

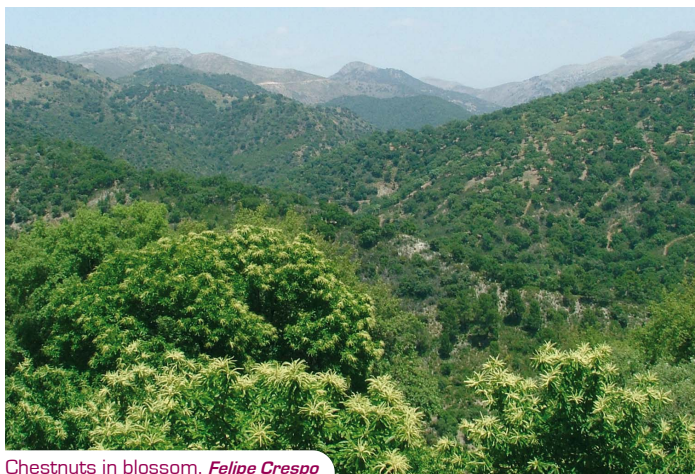


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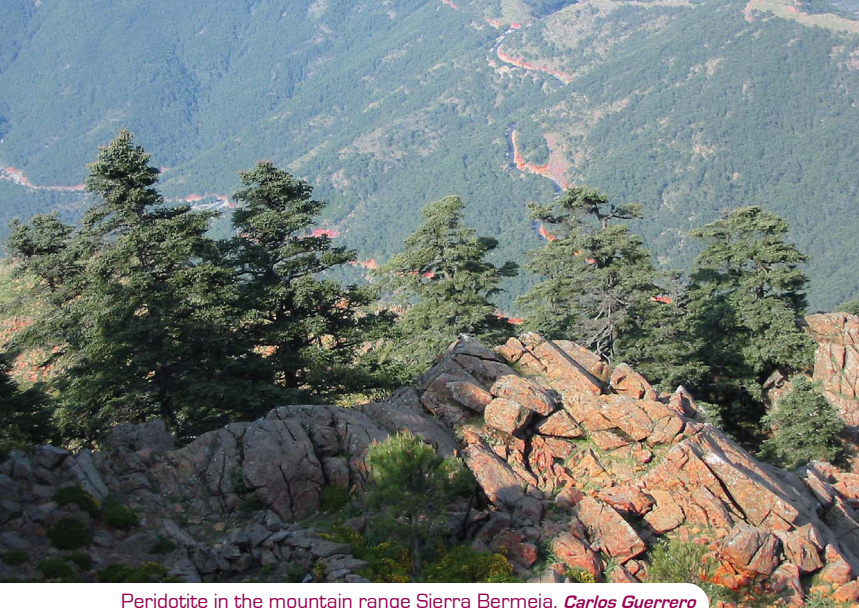
Network Viewpoints

The network of viewpoints built in the Serranía de Ronda is an original initiative which allows visitors to see emblematic places from the region. Otherwise it would be difficult to observe them in any other way. For that purpose, some of the best geographic spots in the region have been chosen to enhance the viewpoints, which are traditionally considered as high places from where you can appreciate stunning panoramic views.

These viewpoints have been dotted not only with traditional explanatory panels of the landscape with the main spots (mountain peaks, rivers, towns...) but also with a second-type panel where you can learn more about events or representative places of regional interest such as:



Chestnuts in blossom. *Felipe Crespo*



Peridotite in the mountain range Sierra Bermeja. *Carlos Guerrero*

Nasrid Borders

Alpine ibex

Peninsular War

Migratory birds

Griffon Vulture

Karst landscape

Chestnut grove

Spanish fir tree

Cork

Romantic travellers

Most of the viewpoints are easily accessible by car except the viewpoint overlooking the Karst, where a short distance needs to be walked and the viewpoint of the Viajeros Románticos (Romantic Travellers), which is situated just under the bridge El Tajo.

Apart from the regional network of viewpoints, there are other spots with stunning views where you could enjoy enchanting landscapes of the Serranía.

The scenic road which links Ronda and Algeciras boasts a wide range of viewpoints and the one called Mirador del Genal in the village of Algatocín is a must-stop. ►



14. Network VIEWPOINTS

BOOKS

- **Las Aves de la Serranía de Ronda.** Juan Oñate García (coordinador). Editorial La Serranía 2007.
- **Birds of the Serranía de Ronda.** Peter S.D. Jones.
- **Bandoleros en la Serranía de Ronda.** Isidro García Sigüenza. Editorial La Serranía 2008.
- **El fin de al-Ándalus en la Serranía de Ronda.** Virgilio Martínez Enamorado y José Antonio Castillo Rodríguez. Editorial La Serranía 2008.
- **Bandidos, bandoleros y contrabandistas en la Serranía de Ronda.** Francisco Garrido Domínguez.
- **La naturaleza en la Serranía de Ronda.** José Manuel Tierno de Figueroa. Diputación de Málaga. CEDMA 1999.

