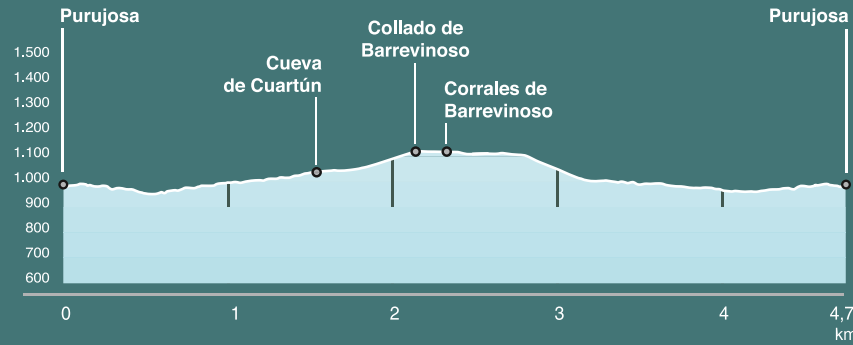


1 Purujosa Circular Route

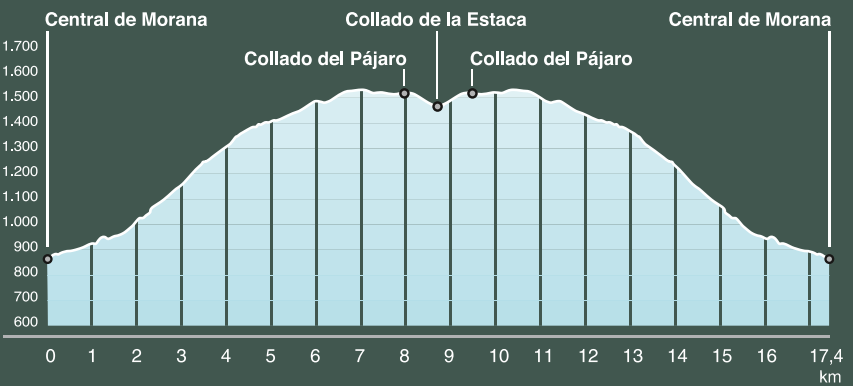
This circular path goes through the ravines that surround Muela de Barrevinoso and Peña El Tolmo, and reach the foot of Purujosa. North of this town, the PR-Z 78 and GR 90.2 mark out the route, rapidly descending to the confluence of the Cuartún and La Virgen ravines. When you reach the *peirón* (traditional Aragonese stone waymarker) of the Virgen de la Leche (950 m), the path turns right down the Cuartún ravine. It begins a gentle descent that goes past the Cuartún cave on the right and, soon after, the GR 90, turning off onto another forest track through the Barrevinoso col (1,117 m). Follow the PR-Z 78 through a second col to the north of Peña El Tormo, where the trail reaches the La Virgen ravine, where it then descends to the point where it meets the Cuartún ravine. From this point, climb back up towards Purujosa.



MIDE			
severity of environment	1	time	1 h 30 min
how easy is the route to follow	2	elevation gain	160 m
difficulty of terrain	2	elevation loss	160 m
amount of effort required	2	horizontal distance	4,7 km
		type of route	Circular route

