

For more information:



Guía de Isora Path Network



PR-TF-69
Chío
Vera de Erques



HOW TO GET THERE

The district of Chío is 3km from the urban area of Guía de Isora. To get to the starting point, at the cemetery of Chío, follow calle El Roquillo.

To get to Chío using public transport from Guía de Isora:

Line	Journey
460	Icod de los Vinos-Costa Adeje via Guía de Isora
462	Guía de Isora-Acantilado de Los Gigantes via Tamaimo

Marks on the path			
Type of path	Continuity of the path	Change in direction	Wrong direction
GR Footpath			
PR Short route			
SL Local path			

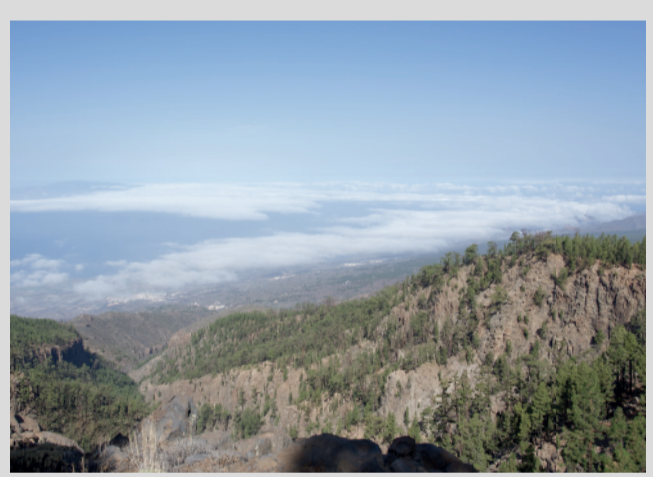
Marcas registradas por la FEDME



PR-TF 69.1 Chiguergue-Chasogo
Most notable along this route is the impressive area of ropy lava, pahoehoe flows and lava tubes. This path leads to the recreational area of Los Arenales (recreational area in Chío).



SL 201 Chío-Aruguayo
Along this path we will see traditional agricultural plots with low dry stone walls, and we will enjoy panoramic views of the western side of the town. In this area of volcanic badlands, the main vegetation consists of aeoniums and isolated pine trees.



PR TF 70.1 Boca Tauce - El Jaral
This route offers spectacular panoramic views of the town, and especially of the Barranco de Tágara ravine. There are different ethnographic elements along the path.



