

42 Manyat route



Near La Collada



The Manyat route begins at the small village of Certés, located at the foot of the La Creu mountain range. Right at the town entrance, the path leaves the main road on its left shoulder. The first part of the route, from here to Els Cortals de Manyat, follows a long-distance path (GR).

The most prominent exotic plant species in the nearby gardens include Scots elm (*Ulmus glabra*) and wild cherry trees (*Prunus avium*). Green santolina (*Santolina viridis*) is an aromatic plant that fills every dry and rocky area with its yellow, glo-bular blossoms. Fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*) is also quite abundant here.



Sant Julià de Lòria

Asp viper
(*Vipera aspis*)

Hut



Sheep on the path

As you ascend, the landscape will be dominated by forests of Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris*), which will be accompanied by Phoenician juniper (*Juniperus phoenicea*) in the sunniest areas.

The most common fauna in this part of Andorra are mammals, birds and the asp viper (*Vipera aspis*). Prominent are the goldcrest (*Regulus regulus*), the smallest bird in Europe, the northern wheatear (*Oenanthe oenanthe*), easy to identify by the black spot on its eye, and the black redstart (*Phoenicurus ochruros*). The Pyrenean chamois (*Rupicapra pyrenaica*), one of the most spectacular animals in Andorra, prowls the rockiest parts of Sant Julià de Lòria.

Don't miss...

Certés fountain, located at the town entrance, on the right near Cal Gaspà. You can get there by climbing some cobbled steps, and the water flows from the centre of a stone cut in a circular shape engraved with the year 1877. The fountain got its name from the town it provides with water.

Did you know?

The quèstia was the tribute that Andorrans paid to the co-princes, according to a clause in the Pareatges of 1278. Payment alternated each year between the two princes: on even years, the tribute was collected by the Bishop of Urgell; on odd years, it was the French co-prince. These days, the quèstia isn't paid anymore.

TOPONYMY

Certés:

According to Coromines, this comes from the Basque word *zarta*, which means "sprout" or "branch" and has come to mean "end of vegetation". Indeed, this is a town with almost no surrounding woods.



Manyat route

DATA SHEET

- 2h 30 min
- 1h 30 min
- +760 m
- 4.060 m

ROUTE SIGNPOSTING

- GR 7
- WRONG WAY



LOCATION	DISTANCE DROP	TIME	COORDINATES	DESCRIPTION
1 CERTÉS 1.385 m	-- (--)	--	N42 28.579 E1 30.403	To arrive at the starting point, take the twisted Certés road (CS-120) from Sant Julià de Lòria. The intersection is located in front of Laurèdia square, next to the tourist office. After arriving at Certés, continue climbing until the end of the road where the trail begins, next to a fountain on the right-hand side.
2 END OF TRAIL AND BEGINNING OF PATH 1.510 m	800 m (+125 m)	30'	N42 28.703 E1 30.379	You'll begin the route by following the forest trail. You can make some short cuts, but return to the trail before coming to a well-indicated path with the marks of the GR-7 long-distance path.
3 HUTS OF MANYAT 1.660 m	1.600 m (+150 m)	1h 10'	N42 28.823 E1 30.660	The path goes up the valley and makes a series of turns until you reach Costasseda pass. But before arriving, you'll have to turn to the right, following the marks of the GR-7 that will bring you to the huts of Manyat via a slight climb.

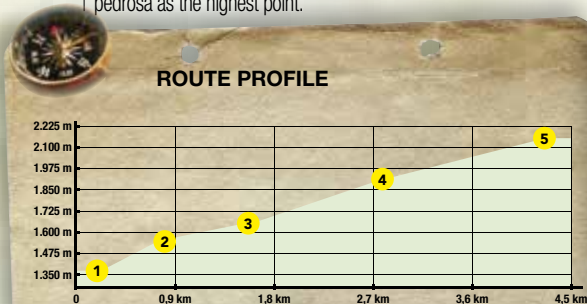


LOCATION	DISTANCE DROP	TIME	COORDINATES	DESCRIPTION
4 SMALL PASS WITH REMNANTS OF BUILDINGS 1.875 m	2.800 m (+215 m)	2h	N42 28.686 E1 31.125	A few metres above the huts, turn to the right at the intersection and leave the GR-7 behind. From this point, you'll follow a path that is very easy to negotiate, even though it is not marked. Go back up the valley until the shelf, where you'll see the remnants of some old mountain cabins.
5 LA CAÜLLA PASS 2.145 m	4.060 m (+270 m)	2h 30'	N42 28.846 E1 31.918	Continue up the valley along a moderate slope until the more rigorous, final climb brings you to the wide pass of La Caülla. From here the views are open, whether to the south, over Sant Julià de Lòria valley and Alt Urgell, or to the west and north, with the ridges of Comapedrosa as the highest point.



