



Flora and Fauna Information

FLORA

We can find here Mediterranean plant species. Those species may vary depending on our position above sea level.

Ribes alpinum (mountain currant), Rubus ulmifolius (elm-leaf blackberry), Quercus faginea (Portuguese oak), Quercus ilex L. (evergreen oak) and Nerium oleander (oleander) stand out among those plant specie

FAUNA

There is a great variety of birds, among which birds of prey stand out: Aquila chrysaetus (golden eagle), Bubo bubo (Eurasian eagle-owl), Oenanthe leucura (black wheatear).

We are able to see among the mammals the Felis silvestris (wildcat), Genetta genetta (common genet), Cervus elaphus (red deer) and Sus scrofa (wild boar).

We highlight the presence here of Psammodomus hispanicus (Spanish psammodomus) and Timon lepidus (ocellated lizard).

PROMOTED BY

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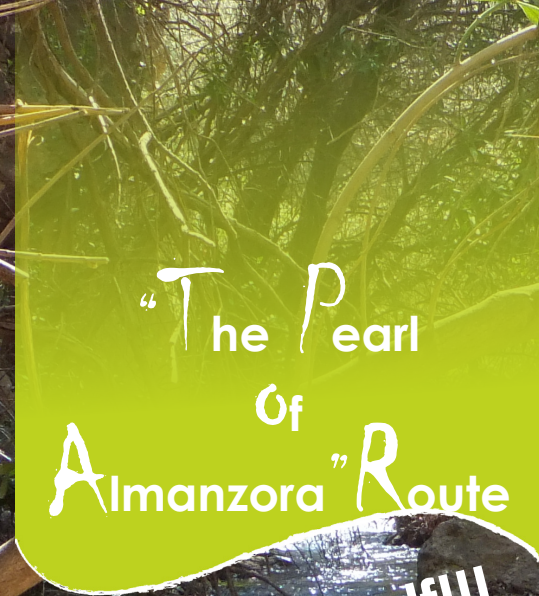
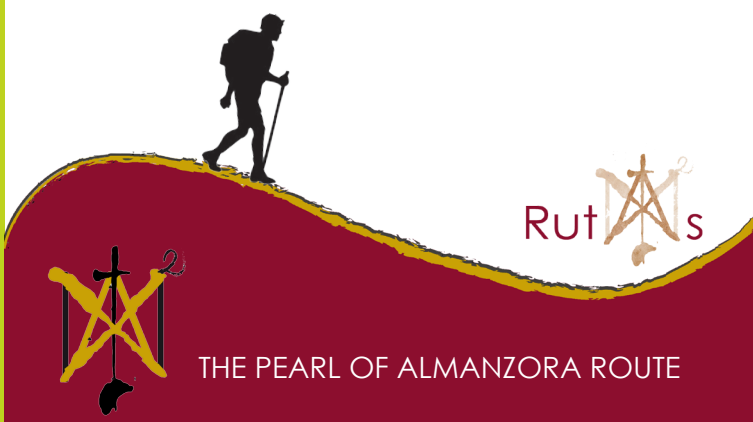
Facebook: Sendero de la Perla del Almanzora

LODGING

659 27 08 30

GROUPS

The maximum number of people per groups is 20.



Move yourself!!!

HEALTHY ROUTESS

A WALK THROUGH HISTORY

FIND OUT FOR YOURSELF

Enjoy the story of this emblematic place that drew different civilizations that turned this place into a home, a workplace and a spiritual retreat. Discover the Pearl of the Almanzora.

Almanzora
The Pearl of Almanzora



DISCOVER

Tíjola, 'The Pearl of Almanzora', is a unique place in which nature and history unite. It is located on the Almanzora river valley, on a spot demarcated by vertical rock walls. La Cerrá, the Bacares river, la Cueva de la Paloma, la Fuente del Huevo and Tijo-la la Vieja make up this emblematic place used as human settlement by different civilizations since time immemorial.

LA CUEVA DE LA PALOMA/THE CAVE OF THE DOVE

This copper-iron cave, located in La Cerrá IV, was mined from the Bronze Age until the mid 19th century.

THE MUNICIPALITIES OF TÍJOLA AND BAYARQUE SHARE THIS SPECTACULAR NATURAL SETTING



LA CERRA'S MILL

It was built in 1880 by Guillermo Guiard Burgalat. It originally had three floors and a gable tile roof. One smaller building was leaned against the mill in 1923. That building was used as a light factory and had the best machinery existing at the time.

THE FORTRESS' WATER TANKS

One of the two water tanks preserved is especially interesting because of the many cross-shaped marks drawn on its internal walls by the Christians that started to live here in the 16th century after the Expulsion of the Moriscos.

STORAGE PITS

There are seven silos (or storage pits) of Islamic origin dug into the rock on La Cerrá IV that might have been used as either food storages or a burial site.



PROTECT

Also, it was documented here the existence of a maqbara (or Muslim cemetery) that proves likewise the human settlement during that time.

CASCADA "LA FUENTE DEL HUEVO"/THE SPRING OF THE EGG WATERFALL

This astonishing and extraordinary waterfall, which is part of a Bacares river's tributary, has traditionally been used both as swimming area and recreation area by those adventurers who visited it.

It owes its name to an old tradition of Tíjola consisting in having here one of Tíjola's most characteristic piece of rustic food called a hornazo (oil-dough bun garnished with one hard-boiled egg).



BUT MOST IMPORTANTLY....

ENJOY YOURSELF