TO FIND OUT MORE

www.cederserraniaderonda.com

www.turismoderonda.es

www.laserrania.org

ATTENTION

- ✓ Please, respect the signs.
- ✓ Take all litter home and respect nature.
- ✓ In summertime, there is a high risk of fire.
- ✓ Do not set any fire. ■



Karst Landscape

Castillo del Águila. *Felipe Crespo*

VIEWPOINT 1. The Nasrid Frontier

Municipality. Ronda

Nearest town. Montecorto

Coordinates. x: 293512 y: 4076041

The Emirate of Granada was established in the 1236. Since then the Serranía de Ronda has been the most western bastion of the Nasrid Kingdom and one of the most strategic areas due to its position with regard to the Strait of Gibraltar and the Kingdom of Castile. This characteristic would be accentuated when the bereber Marinid dynasty – dynasty that controlled the Maghreb since the 13th century – occupied the city of Ronda when coming from the North. The area of Ronda exercised considerably autonomy within the Kingdom of Granada, even if it had the peculiarity of having one foot on each side of the Strait, risky issue for the interests of Castile.

The particular topography of the region enhanced this autonomy even further. The Serranía and specially the plateau of Ronda have been considered for a long time as a natural border area with the Guadalquivir valley, and especially



permeable to the constant human contacts. Set the borders by this geographic element, the limits were practically the same for much of the 15th century. From the Castilian side, the borders were defended by Gibraltar, Jimena, Castellar, Zahara, Olvera, Pruna, Cañete, and Teba. On the other side, the Nasrid borders were defended by Gaucín, Cardela, Grazalema, Setenil, Ardales, Audita, and Montecorto, where we are now. In the middle, there was a no one's land that in periods of peace became an everybody's land.

Each side of this wide strip had its own system of fortifications: watchtowers and fortresses. You can see good examples at all the places mentioned above and here in Montecorto you can visit the Audita tower and El Moral castle. Further, you can see different constructions that worked as visual link among the towers.

The reconstruction of the Zahara fortress done by the Ronda Nasrid troops in 1481 unleashed the final offensive of the Castile Crown against the Nasrid Kingdom of Granada. The first step was the conquest of Grazalema, Setenil, Audita and Montecorto to isolate the Zahara fortress that was finally conquered on 28th October 1483. Lately, on 22nd May 1485, Ronda fell into the Christian hands.

Seven years after that, in 1492, the Catholic Monarchs entered into the Alhambra of Granada, putting an end to eight centuries of Islamic control in a great part of Andalusia.

La Rendición de Granada. *Francisco Pradilla, 1882*





Spanish Ibex kid

VIEWPOINT 2. The Spanish Ibex

Municipality. Ronda

Nearest town. Ronda

Coordinates. x: 317316 y: 4073695

One of the most emblematic animals of the mountainous region of the Serranía de Ronda is the Spanish Ibex (*Capra pyrenaica hispanica*). It is a wild hoofed endemic of the Iberian Peninsula, which was on the point of extinction half a century ago. Four of the described ibex sub-species, two are considered to be died out, the third one can be found in La Sierra de Gredos, and the forth one, which is seen in Andalusia, is commonly called as Ronda ibex, because this region is one of the natural shelters of the species and pioneer in the preservation of this Ibex as a hunting species.

Its adaptation to the mountain environment is spectacular; it moves with amazing easiness through crags

Spanish Ibex female





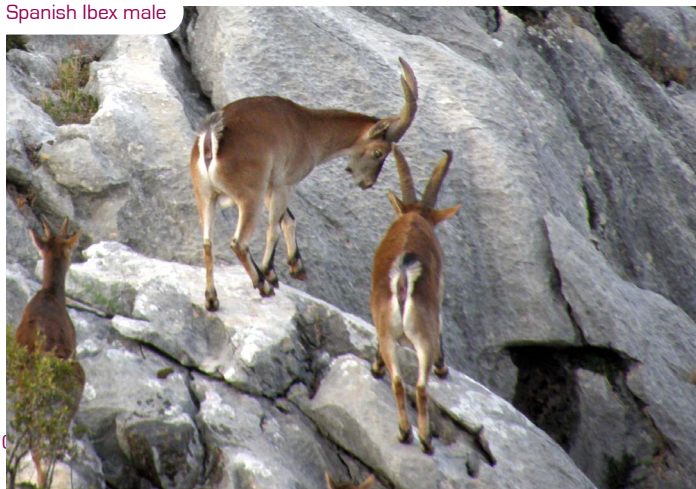
and cliffs, being a symbol of adaptation to the roughest and wildest life. 30,000 out of 40,000 Spanish Ibex are located in Andalusia. It is calculated that 4,000 specimens live in this place, a 10% of the whole population.

The ibex are animals with gregarious character, which form herds by sex; on the one hand, males with different ages, and on the other hand, females with their litters. Males' herds are more numerous, with more than 100 specimens, and in autumn, during the rut period, they look for the females' herds. When the mating period arrives, the fights between males' ibex consist of crashing their horns, which can be up to one metre long, to dissolve the reproductive capacity of the rival.

The species show differences between males' and females' ibex, in other words, sexual dimorphism. The female specimen is smaller (40 kg as against 75 kg of the male one), their horns are shorter (about 25 cm) and their fur does not have the characteristics black spots that the oldest male specimens have. Both of them can reach 20 years old; the age can be seen in the number of horn growth rings. Young goats are born after five months of pregnancy, between March and June, when grass is more plentiful and tender.