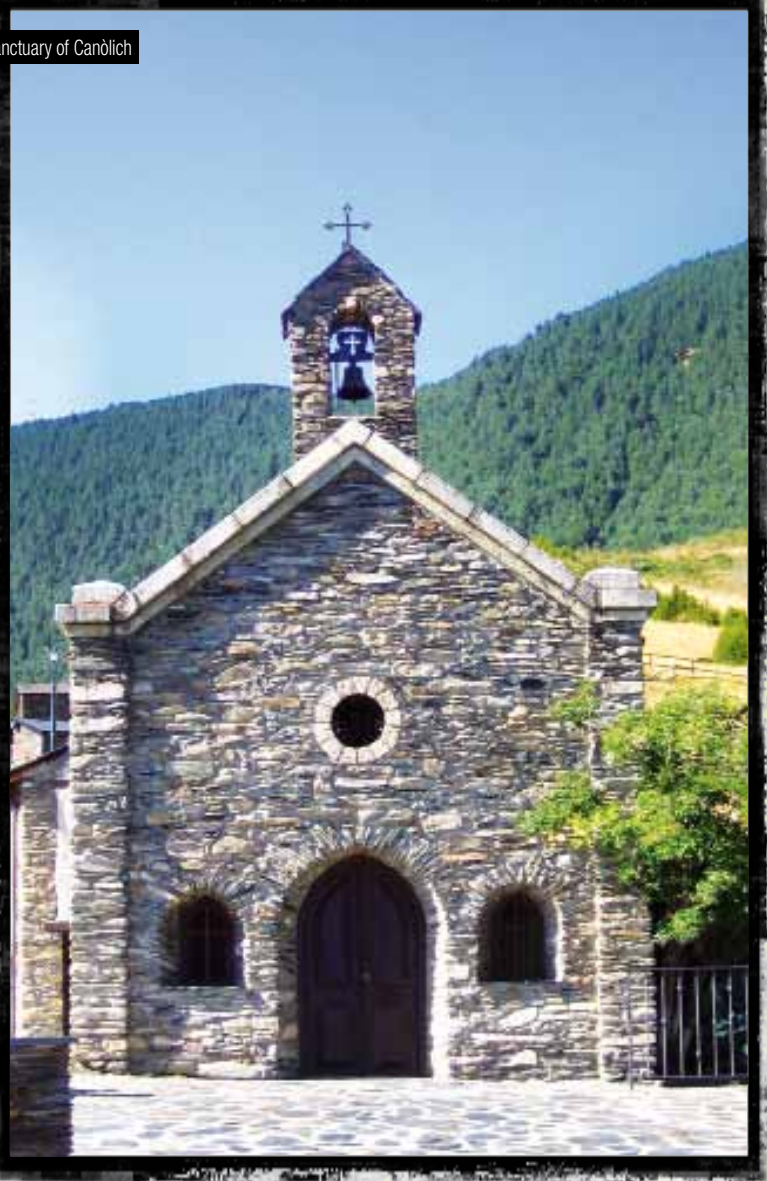
RETURNING

The best option is to return along the same route, since other options would significantly lengthen the trip. While descending, hikers will be able to enjoy magnificent panoramic views.





Sanctuary of Canòlich



Stream

Blue tit
(*Parus caeruleus*)

Path going up

From the starting point, 960 metres above sea level on the Bissisarri road, the path goes up the mountain. Due to the topography of the area, which is mainly oriented toward the north, the forest is cool and damp, an ideal retreat from the long and hot days of summer. The tree layer is dominated by Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris*), with its reddish bark and greyish-green leaves, but hazel (*Corylus avellana*), large-leaved lime (*Tilia platyphyllos*) and birch trees (*Betula pendula*), all deciduous species, are also present. Also worthy of mention are wild strawberries (*Fragaria vesca*), liverwort (*Hepatica nobilis*) and ramonda (*Ramonda myconi*), of course, a very particular plant that is thought to be a survivor from before the last ice age, from the Quaternary period, and that always grows on walls of carbonate, mostly made of chalky rocks.

The most common birds that you may find along the route include the wren (*Troglodytes troglodytes*), notable for its powerful and melodious song, and the chaffinch (*Fringilla coelebs*). The tit (*Parus sp.*) can also be heard, chirping with more monotonous and metallic tones.

The woods of this area are also home to the roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus*), a forest-dwelling, black-snouted deer with a white rump and short horns.

Don't miss...

a visit to the sanctuary of Our Lady of Canòlich, dedicated to the patron saint of the parish of Sant Julià de Lòria, located at the end of the route, at 1,652 metres above sea level.

Did you know?

Legend has it that a resident of Bissisarri saw a very colourful bird in the field where he was going to put his herds to pasture. He caught it and brought it home, but the next day the bird returned to the place where he had found it. This went on for several days, until the man poked around and discovered that an image of the Blessed Virgin lay half-hidden in the same field. With great devotion, they took the image down to the town and built a chapel for it, but the next day they found it on the ground. They then realised that they should build it where they had found it, in Canòlich.

