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Ruta de Pedra en Sec
Hiking trail in the Serra de Tramuntana

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GR 221 is a trail that proposes you to discover dry stone landscapes in Serra de Tramuntana mountain range, declared World Heritage Site by UNESCO within the category of a cultural landscape. You can visit fascinating historical ruins and explore traditions, architecture, customs, gastronomy and handicrafts of this privileged spot in Mallorca’s geography.

The route often takes you close to the coast and in some points to the loftiest peaks of the range, the highest point on the route being the Coll de ses Cases de sa Neu pass at slightly over one thousand two hundred metres. This combination of coast and mountainous heights, coupled with the variety of the vegetation, shady holm oak groves giving way to the typically Mediterranean scrub (garriga or maquis), help to enhance the scenic attraction of the path.

The trail is largely based on the network of ancient footpaths restored by Consell de Mallorca, which makes it accessible for hikers of all ages. Moreover, the island’s benign climate makes walking feasible practically all year round.

THE TRAIL TODAY

This guide provides hikers with 164 kilometres of signposted routes, of which 91.7 kilometres correspond to the main route which allows you to walk the stretch between Estellencs and Esposles, and links the town of Deià with Port de Pollença. The other 72.3 kilometres form part of the variants, allowing you to take the routes of S’Arracó to the Coll de sa Gramola, Es Capdellà to Estellencs, Calvià to Puigpunyent, Tossals Verds to Orient, Binibassí to Cala Tuent, and Pas Llís.

Consell de Mallorca is not responsible for the potential limitations of the path or other problems which could arise in sections which are in the planning phase and not signalled. Likewise, Consell de Mallorca is not responsible for the information which may be provided by other guides, publications or Websites.
THE DRY STONE

Using stone as the sole building material, man has shaped and adapted his surroundings over the centuries to make the most of the natural resources available, creating landscapes with unique characteristics of enormous ethnological interest and great value as far as their construction itself is concerned, reflecting a society and a culture passed down through generations. The complexity and quality of this type of building is linked to the existence of the trade of manger (dry stone waller) which has a long tradition and requires outstanding technical knowledge and skill.

This technique has been used to create paths and roads, to build walls to set out estate boundaries and planning agricultural land, in addition to channelling mountain streams to help prevent erosion.

In forested areas, you can still see charcoal kilns where charcoal was once produced, as well as lime kilns where quicklime used to be obtained by burning limestone, while at higher altitudes snow houses that were used to store ice for medicinal and gastronomic purpose are still visible.

However, the highlights of the landscape are the dry stone terraces, created to provide areas of deeper and more stable soil, that cover the 20% of Serra de Tramuntana-about 200 km², mostly used for olive growing.

Traditional bread oven

Barranc de Binforix
FAUNA

Serra de Tramuntana is the area of the island of greatest natural value. Its mountains are the refuge of many exceptional species, in particular the black vulture, the osprey, which nests on the sea cliffs, and Eleonora’s falcon, which is endemic to the Mediterranean.

In the shade of the holm oak groves there are a great number of small insectivorous birds to be found, such as the colourful but raucous blue tit, the goldcrest and the tiny wren. Also commonly seen there are seed-eating birds, such as the chaffinch, one of the most trusting, and the wood pigeon.

The pine woods are the habitat of different species of warblers, as well as the crossbill, with its crossed bill especially designed to prise open pine cones. Meanwhile the extensive fields of mauretanica grass and other open spaces are home to partridges and the xorrec, a small endemic subspecies of Marmora’s warbler (Sylvia balearica).

The well-known robin arrives in our islands in winter, fleeing from the northern cold, along with redstarts, stonechats, wheatears, chiffchaffs and different species of thrush, while in springtime other birds arrive from Africa to breed here. This is the case of the spotted flycatcher, a small bird whose subspecies, Muscicapa striata subsp. balearica, breeds only in the Balearics, shrikes, and the cuckoo, with its highly characteristic song.

The feral goat is the only mammal that you shall see with any degree of frequency. The lessening of human pressure has made it into a very abundant species which has a major effect on vegetation. Other small hunting mammals, loosely grouped together in the family of Mustelidae, such as the weasel, genet and pine marten are hard to see, because of their night habits.
FLORA

The holm oak grove is the most characteristic forest community of the area, forming large woods, especially in those places with most rainfall. Until recently, these woods have been used for the production of charcoal and, so, have poor undergrowth, although strawberry trees, false olives, laurustinus, ivy and common bracken are all present.

On the most sunny slopes and in areas with less rainfall, wild olive groves and different types of scrub predominate; the latter will often include pines as well as the endemic species *lignum di bord* (*Rhamnus ludovici-salvatoris*), laurustinus, dwarf fan palms and true myrtle.

The *carròtxars* meadows are particularly abundant and to a great extent define the landscape from the coastline right up to the mountain tops. They are typified by the presence of *Ampelodesmos mauritanica* (*carròtx*), a giant graminoid, historically made to thrive by periodical burning, carried out to feed the cattle.

The highest areas of the range have a bare, rocky appearance, as a result of the prevailing climatic conditions and of the grazing pressure produced by livestock and wild goats, but possess interesting vegetation with a high degree of specialisation.

The Balearic maquis is rich in endemic species: *estepa joana* (Balearic St John’s wort: *Hypericum balearicum*) with its large, yellow flowers, *estepa blenera* (*Phlomis italicca*), *brutònica* (*Teucrium asiaticum*), and a collection of species that take the form of pincushions, such as *eixorbarates blanc* (cat thyme: *Teucrium marum* subsp. *occidentale*), *eixorbarates negre* (*Astragalus balearicus*), *alicatins* (*Rhamnus bourgeanuss*) and a variety of *aritja de muntanya* (*Smilax aspera* var. *balearica*).

Plants that are exclusive to the Balearics abound on the cliffs - in general they have large, brightly coloured flowers. This is certainly the case with *macanella* (a member of the daisy family: *Helichrysum crassifolium*), *col de penya* (*Lomelosia cretica*), and *violeta de penyal* (*Hippocrepis balearica*). At the same time, a number of trees and shrubs can be observed - relics of bygone flora and evidence of colder times - such as the Balearic box (*Buxus balearica*), the holly, the yew, the maple (*Acer granatense*) and the whitebeam.
CELEBRATIONS

The battles between Moors and Christians held in both Sóller and Pollença are, without any doubt, the best known of the popular celebrations that can be enjoyed along the Ruta de Pedra en Sec. In Sóller, the Fira, as this mock battle is known, takes place on the second Monday of May and commemorates the fact that on May 11th 1561 the pirates attacking the town were defeated.

On August 2nd, the inhabitants of Pollença hold an intense recreation of the battle against the fearsome Dragut. It is also in Pollença where, just before the feast day of Sant Antoni (St Anthony), the men of the town cut down a pine tree on the Ternelles estate and carry it back to the town; once there, the bravest try to shin up it.

At the Sanctuary of Lluc, the most traditional and emotive moment of the year comes on December 24th during the Christmas Eve Midnight Mass, with the Cant de la Sibil-la (Song of the Sibyl), which UNESCO declared to be Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity in 2010. The celebrations of the feast day of Lluc are held on the second Sunday of September, with activities of all sorts, and at the beginning of the same month the annual pilgrimage to Lluc takes place from all the towns and villages of Mallorca, except for Palma, which holds its own famous walk from "Es Güell to Lluc" on the first Saturday in August.

Summer is the season par excellence for fiestas celebrating local patron saints' days, such as St. Joan in Deià, and St Bartomeu in Sóller. In this last there is a correfoc (literally 'Fire-run', a fast moving parade of people dressed as devils constantly setting off fireworks) held in the main square, which always attracts a huge crowd. The village of Fornalutx holds its fiestas on September 8th, the day of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary, the same day as Banyalbufar, whose patron saint is the Mare de Déu de Setembre (Our Lady of September).

The Fira Dolça takes place in Esporles in the first half of October, when the centre of the village turns into a huge showcase of all kinds of desserts and sweet pastries. There are other themed fairs, including the Agriculture, Livestock and Craftwork Fair held in Andratx on the first weekend of April and the Wine and Cheese Fair at Estellencs, which is so arranged to make the most of the public holiday on May 1st.
HERITAGE

Towns and villages, with their paved lanes, wash houses and emblematic buildings, offer visitors interesting samples of popular architecture. The route also allows you to visit different religious buildings among which the Monastery of Lluc really stands out with its basilica, and Es Porxets dating back to the 16th century, which served as a place of rest for pilgrims and their horses. It is also worth pointing out the parish churches of Deià, Banyalbufar, Estellencs and Sóller, the latter of which has a modernist facade.

The hermitage of Son Amer deserves a special mention, it shows the simplicity of the ascetic life of the Mallorcan order of Sant Pere and Sant Pau.

The estates were the centre of Mallorquin rural life and the nucleus of agricultural production, so that many possessed an olive press, a house for the women who harvested the olives and a chapel, as well as stables, cowsheds and other outhouses either for animals or for storing agricultural produce.

In accordance with their importance, many manor houses have a stately aspect and often boast defence towers. Good examples of this are the estate buildings of Es Collet in Estellencs, Sa Baronía in Banyalbufar and Muleta in Sóller.
MUSEUMS

Besides the other many visits that the trail offers, Sa Granja, near the town of Esporles, is a former manor house that now holds an ethnographic exhibition focussed on Mallorquin rural life.

In Deià, the Archaeological Museum exhibits objects from the archaeological and paleontological excavations directed by William Waldren. In the outskirts of the village, on the road to Sóller, we find the house of the English writer Robert Graves, which is open to the public and run by the Foundation that bears his name.

In Sóller, the Balearic Museum of Natural Sciences is devoted to the study and dissemination of the natural heritage of the Balearic Islands. In the centre of the town, near the Plaça de la Constitución, the Sóller Museum has exhibitions of archaeology, fine arts and ethnology.

In the municipality of Escorca, you can visit the Museum at Lluc, which has eight different rooms, devoted to archaeology, craftsmanship in precious metals, costumes, religious figures, pottery, hand-woven textiles, and a commercial art gallery.

Finally, in Pollença, there is the museum of Pollença, which has sections of archaeology, Gothic art and contemporary art. The Museum and Foundation of the painter Dionís Bennàssar is also there, as well as the Martí Vicenç Foundation which has an exhibition of this artist's sculpture and painting, as well as some of the cloth he wove.
HIKE RATING SYSTEM (MIDE)

MIDE is a system of communication used by the hiking community to grade and circulate information about the technical and physical demands of routes. Its aim is to unify ratings of the difficulty of walks to enable each hiker to make the choice that best suits them.

Background information
- Time required
- Total ascent
- Total descent
- Distance
- Type of route

Rating information

**Terrain. Difficulty of the terrain**
1. The terrain is not risk free
2. There is more than one risk factor
3. There are various risk factors
4. There are a considerable number of risk factors
5. There are many risk factors

**Route. Difficulty of orientation en route**
1. Paths and cross roads are clearly marked
2. There are paths or waymarks indicating the route to be followed
3. Requires the precise identification of geographical features and use of the points of the compass
4. Requires techniques of orientation and navigation off the path
5. Navigation is interrupted by obstacles that have to be bypassed

**Ground surface. Difficulty posed by the ground surface**
1. Walking on smooth ground
2. Walking on bridle paths
3. Walking on rocky paths with a gradient or rough ground
4. Use of one’s hands to keep one’s balance is necessary
5. Some stretches need to be climbed.

