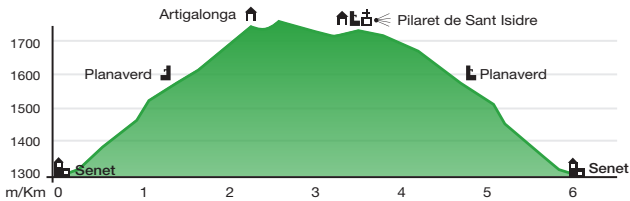
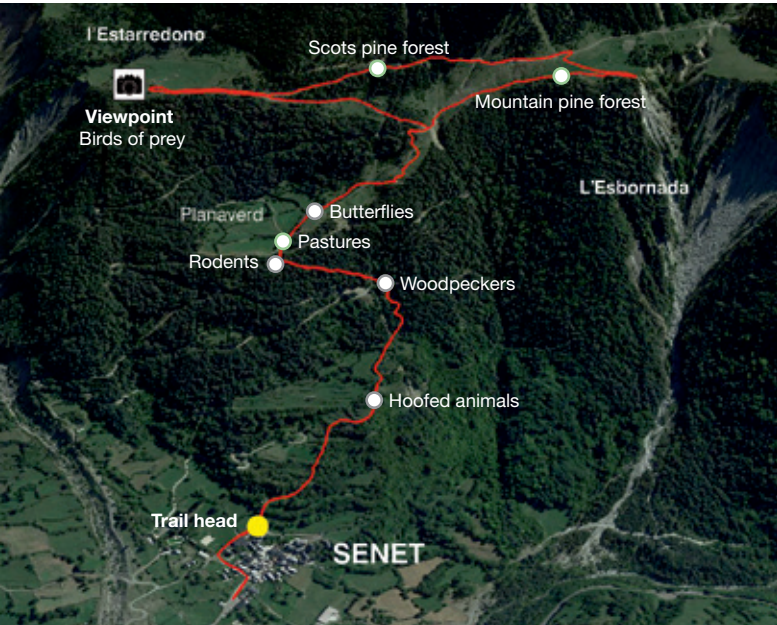


Description of the trail

The Senet fauna trail follows the path of the Gelada pass through a landscape clearly marked by the human being, featuring a mosaic of old cultivation and fodder fields separated by dry stone walls. At the top, the trail runs into the sweeping subalpine grasslands that serve as pasture for livestock during the summer months. The highest point offers a view of the colossal rock slides of the Esbornada ravine, one of the star geological attractions of the Vall de Barravés. Finally, the trail meanders through the Scots pine and mountain pine forests. These habitats house different species of flora and fauna that you will gradually discover along the way.

Distance: 6,5 km
Duration: 2 hours, without stops
Minimum altitude: 1,300 m
Maximum altitude: 1,730 m
Change in elevation: 430 m
Difficulty: moderate



Guidelines and rules for visitors

- For more complete information, please check with the National Park's information centres.
- The Park has an extensive network of marked foot trails that will enable you to visit the most noteworthy sites of this area.
- Part of the land in the National Park is private property. Please make sure that your visit does not disturb the people who live here.
- Neither camping nor bivouac camping are permitted. In the vicinity of the National Park there are numerous campgrounds, lodging options and mountain huts where you can spend the night.
- For safety and conservation reasons, lighting fires is strictly prohibited.
- The Park's maintenance service makes a great effort to keep the most frequented areas clean. Always take any rubbish that you generate with you.
- The collection of stones, mineral matter and plants is not permitted within the National Park. Please help us to conserve it.
- There are restricted access areas that can only be entered by authorised persons. Motor vehicles are not permitted in those places.
- The National Park's information centres provide information on access for people with functional diversity.

National Park information centres
pnaiguestortes@gencat.cat · info.aiguestortes@oapn.es

Aigüestortes i Estany de Sant Maurici National Park
Administrative headquarters
Ca de Simamet
C/ de les Graieres, 2
25528 Boi
Tel.: 973 69 61 89
Fax: 973 69 61 54