TOPONYMY

Canòlich:

This word may come from *Canonicus*, which refers to canonical possession, or to a canonical building in another sense. We should also allow for the hypothesis that this is a syllabic metaplasm of the Latin word *colonica*, meaning "farm house, land of settlers".



Canòlich route

DATA SHEET



ROUTE SIGNPOSTING



TOPOGUIDE

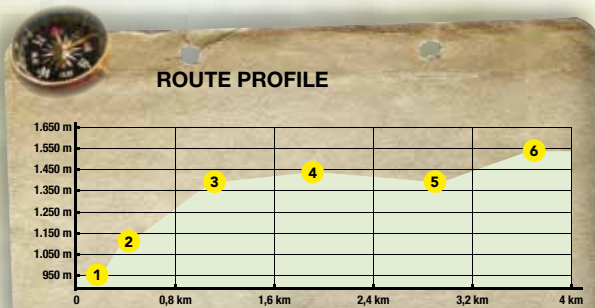
LOCATION	DISTANCE DROP	TIME	COORDINATES	DESCRIPTION
1 AIXOVALL (CG-6 KM 0,7) IN FRONT OF THE WATER TANK 950 m	-- (--)	--	N42 28.579 E1 36.222	To arrive at the starting point, take the Bis-sarri road. At the 0.7 km mark, in front of the water tank, on the left, you'll see the point of departure for this route, which passes over a small bridge that crosses the Os de Civís river.
2 ELS MENERS FOUNTAIN 1.115 m	470 m (+165 m)	30'	N42 28.427 E1 28.752	The route follows the yellow dots along a stretch that climbs steeply through a Scots pine forest.
3 PURGAT PASS 1.390 m	1.170 m (+275 m)	1h 10'	N42 28.328 E1 28.442	Continue ascending up a steep incline in the middle of the forest with the help of some well cut wooden steps.
4 MARTÍ PASS 1.440 m	1.900 m (+50 m)	1h 50'	N42 28.373 E1 28.050	The rise continues to be quite demanding and then levels until you come to a small pass, where you'll find a fountain and a mountain refuge. This is a rather pleasant stretch with open views over the valley.

LOCATION	DISTANCE DROP	TIME	COORDINATES	DESCRIPTION
5 INTERSECTION OF EL SOLÀ PATH AND L'AVETAR PATH 1.390 m	2.960 m (-50 m)	2h 20'	N42 28.339 E1 27.424	Once past the pass, you'll make a slight descent and come to a flat and surprisingly beautiful stretch in a rather humid environment populated with fir trees. You'll come to the intersection and follow the path that goes level to the right, heading toward Canòlich.
6 SANCTUARY OF CANOLICH 1.545 m	3.700 m (+155 m)	2h 45'	N42 28.480 E1 27.142	Continue walking over level ground until you cross the stream and go back up the sunny side until you arrive at the destination, the sanctuary of Canòlich, a pretty location with wonderful views of the parish of Sant Julià de Lòria.

RETURNING

You can return by following the same route in the opposite direction, or by providing for a vehicle in the destination area and using it to return down the Canòlich road.

ROUTE PROFILE





Southern panoramic view



Panoramic view



Forest trail

Cirl bunting
(*Emberiza cirius*)

Hut in ruins



The Fontaneda path starts in the town of Sant Julià de Lòria, at the Fontaneda bridge. The most common trees here are the European ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), holm oak (*Quercus rotundifolia*) and downy oak (*Quercus pubescens*). You may also see some European nettle trees (*Celtis australis*) and walnut trees (*Juglans regia*).

A few minutes into the journey, you'll reach the chapel of Sant Mateu del Pui d'Olivessa, which is formed by a small rectangular nave, reinforced by a semicircular apse built after the temple; it is believed that it was meant to substitute a square one when the Lombard masters arrived in Andorra. The door, on the west wall, is rather rudimentary and consists of limestone voussoirs. One night in the middle of the 19th century, the chapel was assaulted and burned down. It wasn't until the beginning of the 20th century that the roof was repaired and raised about 50 centimetres.

The birds that you can hear here – and even see, if you have binoculars – include the cirl bunting (*Emberiza cirius*), a rather rare species in Andorra, which sings dry and flat, and the African stonechat (*Saxicola torquata*), whose song is guttural.

Don't miss...

a visit to the Romanesque chapel of Sant Miquel in the town of Fontaneda, built over the Llosa river. There is also a nice fountain, consisting of cement trough, a spout and a small grill for the bucket.

Did you know?

Sant Mateu del Pui d'Olivessa is one the smallest and oldest documented churches in Andorra (985 AD).

TOPONYMY

Fontaneda:

From the Latin *fons*, *fontis*, meaning "fountain" or "spring". Facing south, this small town extends below the sunny side of Mossers. It is crossed by Canal Gran river and the La Quera river, as well as by other small fluvial streams nearby.