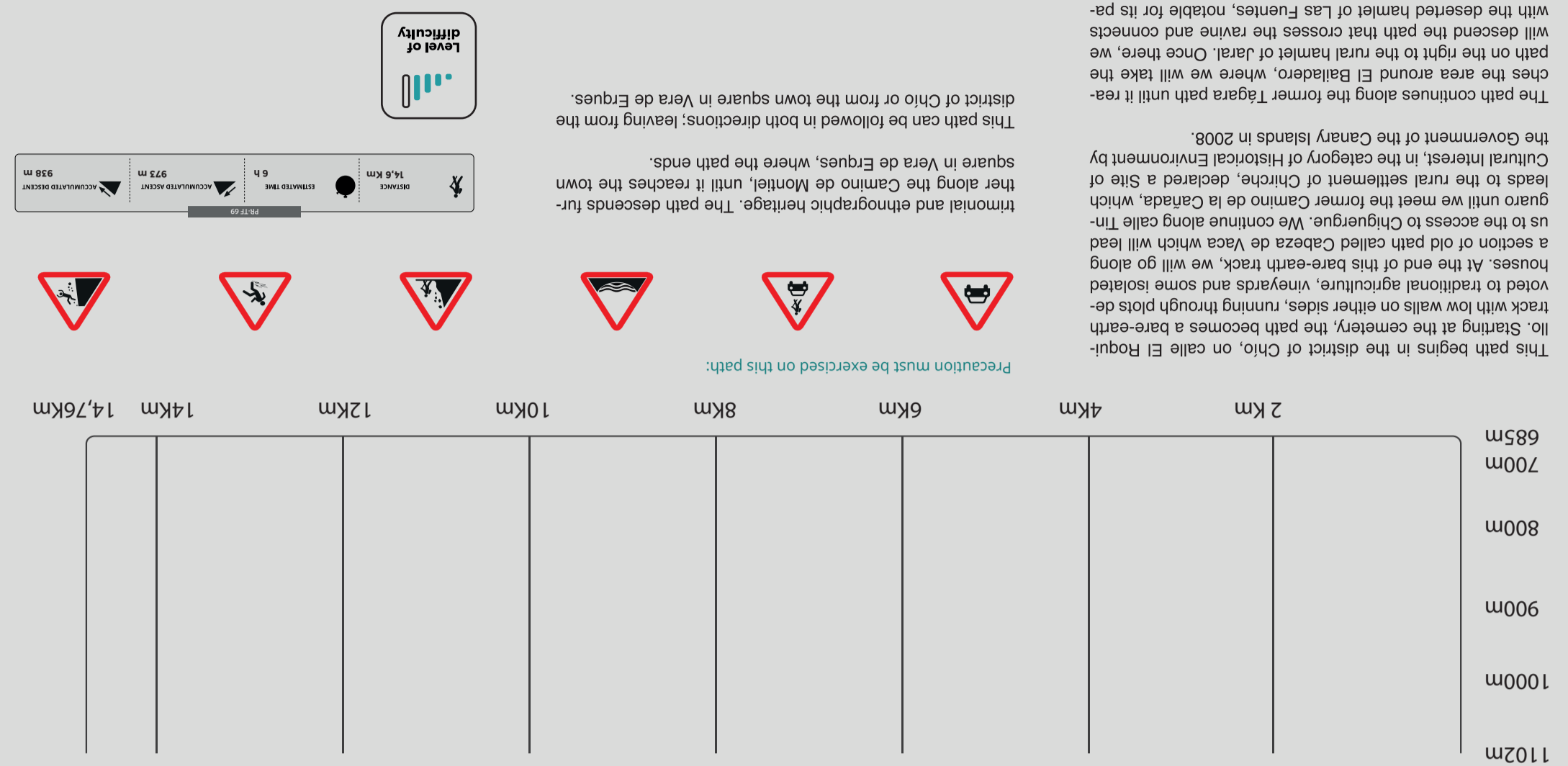
SL 203 Chío-Arenales
The route begins by crossing a pine forest growing on recent basaltic lava flows and passes through a very homogeneous area with small lapilli fields and volcanic badlands. There is a recreational area here and a zone for camping.



PR-TF 70.2 Boca Tauce - Las Fuentes
This route provides impressive panoramic views of the mountains of Isora, and even out as far as the islands of La Gomera, La Palma and El Hierro. We will find endemic species such as tagasaste and sticky broom (codeso), and we will visit the hamlet of Las Fuentes.



SL 206 El Jaral-Guía de Isora
The Barranco de Rodrigo ravine and the Cruces de Ramallo are some of the places of interest that you will find along this path covered in rock roses, shrubs with striking white flowers traditionally used to smoke cheeses.



Precaution must be exercised on this path:

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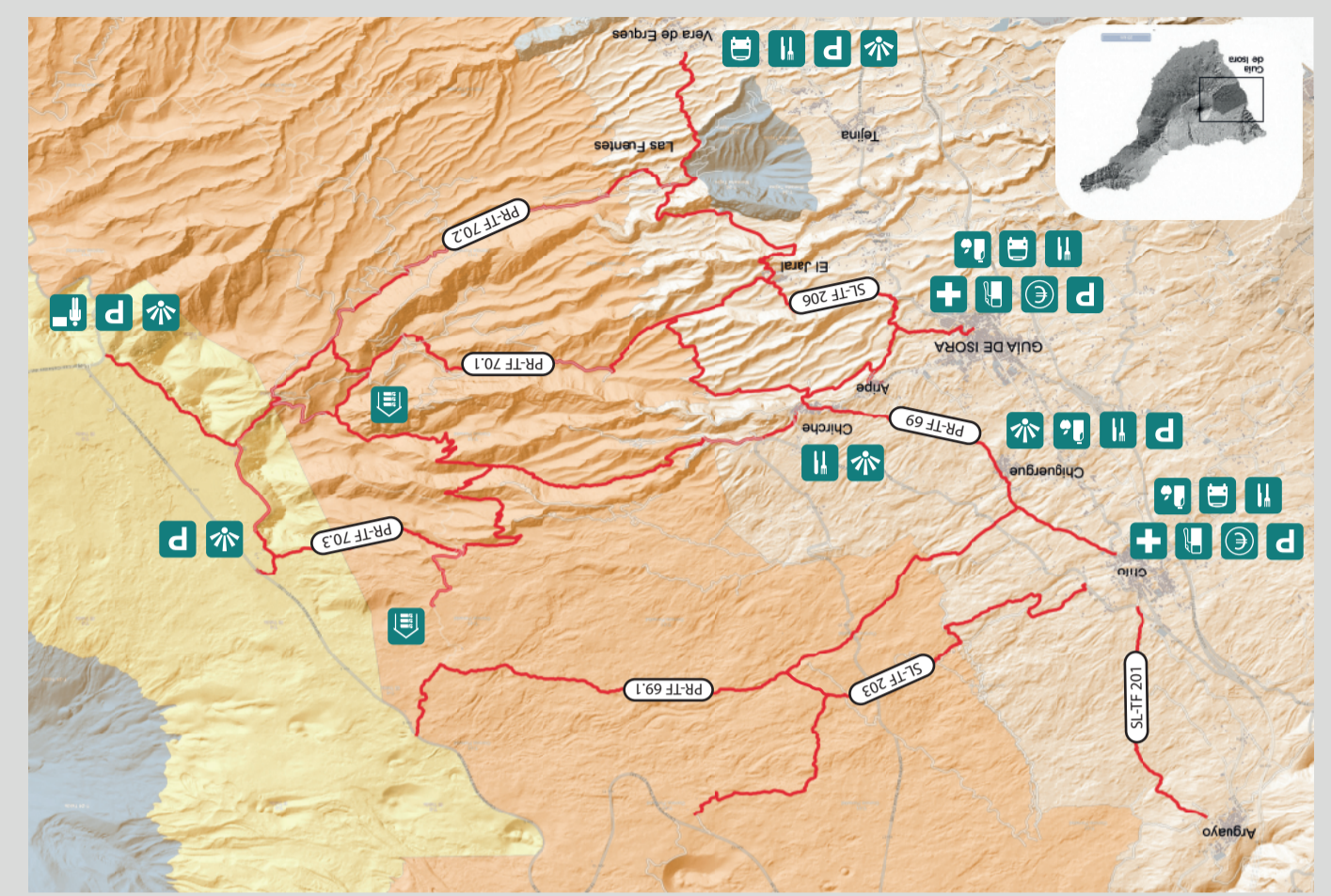
This path begins in the district of Chío, on calle El Roquillo. Starting at the cemetery, the path becomes a bare-earth track with low walls on either sides, running through plots devoted to traditional agriculture, vineyards and some isolated houses. At the end of this bare-earth track, we will go along a section of old path called Cabeza de Vacca which will lead us to the access to Chiguergue. We continue along calle Tinguro until we meet the former Camino de la Cañada, which leads to the rural settlement of Chircho, declared a Site of Cultural Interest, in the category of Historical Environment by the Government of the Canary Islands in 2008.

The path continues along the former Tágara path until it reaches the area around El Balladero, where we will take the path on the right to the rural hamlet of Jaral. Once there, we will descend the path that crosses the ravine and connects with the deserted hamlet of Las Fuentes, notable for its pa-

PR-TF 69 Chío - Vera de Erques

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OUR PATH NETWORK



PR-TF 70.3 Boca Tauce - Refugio de Chasogo
The landscape along this path is mainly volcanic badlands and interesting volcanic morphologies. You will observe former threshing floors (eras) built on pahoehoe lava, known as the Era de la Fajana de Charagueche and the Era de los Guanches.