**Effort. The effort required** (Calculated in accordance with MIDE criteria for the average hiker with a light load)
1. Up to 1 hour actual walking time
2. Over 1 hour and up to 3 hours’ actual walking time
3. Over 3 hours’ and up to 6 hours’ actual walking time
4. Over 6 hours and up to 10 hours’ actual walking time
5. Over 10 hours’ actual walking time

The MIDE system is recommended by the Spanish Federation for Mountain and Climbing Sports (FEDME), the Aragon Mountaineering Federation (FAM), the Civil Protection Agency of the Government of Aragón, and other organisations. For more information, go to: www.euromide.info
RUTA DE PEDRA EN SEC GR 221

- Open pathway
- Pathway in project
- Refuge
BIRDS

Blackcap

Sardinian warbler

Wood pigeon

Spotted Flycatcher (Balearic)

Chaffinch

Thrush

Tiny wren

Ruta de Pedra en Sec

GR221

STAGE 2
Estellencs - Esportes

STAGE 4
Can Boi - Muleta

STAGE 5
Muleta - Tossals Verds

STAGE 6
Tossals Verds - Son Amer

STAGE 7
Son Amer - Pont Romà

STAGE 8
Pont Romà - Port de Pollença

VARIANT A
S’Arracó

VARIANT B
Galatzó

VARIANT C
Calvià

VARIANT D
Castell d’Alaró

VARIANT E
Sa Costera

VARIANT F
Pas Llís
Located between the sea and mountains, the terraces of Estellencs and Banyalbufar, with their pools, fountains and paths rooted in Islamic origins, and developed harmoniously across the passage of history, undoubtedly constitute one of the Route’s most appealing dry stone landscapes.

At the other end, the buildings of the town of Esporles ensure it maintains its character of an industrious town, in a setting where the Torrent de Sant Pere divides it in two, and takes centre stage.

From one end to another, the old royal roads go round La Mola de Planicia and the Moletó de sa Granja, and offer glimpses of their century-old past.
DESCRIPTION OF THE ROUTE

The starting point is at Plaça Constitució in Estellences, from where you head towards Banyalbufar along the footpath of the Ma-10, passing the old wash houses, and at the following bend, you leave the road in order to take the royal road of Estellences, which is on your left.

A gentle descent takes you down to the houses of Ses Amitges, across landscape dominated by the presence of Puig de Galatzó, and following a short climb, to the west you will observe the houses of Es Collet, with its defence tower.

You get back onto the Ma-10 road, which you should go along with great care on the left hand side, always heading towards Banyalbufar until, after you pass a very sharp bend, a slope will appear on your right which takes you to the houses of Son Serralta. Soon afterwards, you come back onto the bridle path, which you continue along, without much of a slope, until you reach the public estate of Planícia.

You cross the access road to the houses of this historic possessió, and begin the climb that will take you, after some turns, to the Font de s’Obi.

You continue the climb up to the entrance gate to the estate of Es Rafal, and moving among abandoned olive groves, you reach an intersection, where the route allows you to head to Esporles or the houses of Planícia.

You continue straight on, and you will soon glimpse the houses of Es Rafal, which the route passes.

Soon afterwards, you begin the descent among terraces along the stretch known as Sa Costa, which once again leads to the Ma-10 road.

Then, you walk along the pavement until you get to the Plaça de la Villa de Banyalbufar, presided over by the parish church and the Town Hall. This is a good time to stop and obtain water and food supplies.

From here, first you walk along the steep Carrer Jeroni Albertí, and then along the Carrer de la Font de la Vila, until you join up with the Camí des Correu. With a strong slope, it runs along terraces with Malvasia grapes, olive trees and the odd pine grove, and passes two paths on the right. One of them follows the channel of the Siquia de Dalt and returns to the town. The other reaches the Font de la Vila within a few metres, a water source that supplies a significant part of the town.

You reach a crossroads with the cart track of Planícia, with the ruins of the plasterwork of Son Sanutges on the right and the houses of the estate further on. You continue straight on along a path that narrows, along passing the Camí Vell de Planícia, in order to head deeper into the holm oak grove.

Soon afterwards, you climb a cobbled slope, which is very elaborate, it takes you to the Coll des Pi. This hill marks the starting point where you begin the descent, always among holm oaks with undergrowth that is home to an abundance of strawberry trees and myrtle.

To your left, S’Era des Moro emerges, it is an esplanade without vegetation that constitutes a good vantage point. You then go through a gate which marks the boundary point between the premises of Son Valentí and Ses Mosqueres, and if you keep an eye out, not very far from here, you can see a small cavity in the path which is known as the Horse’s Hoofmark (Sa Potada des Cavall).

After a few turns you come to a goat herd wall that separates you from the crops of Ses Mosqueres and which leads to a cobbled stretch that has rescued from oblivion thanks to the work of the margers (dry stone wall makers) of the Council of Mallorca. At the end, you reach the Ma-1100 Banyalbufar to Esporles road. Cross it, and continue parallel until you cross the Torrent de Sant Pere over the bridge of Sa Turbina. A few steps further on, surrounded by banana, ash and elm trees, you once again cross the road, and after a few minutes you reach the Plaça d’Espanya in Esporles, the finishing point of your walk.
PLACES OF INTEREST

1. Es Collet

Covering an area of just 50 hectares, this estate is one of the largest in the municipality of Estellencs. Like the majority of estates in the Serra de Tramuntana, it had an oil press, as its main function was producing oil. It particularly stands out for its defence tower, which dates from the 17th century, and was declared an Asset of Cultural Interest in 1993.

2. Son Serralta

The lords of these houses, whose remains offer a glimpse of their fortified past, controlled the so-called "Knighthood of d'Estellencs", an institution created in 1234 by the Bishop of Barcelona, which required them to keep two armed horses for the island’s defence. In exchange, it granted them jurisdiction over civic and criminal matters, as well as the right to receive incomes and feudal rights.

The estate covered a large area, but in the 19th century a process began to sub-divide it into smaller plots, and this gave rise to other important properties, such as Ses Amitges, which also lies close to your route.

3. Font de s’Obi

The water from this source, which is not very abundant, flows between two rocks and is channelled to a watering place close to the path. On one side, you can see the hut of La Font de s’Obi, made from dry stone with a roof cover of Arabic tiles. In the past, it is where workers from the property would take refuge. A little further along you will find the remains of the graner des delme, a building where the olives intended for payment of a tax were stored—the tithe—, which amounted to a tenth of the crop.

4. Fear of Es Rafal

The possessió of Es Rafal has always been closely associated with a tradition of ghostly activity, centred round its defence tower. It is said that rumours about certain mysterious stories reached the ears of the Marquis of Campofranco, lord of Planicia and of this house, who decided to spend a few days there.

During the second night he was awakened by a racket of inexplicable origins, and afterwards he heard the noise of something coming up the stairs, dragging shackles, and forcing the lock, until the door ended up coming wide open, seemingly all by itself. Soon after heading back to bed, some terrifying cries began to be heard and there were unusually violent blows against the door, that lasted until dawn.

News of these events spread throughout the entire region and the tower of Es Rafal became known as the Torre de Ses Ànimes (Tower of the Souls) and in fact, it is still said that even today it is possible to hear the howls of the tormented souls.
Camí des Rafal/sa Costa

This trail, which is beautiful with even more stunning views, links Estellencs with Banyalbufar, and constituted an alternative to the Camí Reial d’Estellencs, whose circuit close to the coast made it less secure, exposed to raids from corsairs, who tried to capture travellers and Mallorcan peasant farmers in order to enslave them.

It was used a lot by olive collectors and muleteers, as it also provided access to the houses of Planícia and the town of Puigpunyent, and now, after remaining shut for a long time, hikers can enjoy it thanks to the battle waged by the Council of Banyalbufar and neighbourhood groups, with the support of the Council of Mallorca.

Nativitad de Maria’s church

The Banyalbufar parish church was built in the 16th century as a replacement for another church located further down the slope, which was destroyed by pirates. A number of alterations to the original structure give it its present appearance, with one nave which has a barrel vaulted roof and is divided into four sections. The church also has a presbytery and four side chapels. Outstanding features include the figure of the Verge de la Rosa madonna, the retable of St. Peter by Gaspar Oms, dated 1584, and the magnificent 17th century baroque organ from the old Dominican monastery in Palma.

Terraces of Banyalbufar

Linked to a major irrigation system dating back to times of Moorish rule, these terraces form one of the best examples of a dry stone landscape on the island.

Up until the end of the 19th century the terraces were primarily used for growing malvasia grapevines, but following the phylloxera epidemic, which devastated the vineyards, the growing of potatoes and ramellet rubbing tomatoes took their place. The export of such produce led Banyalbufar to undergo times of great economic prosperity that led to the construction of new water tanks and dry stone retaining walls.

Attempts have been underway since 1995 to recover the local variety of malvasia, an initiative which, if successful, will ensure the conservation of a major part of this agricultural landscape.
Sa Baronia

This manor house was once the seat of the holders of the Barony of Banyalbufar, with feudal jurisdiction over the area. The existing buildings date back to the 16th century, while the stocky defence tower which closes off the north side of the courtyard is of particular note. The courtyard features a well and a flat arch that connects one section of the building to the other.

Son Sanutges gypsum kiln

To one side of the path, one comes upon the ruins of a gypsum kiln, which was in full production in the early 20th century and was supplied with the output of the nearby Son Sanutges hill quarry. Gypsum was baked at 500°C in the kiln before being ground and then used as plaster for building work.

Camí des Correu

This path used to be the main means of communication between Banyalbufar, Esporles and Palma until the present road was built in the mid 19th century.

It probably follows the route used to be known as the Banyalbufar carraria, as mentioned in the 1232 Llibre del Repartiment, a tome that provides a record of the way the island was divided up by the nobles who had supported King Jaume I in the conquest of Mallorca. A number of stretches that are both laboriously cobbled and very wide are still preserved, especially on the Esporles slope.

Sa Potada des Cavall

This is a small cavity in a rock along the path, which legend has is a hoof mark of the horse of the mythical King Jaume, who rode round the island and as far as Barcelona with great leaps. A legend that also recurs in other places of the island's topography.
12. Sa Granja

The origins of Sa Granja go back to the Moorish farmstead of Alpic, which belonged to the Cistercian order from the 13th century to the 15th. The Sa Granja spring rises on the estate, which in times gone-by provided hydraulic power to a great number of mills that in turn were the origin of the industrialisation of Esplugues.

The estate is dominated by a group of seigneurial buildings built by the Fortuny family in the 18th century: one outstanding feature is the splendid gallery with its arches and Ionic columns, in addition to the gardens with their great, historic trees.

Sa Granja

13. Sant Pere’s Church

This church, in Esplugues, was designed in the early 20th century by Gaspar Benesassar the architect. It is neo-gothic in style. It has basilica floor plan with a single nave, groin vaulting and six side chapels on either side. The splendid, 17th century, baroque retable of the high altar, which was previously in the Santa Margalida convent in Palma, is of particular note, as are the 17th century Roser, Sant Josep and Sant Antoni retables.