Route from Fontaneda to La Gallina pass

DATA SHEET



ROUTE SIGNPOSTING



TOPOGUIDE

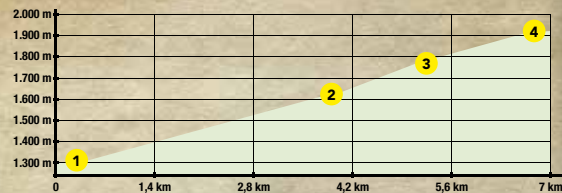
LOCATION	DISTANCE DROP	TIME	COORDINATES	DESCRIPTION
1 FONTANEDA 1.305 m	-- (--)	--	N42 27.240 E1 27.799	To arrive at the starting point from Sant Julià de Lòria, take the CS-140, at the Fontaneda bridge, and continue to the town of Fontaneda. The route begins in the middle of the town, above the Prat del Colomer urban zone.
2 DETOUR FROM THE MAIN MOSSERS RIVER TRAIL 1.635 m	4.190 m (+330 m)	1h	N42 27.099 E1 26.994	Take the path indicated by the yellow dots. You'll climb above the town and continue up to some meadows until you reach a trail that brings you to the El Gastó farm. Turn to the right here, then go up the main trail until you come to the Mossers river, where the path leaves the forest trail.
3 INTERSECTION WITH THE MAIN TRAIL 1.780 m	5.310 m (+145 m)	1h 40'	N42 27.270 E1 26.683	The path now climbs up the sunny side and enters a Scots pine forest. A little later it levels, while still going up the Palleró mountain range. After a somewhat challenging stretch, you'll arrive at the forest trail, a little higher than the farm at El Muixellaire.
4 LA GALLINA PASS 1.910 m	6.900 m (+130 m)	2h 15'	N42 27.561 E1 27.001	Follow the main trail up until you arrive at the pass, making a couple of 180-degree turns.



RETURNING

You can return by following the same route in the opposite direction, or by providing for a vehicle in the destination area and using it to return down the CS-142 road until arriving at the point of departure.

ROUTE PROFILE





Dry stone steps

White mountain saxifrage
(*Saxifraga paniculata*)

Tolse



La Senyoreta path

This route begins at the exit of Sant Julià de Lòria heading toward Spain. A wooden sign marks the starting point. In the cracks in the stone walls near the path, you may be able to spot a very special fleshy plant with toothed leaves, white mountain saxifrage (*Saxifraga paniculata*).

You'll see rather varied vegetation along the route, dominated by birch (*Betula pendula*) and cherry trees (*Prunus avium*). However, as you ascend, you'll start to notice other species. Among the largest of these are the holm oak (*Quercus rotundifolia*) and downy oak (*Quercus pubescens*). Even higher up, you'll be able to see a species that is quite rare in Andorra, the chestnut (*Castanea*

sativa), a deciduous tree with rather large and shiny serrated leaves. Going up the path, you'll enter a Scots pine forest (*Pinus sylvestris*) with boxwood (*Buxus sempervirens*) and, higher up, juniper (*Juniperus communis*) and gorse (*Genista scorpius*). The holm and downy oaks break up the hegemony of the pines.

The most prominent animals that abound in this area include the wood mouse (*Apodemus sylvaticus*) and the ever-friendly squirrel (*Sciurus vulgaris*). The rummagings of wild boars (*Sus scrofa*) betray their presence, as they tend to search for food off the forest floor.

Don't miss...

the chapel of Sant Esteve de Juberri, a Romanesque building with an almost-underground nave and apse. The doorway and one window face the south, and the bell tower is in the west, with one oculi and one window. It has all the elements characteristic of Romanesque architecture, including a burial crypt underground. Its walls are coated with clay from the same place that supplied the lime.

Did you know?

Legends often conceal some historical truth. The "senyoreta" ("young woman") can be found petrified in a 'famous' stone in the middle of the forest between Auvinyà and Juberri.

TOPONYMY

La senyoreta:

From the Latin word *seniore*, meaning "elder, person of authority", which is behind the Spanish word *señor* and its derivations. Here, it is a place name referring to a maiden with dominion. It comes from a nice Lauredian legend about a young lady who, despite the different versions, is always very beautiful.