Nowadays, the Spanish Ibex is more numerous and dispersed, settling on new territories. They have not almost any natural predator but there is an illness, called sarcoptic mange, which has killed many goats. Overcrowding and poor health conditions increase the virulence of the illness. The suitable density of these herbivores is one specimen in each hectare, in order to have a good recuperation of the vegetation and to be able to support a healthy population. For that reason, the species is considered as Vulnerable according to the Spanish National Catalogue of threatened Species (*Catálogo Nacional de Especies Amenazadas*).

Spanish Ibex male





Guerrillas from the Serranía. *Jesús Balsa*

VIEWPOINT 3. Spanish war of Independence

Municipality. Gaucín

Nearest town. Gaucín

Coordinates. x: 291501 y: 4044085

In 1808, making use of the power vacuum motivated by the disputes between the King Carlos IV and his son Fernando VII, Napoleon Bonaparte convinced the first in order to ally with him against Portugal. Once his objective was reached, the Napoleonic troops invaded Spain and the Emperor Napoleon proclaimed José Bonaparte the new King. It was the beginning of a war that lasted six years.

After two years and despite the help rendered by England, the Spanish troops had to withdraw into the South and the Serranía de Ronda became thus a strategic point when the French attempted a coup to seize the Regency Council (Consejo de Regencia) entrenched in San Fernando (Cádiz).

Napoleon's Troops. *Jesús Balsa*



14. VIEWPOINT: SPANISH WAR of Independence



The 10th February 1810, a French military detachment of 6,000 soldiers occupied the city of Ronda. Shortly after José Bonaparte would settle in this city at the Moctezuma Palace in order to drive the battle. In the meanwhile, the region was in the hands of José Serrano Valdenebro, named Head of the Troops and the Guerrilla forces of the Serranía de Ronda; he had his headquarters in Gaucín.

At the end of February, French started to make their way to Gibraltar, but the guerrilla from the Serranía attacked the French troops a few kilometres from Ronda, nearby the Fuente de la Piedra – within Alpendeire territories. As they were not prepared for this type of battle, they had to withdraw and take refuge in Ronda again.

French overcame some difficulties and managed to get into Gaucín on 22nd February; they forced the guerrilla to leave the castle. This situation unleashed an ardent reaction and 700 members of the different guerrillas of the Serranía came to Gaucín. The night of the 28th, Gaucín Square was again in hands of the guerrilla. Within 27 months, French entered into Gaucín up to six occasions, being especially violent that of the 8th July 1810. They killed every neighbour in their passing, burnt 165 houses and the town archives, and threw the image of Santo Niño (Saint Child) to the Castle cliffs.

In 1812, Lord Wellington is appointed as the Major General to lead the English-Spanish troops against the French. He won great victories as in Arapiles-Salamanca (July, 1812), then in Madrid (August, 1812), and Vitoria (June, 1813). Finally, he forced José Bonaparte to leave the country. On 6th February 1814, Napoleón abdicated in favour of the Spanish Crown at Fontainebleau, giving back all its territories.

Napoleonic troops said that the Serranía had “embittered them and that it was the French cemetery” due to the hard harassing the guerrilla had subjected them for almost three years.

Collection of photos taken from the viewpoint called Mirador de la Guerra de la Independencia in the village Gaucín. Excellent views overlooking this beautiful Spanish village and its castle.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Oh-ihVy6RPE>



French officers in front of the castle Castillo del Águila. *Jesús Balsa*





White Stork

VIEWPOINT 4. Viewpoint of Africa

Municipality. Benarrabá

Nearest town. Benarrabá

Coordinates. x: 294571 y: 4047733

Bird migration is one of the greatest world's natural phenomena. Every year millions of birds migrate to and from Europe and Africa flying thousands of kilometres. There are mainly two migration periods one that takes place mainly during March and April while the other is in August to September. Therefore, migratory birds spend the spring and summer in Europe while in autumn and winter they move south to Africa, in general, made in response to the weather and food resources.

Many of the smaller birds migrate at night as well as during daylight hours and they cross over the Mediterranean Sea through any route; that is the reason why migration is difficult to observe. However, different species can be seen in the Serranía because it provides a temporary home to rest and feed before continuing the migration.



On the contrary, soaring birds, storks and birds of prey fly thanks to the sun energy, taking advantage of thermal updrafts caused by the uneven heating of air near the earth's surface. They tend to fly during daylight avoiding large stretches of open water as water absorbs rays of sunlight. For this reason, most of the soaring birds migrate across Spain funnelling through the **Strait of Gibraltar**, where you can observe numerous concentrations of these birds in migration periods.

Wind is another factor which affects considerably migratory birds as they fly according to the wind direction. With an easterly wind, it is nearly impossible to observe migratory birds in the Serranía de Ronda. However, it would be completely different if a westerly wind blows as the sky of the Serranía will be covered with birds flying from or to Africa.