2 PR-Z 3 Barranco del Horcajuelo

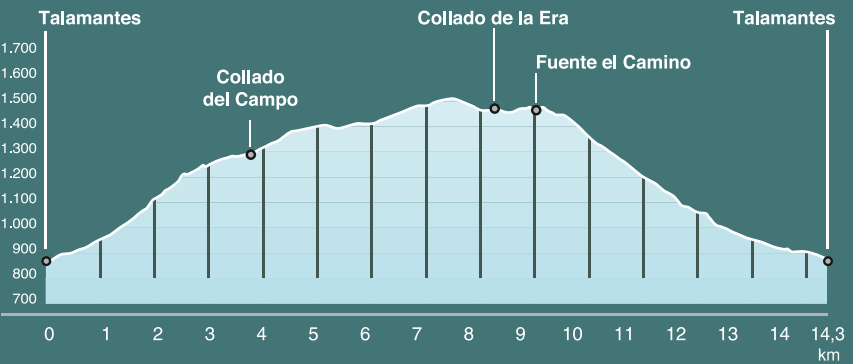
The trail to Collado de la Estaca leaves the Morana power plant (860 m), following the white and yellow marks of PR-Z 3. The route starts by ascending the Morana ravine to the point where it meets the Horcajuelo ravine (973 m), along which it continues, criss-crossing it several times. A striking feature of this ravine is the Torre del Horcajuelo (1,142 m), a great tower of rock about 25 metres high. At the foot of the ravine, once you have reached the wide open pastures of the Horcajuelo corrales, the trail connects with the GR 90.1, turning sharply to the right through Umbria de la Zorra. After passing through Collado del Pájaro (1,515 m), the route continues, with the Morrón peak (1,730 m) to the right, until Collado de la Estaca (1463 m). Retrace the same route backwards to return to the starting point.



MIDE			
severity of environment	1	time	5 h 50 min
how easy is the route to follow	2	elevation gain	720 m
difficulty of terrain	2	elevation loss	720 m
amount of effort required	3	horizontal distance	17,4 km
		type of route	Return trip

3 From Talamantes to Collado de la Era

This circular route starts to the south of Talamantes, following the GR 90. The trail continues along the Valdetreviño ravine through an extensive pine forest. As you climb up the ravine the terrain opens up until you reach Collado del Campo (1,288 m), at which point you leave the GR 90 and join the PR-Z 3 on the right in the direction of Peñas de Herrera. The path continues climbing to 1,505 m. About another 700 metres on you will reach Collado de la Era, where you leave the PR-Z 3 and rejoin the GR 90.1 on the right. After walking about 1,300 m on flat ground, and having passed between Peña de Enmedio and Peña el Camino, begin a sharp descent between the Valdeherrera and Valdelinares ravines. After a sharp curve southwards, the route enters the Valdeherrera ravine which will take you back to Talamantes.



MIDE			
severity of environment	2	time	4 h 50 min
how easy is the route to follow	2	elevation gain	635 m
difficulty of terrain	3	elevation loss	635 m
amount of effort required	3	horizontal distance	14,3 km
		type of route	Circular route

4 Santuario del Moncayo – Moncayo

The ascent to the top of Moncayo, the highest point of which is San Miguel peak (2,314 m), is the star attraction of all the Moncayo Natural Park walking routes. This route begins at the Santuario del Moncayo, but you can start at Fuente de los Frailes, following the forest track for about 200 m to connect with the GR 90.1 upwards to the sanctuary. From the sanctuary (1,610 m), take the upward path that follows the AG-1 park route, which runs for the first few metres through a forest of Scots pine, and mountain pine at higher altitudes. The trail rises continuously through woodland as it gains altitude, giving way to scrubland. Gradually the slope becomes steeper and the path zigzags between stony ground and scree. The route runs along the edge of the San Miguel Cirque to reach Cerro de San Juan (2,279 m) and then continues to the Moncayo ridge, or the Alto de las Piedras col (2,252 m). After a final steep upward climb, it reaches the summit, where there is a cross and a trig point. Retrace the same route to return to the starting point.



MIDE			
severity of environment	2	time	3 h 50 min
how easy is the route to follow	2	elevation gain	720 m
difficulty of terrain	3	elevation loss	720 m
amount of effort required	3	horizontal distance	7,6 km
		type of route	Return trip

Moncayo in winter

Moncayo, with its height of 2,314 m, together with the fact that it is a mountain that stands alone in its surroundings, makes for very particular conditions in winter, which you must learn how to recognise and assess if you want to climb the summit safely. The combination of snow and wind, as well as the very common fog or low clouds, make the Moncayo ascent – which is very straightforward in summer – a totally different proposition in the snowy conditions of winter, when the mountain transforms completely.

