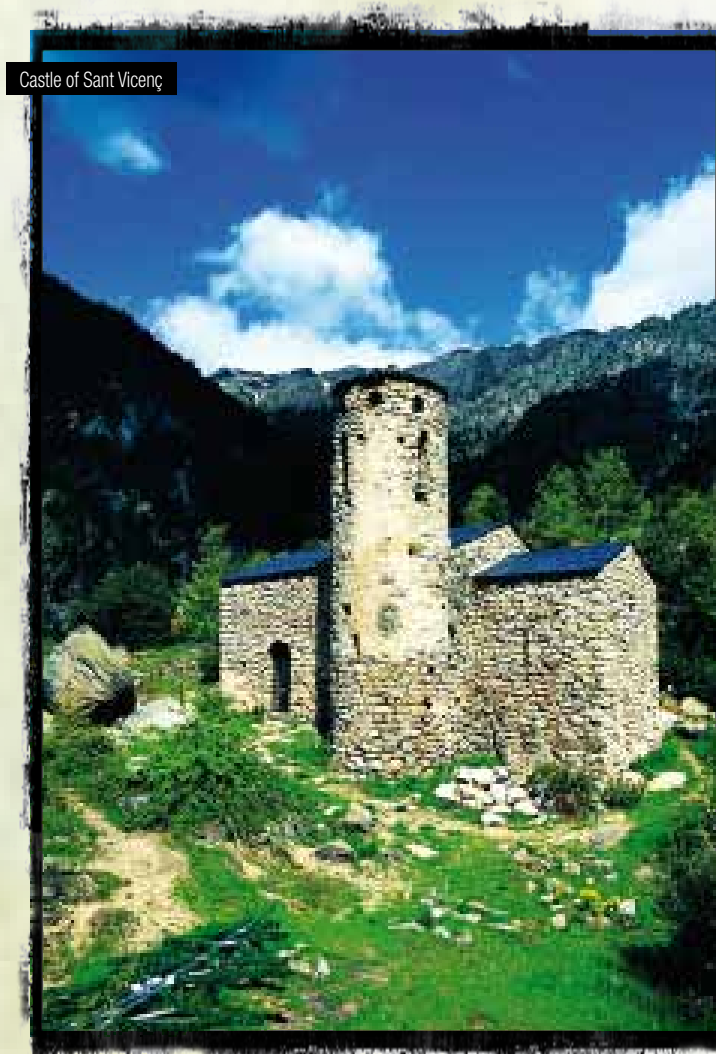




Scree

Chamois
(*Rupicapra rupicapra*)

Fountain



Castle of Sant Vicenç

The route through the Enclar valley sets out from the town of Santa Coloma. The beginning, a picnic area, is dominated by willows, cherry trees and brambles. Wildlife native to the area is frequently found near towns, such as the crag martin (*Ptyonoprogne rupestris*), the common swift (*Apus apus*), the black redstart (*Phoenicurus ochruros*) and the serin (*Serinus serinus*). The path swerves to the right, between ash, Scots pine, oak and walnut trees. The undergrowth is full of boxwood (*Buxus sempervirens*), common dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*) and common ivy (*Hedera helix*). The Iberian wall lizard and the thrush (*Podarcis hispanica*) run along the rocks (*Podarcis muralis*).

The Enclar path is one of the best places for watching birds of prey, especially in the migratory period, as there are rather open stretches of granite scree allowing you to glimpse black kites (*Milvus migrans*), vultures (*Gyps fulvus*), etc. As the road climbs, downy oak trees appear, accompanied by fly honeysuckle (*Lonicera xylosteum*). On the hill of Sant Vicenç, we find the castle of the same name among tilia and privet, a bush with leaves similar to those of the olive tree. The common horsetail (*Equisetum arvense*) grows in the wettest areas. At dawn and dusk, it is easy to catch roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus*), chamois (*Rupicapra rupicapra*) and wild boar (*Sus scrofa*) by surprise. The Enclar valley is one of the two parts of Andorra where this hoofed animal, the most important in the country, can be found. If visiting at dawn or dusk, you just may glimpse one of them. If not, you can always look for traces of them, such as footprints or droppings.