The **migratory birds of prey** which can be observed in the Serranía are:

- **Black Kite**
- **Booted Eagle**
- **Egyptian Vulture**
- **Sparrowhawk**
- **Osprey**
- **Eurasian Hobby**
- **Honey Buzzard**
- **Short-toed Eagle**
- **Griffon Vulture**
- **Common Buzzard**
- **Lesser Kestrel, Kestrel**
- **White Stork, Black Stork**
- **Montagu's Harrier, Western Marsh-harrier, Hen Harrier**

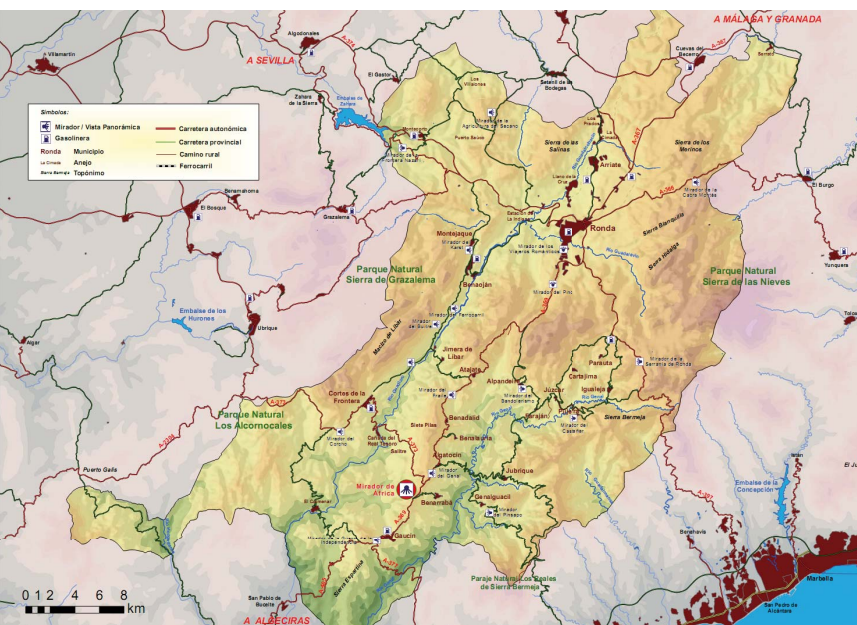




PHOTO. Juan Luis Muñoz

VIEWPOINT 5. The Griffon Vulture

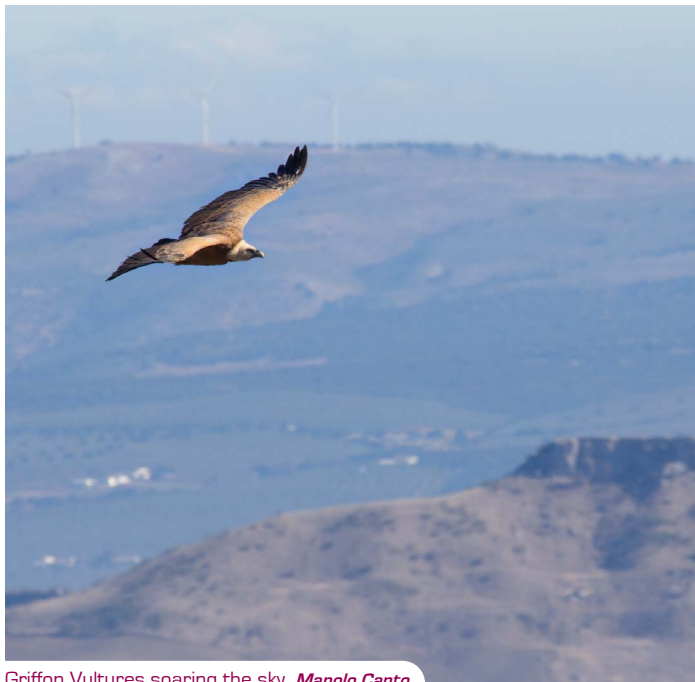
Municipality. Benaoján

Nearest town. Benaoján

Coordinates. x: 298046 y: 4063895

Griffon vulture is, due to its size and behaviour, one of the most spectacular birds flying over the region. You can easily observe big groups of this specie flying in circles in search of food or in the carrion bird feeding point in the town of Cortes de la Frontera.

Its scientific name is *Gyps fulvus*, although it is commonly known as griffon vulture due to its similarity to the mythological animal. The griffon vulture is one of the biggest birds in the world with approximately 280cm wingspan and a weigh up to 8kg for an adult specimen. They live in colonies and nest amid the high crags. These security measures are taken to protect the only egg laid from other predators and it also



Griffon Vultures soaring the sky. *Manolo Canto*

helps them to undertake the flight, something quite difficult for such a big bird.

Vultures have a really good sense of smell but it is mainly thanks to their highly developed sense of sight that they successfully find carcasses in their daily flights, going as far as 90 kilometres away from their nest.

They are scavengers, feeding mostly from carcasses of dead animals. When they find them, they soar in circle to the place where the carrion is, making sure there is no danger around and that they can gain height once finished. In the 60s, the control of certain "vermin" species brought the griffon vulture to the brink of extinction. Nowadays, more than 300 reproductive pairs are found in the Serranía de Ronda.

You can easily observe vultures, Egyptian vultures and eagles from this observatory of carrion birds.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BUaQd3kHzBY>





Karst polje in Los Llanos de Libar. *José Sierra*

VIEWPOINT 6. The Karst

Municipality. Montejaque

Nearest town. Montejaque

Coordinates. x: 299106 y: 4076041

The situation of the Serranía de Ronda in between of two continents and two seas makes of this region one of the most complex areas of Europe. In only 1,260 km² we can find sedimentary rocks characteristic of the karst formations, metamorphic rocks in the Genal Valley and even intrusive igneous rocks at Los Reales in Sierra Bermeja. This geological heritage outstands on the landscape, offering excellent views and sensations.