Sant Pere’s Church

14. Esplugues

Nestling in the valley fashioned by the Torrent de Sant Pere mountain stream, Esplugues has a population of just over 4,000. Its economy was based on agriculture, animal husbandry and forestry, until, in the first half of the 20th century, a process of industrialisation began with the creation of soap, textile and paper factories supplied by the hydraulic power of the Font de sa Granja spring, while the new buildings were constructed in neo-classical and modernist styles.

Esplugues
Between the Es Teix mountains and the northern coast, the landscape and light of the Mediterranean are at their most glorious, which explains the attraction of this area to artists ever since it was “discovered” by 20th century landscape painters.
From the welcoming village of Deià, you make your way through extensive olive groves admiring the work of dry stone wallers and farmers, which bears witness to the hard toil of the generations that built the countless terraces.
The former telegraph station of Muleta awaits you towards the end of your route; now converted into a refuge for hikers, its location on top of the Cap Gros cliffs near the bay in which Port de Sóller lies, makes it an exceptional viewing point to gaze at the marvellous sunsets.
**DESCRIPTION OF THE ROUTE**

Start out from the Can Bol refuge towards the upper part of Deià along Obispo Simó Bauzá Street; then continue up Costa d’en Topa, along Carrer des Porxo street, and past the Town Hall, after which you will come to the main road from Deià to Sóller. The beginning of the Camí de sa Cala path, also known as Sa Vinyeta, is just on your left; it passes the village school and crosses the road to Cala Deià three times before reaching Ses Passadetes, where a little bridge over the Torrent Major stream takes you back to Deià along the Camí des Ribassos.

You, on the other hand, should take the right hand path, the Camí de sa Pesta path, as it climbs gently up to the buildings of Son Bujosa before leading you to the main Ma-10 road, which you walk along 500 metres carefully as the traffic is often heavy.

On reaching the small housing development known as the Coves de Can Puigservet, you turn off the road into the lane on your right and proceed initially along a metalled surface before taking a bridle path on your left that slopes up between olive trees, taking you to the hamlet of Son Coll, not far from the Font de ses Mentides spring.

Stay on this little path until, after a series of short bends known as Es Gravet, you reach Sa Plana and S’Era de Can Prohom, a spot where the valley of Sóller opens up before you, with the peak of Penyal des Migdia in the background. After entering the municipality of Sóller, you walk past the manor houses of Son Mico and Can Prohom, and the chapel of Castelló. Just opposite the chapel, you turn off onto a path on your left until you get to the Deià to Sóller road. The beginning of the Camí de Son Sales that leads to Sóller is next to the buildings of the Can Bleda estate; your route, however, takes you north along the main Deià to Sóller road, where again you must remember to be very careful; after a short distance, take the turning on the right that leads to the Bens d’Avall housing estate.

Turn off onto the path at a point in the road where there is a very sharp bend; go past a turning that leads off towards Es Canons and carry on in the direction of Muleta Gran. Before getting as far as that, take the forest trail on your left, which, leads on into a bridle path which then takes you across the strip fields of Sa Rota Gran. First, walk past a water-tank, and a lime-kiln behind, then after you will reach the Muleta refuge.

**PLACES OF INTEREST**

1. **Deià**

Located on the north-western slopes of the Serra de Tramuntana mountain range, Deià boasts a privileged setting, between the sheer rock faces of Puig des Teix and the blue waters along Mallorca’s north coast. Its beauty has made it one of the best known tourist spots on the island and it has been visited by artists from all over the world, some of whom are now at rest in the cemetery.

The town has its origins in the farmstead “Addaya”, which the king granted to Nunó Sanc, and he in turn to the Cistercian La Real monastery. Built in the surroundings of Es Puig, places of note include the parish church of Sant Joan; the nearby cemetery; the water supply system, with fountains, wash-houses and mills; and the houses, which conserve interesting aspects of vernacular architecture of the Serra de Tramuntana.

2. **Ca l’Abat**

Here once stood the house and buildings of the original Son Muntaner estate, acquired in 1619 by the La Real Cistercian monks, who built a new house on the site of the old one, enlarged the property, and made it one of the most important in Deià municipality until the disentailment of church lands obliged the monks to abandon the estate once and for all in 1834.

A defence tower still stands, separate from the rest of the buildings, as well as the remains of an enclosing wall, near the old path of Camí de Son Coll, the olive mill, and the private chapel, where, traditionally, mass used to be heard on Sant Bernat’s feast day.
3 Son Coll

After the conquest of Mallorca, King Jaume I granted the farmstead of Deià to Nuno Sánchez, who made this part of it over to a fief to Pere Mató, so that it was originally known as "Na Matona".

Over time, the estate was continuously divided up until it became just the hamlet of Son Coll, where over fifty people still lived at the beginning of the 20th century. Nowadays, the houses still preserve all their past charm.

4 Camí des Grau

Also called the "Camí de Son Coll" or "de Castelló", this bridle path used to be named "Camí de Dalt", to distinguish it from the royal path from Deià to Sóller via Llucalcari, which, with some variations, largely follows the route of what is today the road from Deià to Sóller. It was the main access to the houses at Son Coll until 1911, when the road of Can Miquelet was built.

5 Son Mico

This possession is the result of a division of Can Prohom and was first recorded in 1692. The three-storey facade and the main entrance with its round arch are of particular interest.

6 Can Prohom

This possessió or manor house, takes its name from the Estades Prohom family, who were its owners for centuries. It used to be part of Castelló, together with the estates of Alconàsser, Muleta, S’Heretat, Es Gallicant, etc. Olive oil production was its source of income, although there is a large holm oak wood which was used intensively for charcoal making.

The houses adjoin those of Son Mico, forming one architectural whole. The main entrance and the stone benches on either side, used to get easily on the horse, are worthy of note.

7 Capella de Castelló

Dedicated to the Virgin of the Rosary, it was built during the 17th century by the residents of Castelló, with a contribution from the University of Sóller, and with the intention of avoiding the arduous trip to Sóller in order to attend mass.

The order responsible for its maintenance was created in 1722 and for a while it housed a grammar teacher who taught literacy to children from the surrounding area. The chapel went into decline in the latter stages of the 19th century, to the point where its structure was endangered. In 1910 a great restoration project was carried out, paid for by the owners of Can Prohom. However, the passage of time, abandonment and land conditions led to the collapse of the roof and the deterioration of the walls. Inclusion in the Dry Stone Route project and the granting of the chapel to the Council of Mallorca, by the owner of the land have enabled its restoration in 2016.
8 Muleta Gran

The buildings are particularly significant because of their imposing defence tower, as well as the olive-oil mill. This possessió or estate has been divided up several times, thereby creating, amongst others, the estates of Muleta de Ca s'Hereu and Muleta de Cas Avinyons. It was one of the great olive growing estates of the valley, although, in 1983, a major forest fire, which lasted two days, destroyed a large part of the olive groves.

9 Prickly juniper

This area of Muleta is of special interest because there is a large tract of prickly juniper (*Juniperus oxycedrus*), a tree-like shrub typical of the coast but only to be found in this particular spot in the Serra de Tramuntana. It is a stopover site for birds at migration time and different species of birds of prey and seabirds can be observed.

10 Limekiln

Such kilns or forn de calcè were used to produce quicklime by firing limestone at high temperatures. What can be seen today is the chamber, called *olla* or *clot* in Mallorcan, inside which lumps of limestone were carefully laid, leaving a hole, or *boca*, through which to pass the bundles of firewood.

11 Far des Cap Gros

This lighthouse was built between 1842 and 1850 at the initiative of Sóller Town Council and was later incorporated into the state lighthouse network. It underwent alterations in 1870, in accordance with plans designed by the engineer Llorenç Abrines. The tower is twenty metres high and its light has a range of eighteen nautical miles.

It was originally built in order to guarantee the safety of the ships that at the time would call in at Port de Sóller, the port of exit for many goods that were exported for the French markets, oranges from the Sóller valley in particular.
From the oranges trees valley, with villages and hamlets that still bear the marks of a land of traders and the return of their emigrant sons after seeking a better life elsewhere, you make your way towards the Barranc de Biniaix ravine, a synonym for dry stone monument, where paths and terraces are laid out as if in a landscape designed with the sole purpose of enthralling the visitor.

Surrounded as they are by the highest peaks on the island, you will be surprised by the upland valleys of Almallutx and Cúber, which paid the price of progress in the form of sheets of water, and you will finish the route at the Tossals Verds refuge, an icon of hiking on the island.
DESCRIPTION OF THE ROUTE

From the Muleta refuge to Sóller

The first part of the route - that is, near the estate buildings of Muleta Gran - coincides with the last part of stage 4 and starts off at the Muleta refuge, behind which the path is to be found. You pass by a lime kiln and a water-tank in the direction of these estate buildings.

Next you walk through the olive groves of Cas Avinyons and Muleta de Ca s’Hereu, ignoring the turning off to your left that leads to the Repic beach, and continue along the Camí de Binidorm path up a slope that provides you with magnificent views over the valley of Sóller. You will soon get to a new fork in the path: on the right leads to Can Bleda, while on the left, which is the way you should choose, will take you to the Ma-11 road, and the entrance to the town of Sóller.

From Sóller to Cúber

Following your arrival in Sóller, you embark on the urban stage of the walk, along the Camí del Camp Llarg, the streets of Carrer del Cetre, Carrer del Mar and Carrer de Bauçà, Plaça Constitució, Carrer de la Lluna and Carrer de la Victòria, then Avinguda d’Astúries. After crossing the stream, just next to the municipal football ground, turn on the right along the Camí des Murterar, then take a turning off this road to your left before you cross the stream again.

A few metres further on, you come to a crossroads in the path: turn on the right, which at first is suitable for vehicles but which later becomes a proper footpath.

On reaching the hamlet of Binibassí, ignore the path that leads to Fornalutx - this is part of the Tuent variant, which, though signposted, still lacks the markings characteristic of the GR 221 - and walk downhill towards the road from Sóller to Fornalutx, which you cross to get to the village of Biniaraias through the irrigated area known as L’Horta de Biniaraias.

Cross the square and leave the hamlet by Carrer de Sant Josep, which takes you past the washhouse; although the Camí des Marroig lane (with a metalled surface) leads off to the left, you carry straight on in the direction of the Barranc de Biniaraias.

The cobbled path now climbs up between the peaks of Ses Solanes and Es Cornadors, going past the turn-offs to both the paths of Camí de Can Fenasset and Camí Vell; later on, you will be coming back to the second one after the narrow ravine called S’Estret and the buildings of Can Silles.

The rocky cliffs near the Salt des Cans waterfall give way to the L’Ofre estate, and then a further gentle climb takes you up to the Coll de l’Ofre pass beneath the mountain of the same name, from where there is a view of Puig Major and the Cúber reservoir.

From Cúber to Tossals Verds

After leaving Binimorat farm buildings on one side and skirting the Cúber reservoir on its northern shore, you will come to the barrier of the Cúber, which you will not have to cross, as the route takes you along the side of the Ma-10 road. A little further on, you come to a crossroads where you go past the Pas Llis variant leading off to your right. After getting over a fence, you can replenish your supply of water at the Font des Noguer spring, although your route then carries on close to the road. You now follow the water channel that diverts water from the Gorg Blau reservoir to that of Cúber until, on a bend, you come to the beginning of the climb up to the Coll des Coloms. On reaching the pass, your path takes you down the slope, past not only the branch on your left that leads to the Font des Prat spring but also then a little further on, on your right, the way that leads via Sa Coma to the buildings at Tossals Verds.