Don't miss...

a visit to the castle of Sant Vicenç, located on a rocky peak above the town of Santa Coloma. The temple is surrounded by the remnants of buildings and the castle ruins. Despite being a strategic enclave for controlling access to the valley, the town was abandoned due to its low prospects for expansion and problems with supply.

Did you know?

In the town of Santa Coloma, there is a house called "la casa dels Russos" ("the house of the Russians"; inventory of cultural heritage). Designed by César Martinell, it has visible traces of Modernisme (Catalan Art Nouveau) and Noucentisme. The former is reflected in the morphology and ornamental details of the openings and in the curvatures and cantilevers below the eaves, and the latter in the plinth of the dining room.

TOPONYMY

Enclar:

If the etymology of this word is Latin, from *claru*, "that which lets itself be seen well", it generally means "peeled" in the names of mountainous areas and may be of Celtic etymology.



the Enclar valley
(to the prats
del paquetaire)





DATA SHEET

- ● ● ●
- 1h 10 min
- 1h
- +380 m
- 1.720 m

ROUTE
SIGNPOSTING

- ● ●
- WRONG WAY



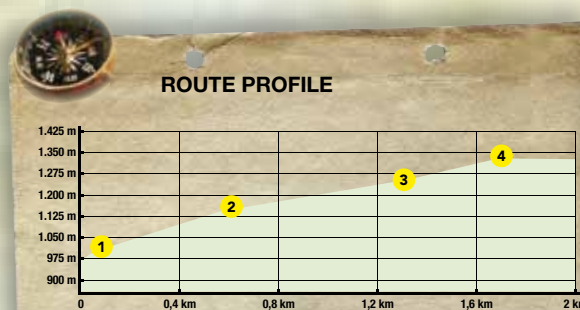
LOCATION	DISTANCE DROP	TIME	COORDINATES	DESCRIPTION
1 CARRER DELS BARRERS 985 m	-- (--)	--	N42 29.769 E1 29.799	To reach the starting point coming from the south, you'll need to arrive in the town of Santa Coloma and continue along the avenue called Avinguda d'Enclar de Santa Coloma until the la Mare Janer roundabout, where you will turn to the left in the direction of the specialised school Nostra Senyora de Meritxell. Then you'll continue straight ahead until the end of the road called Carrer dels Barrers, where the route begins. 
2 HILL OF SANT VICENÇ 1.166 m	620 m (+181 m)	25'	N42 29.838 E1 29.566	The path follows along the scree and turns around some recently-built small dry stone walls until you reach the hill. 
3 RIBERAL FOUNTAIN 1.265 m	1.300 m (+99 m)	45'	N42 29.999 E1 29.250	Starting from the hill of Sant Vicenç, continue level and enter the wild Enclar valley, following the path of the same name. The path rises gently through the bottom of the valley and leads to the Riberal fountain. In front of the fountain, you will find the ruins of an old building. 
4 PRAT D'ENCLAR 1.365 m	1.720 m (+100 m)	1h 10'	N42 30.116 E1 28.982	The path continues rising comfortably through the valley until you reach the surprising Prats del Paquetaire, a set of fields where dry stone walls are still preserved. 



RETURNING

You can return by following the same route.

ROUTE PROFILE



37 Route to Prat Primer through the la Palomera forest path



Prat Primer

Prat Primer is located in the sud-est of Andorra, in the parish of Andorra la Vella.

The La Comella and Forn rivers descend from the slope where this forested and gently rising and falling route starts, along with Prat Primer river, opening a path through a fantastic glacial valley. All these rivers form part of the Gran Valira basin.

