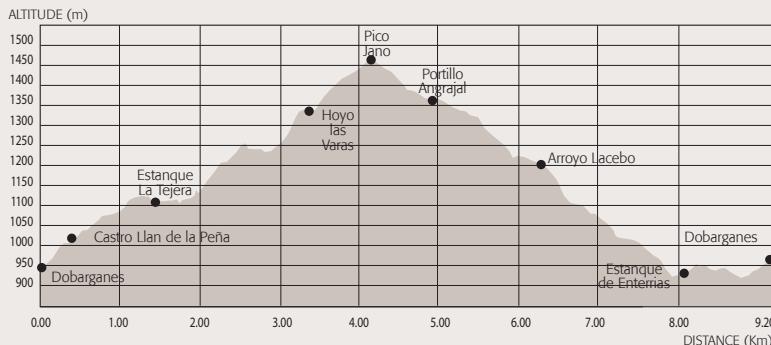


Route PICO JANO

CARTOGRAPHY
Cartography: Mapa Topográfico Nacional (IGN) Escala 1:25.000
Hojas 81-I Camaleño y 81-II Potes. Proyección UTM, Huso 30T.

Longitudinal profile of the route



FACT SHEET

Duration	4 h	Cumulative loss (-)	520 m
Height gained	490 m	Horizontal distance	9,2 km
Height lost	490 m	Type of route	circular
Cumulative gain (+)	520 m	Type of ground	path/track
Pico Jano			
Place names	UTM Coordinates		
Start and finish point: Dobarganes	30 T 362424 4773859	Altitude	
Castro Llan de la Peña			950 m
Estanque la Tejera	30 T 362118 4774178		
Hoyo las Varas	30 T 361555 4774164		1.080 m
Pico Jano	30 T 361264 4774995		1.107 m
Portillo Angrajal	30 T 361809 4775463		1.230 m
Arroyo Lacebo	30 T 362358 4775849		1.448 m
Estanque Enterías	30 T 362675 4775402		1.360 m
	30 T 362910 4774324		930 m

HABITATS

9120	Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with <i>Ilex</i> and sometimes also <i>Taxus</i> in the shrublayer (<i>Quercion roboretiaeae</i> or <i>Ilici-Fagenion</i>).
9380	Forests of <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> .
6210	Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (* important orchid sites).
8130	Western Mediterranean and thermophilous scree.
8230	Siliceous rock with pioneer vegetation of the <i>Sedo-Scleranthion</i> or of the <i>Sedo albi-Veronicion dillenii</i> .

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



- 1.] Meadow and reservoir of Enterías
- 2.] Southern Damselfly (*Coenagrion mercuriale*)
- 3.] Rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*)
- 4.] Panoramic view of the Cantabrian mountains
- 5.] Peat and lacustrine areas are the habitat of carnivore plants such as the common sundew (*Drosera rotundifolia*)
- 6.] The green sandpiper (*Tringa ochropus*) frequents rivers and ponds in the SCI Liébana
- 7.] View from the Pico Jano

Itinerary DESCRIPTION

Pico Jano is the highest peak in the Sierra de Collain, which divides the Cereceda valley and Valdebaró valley. The starting point in Dobarganes, 950 metres above sea level, offers the most direct way to the summit. The path is an especially attractive route, recently recovered, that used to be part of wood extraction systems.

Early on we go through an oak forest (*Quercus pyrenaica*) where we can find megalithic remains of the Llan de la Peña fort. The path leads to the La Tejera pond, a small artificial lagoon used for watering purposes, where it is surprising how the vegetation has adapted to lacustrine ecosystems, in which the bulrush (*Typha latifolia*) stands out. Afterwards, the path travels through a peat bog with carnivore plants such as the large-flowered butterwort (*Pinguicula grandiflora*), moss and aromatic plants such as mint. Amphibians such as the Perez's frog (*Rana perezi*) or the common frog (*Rana temporaria*) can also be seen. At the Collado Panda the direction changes and so does the vegetation, due to the shade and altitude which favours the development of oak. The path continues among beech (*Fagus Sylvatica*), holly (*Ilex aquifolium*) and rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*) until the place known as "Hoyo Las Varas", heavily vegetated with birch (*Corylus avellana*), willow (*Salix sp.*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and holly (*Ilex aquifolium*). On the next hill, Campera Ramperi, holly is the predominant vegetation. From the 1,446 metre summit, it is possible to see more than a dozen villages and a panoramic view of all the mountain ranges that surround Liébana.

On the way down we walk through the remains of an old mine which dates back to Roman times. The path leads to the Portillo de Angrajal, where again we find megalithic remains in Combranda. After Carro Briz, we go past some young oaks and take the path to Carnayo, which descends parallel to the creek Lacebo, until the flock shelter and further on to the Enterías watering reservoir. It only remains to walk through the Primaseda meadow to return to Dobarganes.



Significant SPECIES

- Birds of prey:** Hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*), Peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), Northern goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*), Common kestrel (*Falco tinnunculus*), Short-toed snake eagle (*Circaetus gallicus*), Booted eagle (*Hieraetus pennatus*).

- Other birds:** in addition to an excellent representation of passerine birds such as the Eurasian crag martin (*Ptyonoprogne rupestris*), Northern wheatear (*Oenanthe oenanthe*), Red-backed shrike (*Lanius collurio*), Reed bunting (*Emberiza schoeniclus*), it is also possible to observe some charadriiforme birds such as the Green sandpiper (*Tringa ochropus*). Also the Middle spotted woodpecker (*Dendrocopos medius*).