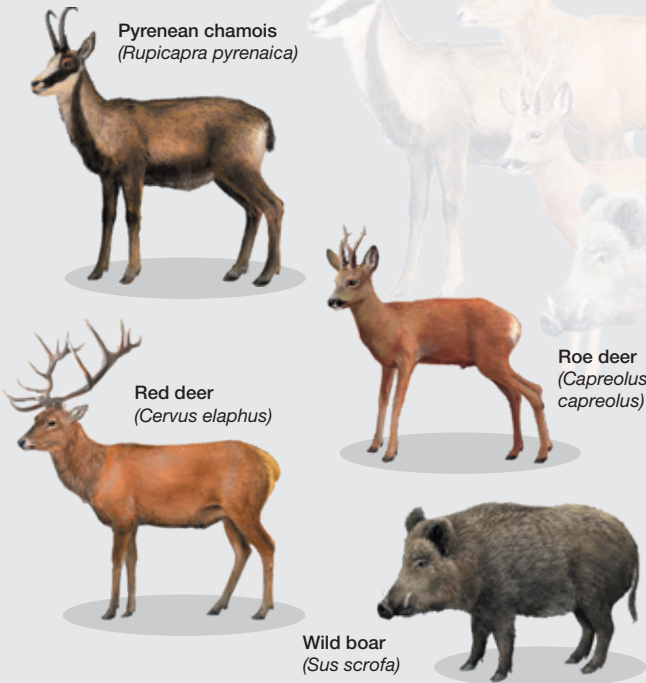
Lllessui Information Centre
Ecomuseu dels Pastors de la Vall d'Àssua
Escoles de Lllessui, s/n
25567 Lllessui (Pallars Sobirà)
Tel.: 973 621 798
Fax: 973 621 803

Senet Information Centre
La Serradora
Carrer del Port, 10
25553 Senet (Alta Ribagorça)
Tel.: 973 698 232
Fax: 973 698 229

Itinerary
The Senet fauna trail



Hoofed animals



How are they identified?

It is often difficult to observe animals. In these cases, tracks such as footprints, excrements, the remains of food, fallen horns and antlers, dens and burrows, rootings and the sounds of the animals are clues that alert us to their presence. In order to know whose tracks are whose in each case, you must be a good detective.

	Pyrenean chamois	Roe deer	Red deer	Wild boar
Footprints	5,5 cm	4 cm	6-8 cm	5 cm
Excrements				
Horns/ antlers				X
View from rear	X			X

Production: Geosilva Projectes, with the assistance of Enpresa (graphic design) and Toni Lobet (illustrations of fauna and flora).

What are butterflies and why are they important?

In Catalonia there are nearly 4,000 butterfly species, 200 of which are diurnal.

Butterflies are pollinating insects that feed on the nectar of flowers. If you follow them, you will see that they go from flower to flower in search of food. Generally, the butterfly has a short life span that ranges between less than a week and 15 days.

Habitats: flora and fauna



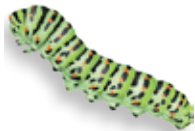
Old world swallowtail
(*Papilio machaon*)



Pearl-bordered fritillary
(*Boloria euphrosyne*)



Chalkhill blue
(*Polyommatus coridon*)



Old world swallowtail caterpillar
(*Papilio machaon* larva)



Apollo
(*Parnassius apollo*)



Wall brown
(*Lasiommata megera*)



Scarce copper
(*Lycaena virgaureae*)



Rocky terrains



Pastures



Subalpine prairies



Mountain pine forests



Scots pine and mountain pine forests



Eurasian eagle-owl
(*Bubo bubo*)



Griffon vulture
(*Gyps fulvus*)



Eurasian ermine
(*Mustela erminea*)



Cobweb house-leek
(*Sempervivum arachnoideum*)



Pyrenean honeysuckle
(*Lonicera pyrenaica*)



Fairy foxglove
(*Erinus alpinus*)



Roe deer
(*Capreolus capreolus*)



European wildcat
(*Felis silvestris*)



Brown bear
(*Ursus arctos*)



Mountain arnica
(*Arnica montana*)



Winter savory
(*Satureja montana*)



Yellow oatgrass
(*Trisetum flavescens*)



Pyrenean chamois
(*Rupicapra pyrenaica*)



Bearded vulture
(*Gypaetus barbatus*)



Grey partridge
(*Perdix perdix*)



Crocus vernus
(*Crocus vernus* subsp. *albiflorus*)



Wild thyme
(*Thymus serpyllum*)



Pyrenean lily
(*Lilium pyrenaicum*)



Western capercaillie
(*Tetrao urogallus*)



Tengmolt's owl
(*Aegolius funereus*)



European pine marten
(*Martes martes*)



Silver fir
(*Abies alba*)



Dwarf juniper
(*Juniperus communis* subsp. *nana*)



Alpine pasqueflower
(*Pulsatilla alpina*)



Black woodpecker
(*Dryocopus martius*)



Red squirrel
(*Sciurus vulgaris*)



Short-tailed field vole
(*Microtus agrestis*)



Aspen
(*Populus tremula*)



Italian maple
(*Acer opalus*)



Holly
(*Ilex aquifolium*)

Birds of prey

The area around the viewpoint abounds with birds of prey. This is because it provides them with countless places to breed and feed, including rocky terrains, forests, cultivation fields and water.

The illustrations portray the most noteworthy birds of prey of the area. Depending on the season and if you are lucky, you will get to see them flying through the sky.

Birds of prey are usually identified in flight. It is important to bear in mind certain elements that will help you identify them. These include the type of tail and the shape, size and colour of their wings, on both the upperside and the underside.