The deciduous forests, green and exuberant in summer and reddish and brown in autumn, are one of the most important elements of the landscape along this route. Downy oak trees, drier and less gloomy than large-leaved oaks, cover much of this part of this parish.

Trough along the path

Robin
(*Erithacus rubecula*)Scorpion senna
(*Coronilla emerus*)

Palomera forest path

The most dominant bush is boxwood (*Buxus sempervirens*), with oval leaves glossy on the front, but it is joined by many other, mostly deciduous species such as the snowy mespilus (*Amelanchier ovalis*), common dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*) and scorpion senna (*Coronilla emerus*).

The most prominent birds frequently found in this area include the robin (*Erithacus rubecula*), blackcap (*Sylvia atricapilla*), blackbird (*Turdus merula*) and blue tit (*Parus caeruleus*), among others.

Don't miss...
a visit to the Casa de la Vall. The seat of the Consell General, the Parliament of Andorra, it is a landmark building because of its historical significance.

Did you know?
Andorra la Vella, and more specifically La Margineda, is home to the archaeological dig site of Balma de la Margineda, where rock paintings have been found that show that the first humans already frequented the site around 7,000 years ago.

Toponymy

Palomera: Wide mountain pass; long, falling crest interrupted by rounded notches. This is an archaic form of the Catalan *colomer*, coming from the Latin *columbariu*, derived from *palumba*. Birds from the *Columbidae* family like to rest in these places. Sometimes, the toponym can come from the ashy colour of the neighbouring rocks.



Prat Primer the la Palomera forest path



DATA SHEET

- ● ● ●
- 4h 10 min
- +900 m
-900 m
- 12.300 m

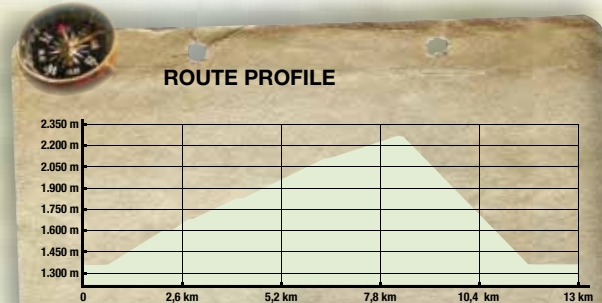
ROUTE SIGNPOSTING

- ● ●
- WRONG WAY



TOPOGUIDE

LOCATION	DISTANCE DROP	TIME	COORDINATES	DESCRIPTION
1 LA COMELLA PARK URBAN AREA 1.335 m	-- (--)	--	N42 29.908 E1 31.823	To reach the starting point, take the La Comella road (CS-101) from Andorra la Vella and continue past the 4 km point. Soon you will see an intersection on the right and a place to park your vehicle.
2 END OF LA PALOMERA PATH FIREWALL 1.530 m	2.200 m (+195 m)	35'	N42 29.344 E1 31.048	From the car park, follow the road until you find a barrier; cross it and go up a forest trail until it ends. While you ascend, you'll find different paths that you must avoid in order to stay on the trail.
3 LA PALOMERA THE PATH VIEWPOINT 1.625 m	2.690 m (+95 m)	50'	N42 29.327 E1 30.926	Still climbing, on the right-hand side of the path and down a short descent, is a spectacular viewpoint over the Andorra la Vella valley, which is worth the trouble to visit.
4 LA CREU MOUNTAIN RANGE 1.850 m	4.060 m (+225 m)	1h 30'	N42 28.953 E1 30.874	You'll need to follow the road signs pointing to la Palomera, while walking through a lovely young Scots pine forest, until arriving at the La Creu mountain range where you'll enjoy a great panoramic view over the Sant Julià de Lòria valley.
5 LA CAÜLLA PASS 2.145 m	6.140 m (+295 m)	2h 15'	N42 28.844 E1 31.932	Going back a few metres, you'll take the Els Maians path that leads to La Caülla pass.
6 PRAT PRIMER REFUGE 2.235 m	8.550 m (+90 m)	3h	N42 28.708 E1 33.015	One of the prettiest stretches along this route, the path continues flat along the Andorra la Vella slope, with a wide-reaching panoramic view. Suddenly, we enter the Prat Primer valley and arrive directly at the refuge.
7 LA COMELLA PARK URBAN AREA 1.335 m	12.300 m (-900 m)	4h 10'	N42 29.908 E1 31.823	A long descent through the bottom of the valley leads directly to the point of departure and arrival. In the last stretch, you'll pass by Cortal de la Plana; afterward the path descends into a Scots pine forest. There are several intersections here, and you should keep to the right-hand trail at every fork.