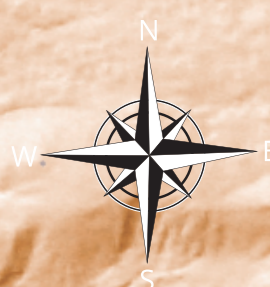
- Look after your safety**
Wear suitable walking boots or shoes for the difficulty of the route.
Do not forget to carry a raincoat and a hat to protect yourself from the sun.
Make sure you have enough water and food for the duration of the walk.
Remember that there is not always mobile phone coverage in natural areas, but it is advisable to carry a mobile phone. Check that it is fully charged before leaving.
Risks increase if it rains or there are strong winds. Stay informed of the weather forecast.

- Preserve the environment**
Keep the path clean and take your rubbish with you.
Take great caution with cigarette butts. They can cause fires.
Bear in mind that we are in fragile natural areas. Do not pick or take plants or any other elements.
Avoid creating noise. Respect the environment.
To preserve the landscape, do not leave the marked paths.

- Plan your route**
Avail of the help of guides, maps and people with adequate walking experience (for example, from walking clubs and associations, tourist information offices and accommodation providers).
Obtain information about distances, difficulty level and the estimated time needed to complete the route, as well as any possible risks that could occur.
Gauge your physical ability to complete the route according to its technical characteristics: accumulated ascent and descent, duration...
Consult the weather forecast.
Tell your friends or relatives about the route you plan on doing and where it is.
If you are walking with children or larger groups remember that you will need a lot more time.