From there on, the path carries straight on down the slope until it reaches the Tossals Verds refuge and you only need to make sure you ignore two paths to Mancor off to your left, and another one to the Pou de sa Coma on your right.
PLACES OF INTEREST

1. Sóller

The town of Sóller, in the centre of the valley, at an altitude of about 30 m, was already settled in the time of Moorish rule. One of its most distinctive features are the grand houses built towards the end of the 19th century and at the beginning of the 20th, paid for with money made by emigrants from the town. Many were constructed in the Modernist style, which was also used in the design of the façade of parish church of Sant Bartomeu, the Bank of Sóller and the houses of Can Prunera.

2. The orange trees of the valley of Sóller

The numerous springs in Fornalutx and the valley of Sóller have permitted that irrigation farming could become widespread in the area. From local records, we know that there were orange trees in the valley in the 14th century and that by the 16th century orange growing was important enough to warrant the proposal of a tax on oranges. By the 19th century, the exportation of oranges mainly to France had become a large-scale business, which meant that many olive groves were turned into terraces of orange trees and the irrigation system was extended.

3. Binibassi

The hamlet of Binibassi, situated between the municipalities of Sóller and Fornalutx, is of particular interest due to the 16th century houses of the same name and their sturdy defence tower. An entrance with a round arch and beautifully cut voussoirs leads into a cobbledstone courtyard. Under the eaves of the roof there are painted tiles, and to the north, near the path, there is a watermill driven by the water channelled from the Font de Binibassi spring. It is the only mill which has round shaped cup (space where water falls down over the wheels).

4. Biniaraix

The hamlet of Biniaraix, with about a hundred inhabitants, is just a few kilometres from the centre of Sóller, and has a privileged position halfway up the valley, at the foot of the Camí del Barranc path. It stands on the site of what used to be a Moorish farmstead which Jaume I made over to the Bishop of Girona after the conquest of Mallorca. Of special note are its cobbled streets, the wash house and the houses of Cas Don.
5 Camí des Barranc de Biniaraix

The Barranc de Biniaraix ravine is the natural means of communication from the valley of Sóller to the valleys of L'Ofre, Cúber, the monastery of Lluc, Orient and the Pla de Mallorca. The camí is almost 3.5 km long and was officially declared a protected Monument as being a Asset of Cultural Interest in 1994. There can be found most of the features that define the bridle paths of Mallorca: fords with passadores (stepping stones), stretches of cobbled way with rattrletes (diagonal drainage channels), and a central course of stones to reinforce the path, escapidores (parapets), marages (retaining walls), etc.

After years of neglect, in 1987 restoration work started, carried out by the School of Margers (dry stone wallers) run by the Consell de Mallorca, the body that since then has been responsible for its maintenance.

6 Barranc de Biniaraix

This ravine is bordered by the peaks of Es Cornadors to the south and by Es Morro de ses Solanes to the north. Its slopes, organized into agricultural smallholdings, have been intensively terraced, mainly for the cultivation of olive trees.

It is also a good example of the integration of dry stone structures into the natural environment; this building technique was indispensable for agricultural purposes, and was used to resolve problems of refuge and shelter, as well as to mark property boundaries, ensure a water supply, access, etc.

7 Cúber reservoir

Located in a natural depression, the Cúber reservoir has an area of 59.3 ha and a maximum capacity of 4.6 hm³. Originally designed to produce electricity, it was converted to supply the city of Palma with drinking water. It also receives water from the nearby Gorg Blau reservoir, which is at a slightly lower altitude. The water is initially pumped, but then gravity makes it run down an open channel over 5 km long.

8 Es Molinot

A structure in the form of a tower can be seen not very far from the Camí de Manacor path: these are the ruins of an old flour mill and its water supply channel. Next to this, although it cannot be seen from the trail, remains the base of another of these mills. The existence of mills in the Almallutx area was recorded as long ago as the 13th century and these had their origins in times of Muslim domination.

9 Camí d'Almallutx

Mankind settled in the valley of Almallutx in ancient times; there he found water in abundance and extensive lands where to grow his crops. The warm, wet summer climate encouraged transhumance on a small scale. The flocks of sheep spent the winter on lands further south and in summer they were moved to the mountains. In this context, the Royal Path Camí Real d'Almallutx was of major importance in bygone days and is well documented in the 14th and 15th centuries.

10 Ses Cases Velles

There were the original buildings of the Tossals Verds estate, and architecturally speaking are simple two story structures with gable roofs. Nowadays they are in ruins.
Its hills and peaks covered in tortured vegetation give the stage a genuinely mountainous feel, as if this were a different range altogether; this feeling is heightened to the utmost when the area is blanketed with snow, trade in which was once of major significance, and signs of which can still be seen today. Huts and water tanks are situated around the paths that wind their way amid the mountain slopes and up which gangs of labourers would climb even in the worst of weathers and, comforted by wine and spirits, would store the snow which, later on and lower down, it was used to make ice-creams and ointments.
DESCRIPTION OF THE ROUTE

The first part of the route—that is until you get to the Prat de Cúber—coincides with the last part of stage 5: the other way round. Starting off near the Tossals Verds refuge, you will see a path to the left which is part of the Pas Llís variant of the GR, while the one you want leads off parallel to the refuge. A short distance up the path, there is a turning off to the left, also leading to sa Coma, and a little further on, another to the right, leading to Mancor; go past both of these.

On reaching flatter ground, you will see the remains of Ses Cases Velles at the foot of the crags of Ses Capelletes; you will go past the turning off onto the beginning of the Mancor path on your right.

Continue on past a threshing floor, and not far away you will see the Pou de Sa Bassola well, with its dry stone roof. Immediately afterwards you enter a holm oak wood that surrounds the Torrent des Corral Fals stream. On the other side of this watercourse you can see the Font des Prat and Es Arcs water conduit, which carries the water through the crags. Stay on the old path from Mancor to Almallutx, and, near the stream, you will be able to see a structure, which is one of the cups or millraces of Es Molinet.

Cross the Torrent des Corral Fals mountain stream and you will come to a fork in the path: the left fork would take you on the path to Almallux and Sóller, while the right fork is the Comellar des Prat path and this is the one you should take.

Ten minutes later a small turn-off will take you to the abundant flow of the des Prat spring, before embarking on the steep but steady ascent that enables you to reach the Coll de ses Cases de Neu. One clear landmark in the middle of the gully is the Font d'en Gallina spring, where one can stock up with fresh water most of the year.

Straight away, you will come to the Casa de neu des Comellar des Prat (snow house), overlooked by the rock faces of the Serra des Teixos mountain range and Puig de Massanella.

On reaching the so-called "Paret d'en Rubí" which separates the two slopes, turn off the path that goes down through the gully called Comellar des ses Cases de Neu onto another footpath on your left that leads off below the crags and continue until you get to the snow house known as "Casa Redona d'en Rubí". From there you will be able to see the Coll des Telègraf, the peak you are heading for.

On reaching it, you will find two snow houses there: on one side the Casa de Neu de Son Lluc and, on the other, the casa Gran. Then, go down again, but this time taking the gully to the east, which you cross and make for Puig d'en Galileu, which you leave on your right to get to the snow house called la Casa de neu d'en Galileu. This is well worth visiting and it just takes you a few metres off the route to the Pla d'en Galileu.

Descend to Lluc via the bridle path known as Voltes d'en Galileu, which comes to an end when it gets to the snow house called Casa de neu de Son Macip, hidden away among the holm oaks.

The bridle path gives way to a forest trail, which makes its way straight past the remains of a great many charcoal pits and charcoal burners’ huts to the boundary wall between the publicly owned estate of Son Macip, and Sa Mola and Ca s’Amitger. Go through the gateway, and make for the Ma-10: to one side of this road is the centuries old holm oak known as Alzina des Set Cimalls.

A cobbled path that starts near this holm oak takes you to Lluc. Before arriving there, you will see the tiny des Vims spring and then the cart track that coincides with the Camí Vell de Sóller and which you will follow for about a hundred metres.

The Font Coberta is the spring that marks the crossroads with the Camí Vell de Lluc, part of the GR 222, which you go on past and proceed in the direction of the monastery, before arriving. Your route takes you past the Ca s’Amitger interpretation centre and the stone Creu des Barracar cross before continuing along the verge of the road towards Pollença. A little further on, you see a gateway from which you can see the Moli de LLluc watermill, which you pass before going on to join the cobbled path that takes you as far as the Son Amer refuge.
PLACES OF INTEREST

1. **Font des Prat**

   This spring is also known as the "Font de Massanella", as originally it used to supply the estate of the same name, by means of a channel that was built to the orders of Montserrat Fontanet in the middle of the 18th century. The spring has a dry stone roof with an inscription that reads "Font de Massanella 1748".

2. **Casa de neu des Prat**

   This elliptically shaped snow house, first recorded in 1636, is located on the Coma des Prat, which separates Puig de Massanella from Serra des Teixos range. This was once roofed with tiles; nearby one can observe the porxo de nevater (snow harvesters' hut).

3. **Casa Redona d'en Rubí**

   This snow house is almost elliptical; it is located below the Serra des Teixos. It was first recorded in 1637, although it appears to have been the object of substantial reform in 1725.

4. **Casa de neu de Son Lluc**

   This elliptically shaped snow house still conserves the remains of the three bombarderes (the openings through which the snow was tipped), the stanchions of the entranceways and a major part of the walls. Nearby there is a small well and the rectangular porxo de nevaters (snow harvesters' hut), with its caved in roof. The first recorded mention of the snow house dates from 1711, when the owner of La Mola and Joan Sastre of "Son Lluc" agreed to build it as a business venture.

![Casa de neu de Son Lluc and Puig Major](image)
5 Casa Gran

Ice house with an rectangular floor plan in which you can see some of the flagstones that were part of the bombarderes, as well as the remains of the two entrances. The facilities are completed by the porxo de nevaters and two terraces. The snow house was first recorded in 1637, and the different areas of building work that can be seen in the snow chamber show that repair work was regularly carried out.

6 Casa de neu d'en Galileu

Ice house with an elliptical floor plan which once had a pitched roof. It still has one of its bombarderes with a wooden lintel. Nearby one can also see a well and the large porxo de nevaters which was originally roofed with tiles. It was built in 1692 by order of Antoni Català "Galileu", and remained functional until 1906.

The snow house and the snow harvesters’ hut were restored in 2009 by the team of dry stone wallers of the Consell de Mallorca's Department of the Environment.

7 Voltes d'en Galileu

This bridle path was built by Miquel Català "Galileu" to provide access to the ice houses around the mountain peak it is named after and restored by the Consell de Mallorca's dry stone wallers. It follows a series of tight bends to ascend a slope of almost 250 metres up to the plain where the Casa de neu d'en Galileu stands.