Font de Ferro

Crossbill
(*Loxia curvirostra*)Snapdragon
(*Antirrhinum*)

Fountain Circuit

The beginning of the route runs through the Prat Primer valley and is dominated by hazel trees (*Corylus avellana*) and raspberry bushes (*Rubus idaeus*). The path climbs and the Scots pine tree (*Pinus sylvestris*) starts to appear more prominently than any other type of woody plant. It is distinguishable by its orange-coloured trunk. Some of them have a considerable girth, indicating that the forest is rather mature. Goat willow (*Salix caprea*) and birch trees also grow there.

A few metres above is the Ruta fountain, in a detour to the right of the path. This is a very wet area, with dense vegetation and the aspen tree (*Populus tremula*), which owes its Latin name to its trembling leaves when the wind blows, and some wild service trees (*Sorbus torminalis*), European rowans (*Sorbus aucuparia*) and firs (*Abies sp.*). The aspen is one of the trees that the black woodpecker uses to make its nest. Along this path, red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) droppings give evidence of this attractive carnivore's presence.

Some birds search for food among the pine branches, such as the coal tit (*Parus ater*) and crossbill (*Loxia curvirostra*), which has a twisted beak so it can remove seeds from pine cones. There are also raspberry bushes, willowherbs, common mullein and especially snapdragon (*Antirrhinum asarina*), an interesting species that has already become endemic in the Pyrenees.

Don't miss...
the Roques al Carrer Museum, which aims to evaluate and disseminate Andorra's global geodiversity and geological heritage by observing and studying elements that belong to our everyday environment.

Did you know?
Escudella is a typical Andorran dish composed of meatballs with a bit of beans and chickpeas, a slice of pumpkin, a leek, celery, potatoes, a piece of cabbage and a handful of rice.

TOPONYMY

Font:

From the Low Latin word *fonte*, meaning "spring" or "fountain". There are usually many natural springs in the high valleys of the Pyrenees and, generally speaking, in alpine settings with glacial cirques. There are nearly 150 recorded in Andorra, most of which have a high iron content.



Route along Fountain Circuit1 (short route)



