

Aves y usos Birds and traditional land uses

Los usos tradicionales de la comarca han favorecido, desde hace más de un siglo, la presencia de una importante comunidad ornitológica. Un caso digno de mencionar es el de algunas rapaces esteparias, como los Aguiluchos Cenizo y Pálido, que sobrevuelan los extensos trigales de la campiña y pastizales. Otro caso es el de los Halcones y Búhos, que aprovechan las pequeñas edificaciones al borde de la marisma como oteaderos desde los que lanzar su ataque o como refugio para descansar. Asimismo, el arrozal es fuente inagotable de bulbos, brotes, semillas, insectos e invertebrados del fango de los que Gaviotas, Garzas y Cigüeñas dan buena cuenta durante la inundación, la cosecha o el fanguero. El toro, la vaca, el caballo y el buey son acompañados por Abejarucos, Grajillas, Estorninos y las Garcillas apellidadas "bueyeras".

For more than a century the traditional activities of the region have fostered the presence of a substantial bird community. One example worth mentioning is that of some steppe birds of prey, such as The Montague's Harrier and the Hen Harrier, that fly over the countryside's wheat fields and pasture. Another case is that of the Hawks and Owls that take advantage of the small buildings on the edge of the marsh as look-out posts from which to launch their attack or as a shelter in which to rest. The rice paddy is an endless source of bulbs, shoots, seeds, insects and mud dwelling invertebrates which the Gulls, Herons and Storks make good use of during the floods, during the harvest and when the top layer of soil in the paddy field is ploughed up. Bulls, cows, horses and oxen are accompanied by Bee-eaters, Western Jackdaws, Starlings and Cattle Egrets.

Aguilucho Pálido

Circus cyaneus
ACCIPITRIDAE



Garcilla bueyera

Bubulcus ibis
ARDEIDAE



Garceta Común

Egretta garzetta
ARDEIDAE

Comarca y usos The region and land use

Cereal, olive, pine and dehesa vertebrate the landscape beyond the flood lands, limited by the rhythms of the marshes and rice paddies. Over the centuries, birds have adapted themselves to the human transformation of the land and the use made of it, concentrating their activities in places and at times suitable for their life cycle. In this way there is a "symbiosis" in the area between the traditional uses of the land and the birds inhabiting the region. Thus the presence of the birds is linked to particular human practices.

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DIRECCIONES DE REFERENCIA

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Aves y usos tradicionales Birds and traditional land uses

Descripción de senderos

>>Pinares de Aznalcázar - La Puebla del Río

Sendero circular (21,9 km), de dificultad media, y apto para recorrer a pie o en bicicleta. Petirrojos, Colirrojos y Mirlos frecuentan los alrededores de algunas de las casas forestales abandonadas, donde el pozo proporciona humedad para la proliferación de insectos, los frutales ofrecen higos, naranjas y aceitunas, y las propias casas sirven de refugio a rapaces nocturnas como la Lechuza o el Búho Real.

 A circular trail (21,9 km), moderate difficulty, and suitable for both walking and cycling. Robins, Redstarts and Common Blackbirds can be found around some of the abandoned forest houses. Here the well provides dampness for the proliferation of insects, fruit trees provide figs, oranges and olives, and the houses themselves serve as shelter to nocturnal birds of prey such as Owls and the Eurasian Eagle-Owl.

>>Dehesa de Abajo

Circular (16,1 km), fácil. Bordea la laguna y atraviesa acebuchales, pinares, encinares y praderas. Una de las asociaciones más interesantes de este lugar es la que se establece entre el bosque aclarado de acebuches y la colonia de Cigüeña Blanca que se asienta sobre sus copas, que han aprovechado los espacios abiertos y arrozales para alimentarse y aumentar su población hasta convertirse en una de las colonias más sobresalientes de Europa. .

 Circular (16.1 km), easy. The trail borders the lake and goes through open olive forest, pine forest, oak trees and grasslands. One of the most interesting associations here is the association between the thinned woods of wild olive trees and the colony of White Storks. The Storks sit on top of these trees, and have taken advantage of the open spaces and paddy fields to feed and increase their population, becoming one of the most outstanding colonies in Europe.

>>Arrozales de la Dehesa de Abajo

Sendero lineal (11,8 km), fácil, de fuerte insolación, recomendable para bicicletas. La inundación de las tablas de arroz permite la entrada de limícolas y ardeidos en busca de invertebrados y peces. El crecimiento del arrozal facilita la llegada de Fochas y Polluelas, que se unen a las Garzas, al borde de los canales. El fangueo revolucionó a toda la comunidad en busca de invertebrados que salen a la superficie desde el subsuelo como consecuencia de la labor de remoción de su capa superficial y los restos de la cosecha. Las Gaviotas, Garzas y Cigüeñas se arremolinan al paso de los tractores.

 A straight trail (11.8 km), easy, very exposed to sunlight, recommended for cyclists. The flooding of the rice paddies allows waders and Herons to come, searching for invertebrates and fish. The growth within the rice paddies fosters the arrival of Coots and Little Crakes, which join the Herons on the channel banks. The process of ploughing up the mud excites the whole community of birds that search for invertebrates. These invertebrates come to the surface from the sub-soil as a result of stirring up the top layer of the rice paddy bed and the remains of the harvest. Gulls, Herons and Storks swirl around as the tractors go by.

LEYENDA

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Aznalcázar - La Puebla del Río

• • • • • >> Dehesa de Abajo

>> Arrozales de la Dehesa de Abajo

• • • • Otros senderos de la red

KM 21,9 KM / 16,1 KM / 11,8 KM

 RECORRIDO CIRCULAR

PUNTO INICIO
ÁREA RECREATIVA

ITINERARIO BOTÁNICO

CENTRO DE VISITANTES



VISTA


MIRADOR
OBSERVATORIOS