8 Casa de neu de Son Macip

This is one of the earliest recorded ice houses. It was operational in 1616 although it fell into disuse rather quickly as it was in ruins by the end of the 18th century. It has an elliptical floor plan and was restored in 2013 and 2014 by the Consell de Mallorca’s Department of the Environment.
Font Coberta

Formerly known as Font del Pi or dels Polls, this spring is to be found near the Sanctuary of Lluc, to which it belongs after being ceded to the monastery by Francesc de sa Coma in the 14th century. A gateway with decoratively moulded gateposts provides access to an enclosure at the end of which is the spring and a niche with a figure of the Virgin Mary. You can also see two plaques: one recording the restoration of the spring in 1890, and another, bearing the Lluc coat of arms, as well as an inscription dedicated to the Virgin Mary, dated 1905.

Creu des Barracar

The original site of this cross was outside the Barracar Inn, on the Selva road but nowadays it can be seen outside the Ca s'Amitger Interpretation Centre. It is one of the wayside medallions dotted along the Camí Vell de Lluc path to accompany the pilgrims on their climb up to the sanctuary. Renaissance in style, this limestone cross retains some Gothic features, and consists of a circular base with three steps and an octagonal post with a square plinth, while the medallion itself is decorated with depictions of the Adoration of the Magi and Christ's Ascension.

Lluc

As the administrative centre of the municipality of Escorca, Lluc is the meeting point for Mallorquins who visit the shrine of the Virgin Mary. Features of Lluc that are worthy of special mention include Es Porxets, formerly the lodgings for the pilgrims there; the buildings of Ca s'Amitger, which at present house an information centre about the Serra de Tramuntana; the Camí des Misteris, a track that climbs the Pujol de sa Trobada hill where tradition has it that a shepherd named Lluc found the figure of the Virgin, and, last but not least, the church, with a basilical floor plan and architectural features from different periods, together with a shrine where the figure of the Virgin, probably dating back to the 14th century, is displayed.
During this stage of the Ruta de Pedra en Sec (GR 221), you will tread shady pathways on your visit to the Son Amer hermitage. Listen to the echo of the solitary prayer of ascetic hermits, and, like charcoal burners in bygone days, pass between mighty, almost magical, holm oaks, under the lee of the mountain of Puig Tomir, trees that will immerse you in an atmosphere pilgrims have inspired ever since the 13th century, on their way along the trail to pray for the intercession of the Virgin, and that will vividly illustrate the origin of the name "Lluc" - Lucus, the sacred forest of the ancients.
Set off from the Son Amer estate buildings in a southerly direction; near the car park, you will come to a path that runs parallel to the road for a short stretch and then crosses it. Next, you find yourself walking along a forest trail, which you turn off after a while to take a path that appears on your right and takes you to S’Ermita, before leading you back to the forest trail, to the right of which lies the Font de s’Ermita spring.

On reaching a track that has lawful access for motor vehicles, go up a steeply sloping stretch to Coll Pelat, not, however, without having paused at the Mirador des Foment viewing point, to enjoy the view over the Menut olive groves and the surrounding mountains. A few hundred metres after the Pelat pass, you turn off the forest trail and take a path to the left to get to Coll des Bosc Gran and the Font des Pedregaret spring. After that, a metalled lane takes one to Binifaldó, from where, keeping to the right, you continue on the Old Road to Lluc.

A gentle slope in the path takes you to the centuries old holm oak known as Alzina d’en Pere, and then to a gate that marks the boundary between the publicly owned estate and the Muntanya estate.

Once on the lands of this possessió, what remains of the Royal Path will enable you to reach the Font de Muntanya spring. Soon after that, return to the Carretera Vella (Old Road), on which you carry on until you get to a turning off to the right onto a narrow path that leads off through a thick holm oak wood.

When you get to a small gateway that marks the boundary between the municipalities of Escorca and Pollença, you start your descent towards the Vall d’en Marc. In the valley you rejoin the Old Road.

Go past the estate buildings of Son Marc on your left, and continue until you reach the main road from Lluc to Pollença, at a point where the verdant Pi de Son Grua pine tree stands. Your route now runs almost parallel to the road and near a mountain stream bed at all times, though you do not need to cross this. In the vicinity of the buildings at Can Serra, turn to the left and return to the road.

Walk along the hard shoulder, taking great care as there can be a lot of traffic, until after passing the buildings at Can Ponticó, you turn off onto a made up lane on your right: go straight on along this, ignoring a path to the right that leads to Fartàrinx.

Shortly you will cross the stream bed at the Pas d’en Barqueta and you then continue along the south bank of the stream until you reach the town of Pollença, on your way to the old abattoir, now converted into the refuge called Pont Romà.
PLACES OF INTEREST

1. Irrigation channel de la Font des Puig Ferrer

The Font des Puig Ferrer is one of the three springs that exist on the Son Amer estate, and supplied the local population back in talayotic times. The water, both constant and abundant, is sufficient to power the mill at Lluc, located in the Josafat valley. The irrigation channel of this spring bypasses the level difference formed by the road construction by means of a drainage channel located near the road barriers.

2. S’Ermita

The origins of this hermitage go back to the 17th century. Dedicated to Saint Paul, the hermits lived there until the beginning of the 18th century, when it fell into disuse. For a time it was a farm, separate from the main estate, and later was used as a shelter for livestock. The Consell de Mallorca restored it, together with the Font S’Ermita and the conduit that carries the water of this spring to the small vegetable garden.

3. Binifaldó

Recorded back in 1232, the possessió of Binifaldó belonged to the monastery of Lluc until, in 1897, it was taken over by the state, an event that caused a major row with the Church, one consequence of which was the excommunication of the Finance Minister. Of particular note are the extensive holm oak woods and the Font des Pedregaret, a spring that used to be well known for its supposedly diuretic properties.
4 Alzina d’en Pere

Centennial holm oak protected, collected in the *Catalog of Unique Trees in the Autonomous Community of the Balearic Islands*. It measures about 20 meters high and the cup reaches 19 meters, and its roots embedded rocks are one of its strongest features.

5 Muntanya

This is one of the largest estates in Escorca with almost three million square metres of land.

Located on the northern slopes of the Puig Tomir mountain, near the Old Road from Lluc to Pollença, it appears in the *Llibre del Repartiment* under the name of "Almorell". It attained notoriety during the 19th century because of the number of attacks it suffered at the hands of bandits; one person even died in the 1861 assault.

6 The Old Road from Lluc to Pollença

The first plans for the construction by the state of a road from Lluc to Pollença (included in the plan for a road from Port d’Andratx to Alcúdia) date back to 1885. However, it was not until 1914 that the state convert it into part of the third class national road from Andratx to Alcúdia. Right from the start, this stretch of the road was thought to be unsatisfactory and in the 1920s work started on a new route, today known as the Voltes de Ca l’Herevet. These bends were so tight they were unsuitable for motor traffic, which made it necessary to plan a new one, the current road from Lluc to Pollença, which was opened in the 1950s.
Vall d'en Marc

Formerly known as the valley "de Vàritx", it was a settlement of great importance in Moorish times, thanks to the availability of the waters from the nearby spring, the Font de Vàritx, which irrigated the numerous smallholdings in the area.

In the 18th century its name was changed for valley "d'en Marc", because of the large number of properties there belonging to the Marc family.

Son Marc

The former farmstead of Binitger is one of the best known estates in Pollença. It is located in the Vàritx valley and is famed for its architectural features, typical of the local farm houses, with a central courtyard surrounded by the estate buildings.

Of particular interest is the enormous olive mill, recorded in 1608, the main doorway of the manor house, with its stone doorstep, and the chapel, which is where all the neighbours attended mass. Such a circumstance, together with the existence of a school run by Nuns of Charity, made Son Marc into a hamlet where all the inhabitants of the valley gathered.

Torrent de la Vall d'en Marc

This mountain stream still has stretches of an remarkable riverside wood, where poplars, ash and elm predominate, with rich undergrowth consisting of hawthorn, myrtle and a variety of privet.
Finally, the sea. The tiring stages across Serra de Tramuntana finish at Port de Pollença and a light-filled plain opens up before you. Crossing this plain, you reach the other part of the island, and the bay of the same name, framed between the peninsula of Formentor to the north, and Cap Pinar to the south.

If time is on your side, you can now enjoy a dip in the sea to recover and take a glance back to imprint the landscapes and experiences of the last few days of the Dry Stone Route on your mind. They will surely have surprised you and tempted you to return.
On the right you go par the Camí de Can Seguinot and following a long stretch, you pass the access roundabout to the Gotmar resort, located in the lower section of Turó de Llenaire. Not far from there, you will come across another roundabout, with a metallic hydroplane, in tribute to the military aerodrome of Port de Pollença, which, for many years, has been home to the waterplanes used to fight fires.

From here, you have to continue straight on along Carrer Joan XXIII which leads to the finishing point of the route, the Passeig Anglada Camarasa, and the bay of Pollença stretches out in front of it.

Port de Pollença

From the refuge of Pont Romà, you begin to walk southeast. At the first corner, you turn right along Carrer de l’Horta, towards the centre of Pollença.

Immediately, when you come to the old Llavar cross, take Carrer del Pont Romà on the left, which will soon take you to the viaduct that it takes its name from. You cross the Torrent de Sant Jordi stream over it, it is normally dry, but in the rainy periods it can accumulate a large flow of water.

When you have passed the bridge, you continue along the Camí de Ternelles, and following a zigzagging route along the Camí de Can Joanot, at the end of it you will see the ruins of the Can Morató carpet factory — which operated between 1922 and 1966 — and the Port road, which you join following a left turn.

You pass the plinth and tambour of the Creu de na Cantona cross and cross the Can Berenguer roundabout, which marks the intersection between the road from Andratx to Pollença (Ma-10) and that of Palma to Port de Pollença (Ma-2200), which you cross in order to go along the right hand side, where there is a pedestrian track, and then ignore all of the roads on your right.

The route continues along a flat path, it disappears momentarily after a while, and you will walk along a pavement. Once you have got back onto the path, you walk around the edges of fields of cereal crops, almonds and carobs, and on the right appears Putxet de Can Pont, a gentle slope with dense vegetation.

Afterwards, you pass two majestic Star Pines, and on the other side of the road, the street that leads to Cala Sant Vicenç, at the starting point of the Serra de la Punta, which closes the valley on the north side, and whose finishing point is Puig del Vilar, located at a height of 313 metres.
PLACES OF INTEREST

1. Creu de Llavor

This is one of the so-called boundary crosses, which were placed on paths to welcome travellers, often at the entrance to towns, as a milestone and with a religious function. In addition to the cross, they used to have tambours decorated with heraldic shields or images of Biblical passages. The one in question is a neogothic cross, it dates back to the 19th century, and it marks the start of the Camí del Calvari.

2. Pont Romà

A viaduct that provides a crossing over the Torrent de Sant Jordi stream, up until the 19th century, it was the only access point from the Villa de Pollença to the Horta de Cubelles and Ternelles, which was also known as the “Pont de l’Horta” or “Pont de Cubelles”.

Despite its name, the earliest mention of its existence dates to 1402, and it is most likely that it was built during the medieval period. It consists of two uneven arches that rest on a central column, which is protected by two triangular-shaped buttresses at each end.

3. Creu de na Cantona

It is also known by the name of “Creu de Sant Jordi” and the upper part from the 19th century has disappeared, so we can only admire the three levels of the base, the shaft and the tambour, which is beautifully decorated and dates from the 16th century.