The karst is a relief of ruiniform aspect that has created some landmarks in the region: El Gato cave, Buitreras canyon, Balastar stream, Los Riscos... Beneath your feet, real underground cathedrals delight the most adventurous: The Hundidero-Gato system or the GEMS abyss is among the most unique and spectacular formations in Spain. Other caves which are more accessible to tourists are El Gato or La Pileta, cave painting sanctuary.



El Hacho

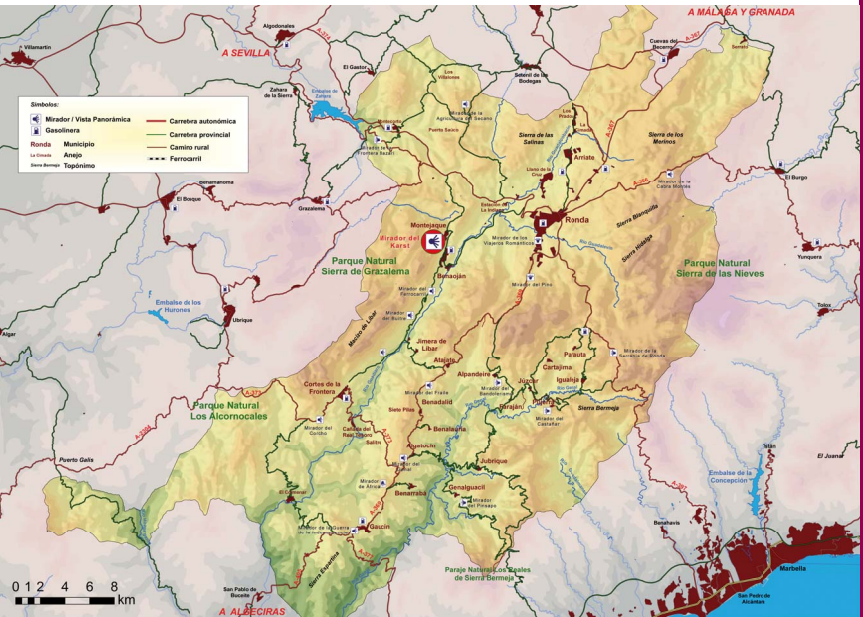
The name of this formation comes from the Karst region, situated in the North-eastern Italy and Western Slovenia and Croatia. This is a limestone region similarly to the Serranía, where there was an important progress on the study of this type of formations, shaped by the dissolving action of water in the lime rocks.

The limestone is composed of calcium carbonate (CaCO_3). Rainwater (H_2O) dissolves this type of rock to form soluble calcium bicarbonate ($\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$). This way, century after century, the rainwater produces differential erosion, since softer rocks are eroded more rapidly than others, creating majestic formations both in the surface and underground; this is the karst relief.

For having a general view of these geological formations and phenomena, we invite you to visit the *Centro de Interpretación de la Espeleología* (Speleology Interpretation Centre) from Montejaque.

Collection of photos taken from the viewpoint called *Mirador del Karst* in the village Montejaque, with superb views overlooking the town and the astonishing surrounding.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QEBIt5JemE>





Chestnut Woods in Autumn. A real gift.

VIEWPOINT 7. Spanish Chestnut Grove

Municipality. Pujerra

Nearest town. Pujerra

Coordinates. x: 307902 y: 4054380

The Spanish chestnut grove plays a vital role for the Serranía de Ronda from different points of view: environment, culture, and finance. The values of this type of formation go from the amazing landscaping value to the financial support that different trades and traditions have, passing through the value as food product and, as tourist attraction for those who enjoy the pleasures of nature, when chestnuts paint of yellow and ochre-colored the landscapes. Luckily, it is long away when the chestnut was the "bread of the poor".

During winter, the Valley, leaves naked, is filled of small smoke columns. This is the prune burning, which makes the chestnut grove fall asleep. After the spring rains, the trees become green again and the chestnut grove turns bright green, colour of the new leaves. In June, the tree blooms and during summer the burrs grow to protect the chestnut. After summer, autumn comes and burrs fall from the tree. They open and the fruit is shown. Then expert hands from the whole family, especially women's, carefully extract the chestnut. However, transportation and commercialization is done by men.

Chestnut harvest





The harvest campaign finishes by November. It is when the traditional festival of “Tostones” takes place; chestnuts are roasted and consumed with anis, eau-de-vie and other typical liquors. This festival brings all the neighbours and many visitors together around this important fruit for the Serranía de Ronda.