DATA SHEET



1h 20 min

+110 m
-110 m

3.260 m

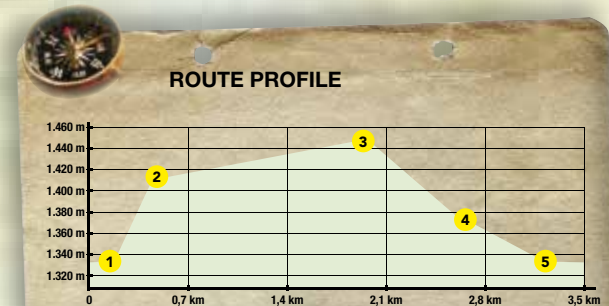
ROUTE SIGNPOSTING



X WRONG WAY

TOPOGUIDE

LOCATION	DISTANCE DROP	TIME	COORDINATES	DESCRIPTION
1 LA COMELLA PARK URBAN AREA 1.335 m	-- (--)	--	N42 29.909 E1 31.816	To reach the starting point, take the Comella road (CS-101) from Andorra la Vella and continue past the 4 km point. Soon you will see an intersection on the right and a place to park your vehicle. 
2 ROUTE FOUNTAIN 1.415 m	440 m (+80 m)	10'	N42 29.797 E1 31.910	From the car park, follow the Prat Primer path until you see a sign pointing to the route fountain, which appears on the right-hand side of the path. The fountain is just a few metres further along. 
3 BOSC NEGRE FOUNTAIN 1.445 m	2.000 m (+30 m)	45'	N42 29.537 E1 31.530	After the fountain, you'll return to the path. Follow it up and turn right at the intersection that leads to the trail. Continue until coming to the Bosc Negre path. Go past the fountain and keep walking until you arrive at an intersection. Turn right and descend until coming to a forest trail and the La Comella viewpoint. 
4 LA TRAPELLA PASS 1.373 m	2.780 m (-72 m)	1h 10'	N42 29.808 E1 31.595	Follow the trail down until you come to the La Trapella pass path, which branches off from the left and heads down a steep incline, where you'll find the Font del Cuc ("Worm fountain") and the Font de Ferro ("Iron fountain"). Continue past these two fountains, walk level for a bit and then go up a steep but short climb to arrive at La Trapella pass. 
5 LA COMELLA PARK URBAN AREA 1.335 m	3.260 m (-38 m)	1h 20'	N42 29.909 E1 31.816	Beginning from here, follow the trail and then the road until you reach the starting point. 





Fountain



Descending path

Wild boar
(*Sus scrofa*)

Palomera intersection



Bridge across the path



Don't miss...
 a visit to La Margineda bridge, a few metres from the roundabout on the main road, where the old Camí Ral road used to run that led to Andorra la Vella and near the parish of Sant Julià de Lòria. It has a single arc nine-and-a-half metres wide.

Did you know?
 The La Comella hostel is an ideal place to enjoy the best active holidays in full contact with nature and with many sporting, social and cultural activities accessible to everyone. These are cosy and high-quality accommodations in an exceptional location and only a few metres from the GR-7 long-distance path.

TOPONYMY

Palomera:

From the Latin *palumba*. A wide mountain pass, this is an archaic derivation of the Catalan *colomer*, which comes from *columbariu*. Birds from the *Columbidae* family like to rest in these places.

The long fountain circuit sets off from the same place as the short one. Once the route fountain stretch has ended and you have arrived at the green fence, follow the trail to the Bosc Negre fountain. From here, climb the path on the left-hand side of the trail that leads to the Bosc Negre path.

The wood is dense, with Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris*) and boxwood (*Buxus sempervirens*), which you'll find along most of the route. Before reaching the intersection with the la Palomera path, you'll find the Sansa fountain. The circuit continues on the left through the la Palomera path.

Here you can see or hear the bullfinch (*Pyrrhula pyrrhula*) and the Eurasian jay (*Garulus glandarius*). After a while you'll come to the limestone rocks of la Palomera, where saxifrage (*Saxifraga catalaunica*) and ramonda grow (*Ramonda myconi*). The site offers beautiful views. At the end of the climb you'll see the fields of la Palomera, a dense forest of Scots pines bearing holes made by black woodpeckers (*Dryocopus martius*) and the rummagings of wild boars (*Sus scrofa*).

The path continues level through the Bosc Negre ("Black forest"). After a while, a path appears on the right, where there is a Scots pine with two branches. Follow the path until you reach the font del Cuc ("Worm fountain"), which you should not confuse with the fountain of the same name on the La Trapella pass path.