La Senyoreta route

DATA SHEET



1h 20 min

45 min

+370 m

1.880 m

ROUTE SIGNPOSTING



GRP

WRONG WAY



TOPOGUIDE

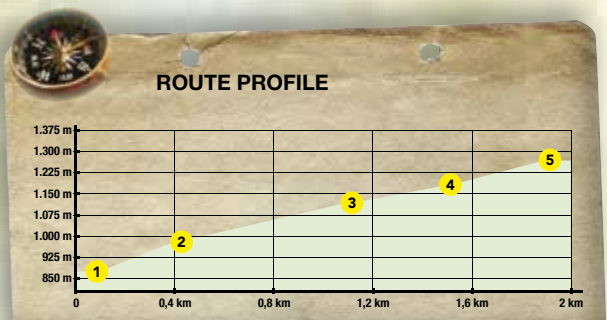
LOCATION	DISTANCE DROP	TIME	COORDINATES	DESCRIPTION
1 EXIT -CG1 KM 8 890 m	-- (--)	--	N42 27.093 E1 29.191	To arrive at the starting point, take the CG-1 until the bank of the Ruer river. The route begins a few metres below the supermarket and service station area.
2 TOLSE VIEWPOINT 985 m	520 m (+95 m)	15'	N42 26.928 E1 29.139	The trail gains altitude, twisting and turning through a Mediterranean forest that doesn't receive many visitors in the valleys of Andorra. At a small shelf under some terraces, you'll be able to enjoy the view over Tolse farm and its fields.
3 RIBEROLA INTERSECTION 1.120 m	1.010 m (+135 m)	40'	N42 26.739 E1 29.174	The path climbs comfortably. After crossing the Les Fontanelles canal, it levels until you come to the Riberola intersection.
4 LA JUBERRUSSA PATH 1.185m	1.540 m (+65 m)	55'	N42 26.534 E1 29.253	The path will continue level through a Scots pine forest. You'll ascend past some meadows and cross the Les Esquirols canal over a small bridge. Soon you'll arrive at the La Juberrussa path, follow a few metres upward and turn to the right onto a fairly flat trail. A turn to the left will situate the route within the forest again.
5 JUBERRI 1.260 m	1.880 m (+75 m)	1h 20'	N42 26.513 E1 29.382	Continue climbing through the forest, then go under some terraces that will lead you to the town of Juberri.



RETURNING

You can return by following the same route, or by providing for several vehicles and leaving one in Juberri beforehand.

ROUTE PROFILE





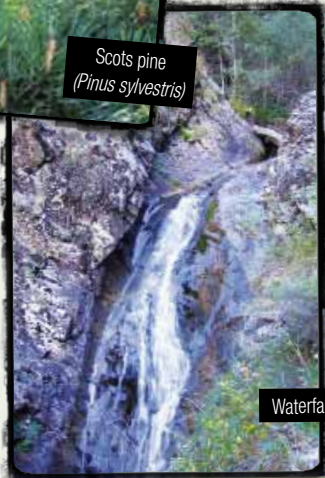
Small pool of water

Scots pine
(*Pinus sylvestris*)