4. Port de Pollença

This population centre was founded as a result of the construction of a fishing pier between 1826 and 1829, which marked the beginning of the exportation of products from the district. At present, it is an important tourist centre, activity started at the beginning of the 20th century, and in 1930 it already had seven hotels.

Between the 19th and 20th centuries, “eu Moll” as the port is known by the inhabitants of Pollença, was the base for many artists who took inspiration from the light and the landscapes of Serra de Tramuntana, especially the painters of the Pollença school. The group was formed around the mastery of Anglada Camarasa, and included a large number of South Americans, such as Attilio Boveri, Tito Cittadini and Mariano Montesinos.

The bay of Pollença offers a long stretch of very beautiful beaches and walks that begin on the beach of Albercutx and extend to the dunes of the S’Albufereta Natural Reserve.
Between the village of S'Arracó and the Coll de sa Gramola pass, the southernmost spurs of the Serra de Tramuntana mountain range, dry and rocky as they are, let one discern mountain slopes criss-crossed by rudely built walls, a hangover from the subsistence agriculture and social structures of old that led many of the local people to emigrate. Frequent wild fires have left their mark on a remarkable landscape, with the coastline as its backdrop and the European fan palm, the dwarf palm tree of the Mediterranean, as the main distinguishing feature of the vegetation sprouting up again after the fires.
DESCRIPTION OF THE ROUTE

Set out from the village of S’Arracó in a northerly direction along Carrer del Porvenir, to join up with the Barri de sa Massana lane on your right. Next, on reaching a fork, take the left hand lane with the sign “Barri de sa Clota”. Walk along this made-up surface to Puig d’en Corso, ignoring all the driveways and entrances to the small landholdings. Passing a well with its trough on your right, start climbing the slope on a now unmade track as far as the Pas d’en Guida pass, the place where the route takes you between the heights of Puig d’en Corso and Puig d’en Guida.

Once through the pass, continue climbing, until following a sharp bend to the right, you enter the area of Rotes de s’Hereu. Proceed gently on past some dry stone peasants’ cottages, surrounded by dry stone terraces of almonds with the occasional carob and fig tree. After a wall, the path narrows and soon starts the climb up to Coll des Cucons, near which on the left are the remains of the cottage of L’Amo en Pep. Carry on downhill along the Camí de ses Rotes de s’Hereu path, which makes its way through a devasted landscape with scrub and limestone rock predominating.

After a long stretch there is a small dam on your right across the Sa Coma de sa Font mountain stream, followed by the Pla del Roti d’en Boira, a level area of ground at the confluence of this stream and another that drains the southern slopes of Puig de ses Basses.

A few metres further on, near a lime kiln, the path splits into two and here you take the right hand fork up a steep forest track that leads to the Camí de Ses Basses.

On arrival at the crossroads with this path, continue to the right — the left hand one takes you to La Trapa — in the direction of Coll de ses Pedrisses, where there are again some excellent views: this time of the Rajoli valley and its coast as well as of Mola de s’Esclop. From here on you continue along a comparatively level path until you reach the Coll de sa Gramola, which is where your route ends.

△ Feral goat  Mediterranean fan palm ▼
1. S'Arracó

Located at the floor of a valley, half way between Andratx and Sant Elm, this village boasts houses in both neo-classic and modernist styles, built in the early 20th century by local people who emigrated to France or elsewhere overseas. The church too is worthy of note. Dedicated to Sant Crist de s'Arracó, it has a lovely bell tower with ogive windows and a rectorcy. It is a relatively simple church, built in 1742, with 4 arches and 3 side chapels on either side. In one of these is the figure of Mare de Déu de la Trapa, which came from the former monastery of the same name.

2. Camí de ses Rotes de s'Hereu

This cart track winds its way through the Rotes de s'Hereu, along the slopes of Planes de s'Hereu in the direction of Ses Basses, and provides beautiful views of the heights of Puig de ses Feles (417 m) and Paret des Moro (491 m) with the Mediterranean Sea in the background.

3. Ses Rotes de s'Hereu

The route crosses this maquis area, in the past covered in almond and fig trees, nowadays taken over by thicket. From the path, a number of farm workers' dry stone huts, with single pitched sloping roofs, which tend to have either a cistern or well.
4 Rotlo d’en Boira

Just before arriving at the confluence of the two mountain streams of Sa Font and of Sa Coma de sa Font the route takes one past a dam built to regulate possible spates of water. From here on, the path takes one across an area of level ground until it reaches a lime kiln, mute witness to the preindustrial process of the production of lime, which continued until the middle of the last century.

5 La Garriga or Mediterranean shrubland

The area is recovering from huge wildfires that have put paid to most of the tree species. Today the thicket of Majorcan Anthyllis clysoides forms a thick carpet in the warmest parts. Higher up, one finds various zones of wild olives, spurge olives (Creorum tricoccon), Mediterranean grass, Mediterranean fan palms (Chamaerops humilis) - a small palm tree which is resistant to fire and the leaf of which (garbaillo) is used to make a number of household objects. On the dry stone terraces of Es Campas, gotova abounds - a thorny shrub with yellow flowers that come out early in the year (Genista tricuspidata).

6 Coll de sa Gramola

This pass, 5 kilometres from Andratx and 356 metres above sea level, made road access to the towns of Estellencs and Banyalbufar possible. It preserves the old family name of Gramola, who were prominent in Andratx from the 13th century on.
In the shelter of the imposing Puig de Galatzó mountain, with its cone shaped silhouette standing out above the surrounding countryside, and the rounded summit of S’Esclop, the last great mountain on the island towards the west, lies an extensive public area comprised of the former estates of Son Fortuny, Galatzó and Coma d’en Vidal.

This is a landscape where, among craggy peaks and thick reed beds, there is evidence to be discovered of a past in which even the smallest patch of ground was put to good use. All along the route, as if they were teaching resources laid out in readiness for a class, there are mills perched up on the hillsides, terraces holding back the soil, walls built round fields and estates and huts that in the past would shelter charcoal burners and their families.
DESCRIPTION OF THE ROUTE

The starting point is Bernardo Calvet Square in the centre of Es Capdellà, where you set off in a northerly direction along the street Carrer Galatzó, a relatively flat road that takes you through dryland fruit orchards with the unmistakable silhouette of Puig de Galatzó serving as a landmark. After going through the Coll Gomà pass, you enter the public owned estate of Galatzó, where in addition to the GR signposts, there are other signs for various educational trails. Cross the Torrent d’Almanegra mountain stream at a ford paved with large stones, and look out for the stone hut of the Graner del Deme on your left, where the grain from the payment of the tithe was stored until well into the 19th century.

Carry on until the Galatzó estate buildings and the imposing main façade where the decorative, embedded stones will captivate your attention. From the path you can also see an arched gateway of foreign influence which leads into the inner courtyard, a sundial and a doorway and lintel dated 1880, surmounted by the coat of arms of he who was known as the Comte de Mal, dating from 1688, which is the entrance to the old chapel. The inner courtyard, the olive press and the Romantic garden are all also well worth visiting.

Set off again along the path that leads under the wooden beamed arcade on the east façade, and continue along dryland fruit trees as far as the Sa Cometa crossroads, where you walk straight on past the left hand turn that would take you to the Sa Cometa spring. Descend a few metres and go straight on up the Comellar de ses Sinies, where the path gains altitude following the deep, winding bed of the Torrent de Galatzó.

Throughout this part of the stage you will come across structures connected with forestry, among them the remains of two lime kilns, and further on a rectangular, lean-to hut.

Later it is the turn of the Ses Sitges settlement, a group of charcoal kilns and charcoal burners’ huts on a patch of level ground. Stream and path go their separate ways here, and shortly you will reach a fork in the path, just where the Pou de ses Sinies well is to be found. Carry on northwards, passing close to the remains of the Ses Sinies naviform, shortly after which the route gets harder. Wind your way steeply up a path that is cobbled in stretches alongside a steam bed overgrown with Mauritiania Vine Reed (Ampelodesmos mauritanica) and Dwarf Fan Palm (Chamaerops humilis), with an occasional large pine tree; the path continues on past two dry stone charcoal kilns until it splits into two.

Here you continue in a westerly direction (if you went eastwards, you would be walking towards the Puig de Galatzó mountain). When you reach the Coll des Pinotells pass, you come to a path that leads to the Mola de s’Esclop mountain; you, however, should climb over the path that marks the boundary with Estellencs and so gain access to the Coma d’en Vidal estate before continuing to walk downhill.

On reaching the refuge, walk on the same direction, walk on in the same direction and go through the gateway adjoining the Son Fortuny estate before making your way round a water tank for fighting wildfires; you ignore the path that leads off to the right towards the recreational zone of Boal de ses Serveres and finally join the Ma-10 road, which is where you leave publicly owned property behind. Walk along the edge of this road until a path leads you to the old road from Andratx to Estellencs, which makes its way through pines and holm oaks towards the Coll des Pi pass, from where there is a view of the village of Estellencs.

Straight away you will have to turn onto a metalled road that will take you to the finishing point of your route in the centre of the village, after passing the crossroads formed with the path down to the Cala de Estellencs cave.
PLACES OF INTEREST

1. Es Capdellà
The records show that this village existed back in the 17th century, its origins having their roots in the settlement of the cottages that the labourers on the great estates in the area built. Far from the main roads, it has little more than a thousand inhabitants and comprises a small built-up centre, widely dispersed houses, and a church dating from the 18th century.

2. Graner des Delme
A rectangular, stone hut with a vaulted roof, where the tithe grain was stored; the tithe was the tax of medieval origin which landowners paid to the church and the feudal lords and which amounted to 10% of the cereal harvest.

3. Possessió de Galatzó
The Galatzó estate was acquired by Calvià Council in 2006. Its 1,401 hectares makes it one of the largest estates on the island (it comprises about 10% of the total surface area of the municipality). References to it in the records go back to 1283, when there was an old Moorish farmstead in the Galatzó valley.

The history of the estate is inextricably linked with the legend of el Comte Mal, the Count of Evil, as incarnated by Ramon Burgues-Zaforza Pacs-Fuster de Villalonagu i Nét (1627-1694), the second Count of Santa Maria de Formiguera and lord of the Alqueria de Galatzó farmstead, amongst other properties, who was called thus as the result of the abuses and legal disputes to which the inhabitants of his estates were subjected, all of which literature has taken care of transforming and exaggerating.
4 Houses of Galatzó

The estate buildings include an olive press which received water from the Sa Cometa spring, a wine cellar, a chapel, a Romantic style garden, and a number of outhouses such as barns, a pigsty and cattle shed.

From the path it is possible to see two water mills for grinding grain into flour, which existed as long ago as 1501, powered by the water from the Font des Ratxo spring located 1.5 km away inside the municipal limits of Puigpunyent. The waters of this spring also irrigate the market gardens of Es Molins, formed by straight, painstakingly built walls.

5 Ranxo de ses Sitges

A group of buildings involved in the production of charcoal. There are three charcoal burners huts, characterised by their circular ground plan, and two charcoal kilns.