Route along Fountain Circuit2 (long route)

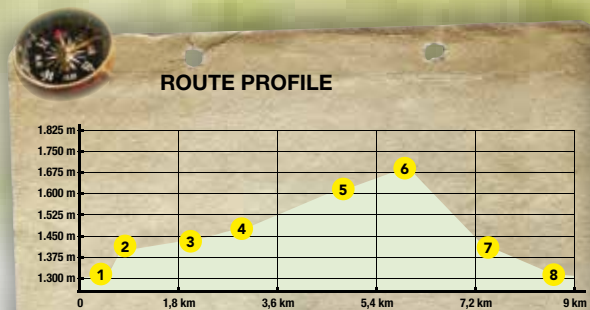


DATA SHEET









- ● ● ●
- 3h 20 min
- +343 m
- 343 m
- 8.570 m

ROUTE SIGNPOSTING

- ● ●
- WRONG WAY



TOPOGUIDE

LOCATION	DISTANCE DROP	TIME	COORDINATES	DESCRIPTION
1 LA COMELLA PARK URBAN AREA 1.335 m	-- (-)	--	N42 29.909 E1 31.816	To reach the starting point, take the La Comella road (CS-101) from Andorra la Vella and continue past the 4 km point. Soon you will see an intersection on the right and a place to park your vehicle. 
2 RUTA FOUNTAIN 1.415 m	440 m (+80 m)	10'	N42 29.797 E1 31.911	From the car park, follow the Prat Primer path until coming to the sign pointing the way to the La Ruta fountain, which leaves the path on the right. A few metres onward, you'll arrive at the fountain. Continue going up and you'll turn right at an intersection that leads to the trail. 
3 BOSC NEGRE FOUNTAIN 1.445 m	1.910 m (+30 m)	40'	N42 29.528 E1 31.530	After the fountain, you should descend on the other slope until you reach the asphalt. At this point, turn to the left and, crossing over the metal fence, head toward the main trail until you arrive at the Bosc Negre ("Black forest"). 
4 PALOMERA INTERSECTION 1.475 m	3.070 m (+30 m)	1h 10'	N42 29.434 E1 31.038	Follow the Els Maïans path or the Font de Sansa path. Soon you'll arrive at the fountain. Further on, you'll pass by an intersection with the Palomera path. 
5 PALOMERA FOUNTAIN 1.610 m	4.580 m (+135 m)	1h 40'	N42 29.313 E1 30.964	Follow the la Palomera path that climbs through the forest and walk under a characteristic limestone outcrop. Finally, you'll arrive at the la Palomera plains, where you'll see an intersection. You'll need to turn to the left and continue until you reach the la Palomera fountain. 
6 FONT DEL CUC 1.678 m	5.740 m (+68 m)	2h 10'	N42 29.232 E1 31.645	The path is level as you enter a Scots pine forest in a gorgeous setting. Suddenly you'll reach an intersection, and you'll need to continue climbing until you arrive at the pretty spot where the font del Cuc ("Worm fountain") is located. 
7 FONT DE FERRO 1.390 m	7.450 m (-288 m)	2h 45'	N42 29.553 E1 31.583	Follow the same path again until the intersection, where you'll have to turn to the right and descend until you come to the forest trail and the Bosc Negre fountain. From here, go down the trail for about 50 metres and turn to the left. Straight ahead, across the La Trapella pass, you'll arrive at the font de Ferro. 
8 LA COMELLA POINT OF DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL 1.335 m	8.570 m (-55 m)	3h 20'	N42 29.909 E1 31.816	The path levels and climbs again to the La Trapella pass. Then, follow the trail down, cross over the metal fence and descend along the road until the point of departure and arrival. 

40 Route to La Nou lake



Hiking in Perafita



La Nou lake



At Prat Primer the vegetation is entirely alpine in nature, and dominated by grassy meadows. At this point, you'll change slope and descend to the Claror refuge along a path on the left, slightly below the pass.

As you arrive near the Claror refuge, you may spot a marmot. The grassy meadows are dotted with individual juniper plants (*Juniperus communis*) and alpenrose shrubs (*Rhododendron ferrugineum*). Alpenrose shrubs are very low to the ground, with flexible branches that are covered with snow in winter.