During this period of the year it is still advisable to follow the usual route to the summit (Natural Park Route AG-1), although as there is always snow, you must go properly equipped: ice axe, crampons and knowing how to use them will be necessary; they could save your life. This route is relatively sheltered from the wind and safe from avalanches, but you must pay close attention when crossing "la Escupidera", a section where ice is common and a fall can be fatal. The direct route across the San Miguel Cirque, that some mountaineers take, is steep and, theoretically, more protected from the wind. But for that very reason this is where snow accumulates when it falls in gale conditions or when the north wind is blowing, which makes avalanches common here; it is therefore a very exposed route.

PLAN your activity



- Choose an activity that is suitable for the experience of the group
- Calculate schedule, distances and heights you have to climb
- Check the weather forecast and study avalanche data closely
- Plan for an alternative in case you have to shorten the activity
- Let someone know where you are going and when you plan to return

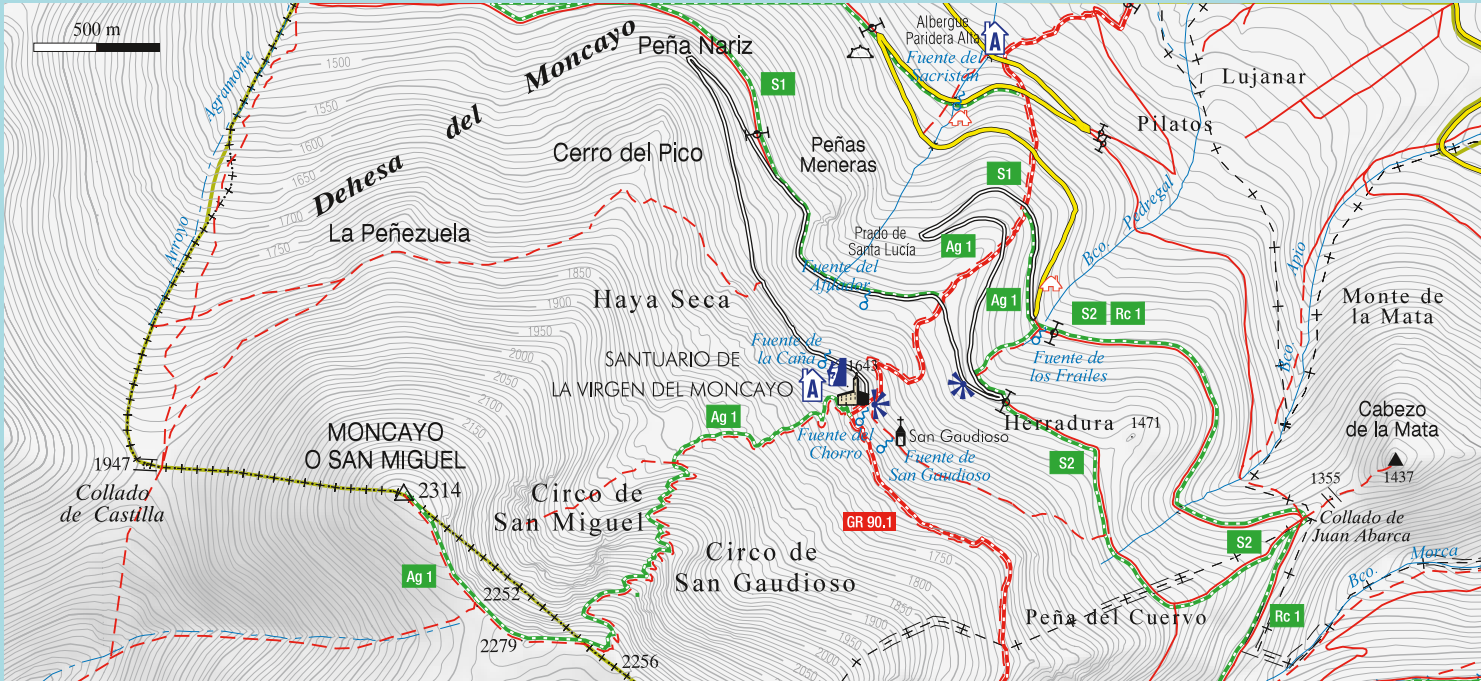
TAKE the right equipment



- Snow boots and gaiters
- Thermal clothing, several layers
- Ice axe and crampons
- Probe, avalanche beacon and shovel
- Windproof and waterproof jacket
- Hat, sunglasses and sunscreen
- Adequate food and water
- Mobile phone with the battery charged
- First aid kit
- Flashlight or headlamp
- Whistle
- Map, compass and GPS