6 Ses Sínies archaeological site

A few metres from the Ses Sínies path, there are the remains of a great naviform, a boat shaped structure that was used as a dwelling by Bronze Age settlers (1700 -1900 BC), the walls of which were used at some point to help build the hut of a roter (smallholding tenant). It once formed part of the hamlet of Ses Sínies, of which there still remains part of the boundary wall.

7 Charcoal burning site

During the climb up to the Serra des Pinotells mountain range, two dry stone charcoal kilns can be seen next to the path without the usual remains that charcoal burning tends to create, which leads one to suppose that they were probably never used.
8. Coma d'en Vidal

Estate of 56.5 hectares, acquired by the public administration in 2002. It is currently managed by the Council of Mallorca, which is carrying out recovery work in the area following the large fire that affected the zone in 2013.

9. Son Fortuny

Its 683 hectares makes it the largest estate in the municipal area of Estellencs. The peaks of Puig de Galatzó and the Moleta Rasa stand on the 283 hectares of its holm oak forest and scrubland, which has been the property of the Consell de Mallorca since 1981.

10. The Old Road from Andratx to Estellencs

Plans for the construction by the state of a road from Andratx to Estellencs date back to 1885, a time when the route then in existence was a difficult footpath making communications between the two villages rather complicated. This cart track was opened in 1913 two years after work started, but was superseded in the 1950s by the building of the new road.

11. Estellencs

Estellencs is located on the south-western coast of the Serra de Tramuntana mountain range, surrounded by steep slopes of great winegrowing tradition, flanked by terraces suspended above the sea. Narrow cobbled streets and country cottages comprise a small built up area, inhabited by about 370 people.
From the town of Calvià, far from the coastal developments that have given it fame, you walk between the slopes of Puig Gros de Mofarès and Puig de Son Font, hillsides that are covered by leafy pine woods and olive groves that have been invaded by the undergrowth, and then cross the boundary into Puigpunyent.

Overlooked by Puig de na Bauçana, and with the hamlet of Gallilea and the Puig de Galatzó in the background, you venture into the lands of the roters (smallholders), who, in conditions that nowadays would be quite unthinkable, cleared the soil of rocks, trees and shrubs to bring under cultivation this marginal land, which turned out to be highly unproductive and so today has been abandoned.

Finally, via the short cuts of the Royal Path, you reach the village of Puigpunyent, surrounded by huge mountains and thick holm oak woods, at the end of a valley formed by Sa Riera, Mallorca’s largest mountain stream.
DESCRIPTION OF THE ROUTE

The route begins in Calvià, in the street Carrer Jaume III; set off in a northerly direction and continue to your right along Carrer de Son Mir street which leads you to the tarmacked track of the Comellar de Son Mir. Immediately take the earthen track that leads off to your left and shortly afterwards approaches the houses of Cas Cadernar. The path then climbs steeply up a shady watercourse, between the heights of Puig Gros de Mofarès and Puig de Sa Font, skirting charcoal kilns and a small water tank until it connects with the Son Font housing development.

You continue to walk on tarmacked roads as far as the end of the housing estate, where you go through a gate at the beginning of a cart track. You then skirt the fields of Ses Legitimes and arrive at a dry stone wall that marks the boundary between the municipalities of Puigpunyent and Calvià. You next come to Son Cortei and Rota de Baix, surrounded by pine trees and rockroses, with the Moleta de S’Aigo hill to your right.

The earthen path leads on from here through abandoned olive groves full of small pine trees, with lovely views of the coast of Calvià and the hamlet of Galilea, which is sheltered from the north winds by the imposing Galatzó peak. The level path takes you on past the Comellar des Cocó de na Quintana valley, where it is supported by the great dry stone wall of the terracing. It then follows a sharp bend in the Comellar de ses Covotes valley, where wheat was once grown, and then goes on though Sa Planeta.

In the distance, half hidden from your sight by the vegetation all around the path, you will be able to make out the buildings of the Son Cortei estate, which is on your left as you pass it by along a forest track, to reach the foot of the Puig de na Bauçana mountain; the track leads you through pine trees, holm oaks and strawberry trees as far as the road from Puigpunyent to Es Capdellà. You come out in the Coll des Moli de Vent pass, where the windmill that gave it its name no longer stands, as this was pulled down in the early 20th century to make way for the new road.

From here you walk along a brief stretch in an easterly direction until you come to the old bridle path, which is a short cut, twice over, compared to the road. Then, carry on along the road for quite a while until you come out near Puigpunyent church and the Sa Riera mountain stream.

▲ Galilea church

▲ Galilea and Puig de Galatzó
1. **Calvià**

This was the main population centre of the municipality of the same name until the start of mass tourism and the creation of the new coastal developments. Up to then, dryland farming, livestock rearing and forestry were its economic mainstays.

Worthy of special interest among its buildings are S’Aljub, a great, rectangular, public water tank that dates back to 1616, and the 19th century parish church, historicist in style, with a basilica floor plan, which boasts as items of note the 17th century baroque retabulars, or altarpieces, in the chapels dedicated to the Virgen María del Rosario (Our Lady of the Rosary) and St. Sebastian.

2. **Rota de Baix**

The roters (smallholders), by means of a contract with the owners, cleared the undergrowth and rocks in exchange for being allowed to till a plot of land — the rota — for a period of time that was on occasions very long. They were often allowed to keep the firewood thereby obtained, but would have to leave the wild olive trees alone and take over the upkeep of certain features such as the boundary walls.

3. **Son Cortei**

This estate once formed part of a Moorish farmstead, called "Albuzani" in the 15th century; it owes its present name to the lineage of the family that owned it from the first half of the 16th century until the early 20th.

The estate buildings are typical of the traditional structure of this sort of upland farm, with a chapel, olive press, and an arched gateway of foreign design that provides access to a small courtyard — clastra — around which the estate buildings were set out.

Historically speaking, there are records of extensive olive groves and a considerable number of carob trees together with cereal crops, along with forestry work and livestock farming of pigs and sheep.

4. **Galilea**

This hamlet of some 300 inhabitants spreads from 300 to 400 metres of altitude. The modern day village is the result of an earlier settlement founded towards the end of the 16th century, and known as the Mola de Son Cortei, where the peasants who worked the local estates dwelled.
5 Puig de na Bauçana

This mountain is just 616 metres high but its isolated position and rounded shape make it a landmark that is easily recognisable from many places on the island.

At the beginning of the 20th century, the owner of Son Cortei, Gabriel Alzamora, president of the Board of Tourism and Mayor of Palma, had a viewing point built on its summit which overlooks the coast of Calvià and part of the mountains of the Serra de Tramuntana mountain range.

6 Sa Riera

This mountain stream has interesting and well conserved riverbank woodland, including London plane trees, ash, elm, black poplars and oak trees. It rises in the Son Fortesa estate and flows into Palma Bay. It has been the cause of a number of catastrophic floods in Palma, in particular that triggered by the storm of 1403, known as the "Diluvi" (Deluge), which destroyed 1,500 houses and killed 5,000 people.

7 Puigpunyent

The Sa Riera mountain stream flows through this village surrounded by mountains, the highest of which are Puig de Galatzó (1,027 m), Puntals de Planicia (898 m) and Sa Fita del Ram (833 m). It is composed of two longstanding districts: Son Bru, the older part, and la Vila, more recent and built around the church of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary; the building of this dates back to the 17th and 19th centuries and it boasts a 14th century Gothic figure of la Virgen María de los Navegantes, (Our Lady of the Navigators), originally from the Cathedral and the 1597 Mannerist retable of la Virgen María de Loreto (Our Lady of Loreto).

Agriculture, livestock farming and forestry were its economic mainstays until the mid 20th century.
The Puig d'Alaró mountain and its once impregnable castle, which make an outstanding viewing point over both the Serra de Tramuntana and the flat expanse of the Pla de Mallorca, are omnipresent landmarks that accompany you throughout the route of the variant. Its slopes, just like those of its twin peak, Puig de S'Alcadena, crowned by leafy holm oak groves, are heavily anthropized, with terraces, walls and pathways designed and paid for by the big landowners whose production of olive oil was a gold mine.

From time to time and as mute witnesses to this glorious past, the great houses of the possessions, or estates, can be discerned through the olive groves, not only with their olive mills, wine presses and stables but also the living quarters of the owners from where these exercised an almost feudal rule.
DESCRIPTION OF THE ROUTE

Set off from the Tossals Verds buildings along the track, with lawful access for motor vehicles, that serves as the drive to the refuge. Almost at once, you take a turning to the left which a number of bends later brings you back to the original track.

On reaching the Torrent d’Almadrà mountain stream, you will find a small bridge on your left and then, passing through a small gateway, you enter the Solleric estate. Climb up between the olive groves until you come to a cart track. If you were to turn right along this track, it would take you to the casa Nova; however, your route leads you off to the left for a few metres until once again you see the bridle path, which will take you up to a pronounced gully, after crossing the cart track once more. From this gully, you carry on until you get to the Solleric manor houses, which you go round on their western side, paying no attention to the two paths that turn off to the right.

After a gate and a small bend, the path continues next to a wall separating the olive groves from the holm oaks and a few bends later brings you to a crossroads. The path off to the left goes on through the Es Pouet area and takes you on to Orient or back to the houses of Es Verger.

You carry on along the turning to the right and a straightforward walk brings you to the gateway of Alaró Castle. Go past the keep, otherwise known as the tower of L’Homenatge (homage), to get to the hostelry. Take the path off to the right towards Alaró Castle, which you will be able to see at the top of the mountain. After passing through the gate of the outer wall, carry on until you reach the tower known as Es Costipador, which marks the entrance to the highest part of the fortress where you will see the remains of a water cistern and other towers and walls.

Beyond a vantage point offering views of the Solleric valley, S’Alcàdena and the highest peaks of the Tramuntana mountain range, you arrive at the chapel and S’Hostatgeria, an exceptional lookout point providing a marvellous panorama over the Pla de Mallorca.

You then have to go back down the same trail as far as the previously mentioned crossroads in the path, where you take the turning off towards Es Pouet. At the end of the cobbled way and after reaching the plateau of Es Pouet, go on past the cart track that leads off to Alaró on one side, past the buildings of Es Verger. This is where you start the descent towards Orient along a bridle path that you will see on your right and which takes you down to the road from Alaró to Orient. Walk with care in a westerly direction along the left-hand side of this road until you reach the village of Orient.
PLACES OF INTEREST

1. Camí d’Almallutx a Alaró

This public footpath connects the Raiguer area with the valley of Almallutx, which in bygone days had a larger population and, where, as well as growing the wheat that was ground in the numerous watermills in the area, was where the flocks of livestock spent the summer months in a system of transhumance that was still operative up to the 20th century. Parts of the old bridle path still remain, especially on the Tossals Verds estate, while one stretch on the Solleríc estate was turned into an especially well built cobbled cart track.

2. Solleríc

This great possession in Alaró, called Xular by the Moors, was granted to Pere Centelles in King Jaume I’s distribution of land among the lords who had taken part in the conquest of Mallorca (13th century). Its architectural style, which includes ornamental features on the façade and the buildings being built around the central courtyard, or clastra, recalls a seigniorial past. In the 17th century, it had its own chapel, its olive mill was one of the most noteworthy in Mallorca, and over five hundred sheep grazed its lands. Although a variety of economic activities were carried out, (hunting, horse breeding, etc.) the most significant product continued to be the olive.