- Mammals:** Gray wolf (*Canis lupus*), European pine marten (*Martes martes*), Beech Marten (*Martes foina*), Wild boar (*Sus scrofa*), Common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*), European badger (*Meles meles*), European roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus*), Red deer (*Cervus elaphus*), Red squirrel (*Sciurus vulgaris*), Red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), Edible dormouse (*Glis glis*), Broom hare (*Lepus castroviejoi*).

- Amphibians:** Marbled newt (*Triturus marmoratus*), Fire salamander (*Salamandra salamandra*), Common frog (*Rana temporaria*), Perez's frog (*Rana perezi*), Common toad (*Bufo bufo*), Palmate newt (*Triturus helveticus*), Iberian painted frog (*Discoglossus galganoi*).

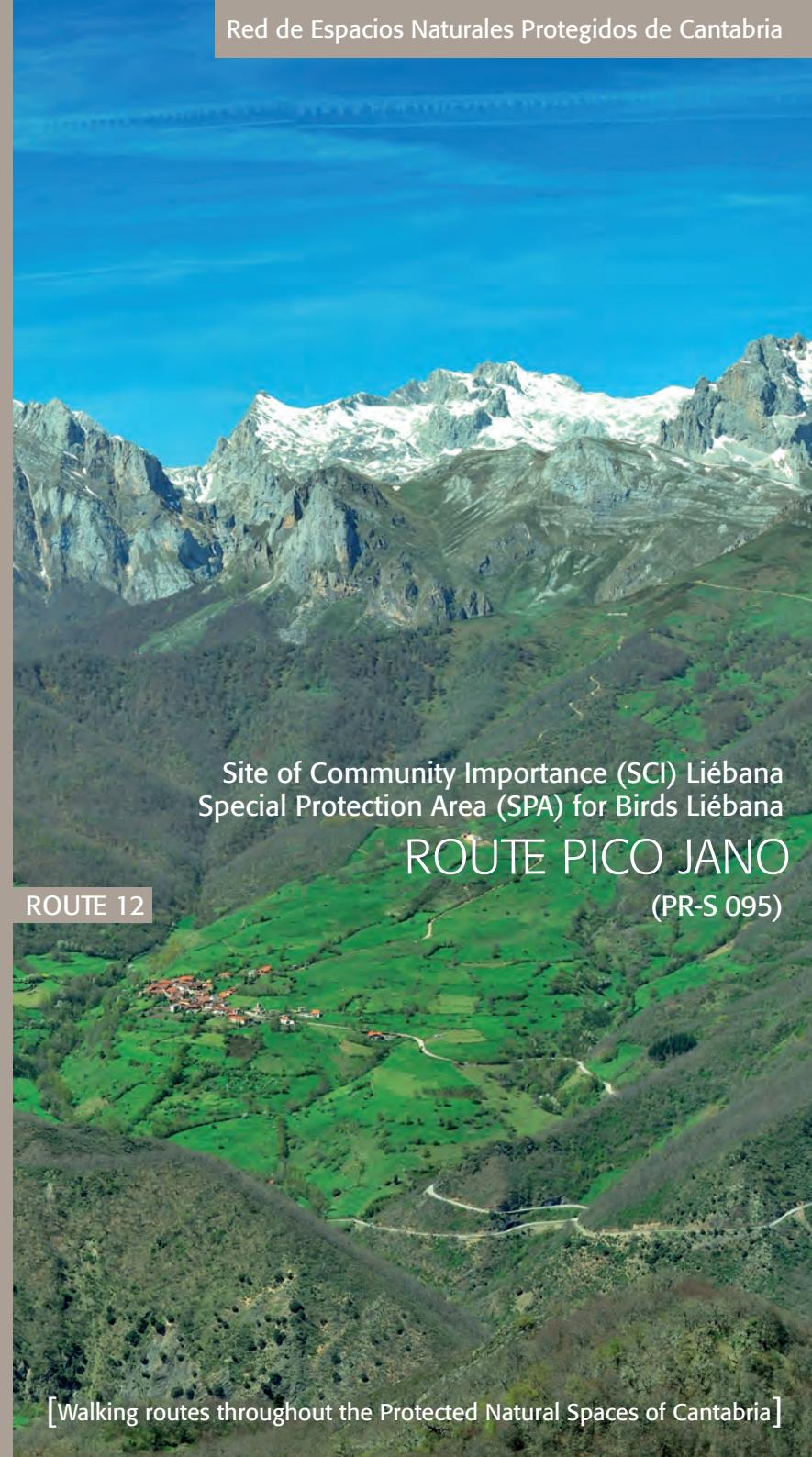
- Reptiles:** Montpellier snake (*Malpolon monspessulanus*), Grass snake (*Natrix natrix*), Baskian viper (*Vipera seoanei*), Viviparous lizard (*Lacerta vivipara*).

- Invertebrates:** Rosalia longicorn (*Rosalia alpina*), White-clawed crayfish (*Austropotamobius pallipes*), caballitos del diablo, libélulas y escarabajos acuáticos.

[Walking routes throughout the Protected Natural Spaces of Cantabria]



Public use leaflets: information and bookings
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Site of Community Importance (SCI) Liébana
Special Protection Area (SPA) for Birds Liébana

ROUTE 12

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