Monkshood (*Aconitum napellus*) and houseleeks (*Sempervivum montanum*), are herbaceous plants that grow in this area. The citril finch (*Serinus citrinella*) and the northern wheatear (*Oenanthe oenanthe*) can be seen on granite rocks and

branches of shrubs. The route follows the GRP signposting along the La Nou lake path. You will start to notice mountain pines (*Pinus uncinata*). At the end of the hike, near La Nou lake, you'll see large clusters of them.

This is a habitat to birds such as the goldcrest (*Regulus regulus*), the coal tit (*Parus ater*) and the crested tit (*Parus cristatus*). La Nou lake is rather interesting because, unlike most lakes in the Pyrenees, it receives river water. It is fed by freatic water coming from underground streams, and one of these streams converges with the Perafita river, ensuring that it always maintains its level. It is the southernmost lake in Andorra, and the warmest. If you do not want to return via Prat Primer, you can do so through Perafita valley and the El Madriu valley.

Don't miss...
the possibility of sleeping in this valley and watching dawn break with extraordinary views.

Did you know?
The rebaixants were parcels of land at the bottom of valleys that were often reserved for early spring before the livestock headed for the high pastures, and for autumn, when the herds were brought back down from the mountain to begin the transhumant period.

TOPONYM

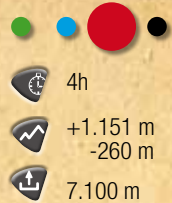
La Nou lake:

From the Romanesque *noc*, coming from the Latin *naucu* (derived from *navis*), related in this case with hydro-nomy. The nature of this lake and its water supply system lead one to think it is fed by subterranean water.



La Nou lake

DATA SHEET



ROUTE SIGNPOSTING



TOPOGUIDE

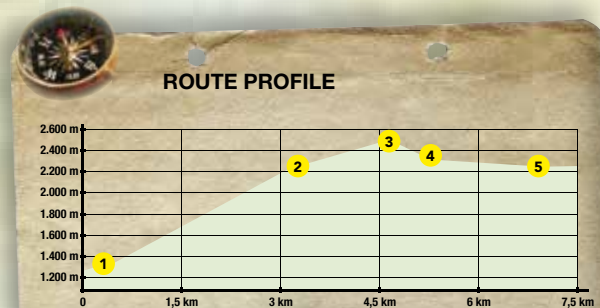
LOCATION	DISTANCE DROP	TIME	COORDINATES	DESCRIPTION
1 LA COMELLA PARK URBAN AREA 1.340 m	-- (--)	--	N42 29.909 E1 31.825	To get to the starting point, follow the La Comella road (CS-101) that leaves from Andorra la Vella and continues climbing. After the km 4 mark, you'll come to an intersection on the right and a car park where you can leave your vehicle.
2 PRAT PRIMER REFUGE 2.230 m	3.500 m (+890 m)	1h 30'	N42 28.697 E1 33.030	The path goes back up to Prat Primer valley, continuing past Cortal de la Plana. Further ahead, it rises through alpine meadows until you come to the refuge located on a small shelf.
3 COLLADA DE PRAT PRIMER 2.491 m	4.600 m (+261 m)	2h 30'	N42 28.367 E1 33.376	Continue rising along a rather steep stretch above the refuge. After a final and somewhat unstable climb, you'll draw near to Prat Primer pass.
4 CLAROR REFUGE 2.280 m	5.500 m (-211 m)	3h	N42 28.206 E1 33.827	After the pass, you'll begin your descent toward the Basses Roges ("red ponds"), where you'll find signs indicating the path, which leads to the Claror refuge after a steep descent.
5 LA NOU LAKE 2.231 m	7.100 m (-49 m)	4h	N42 28.544 E1 34.480	Following the GRP along rather flat stretches, you'll come to La Nou lake, the route's final destination.



RETURNING

You can return by following the same ascending route, or by going back to the Perafita refuge (following the GRP) and then descending through Perafita valley, following the variation of the GR heading toward Escaldes-Engordany.