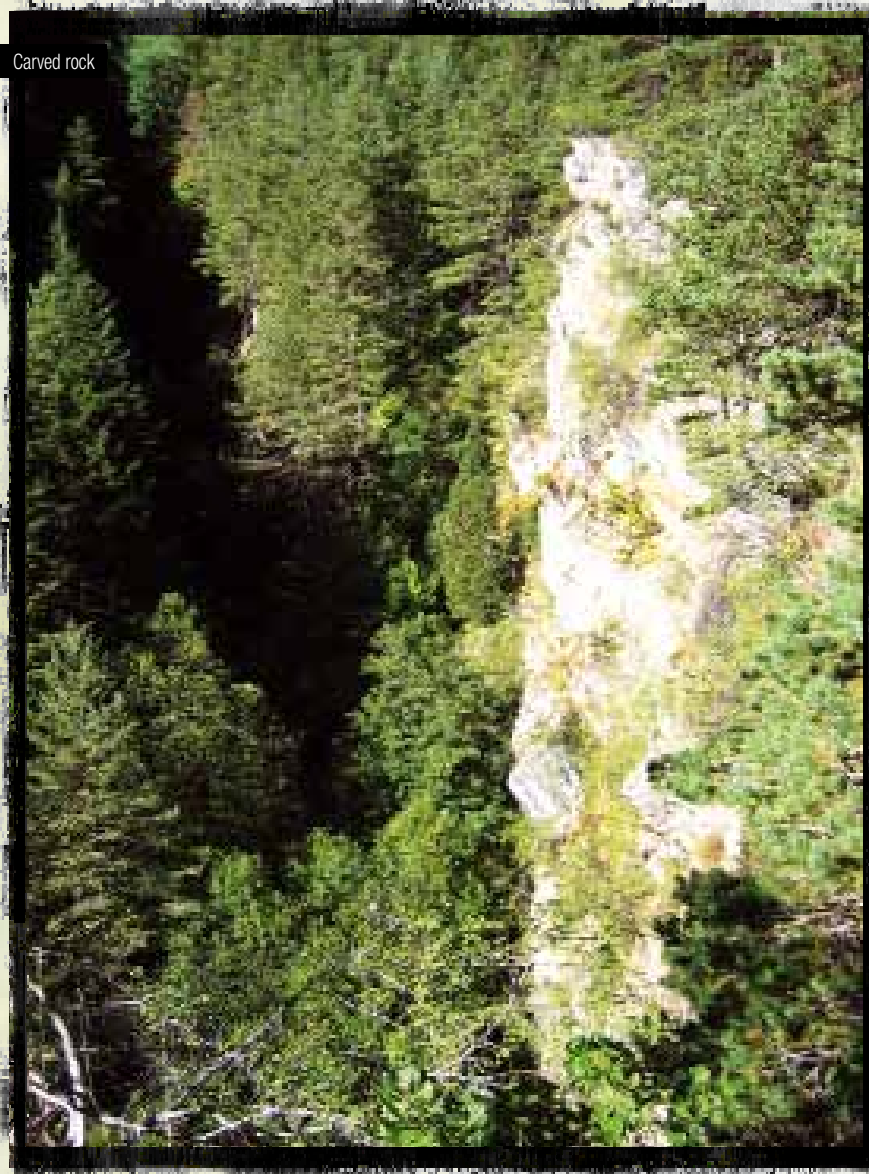
Huts de Servellà



Waterfall



Carved rock



Sant Julià de Lòria is the southernmost parish in Andorra. To the north and northeast, it is bordered by the parishes of Andorra la Vella and Escaldes-Engordany. On the east, south and west, it shares a frontier with Spain. It has a population of around 9,600 inhabitants.

The Lauredian cultural offering is rich and varied: the Museu del Tabac ("Tobacco Museum"); the sanctuary of Our Lady of Canòlich, the patron saint of Sant Julià de Lòria; the Romanesque church of Sant Cerni de Nagol (11th-12th centuries); and the possibility of taking guided tours through the town, such as the People and materials and Lauredian stroll routes.

The most frequent vegetation in the parish is quite varied, due to its geographical situation and its topographical and geological diversity. The lower part, at about 850 metres above sea level, is dominated by Mediterranean plant life (basement floor). Forests of downy oak (*Quercus pubescens*) and especially Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris*) predominate at higher altitudes.

At the end of the hike, you'll arrive at the Francolí mountain refuge, with capacity for 6 people, located at 1,865 metres above sea level, to the right of the stream on the sunny side of Els Llimois, on the plain known as Pletiu de Més Avall.

Don't miss...

la visita guiada de l'Home
a guided tour of "People and
materials: humankind doubles
components and materials
to ensure their existence, but
also as a form of expression."
For centuries, Sant Julià de
Lòria, a small mountain town,
has taken advantage of the
valley to make them points
of contact in their religious,
social and domestic lives. Be-
sides water, stone and metal
speak of their subordination
to people, always in needed
of useful vessels and always
in need of the expression that
sculpture provides.

Did you know?

Catalan is the official language of Andorra. Outstanding works written by Andorran writers include Manual Digest, by Antoni Fiter i Rossell, and Politar andorrà, by Antoni Puig. The first book printed in Catalan in the country, Relació sobre les Valls d'Andorra, was written in 1838.

TOPONYMY

Francolí:

Gallinaceous bird of the species *Francolinus francolinus* (black francolin), which resembles the pheasant. Considered a delicacy, it used to populate said place. Today, it is extinct everywhere.



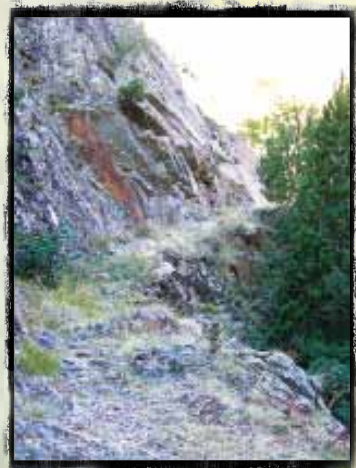
Francolí route

DATA SHEET

- 2h 40 min
- 2h
- +580 m
- 3.300 m

ROUTE SIGNPOSTING

- WRONG WAY



TOPOGUIDE

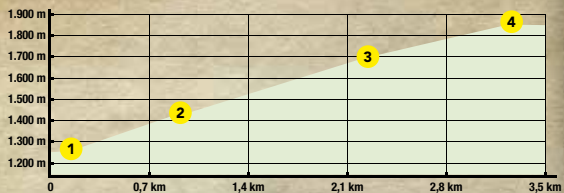
LOCATION	DISTANCE DROP	TIME	COORDINATES	DESCRIPTION
1 OS DE CIVIS ROAD (CG-6) 1.280 m	-- (--)	--	N42 29.463 E1 26.805	To get to the starting point, follow the CG-6 from the Aixovall roundabout until the 5.5 km mark. The route begins at a picnic area, on a small bridge over the Os river, on the left-hand side of the road.
2 POND NEAR THE RIVER 1.430 m	950 m (+150 m)	1h	N42 29.499 E1 26.331	Marked with yellow dots, the route follows the Coll de l'Aquell river along a narrow and fairly tricky stretch during which you should take care not to slip on the wet rocks. The path is not very straight, so pay attention to the yellow markings.
3 HUT IN RUINS 1.700 m	2.240 m (+270 m)	1h 50'	N42 29.559 E1 25.737	Keep walking along the valley floor in a tricky stretch that you should negotiate carefully. Climb up the sunny side after crossing the river. Twisting and turning, you'll go up a sustained incline. Turn to the right, heading west, and walk level until point 3.