ACT sensibly

- Avoid going alone, and start the activity at a reasonable hour. Remember you have only a few hours of light at this time of year
- Equip yourself properly. A probe, avalanche beacon and shovel can save your life
- Use the climbing equipment (ice axe and crampons) whenever necessary
- Stay tuned to weather and snow conditions
- Drink and eat properly, protect yourself from the sun and the cold
- Spare your and your group's energies, turn around if something does not go as planned
- Do not separate from your companions, do not leave anyone on their own
- If necessary, consider shorter alternatives or turn around and come back another day



If you want to enjoy the mountain in winter but do not have adequate experience you can hire a guide, a risk management professional, who will teach you to enjoy the sport and will acquaint you with your surroundings

Winter mountaineering is an activity that involves risk and requires technical training and experience



— Marked trail AG 1
● La escupidera
Equipped for ice climbing area
Datos cartográficos: Parque Natural del Moncayo

To safely enjoy your hike
3 Follow these simple steps

PLAN your activity
TAKE the right equipment
ACT sensibly



WHAT IF SOMETHING GOES WRONG?

In the event of an emergency...

- Assess the situation calmly and act sensibly
- Protect the injured person and give first aid if you are trained to do so
- Call the 112 emergency hotline as soon as possible

Use the 112 hotline responsibly; someone may need it more than you



International distress signals

Signal standing up, motionless, arms outstretched facing the helicopter



YES I need help



NO I do not need help

Emergency message

Identity, age, number of wounds
Place of accident
Is the injured person responding, bleeding, breathing in pain?
Weather conditions at place of accident

Useful phone numbers

FAM Refugios (Mountain shelters; maintained all year round)

- Refugio Lizara, Aragüés del Puerto (Hu) Tel. 974 348 433
- Refugio Resposuso, Sallent de Gállego (Hu) Tel. 974 337 556
- Refugio de los Ibones de Bachimaña (Hu) Tel. 697 126 967
- Refugio Casa de Piedra, Balsear de Panticosa (Hu) Tel. 974 487 571
- Refugio Góriz, Parque Nacional de Ordesa y Monte Perdido (Hu) Tel. 974 341 201
- Refugio Pineta, Bielsa (Hu) Tel. 974 501 203
- Refugio Estós, Benasque (Hu) Tel. 974 344 515
- Refugio Ángel Orús, Eriste (Hu) Tel. 974 344 044
- Refugio La Renclusa, Benasque (Hu) Tel. 974 344 646
- Escuela de Montaña Benasque, Benasque (Hu) Tel. 974 552 019
- Refugio Cap de Llauset, Montanuy (Hu) Tel. 974 120 400
- Refugio Riglos, Riglos (Hu) Tel. 974 383 051
- Escuela-Refugio de Alquézar, Alquézar (Hu) Tel. 974 318 966
- Albergue de Morata, Morata de Jalón (Z) Tel. 976 818 155
- Refugio Rabadá y Navarro, Camarena de la Sierra (Te) Tel. 978 768 083

Otros refugios

- Refugio Linza, Ansó (Hu) Tel. 974 348 289
- Refugio Gabardito, Valle de Hecho (Hu) Tel. 974 375 387
- Refugio de Bujaruelo, Torla (Hu) Tel. 974 486 412
- Refugio de Viadós, Gistain (Hu) Tel. 974 341 613 / 974 506 082

Useful websites

- www.montanasegura.com
- www.fam.es
- www.aemet.es
- www.alberguesyrefugiosdearagon.com



Your opinion matters to us
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