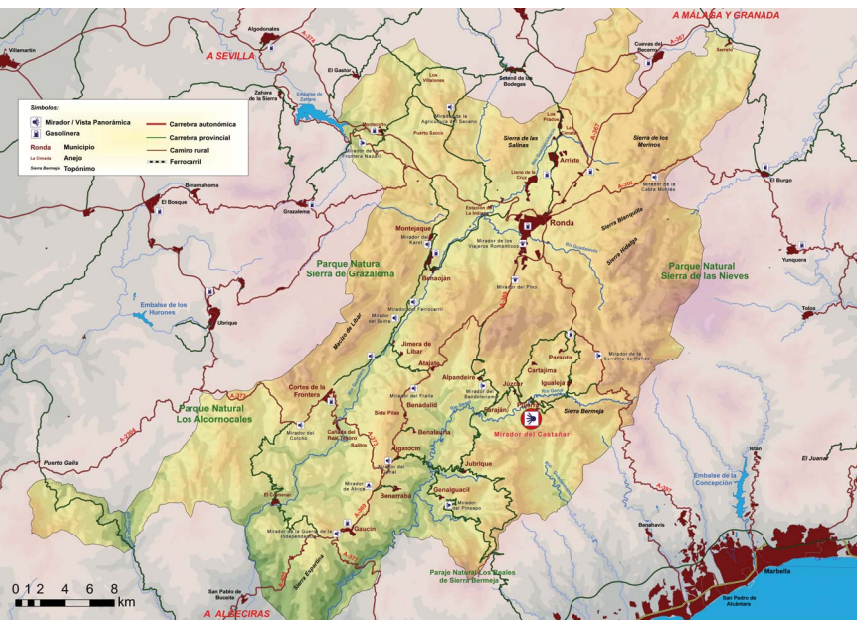
It currently exists around 4,000 ha of chestnut grove in the Genal Valley. They are in the acid soils orientated to the North, where humidity is preserved. The average productivity is high: 1,000 kg/ha. Only a 10% of the groves does not exceed the 500 kg/ha, and about a 2% obtains more than 3,000 kg/ha. As the campaign begins earlier than in Europe, the selling price at the beginning of the campaign (October) is quite good. However, prices go down quickly when the rest of the productive areas start their businesses. For all this, the chestnut grove is a key financial pillar as well as an important additional income for the families of the Valley.

It is easy to taste dishes cooked with chestnuts in many of the restaurants of the Serranía de Ronda. In the season, you can also buy them raw, and during the whole year, tinned.

In the *Museo de la Castaña* (Chestnut Museum) from Pujera, you can know further about this tasty product.

Collection of photos taken from the viewpoint *Mirador del Castañar* in the village Pujerra with great views of the valley Valle del Genal.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZHV0sP-UZjY>





VIEWPOINT 8. The Spanish fir

Municipality. Ronda

Nearest town. Montecorto

Coordinates. x: 300460 y: 4046798

The Spanish fir (*Abies pinsapo boiss*), is a relic of the Tertiary period that has suffered many climate fluctuations all along its history. This fir as many other Mediterranean firs was isolated in the rough areas after the glacial periods.

The Spanish fir is an endemic species of this Andalusian mountains that have formed unconnected populations of different extension. The habitat of this fir is the grey limestone mountains of Ronda and Grazalema, existing high concentrations on the shady sides of the Nature Reserves of Sierra de las Nieves (Ronda) and Sierra del Pinar (Grazalema). It also grows in soils of peridotite (intrusive igneous rock formed deep in the Earth's crust that paints the mountains red) in Los Reales of Sierra Bermeja. From here, Félix Haenseler, botanist native from Málaga, extracted the first samples for his herbarium. Then, in 1838, the Swiss botanist, Pierre Edmond Boissier, announced this species to the world.

The Spanish fir grows in rocky, shallow, sloppy soils, at altitudes of 1,000 to 1,800 m and punctually it can appear at the fresh bottom of a ravine of 350 m. This fir highly resists the dry summers, but similarly to other fir species, it

Male flower





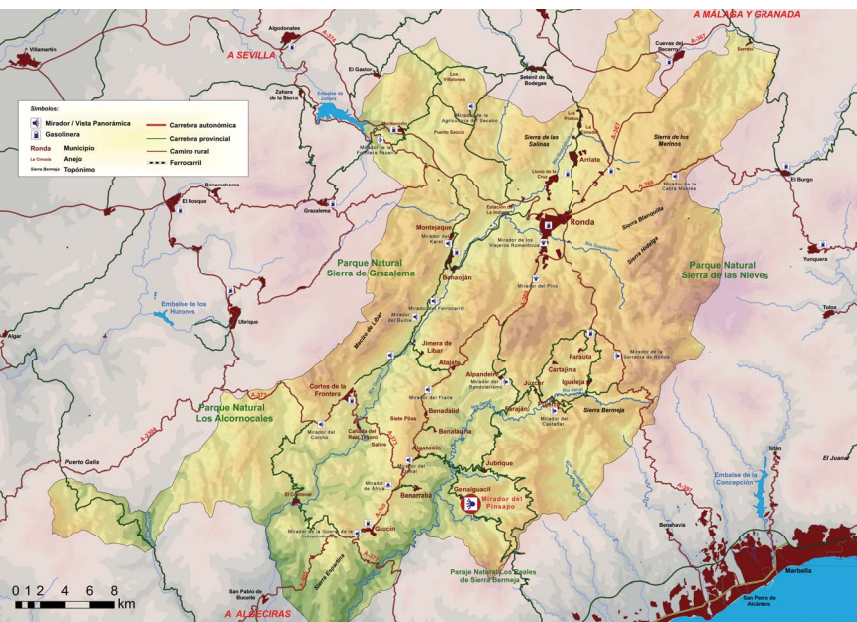
needs an annual precipitation above the 1,000 mm. It has an elegant trunk with a deep crown that is narrowly conical in young trees but irregular in older trees. This fir can be around 20 m high and the main difference with other firs eradicates in the leaves. They are spirally arranged, spreading radially and perpendicular to the branchlet, which remains the form of a tube cleaning brush.