LOCATION	DISTANCE DROP	TIME	COORDINATES	DESCRIPTION
4 FRANCOLÍ REFUGE 1.860 m	3.300 m (+160 m)	2h 40'	N42 29.402 E1 25.573	Continue walking level along the bottom of the valley, passing by some strikingly beautiful pools. Cross the river and you'll arrive at a large grassy meadow where you'll turn to the left, going back up the meadow heading south. Follow the Fosca canal on the shaded side and turn left, up into the woods. A final climb over a meadow will bring you to the destination, Francolí refuge. Notable is the view of La Pica spur, with Casamanya peak in the background over Muntaner pass.

RETURNING

You can return by following the same route in the opposite direction, but descending carefully, in line with the trickiness of certain stretches. Another option is to provide for a 4x4 vehicle at the refuge, which you can get to from the town of Os de Civis via a forest trail.

ROUTE PROFILE





Conangle



The route presented here leaves from the town of Juberri and follows a stretch of the GRP, the main national road that runs all over Andorra. The starting point is surrounded by black poplar (*Populus nigra*) and ash trees (*Fraxinus excelsior*), which benefit from the humidity produced by a small stream.

Abundant in this area are trees such as the cherry (*Prunus avium*), which produces sweet fruit during springtime. You may also see a fairly interesting tree that is rare in Andorra, the field maple (*Acer campestre*). Further along, you'll see grape vines (*Vitis vinifera*) and some pear (*Pyrus communis*) and apple trees (*Pyrus*



Arriving at Conangle

Field maple
(*Acer campestre*)Least weasel
(*Mustela nivalis*)

malus), as well as fields of tobacco. On the final stretch of the route, the path is surrounded by ash trees and a black mulberry tree (*Morus nigra*).

The most common animals that inhabit the area include small mammals like the least weasel (*Mustela nivalis*) and the red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*). Even if you are not lucky enough to see a fox, you may be able to infer their presence by the droppings they leave behind. Notable birds include the warbler (*Sylvia sp.*), the tit (*Parus sp.*) and the robin (*Erithacus rubecula*).

Don't miss...

trying out the thrilling Tobotronic, the longest alpine slide in the world, which runs 5,300 metres and connects the base camp with the snow camp at La Rabassa, with a difference in elevation of 400 metres.

Did you know?

Andorra was admitted to the United Nations on 28 July 1993, an event that won it international recognition.

TOPONYMY

Juberri:

From the Latin *iugus*, meaning "yoke", but ending with *erri*, from the Basque meaning "place or town". From this town, there are several different denominations and, perhaps, separate groups.



Route from Juberri to la Rabassa

DATA SHEET

- 2h 35 min
- 1h 30 min
- +700 m
- 5.470 m

ROUTE SIGNPOSTING

- GRP
- WRONG WAY



TOPOGUIDE

LOCATION	DISTANCE DROP	TIME	COORDINATES	DESCRIPTION
1 JUBERRI 1.345 m	-- (--)	--	N42 26.396 E1 29.568	To get to the starting point from Sant Julià de Lòria, take road from La Rabassa (CS-130) in front of Laurèdia square, heading toward Juberri. At the town exit, (km 5), take a road called Carrer del Bosc, along which passes the GRP, and follow it until you arrive at the route's starting point.
2 INTERSECTION WITH THE PATH OF SANT CRISTÓFOL 1.555 m	1.590 m (+210 m)	50'	N42 26.402 E1 29.888	The route follows along a path that climbs through the forest, passes over the high plain of Coma Bella and goes up a rather demanding slope until you come to the intersection with the path of Sant Cristòfol. Cross it and continue ascending up the Costa de Bescaran.
3 SOLANA DE ARCAVELL 1.915 m	3.760 m (+360 m)	1h 45'	N42 25.997 E1 30.598	Go back up through the forest, following the Runer river valley, Andorra's natural border, while alternating between steep rises and short breaks. When you get to this point, the path turns to the left heading northeast, toward Fosca pass.



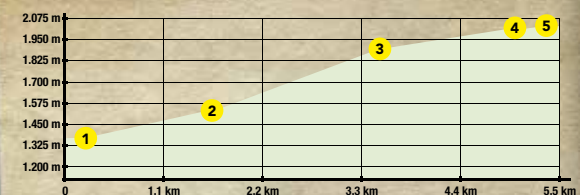
LOCATION	DISTANCE DROP	TIME	COORDINATES	DESCRIPTION
4 FOREST TRAIL 2.030 m	5.000 m (+115 m)	2h 20'	N42 26.082 E1 30.977	The slope softens slightly and you'll pass by a couple of clearings in the forest until you arrive at the forest trail that will take you to the Els Traginiers fountain.
5 CONANGLE PLAIN 2.045 m	5.470 m (+15 m)	2h 35'	N42 26.090 E1 31.212	Cross the trail and go back up the GRP for a few metres more. After a gentle slope and a short descent, you'll come close to the Conangle plain, where you'll find the Naturlàndia mountain activity area, an excellent choice for recreation for everyone.



