

RODENO I LES AMITGES

ROUTE



OLO CAU

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CALIDAD TURISTICA



AJUNTAMENT
DE LA VILA
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Àrea de Cultura
VALÈNCIA
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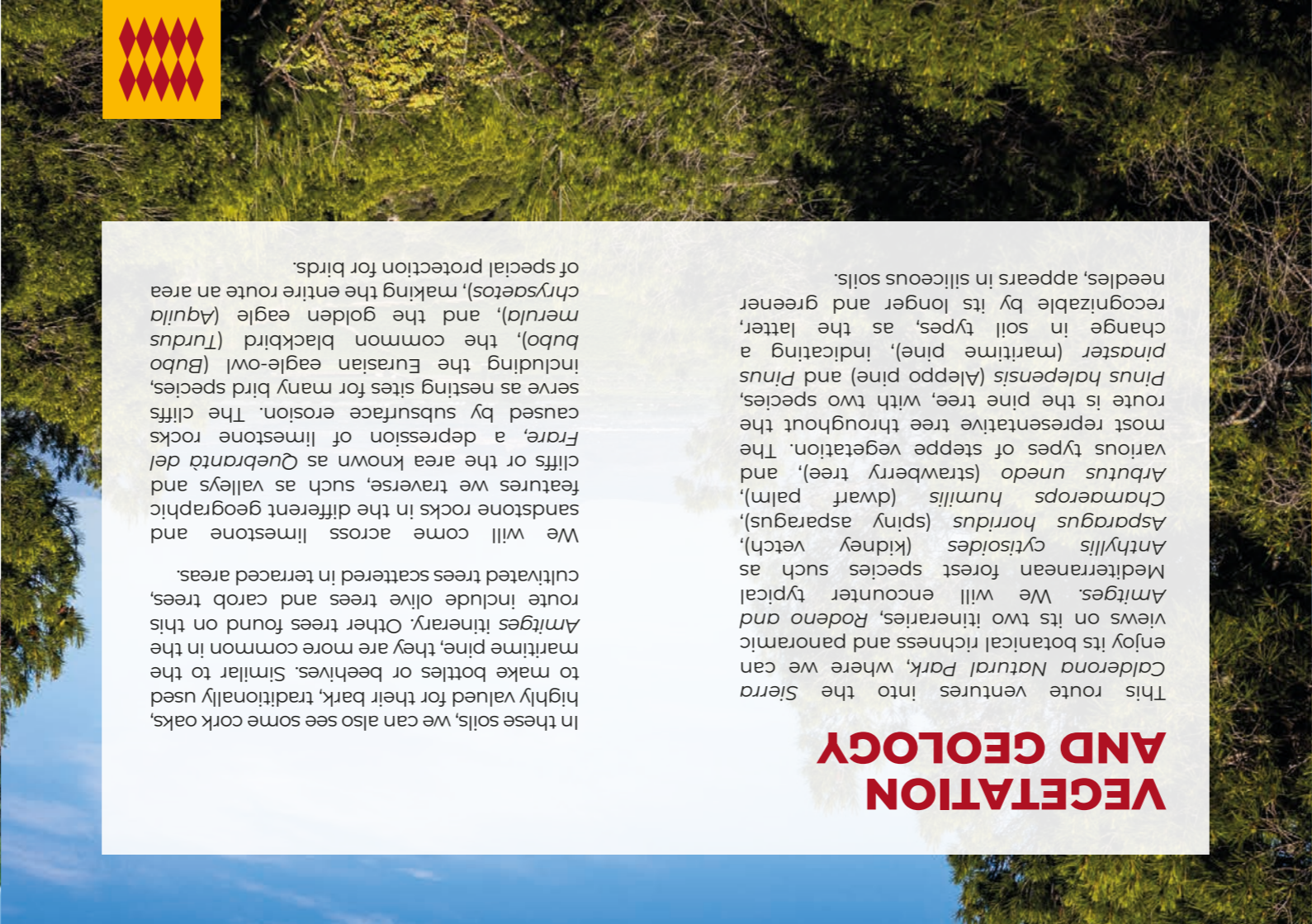


VEGETATION AND GEOLOGY

This route ventures into the Sierra Calderona Natural Park, where we can enjoy its botanical richness and panoramic views on its two itineraries, Rodeno and Amitges. We will encounter typical Mediterranean forest species such as *Anthyllis cytisoides* (kidney vetch), *Asparagus horridus* (spiny asparagus), *Chamaerops humilis* (dwarf palm), *Arbutus unedo* (strawberry tree), and various types of steppe vegetation. The most representative tree throughout the route is the pine tree, with two species, *Pinus halepensis* (Aleppo pine) and *Pinus pinaster* (maritime pine), indicating a change in soil types, as the latter, recognizable by its longer and greener needles, appears in siliceous soils.

In these soils, we can also see some cork oaks, highly valued for their bark, traditionally used to make bottles or beehives. Similar to the maritime pine, they are more common in the Amitges itinerary. Other trees found on this route include olive trees and carob trees, cultivated trees scattered in terraced areas.

We will come across limestone and sandstone rocks in the different geographical features we traverse, such as valleys and cliffs or the area known as *Quebrantó del Fraie*, a depression of limestone rocks caused by subsurface erosion. The cliffs serve as nesting sites for many bird species, including the Eurasian eagle-owl (*Bubo bubo*), the common blackbird (*Turdus merula*), and the golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), making the entire route an area of special protection for birds.



ETHNOLOGY AND HERITAGE

The route begins at the *Casa de la Senyoria*, the former ancestral home of the *Couns of Olocau*, dating back to the late 18th century, which, together with the *Torre de Pardines*, an Islamic tower from the 13th century, forms what is known in Olocau as "*El Castell*." Here, you will find the Tourist Office and the Museographic Collection *Puntal dels Llops* (an Iberian watchtower dating back to the 5th century BC) with archaeological materials from the site that bears its name.

Shortly after, we come across remains of a Roman aqueduct known as *l'Arquet*, where there is a picnic area to rest on the way back. If we continue along the forest track, we will pass by the *Font de la Cava*, the *Font del Fraie*. Continuing along the *Camino del Sentig*, we reach a lime kiln, an oven used for gypsum and lime production, located next to a quarry.

Throughout the rest of the route, we will observe old dry stone terraces, corralis like the one at *Rodeno* or the springs like the one at *Canyarisso*, a source of singular beauty that gives its name to the path. All these ethnological elements show how our ancestors coexisted with the environment and are elements that need to be cared for and preserved. This route is not circular, so we will have to return the same way to the town center of Olocau.

SPECIFICATIONS

Type: Alta
Length: 13,5 km.
Difficulty: Moderada
Elevation: 305 m.
Time: 4 h.





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ROUTE

- 1** CASA DE LA SENYORIA AND TORRE DE PARDINES 
- 2** L'ARQUET
- 3** FONT DE LA CAVA FUENTE DE LA CAVA
- 4** FONT DEL FRARE FUENTE DEL FRARE
- 5** LA QUEBRANTÀ
- 6** LIME KILN
- 7** CORRAL DEL RODENO
- 8** LAQUEBRANTÀ RODENO DEL CANTAL
- 9** CORRAL DEL SENTIG
- 10** CANYARISSO CISTERN
- 11** FONT DELS PARDALETS FUENTE DELS PARDALETS

