





• Close all gateways after you pass through. Respect private property

Do not take your car onto pathways or into fields; it damages the

Do not light fires. Take care always to put out cigarettes and

• Do not pick flowers or plants: leave them for others to enjoy.

other users to share the green belt around Santurtzi in harmony.

Walk slowly, watching and listening quietly. You will find that this enhances your enjoyment of the sounds, smells and landscapes to be found

rafto of eer

Enjoy and Respect what

Nature

Always wear clothing and footwear suitable for the type of ro

Do not frighten animals: noise upsets them enormously.

Do not drop litter: take it home with you.



and the time of the year.

• Always tell someone where you are going







The Serantes is a signal mountain and a magnificent observation point over the Bay of Biscay and the mouth of the Abra. This is the reason why Down through

The Serantes Forts

history, a series of military buildings have been built down through history. The oldest of those still standing is the "Torreón", built on its peak in limestone around 1868. It had two storeys, and housed the well that supplied the troops who were billeted on the mountain.

"Cornites" Pilgrimage

Every Easter Monday since the beginning of the 19th century the "Cornites" pilgrimage has been held on the Serantes. It is not held in dedication to any patron saint or in relation to any chapel or sanctuary but rather in relation to the mountain peak, in the area around the "Torreón". It is a festive congregation of local residents where it is traditional to have a "cornite", a roll of bread stuffed with egg and a piece of chorizo meat.

Grove of holm oaks

In around 1880, the two stepped ridges on Serantes' eastern side were fortified. The "Polvorín", a powder and arms warehouse, was built on the El Mazo side.

Gall oak grove

Further up, on the path to the summit, are the ruins of the "Fuerte", a pentagonal shaped construction, 6,800 m², which had a moat, four pavilions for the troops, and one with two storeys for the offi cers and the governor. In 1898, following

the declaration of the "War of Cuba" between Spain and the United States, the "Fuerte' and the "Polvorín", just like other coastal bastions, were reinforced with batteries of cannons, in order to prevent any possible invasion from the States.





A large number of species typical of the Mediterranean region live in the area around the Serantes, on the Atlantic coast. This means that the territory between the mouths of the Ibaizabal and the Barbadun has signifi cant biodiversity, making it worth

It is favoured by the particular living conditions existing, due to the biogeographical corridor running along the Nervion valley, through which species typical of more southern

San Fuentes walk start All the routes except the



Plants and animals typical of ancestral Atlantic oak groves are still found in the hedges of valley bottoms, including the ash or the great spotted woodpecker as well as the pedunculate oak, which dominated the countryside of old.

In the sun traps, the loamy, limestone soils still hold holm oak stands and oak galls in the broom thickets, in which typically Mediterranean species are plentiful, among them particularly striking, due to their rarity, are the kermes oak or the Dartford