For the attention of citizens **901 501 901**

EMERGENCIAS | EMERGENCY 112



Chío - Vera de Erques

Guía de Isora Path Network

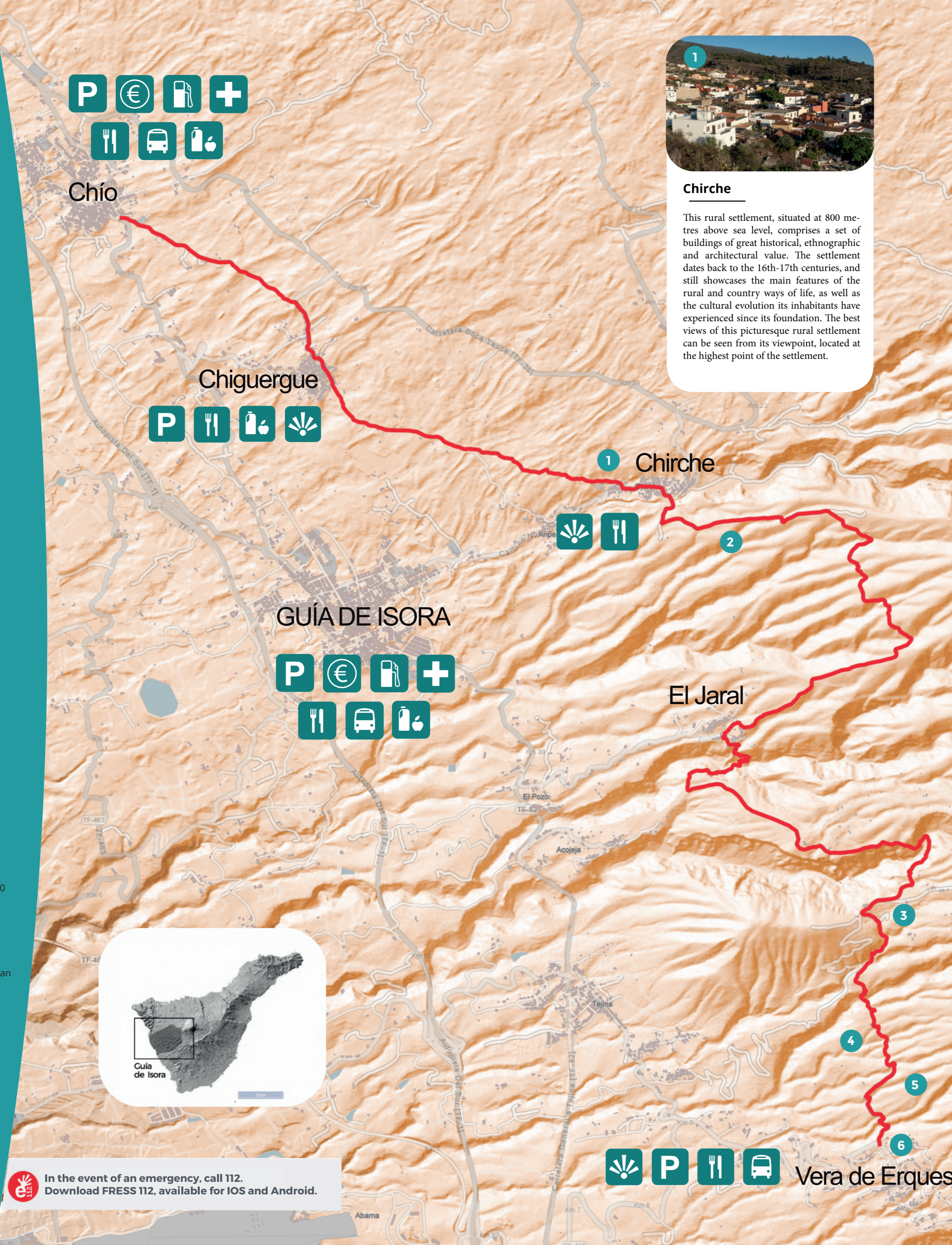
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Guía de Isora Tourist Information Office
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Phone: +34 922 851 222
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Playa San Juan Information Office
Address: Juan Carlos I s/n, 38687- Playa de San Juan
Phone: +34 922 138 987
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Chirche
This rural settlement, situated at 800 metres above sea level, comprises a set of buildings of great historical, ethnographic and architectural value. The settlement dates back to the 16th-17th centuries, and still showcases the main features of the rural and country ways of life, as well as the cultural evolution its inhabitants have experienced since its foundation. The best views of this picturesque rural settlement can be seen from its viewpoint, located at the highest point of the settlement.



Tile oven
Construction with a quadrangular base and a circular top which consisted of a hearth, chamber and chimney, and was covered with mud. Used for the traditional manufacturing of tiles, the manufacturing capacity depended on the chamber, ranging between 1,000 and 1,500 tiles. The largest concentration of these ovens can be found in Aripe and Chirche, but they can also be found in other hamlets such as El Jaral and Vera de Erques, etc.



Hamlet of Las Fuentes
Its name comes from the presence of sources of water which, although not abundant, guaranteed the inhabitants a supply of water. In addition to water, the presence of white sand favoured the development of agricultural practices in a dry area. This pumitic soil provided favourable moisture conditions for the development of a rich agricultural activity.



Eras (threshing floors).
Circular area, dug into the rock, or built on flattened earth, used to winnow and thresh cereals. It had a wind-breaking wall, perimeter stones, paving and a central stone, also called the threshing stone. Considering the importance of the wind, they were located in airy zones on hills or headlands.



Sink
Rectangular construction, usually formed by the expansion of an irrigation ditch and used for washing clothes. Comprising one or various sinks, it was either built onto a house and water tank, or separate.



Vera de Erques
This district is situated at approximately 850 metres above sea level, beside the Barranco de Erques ravine, in one of the main cereal-producing zones in the area. The town provides beautiful panoramic views especially of the Isora coast, and is known for its craft activities, such as stone-cutting.

Its charm lies in its rural atmosphere and in the picturesque houses with their unmistakable characteristics of traditional Canary Islands architecture. Most of them were built in the 19th century, and some in the 18th century.