RETURNING

The best option is to return via the same route, although you may be able to provide for a combination of vehicles from the La Rabassa – Naturlàndia resort.

ROUTE PROFILE





Rocafort mountain



Sant Julià de Lòria

Stretch equipped with fixed rope



Dwarfism in Finestres pass



Rocafort route

The Rocafort route starts from the Fontaneda road, in the parish of Sant Julià de Lòria. From above, Rocafort mountain will treat you to fantastic, bird's-eye views of the parish.

Along the route, on the riverbank, you'll be able to see black poplars (*Populus nigra*), white willows (*Salix alba*) and ash trees (*Fraxinus excelsior*), in addition to lovely summer lilac shrubs (*Buddleja davidii*). The most common animals found in these parts include the viper (*Natrix maura*), which is not totally harmless, and the brown trout (*Salmo trutta*).

Further along, you'll see a great variety of bushes, including Phoenician juniper (*Juniperus phoenicea*) and fly honeysuckle (*Lonicer xylosteum*). The blue rock-thrush (*Monticola solitarius*) can also be seen, if time permits.

Along this route, you can also discover the Cova de l'Óssa, a small cave linked with a cruel legend that tells how a farmer killed a bear that lived there. After building a fire in the cave's entrance, the farmer killed the bear with an axe when it tried to enter to save its cubs.

It must be mentioned that you can also enjoy views of the church of Sant Martí de Nagol, a temple dating from 1048 that was built against the rock over a cliff, a fact that affected its orientation. The somewhat irregular nave is on a rectangular base, and the wall leaned against the rock on the north side. Due to its conditioned orientation, the north end has a semicircular apse, since the only access point is from the east side, where the entrance is located. It has four windows: one at the feet, one in the apse and two in the southern wall. The roof, built in the 20th century, has two slopes.

Don't miss...

a visit to the Museu del Tabac ("Tobacco Museum"), an emblematic building from the beginning of the 20th century that used to house the old Reig factory, which was in operation from 1909 to 1957.

Did you know?

In the historic centre of Sant Julià de Lòria you can find a road called Carrer Mossèn Enric Marfany, which used to be called the "whistling street" because of noise made by the weaving machinery once located there.

TOPONYMY

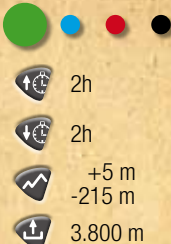
Rocafort:

Roca comes from the Pre-Roman word *rocca*, of the same meaning, whose exact origin is unknown. The Catalan word *fort* comes from the Latin *forte*, in the sense of "resisting passage, hard to take, which forcefully resists being taken".



Rocafort route

DATA SHEET



ROUTE SIGNPOSTING



TOPOGUIDE

LOCATION	DISTANCE DROP	TIME	COORDINATES	DESCRIPTION
1 JOU PASS 1.140 m	-- (--)	--	N42 27.392 E1 28.785	To get to the starting point, take Fontaneda road from Sant Julià de Lòria (CS-140); the intersection is located at the southern side of the town. After the 2 km point, you'll come to Jou pass, where you can park your vehicle. The entrance to the path is on the right-hand side of the picnic area. 
2 LA SENYAL DE MIGDIA 1.135 m	1.141 m (-5 m)	30'	N42 27.885 E1 29.138	The route follows the GRP, which crosses Rocafort mountain on a level plane, with the occasional insignificant change in elevation. The views over the Sant Julià de Lòria valley are wide open throughout the route. The route is not especially difficult, but you should be careful when crossing the canal where a fixed rope is installed. It is recommended that you use it, as it is much safer. 
3 LA TÀPIA PASS 1.140 m	2.450 m (+5 m)	1h 20'	N42 28.300 E1 29.355	With no significant inclines, the path crosses canals and projections under Rocafort mountain and leads you to La Manyiga pass. The spectacular view of the Romanesque church of Sant Martí de Nagol will command your attention. 
4 AIXOVALL 930 m	3.800 m (-210 m)	2h	N42 28.543 E1 29.276	From the pas, you'll go down through a Scots pine forest, twisting along until you arrive at a meadow. Retrace to the left, and descend along the path that leads to Aixirivall. This is a pleasant descent; after passing over a small bridge spanning the Os river, you'll arrive at the Peralba hotel in Aixovall. 

RETURNING

The best option is to use a combination of vehicles, leaving one of them in Aixovall beforehand to be able to recover the vehicle at Jou pass. The other option is to return via the same route, which can be a very pleasant alternative after arriving at La Tàpia pass.



ROUTE PROFILE