The male flowers of dark red colour are placed in the lower branches although the female ones, future pine cones, are on the upper part of the tree. This position makes the dispersion easier by the wind. It blooms between April and May and the pine cones mature about September or October.

This botanical peculiarity is an example of tenacity and resistance against all the elements: drought, fire forests, plagues and illnesses, the threat of the livestock, the use of its wood for building purposes and the men's neglect behaviour. Nowadays, big efforts are being performed to make that this species dresses our shady sides of the mountains of Serranía de Ronda with its dark green, bluish, and silver clothes.

Short documentary from the Andalucian programme El Tiempo de CanalSur TV, where it is explained the peculiarities of this species of fir tree and its habitat conservation in the Sierra de las Nieves Natural Park.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Z2i7vV_sR2k





Cork harvesting

VIEWPOINT 9. The Cork

Municipio. Cortes de la Frontera

Pueblo cercano.

Cortes de la Frontera

Localización. x: 299020 y: 4053315

The Nature Reserve of Los Alcornocales stretches out from the crossroads of El Colmenar, few meters from here, to the Strait of Gibraltar. It is a forest stand of 170,000ha, one of the main forests in Andalusia and the largest cork oak forest in the world.

The cork oak (*Quercus suber*) is a tree in the holm oak and the Portuguese oak family, characterized by its highly prized bark for the bottle stoppers production among other uses in decoration and housing air conditioning.

The cork oak bark is completely renewed every nine years. For this reason, farms are divided into nine plots so they ensure a yearly income thanks to the cork sale. Cork extraction is divided into three steps;

Cork bark peeling or opening. This process that can only be done by specialists is intended to mark the planks in the trunks by cutting the cork with axes. These planks are then separated from the trunks. The planks are divided into equal pieces and stacked in piles.



Transportation. In this second step, mule skimmers are a key factor. Helped by the mules, they are responsible for the transportation of cork planks from the deep forests to the yards. When mules are trained, they are able to transport the heavy and bulky loads from the forest to the yard even without the guide of the mule skimmers.

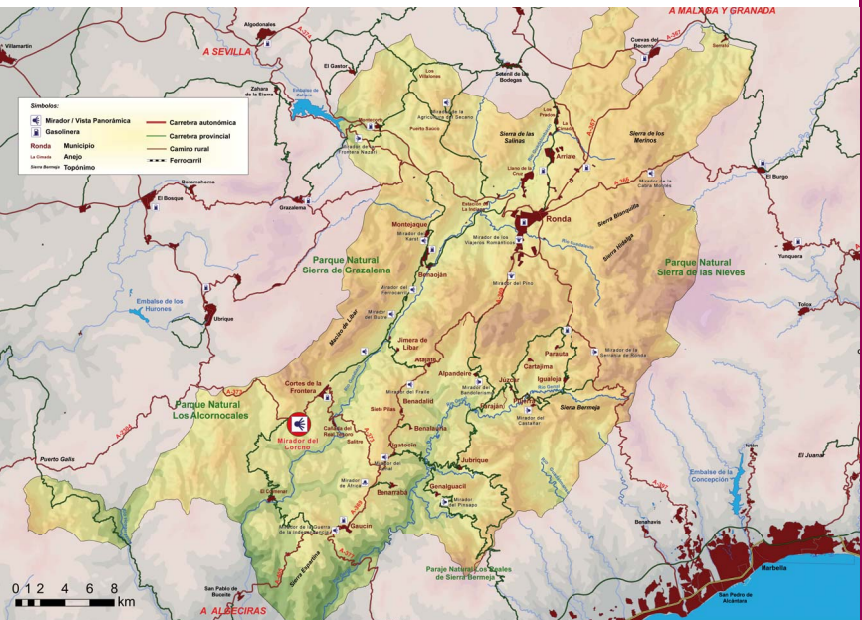
Weighing and warehousing. In the yards, once planks are unloaded, they are weighed and stacked in different piles depending on the thickness and quality. At this stage, piles are sold or auctioned and then transported to their final destination to be transformed.

Cork exploitation is not only an important source of incomes for owners and town halls, as the one of Cortes de la Frontera, but it also helps to keep the forests clean, preventing from forest fires and allowing other uses as livestock, honey production or heather or mushrooms harvest.

In each stopper that we have at home, there is a thousand-year-old tradition and an example of sustainability between human and forest, which has helped to keep the latest Mediterranean forests virgin. At the Centro de Interpretación del Corcho (Cork Interpretation Centre), in Cortes de la Frontera, many cultural aspects of the cork industry as well as other curiosities are shown.

