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).

The route begins by crossing a pine forest growing on recent

basaltic lava flows and passes through a very homogeneous

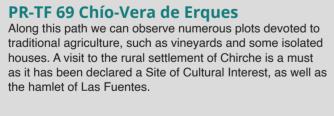
area with small lapilli fields and volcanic badlands. There is a

recreational area here and a zone for camping.

SL 203 Chío-Arenales



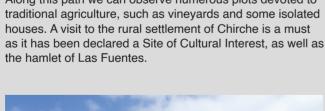






SL 201 Chío-Arguayo

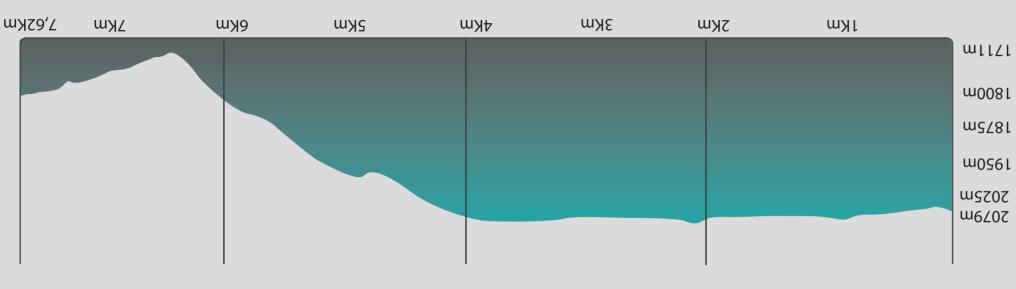
Along this path we will see traditional agricultural plots with low dry stone walls, and we will enjoy panoramic views of the western side of the town. In this area of volcanic badlands, the main vegetation consists of aeoniums and isolated pine trees.























difficulty Level of











Precaution must be exercised on this path:

shelter and the path comes to an end. side of the Chasogo Mountain. Here we will find the mountain it meets an old track, which we will follow until we reach the After crossing this area, the path continues to descend until

.fnioqweiv ebieT Ethnographic Museum in Boca Tauce, or from the Narices del This path can be followed from the car park of the Juan Evora

ogosed) **9b oigute Boca Tauce** TF-70.3 РК

Path Network

Guía de Isora

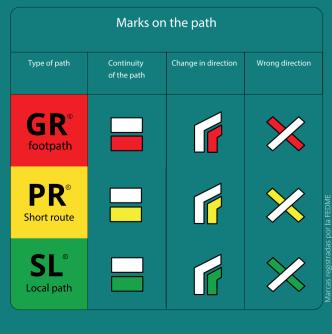
\mathbf{O} HOW TO GET THERE

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It can be accessed from the car park of the Juan Évora Ethnographic Museum, in Boca Tauce, taking the PR-TF 70 path which leads us to its junction.

From the Teide cable car, La Orotava (67 min)

Line	Journey
348	From Teleférico del Teide-La Orotava
342	From Playa Las Américas-Adeje





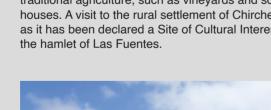




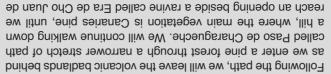












known as the Era de la Fajana de Charagueche. an interesting former threshing floor built on pahoehoe lava, of eroded volcanic flows, we will see beehives in disuse and nic morphologies. All along the path, embedded in the edges of volcanic badlands where we can observe interesting volca-Park path network. At the start we will pass through a sector section coincides with path number 18 of the Teide National This trail leads to the Chasogo mountain shelter and the first can also be accessed from the Narices del Teide viewpoint. Evora Ethnographic Museum, in Boca Tauce. However, it This section of the PR-TF 70 starts at the car park of the Juan



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 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.

OUR PATH NETWORK



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 (codesos), and we will visit the hamlet of Las Fuentes.

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

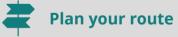
Keep the path clean and take your rubbish with you.

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.



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.

Boca Tauce -Refugio de Chasogo

Guía de Isora Path Network

Alcalá Information Office

Address: Paseo la Jaquita s/n, 38686- Alcalá. Phone: + 34 922 865 151 Email: info.alcala@guiadeisora.org

Guía de Isora Tourist Information Office

Address: Centro Cultural, Avenida Isora s/n, 38680 Phone: +34 922 851 222 Email: info.guia@guiadeisora.org

Playa San Juan Information Office

Address: Juan Carlos I s/n, 38687- Playa de San Juan Phone: + 34 922 138 987 Email: info.playasanjuan@guiadeisora.org



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Guía de Isora





In the event of an emergency, call 112. Download FRESS 112, available for IOS and Android.

Guía de Isora

Tejina

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Las Fuentes

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El Jaral

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the 1960s.

Chasogo mountain shelter

This shelter is a former forest house from



Chasogo Mountain

Chasogo Mountain, standing at more than 3,000 metres above sea level, is part of the natural enclave of the Las Cañadas del Teide National Park.



Pahoehoe lava

Pahoehoe (from the Hawaiian word pāhoehoe, which means "smooth") or ropy lava is generally from basaltic lavas. These flows have a bumpy texture which looks like rope, and gives them the name ropy lava; they are internationally known by their name in Hawaiian, pahoehoe.

Panoramic views

This path boasts stunning panoramic views of the Isora Mountains and the islands of La Gomera, La Palma and El Hierro.



Era de la Fajana de Charagueche

An era is a circular area, dug into the rock, or built on flattened earth, used to winnow and thresh cereals. It has 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. In this case, they bear their traditional names. It is believed that the Era de los Guanches dates back to the pre-Hispanic era, and was used by Guanche ancestors, hence its name.