Cieza leaving the track we will use on our return on the left hand side. The first stretch of the path covers most of the ascent; the clearings opposite the path offer a good opportunity to observe the development of heather and gorse formations.

Farming and recent management give the forest a humanised look which is quite unnatural. In fact, we soon see that farming use is extensive and that the forest regeneration is stagnant. There are few young specimens, and oak and beech seedlings are often eaten by cows, which also trim the holly, tearing young sprouts and limiting its development.

Often adult tree stumps are visible, lopped specimens and others damaged by fire or by dragging wood next to the track. Naturally the forest would feature English oak (Quercus robur) and some beech in humid and shaded areas, but are interfered with by this anthropic action. At the bottom of the Alto del Toral the route reaches its furthest point. The descent starts along an old path and ends with a track which descends in a zig-zag by the Hayacorva hillside. It is possible to descend through the beech forest or following small stretches of lumber track and old bendy paths now unused.



- 1.] Great tit (Parus major)
- 2.] Panoramic view from La Cotera
- 3.] Beech trees (Fagus sylvatica)
- 4.] Common honeysuckle (Lonicera periclymenum)
- 5.] Shaggy ink cap (Coprinus comatus)
- 6.] Oak forest
- 7.] Waterfall in Las Palancas
- 8.] Blue tit (Parus caeruleus)

[Walking routes throughout the Protected Natural Spaces of Cantabria]

Significant
SPECIES

• **Birds of prey:** Griffon vulture (*Gyps fulvus*), Northern goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*), Little owl (*Athene noctua*), European scops owl (*Otus scops*), Barn owl (*Tyto alba*).

• **Other birds:** besides an excellent representation of passerine birds (Marsh tit, Chaffinch, Red-backed shrike, Water pipit, Blue tit, Eurasian nuthatch, Eurasian jay, Common treecreeper) there are some wood peckers such as the Middle spotted woodpecker (*Dendrocopos medius*), Great spotted woodpecker (*Dendrocopos major*), European green woodpecker (*Picus viridis*), Black woodpecker (*Dryocopus martius*).

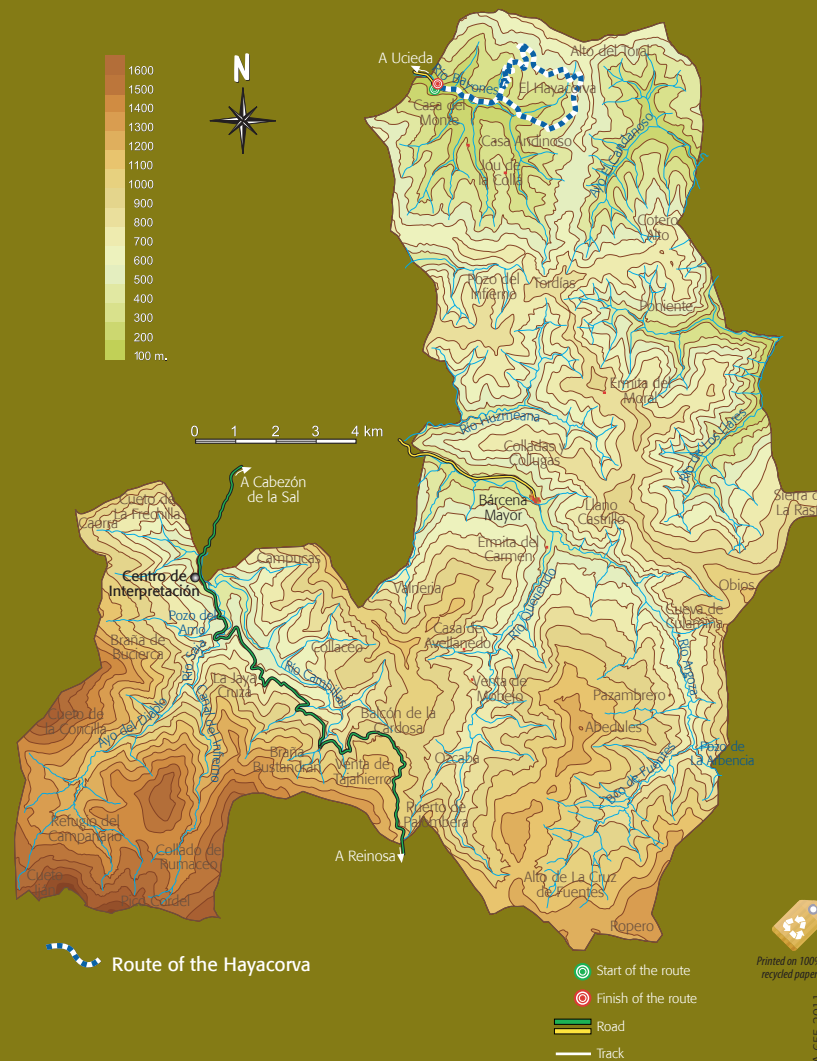
• **Mammals:** Red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), Wildcat (*Felis sylvestris*), European pine marten (*Martes martes*), European hedgehog (*Erinaceus europeus*), European badger (*Meles meles*), Beech marten (*Martes foina*), Common genet (*Genetta genetia*), European roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus*), Wild boar (*Sus scrofa*), Red deer (*Cervus elaphus*), Spanish mole (*Talpa occidentalis*).