ROUTE PROFILE



41 Solà irrigation canal



Bank of the Rec del Solà



Panoramic view



Bale of straw



Solà irrigation canal



Row of poplar trees

Don't miss...
seeing and enjoying the many gardens that you'll find along the route, where farmers of the parish cultivate their own food: potatoes, lettuce, tomatoes, onions, etc.

Did you know...
all interpretive routes can be taken with a guide. For more information, contact the Andorra la Vella tourist office.

TOPONYMY
Rec: From the pre-Roman word *recu*, meaning an open canal or ditch in the ground for conducting water captured from a river or stream by means of a dam. In Andorra, this is called an *aixec*, because it raises the water level (*aixecar* means "to rise" in Catalan). Recs are used to irrigate crops.
Solà: From the Latin *solanu*, "the sunny part", which is the mountain slope exposed to sunlight.

So far, the Rec del Solà irrigation canal and the Rec de l'Obac irrigation canal (located on the shady part of Andorra la Vella) have enabled – and continue to enable – inhabitants to practice sport, take walks, view the town from a perspective suitable for understanding its growth or simply blow off the stress they accumulate in urban dynamics, all just a few metres from the city centre.

These irrigation canals have been and remain a natural lung that connects the town with the natural and cultural landscape surrounding it, and they generate endless elements for environmental education and for thinking about sustainable development.

Based on this fundamental idea, Andorra la Vella City Council decided to link the area of the two irrigation canals with other parts of the parish that are of high na-

tural, historical and cultural interest in order to establish a large peripheral band around the city of Andorra la Vella. This band, called the Anella Verda ("Green ring"), is intended to become a long track of around 15 kilometres that will encircle the whole parish.

Near the Solà irrigation canal, you'll find three interpretative routes: *agricultural transformation in the valley*, a short route that will enable you to appreciate agricultural and livestock activity; *growth and urbanisation in the valley*, a route that starts in the irrigation area but delves into the historic and traditional centre of the parish; and human beings and their adaptation to natural hazards, a route that will explain how people manage issues related with natural hazards.



**Solà
irrigation canal**



DATA SHEET

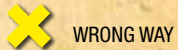


1h 10 min

-25 m

5.130 m

**ROUTE
SIGNPOSTING**



TOPOGUIDE

LOCATION	DISTANCE DROP	TIME	COORDINATES	DESCRIPTION
1 BEGINNING OF THE SOLÀ IRRIGATION CANAL 1.100 m	-- (--)	--	N42 30.798 E1 31.774	To get to the starting point, you'll have to travel to the Sant Ermengol plain. If you head right from the irrigation canal (going north), you'll be able to visit the chapel of Sant Antoni de la Grella, where you'll see water being collected from the canal and the Romanesque bridge of Sant Antoni. To follow this route, you'll have to take the path on the left (going south). 
2 ELS ESPUIS PATH 1.098 m	3.660 m (-2 m)	1h	N42 30.613 E1 31.333	The irrigation canal is oriented toward Andorra la Vella valley, making a turn toward the southwest. You'll cross an area full of gardens and plant life typical of the sunny side of a mountain, with a clear contrast between the areas above and below the canal. 
3 SOLÀ IRRIGA- TION CANAL PICNIC AREA 1.098 m	4.240 m (0 m)	1h 40'	N42 30.448 E1 31.032	A few metres above the irrigation canal, you'll find a picnic area with fixed tables and grills overlooking a magnificent view of the valley. Up to this point, you'll find many paths that lead to the irrigation canal after overcoming the steep incline of the sunny side of the mountain. 
4 END OF THE SOLÀ IRRIGATION CANAL 1.097 m	5.130 m (-1 m)	2h	N42 30.280 E1 30.620	You are coming to the end of the hike. At the Solà irrigation canal, you'll be able to find information on three interpretive routes: agricultural transformation in the valley, growth and urbanisation in the valley and human beings and their adaptation to natural hazards. 

RETURNING

You can return by following the same route.

ROUTE PROFILE