Collection of photos taken from the viewpoint Mirador del Corcho in Cortes de la Frontera.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LrqYtu-wkEg>





Engravings by Gustave Doré, 1862

VIEWPOINT 10. Romantic Travellers

Municipality. Ronda

Nearest town. Ronda

Coordinates. x: 306644 y: 4068483

In the 18th and 19th centuries, many countries from the North of Europe went through the process of industrialisation. This process provoked the destruction of many natural spots and rendered the contemporary men a rootless being due to the constant population movements from the countryside to the cities.

The loss of that natural paradise made young upper-class people to undertake an unprecedented travel, the so-called *Grand Tour*. They were on the search of the roots of civilization and continued with this ritual until well into the 20th century. The archaeological remains – the ruins – from Greece and Italy, the incredible landscapes of the European mountains or the picturesque Spain were the preferred destinations for this Tour. Far away from the Age of Enlightenment and the dominance of the reason, sensations provided by the reality were the main attractive element.

In descriptions, adjectives such as sublime, great, lavish, spectacular, etc. were highly used. Artists and writers used these terms to describe their idealized landscapes. These romantic travellers made the rich Europe from the North to look at the



South countries and see the landscapes that we can enjoy here, which are a piece of the lost paradise. Their works – novels, poetry, guide books, and illustrations – contributed to the creation of clichés that are even still alive today; clichés centred on bullfighters, *majas** and romantic bandits. They also taught us to appreciate our heritage and traditions. Thanks to their impassioned testimony, hundreds of tourists came to our cities, then they were thousands and nowadays millions. Let us use this text as a humble honour to those first tourists.

There are many names of romantic travellers that have contributed to make from Andalusia and Ronda one of the preferred tourists' destinations for many Europeans. In England, Germany or France, we can highlight some works that have definitely influenced on tourists as "Tales of the Alhambra" written by Washington Irving (1832), "A Handbook for travellers in Spain" by Richard Ford (1844) or "The Bible in Spain" by George Borrow (1843), which inspired works as Carmen by Merimée lately adapted to the opera by Bizet.

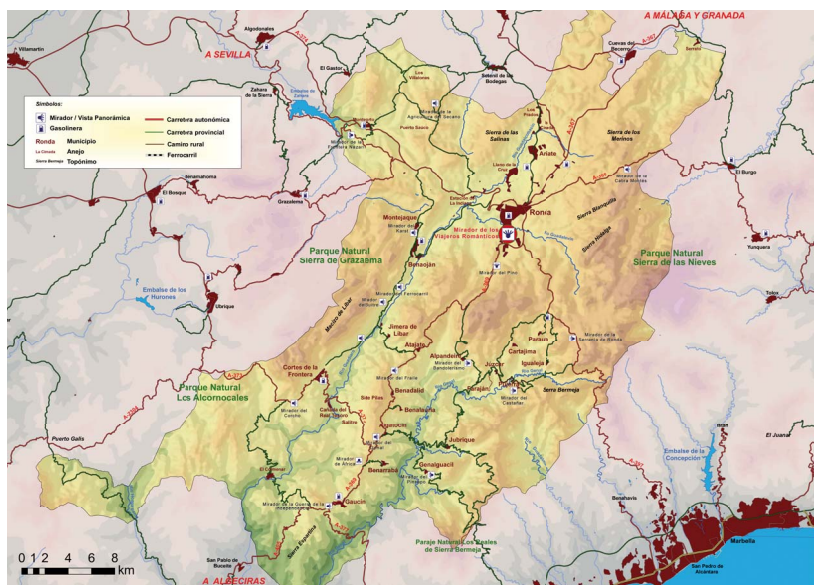
In the 20th century, universal well-known people fascinated by the art of bullfighting as Ernest Hemingway and Orson Wells have certainly ended up creating the image of an unchangeable and romantic Ronda.

* Spanish lower-class people with a sense of style in dress and manners.

50 Maravillas de Ronda

Photographic report of the book called 50 wonders of Ronda (50 Maravillas de Ronda). It is a comprehensive summary of the main historical spots in the city of Ronda.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zWvFKThvJHk>





How to use the guide

David Barrera



The Serranía de Ronda is a great place for active tourism with a wealth of possibilities within your reach. This guide delves into fourteen of the main activities and each of them has a different icon and colour to make searching easier.

Each pursuit is divided into different sections to organise the wide range of information offered. These sections are:

- **DEFINITION.** It consists of a general description of the activity as well as the most interesting tourist attractions and resources available in the Serranía de Ronda to practise it. It is been considered convenient to include an information sheet ►

for some activities such as Iron Way, climbing, canyoning and the network of viewpoints with extra details. All the other pursuits have been considered as a whole.

- **REQUIRED EQUIPMENT.** It has been specified compulsory equipment for a personal protection and technical requirements to practise the activity. If you decided to rely on a specialised company, it will provide the necessary equipment.
- **TO FIND OUT MORE.** It is a section with a wide variety of essential bibliography about the activity in the Serranía de Ronda as well as with links to specialised web pages to find out more information.
- **VIDEOS.** It is a collection of links to check out institutional and private videos which will show you the different experiences you can live in the Serranía de Ronda before plunging into it.
- **SPECIALISED COMPANIES.** It is a full list of specialised companies focused in active tourism.
- **ATTENTION.** It is a summary of rules and advices which need to be taken. They could be general rules, like litter collection, or more specific advices, as checking on the weather forecast before practising canyoning. ■

Cherry Blossom. *Felipe Crespo*