• **Amphibians:** Fire salamander (*Salamandra salamandra*), Common midwife toad (*Alytes obstetricans*), Common frog (*Rana temporaria*), Common toad (*Bufo bufo*), Palmate newt (*Lissotriton helveticus*).

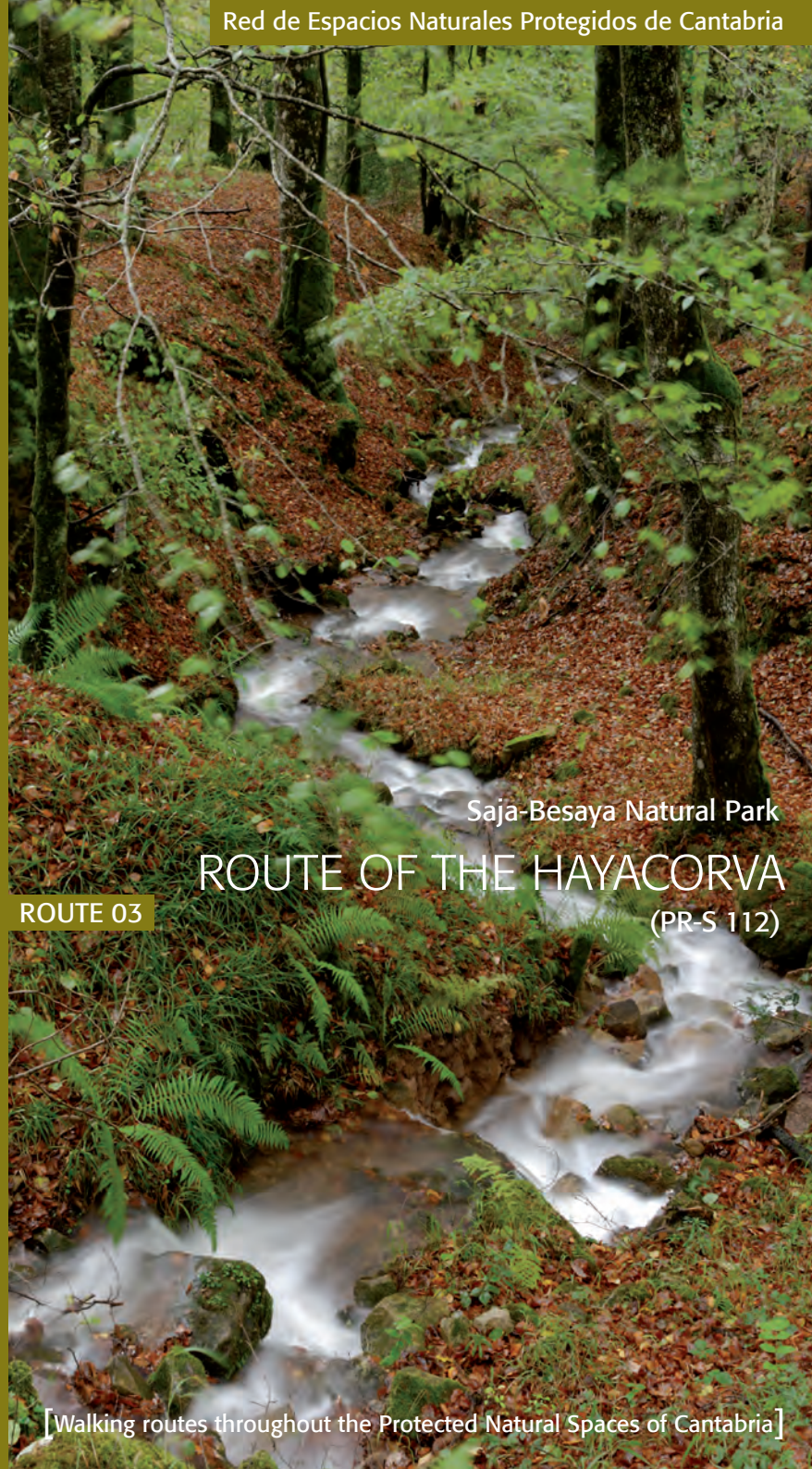
• **Reptiles:** Grass snake (*Natrix natrix*), Baskian viper (*Vipera seaneii*), Slow worm (*Anguis fragilis*), Common wall lizard (*Podarcis muralis*).

• **Invertebrates:** Rosalia longicorn (*Rosalia alpina*), Stag beetle (*Lucanus cervus*).

• **Fish:** Brown trout (*Salmo trutta*).



Leaflets for public use: information and bookings
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Saja-Besaya Natural Park

ROUTE OF THE HAYACORVA
(PR S 112)

ROUTE 03

[Walking routes throughout the Protected Natural Spaces of Cantabria]