3. Alaró

This town with slightly over 5,000 inhabitants has its origins in the Moorish farmstead of Olorón. In the past, the local economy was based on industry and mining, with over thirty shoe factories and important lignite mines. In 1901, it was also the first town in Mallorca to have a mains electricity supply.

Of special interest is the parish church, built between 1626 and 1785, and the seigneurial houses, where the owners of the great possessions or estates, lived, in addition to a good many examples of local architecture, such as wayside crosses, wash houses, etc.
4 Castell d'Alaró

This fortress is first recorded in the year 902, when, for over eight years, the Christian forces resisted the attacks of the Moors, who finally were to end up occupying the whole island. In 1231, the castle was taken by Jaume I's troops, who made it their own, as they did with the other fortified strongholds on the island. It was here too that King Jaume III of Mallorca's loyal followers made their stand when his nephew, Alfons, usurped the throne. Over time, its importance waned, until the last army garrison was withdrawn in 1741.

5 Oratori de la Mare de Déu del Refugi

The construction of this building started in 1622, at the behest of the rector Joan Coll. It boasts a retable dating from the same year with a statue of the Virgin Mary and figures of Cabrit and Bassa, two legendary defenders of the castle, who by popular tradition were raised to the rank of saints after their supposed martyrdom at the hands of King Alfons. Still today the local townspeople of Alaró hold a pilgrimage to the oratory twice a year: on the Sunday after Easter and on September 8th, the Feast day of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

6 Orient

The village lies in the municipality of Bunyola at an altitude of 460 m, in the middle of a karst depression, and is surrounded by mountains: to the north by the Serra d'Alfàbia range and the Puig de l'Ofre peak, by the Penyal d'Honor summit to the southeast, as well as by the slopes of the Talaia de Cals Reis and the Puig d'Alaró heights of the Tramuntana range. The settlement in the Orient valley goes back to the talayotic age and the first written reference that exists of the place name is dated 1233, when it is mentioned as "Aurient".

The parish church, dedicated to Saint George, is to be found in the centre of the village, among narrow little streets and stone houses - built on the site of a former chapel which was in existence as long ago as the 14th century. In the outskirts, the estate buildings of the Cals Reis and Son Terrassa are of particular interest.
From Binibassi, the track, with a long history and age-old cobbles, climbs the terraced slopes for its rendezvous with the township of Fornalutx and its rich architectural heritage. After walking through fields of smallholdings, you enter the large estate of Bâlitàx with its great, centuries-old buildings, where mountain streams run through the olive groves growing on the elaborately designed terraces that prove so effective in the constant struggle against soil erosion.

Further on, at the other end of the Coll de Biniamar pass, open up the wild coastal mountain sides, their steep slopes and screees watched over by the ruins of ancient towers that deserve a better end. Here the main feature is the sea is and it will be keeping you company all the way to the cove of Cala Tuent.
DESCRIPTION OF THE ROUTE

The beginning of the variant is in Stage 5 in the hamlet of Binibassí, where you turn off along the cobbled path to be found between the washing place and the garden of the Binibassí estate buildings, the main house of which can be recognised by its defence tower and its magnificent entrance.

Begin the climb up the slope alongside the irrigation channel leading from the Binibassí spring and walk past the watermill of the same name; you then reach the top and there is a bend in the path. Soon afterwards you come to a concrete path which takes you first to Fornalutx cemetery and then on to the village itself, after going past the Sa Rútiana municipal sports field.

You enter the village on Joan Albertí Arbona street and continue along Carrer dels Toros street, a turning off to your left; however, before going on you might choose whether or not to go as far as the main square to explore the village itself, which is well worth it.

After the village, set off along on the Camí de Bàlitz path until you get to the Fornalutx road (Ma-2021) and its junction with the road to Lluc (Ma-10). On the opposite side of the road, you will come to the Sa Figuera bridle path, which will take you on to the Bàlitz cart track. Follow this track until you reach, shortly afterwards, an important crossroads. The turning to the left takes you towards Sóller or Puerto de Sóller and the one to the right, which is the one to take, leads on to Tuent.

Further on, a gap in the wall serves as a short cut and soon after that you turn off the cart track onto the S’Estret bridle path. This appears on your right and leads to the Mirador de ses Barques viewpoint, after continuing past the Camí de la Costa d’en Nicó, which leads off to the right and takes one back to Fornalutx.

There are some steps on the northern side of the level car park area of the viewpoint; here, the path starts back to the Bàlitz road, where it brings you out at the gate to the Montcaire Estate.

From there, walk on along the cart track in the direction of the Bàlitz d’Amunt estate buildings, which you will flank on your way up to a gap in the wall, beyond which the wide Bàlitz valley opens up, a valley full of olive groves, overlooked by the mountains of Na Seca, Puig de sa Bassa and Muntanya de Montcaire.

After walking past the Bàlitz spring, with its dry stone quarry situated in the shade of a small elm grove, a stretch of the old path takes you to the Bàlitz d’Enmig houses. Further down, the cart track forks into two: one of the paths is paved with stone. This is the one you follow on down towards Bàlitz d’Avall.

After skirting the buildings of the estate to the east, and crossing the Torrent de Na Mora mountain stream, you begin the steep climb up to the Coll de Biniamar, guarded by the tower known as the Torre de na Seca. The coastal slopes of the route open up before you here, and you will see the notable difference in altitude between the sea and the spurs of the Muntanya de Montcaire mountain, which rise to over 800 metres.

Soon after leaving the pass behind, go past the path to your left that leads to the Sa Costera buildings and carry on along the mountainside, at first among holm oaks but later amid pine trees, gorse and giant canes, with the sea as a constant backdrop.

The path off to the left takes you down to the old power station and the Font des Verger spring, beyond which you will reach the Coll de Na Polla pass. To your left you will see the remains of the Torre des Forat watchtower. At this point you are on the lands of the possessió de Capapuig, and you pass the estate buildings to your right shortly before starting the descent that takes you down to the beach at Tuent.
1. **Molí de s'Hort**

The ivy-clad milling room and the water tower that served as the pentrough, or launder, can be seen to one side of the path. This flour mill, which was powered by the water from the Binibassí spring, already existed in the 16th century, underwent alterations in the early 20th century and closed down soon afterwards.

![Molí de s'Hort](image1)

2. **Cementeri de Fornalutx**

This small cemetery, planted with cypress trees, dates from the 19th century, when, for health reasons, burials were forbidden in churchyards.

![Cemetery of Fornalutx](image2)

3. **Fornalutx**

This is one of the best preserved mountain villages on the island. In addition to its narrow sidestreets, there are interesting examples of local architecture, houses built of stone and seigneurial houses in a range of architectural styles, where the painted tiles of some of the eaves decorated with geometrical, zoomorphic, astronomical motifs, etc. are of particular interest.

Both the 17th century parish church and the Town Hall are especially interesting. The former was built in the baroque style and is dedicated to the birth of the Virgin Mary; the latter is housed in the Arbona family's former mansion, which boasts a lovely 17th century defence tower.

![Fornalutx](image3)

4. **Mirador de ses Barques viewpoint**

This was built in the late 1950s, during construction work of the road from Sóller to Lluc, and delights our eyes with beautiful views over the Sóller valley and its port.

![Mirador de ses Barques viewpoint](image4)
5 Camí de Bàlitz

Until the early 20th century, this was the main means of communication between the Sóller valley and Tuent and Sa Calobra, with turnings off to Port de Sóller and Fornalutx. Owing to its strategic importance, it formed a part of Mallorca’s main road network and was under royal jurisdiction.

The old bridle path was partly replaced by a cart track towards the end of the 19th century, but there still remain some very well built stretches of the original path.

6 Bàlitz d’Amunt

This is one of the three great estates that have their origins in the old farmstead of Baalich, recorded in 1232 in the official document Llibre del Repartiment.

The main building is an excellent example of this type of architecture, with its oil press, chapel and façade boasting painting tiles under the eaves.

Worthy of note, too, is the way humans have shaped the landscape, especially by building terraces and their complex drainage system to prevent erosion.

7 Font de Bàlitz

This spring is close to the path, shortly before you reach Bàlitz d’Enmig; its location meant it could be used by wayfarers and muleteers. Its source is in a dry stone mine and is provided with both wash and drinking troughs.

8 Bàlitz d’Enmig

The buildings here have a square ground plan with a beautiful outer doorway with limestone keystones which provides access to the inner courtyard (clastra). Nearby are the animal powered flour mill, the stables, the landowners’ and the estate workers’ quarters, and the olive mill, which had as many as three olive presses, two manually operated with wooden beams and one that was mechanical.

9 Bàlitz d’Avall

This estate was once two: Bàlitz d’en Gordo and Bàlitz d’en Lavet. The estate buildings are at the bottom of the valley and among these there is still an olive mill, an unusual defence tower with a round base and a small chapel built in 1749 which is dedicated to the Virgin of the Rose Bush.

10 Torre de na Seca

This tower was built between 1584-1586 and formed part of the coastal vigilance system, which by means of bonfires at night and smoke during the day would pass on signals of alarm.

The cylindrical structure is in a state of practical abandon and has one room and a terrace, together with a nearby water cistern.
11 Sa Costera

This possessió in the municipality of Escorca used to be heavily involved in the smuggling along its coastline, which brought it substantial returns. Other uses of the estate were connected with livestock farming, as well as forestry, and the produce of its market garden, olive groves and fig trees. Vines were also grown, as is shown by the small winery, which, though the press has been dismantled, was in a lean-to structure against the main buildings.

12 Font des Verger

The water from this spring, one of the most copious in the Tramuntana mountain range, was once used to irrigate the market garden on the Sa Costera property. In the mid-19th century it powered the hammers of a forge that produced pig iron, extracted from a nearby mine; lack of profitability meant this activity did not last long.

Later it supplied a hydroelectric power station that generated electricity to the town of Sóller from 1912 to 1962 and nowadays its water is taken as far as the Port de Sóller via an underwater pipeline, and then pumped to Palma.

13 Cala Tuent

This cove has a shingly beach, and has no comparison with the overbuilding to be witnessed in other areas. It was one of the few natural refuges for fishermen on the Escorca coast; they built different shelters for their boats, called escars, most of which no longer exist.

The surrounding lands, which were brought together as the former farmstead "Duayat Jabiliquam" in the 1232 Llibre del Repartiment, were divided up over the years and the estates of Can Palou, Can Real, Can Capapug, etc. came into being. Olive farming could be carried out thanks to the construction of a large number of terraces and an extensive irrigation system, which were severely damaged by the building of a road and a voracious forest fire in 1993.
The path starts in the shadow of Puig Major, one of the island's most splendid peaks, between the reservoirs of Cúber and Es Gorg Blau; after passing Pas Llis, it opens onto the plain of Pla de Mallorca, with breathtaking views of the steep slopes of the ravine called Torrent d'Almadrà, always on the Western side of Puig des Tossals Verds.

This rugged and rocky landscape, dominated by the giant local grass species called corritx with scattered pine trees and shrubs, reveals the influence of its recent past as pastures for livestock and the hard work by the coal workers, where it is still possible to see several coal mines.
DESCRIPTION OF THE ROUTE

This itinerary branches from stage 5 of GR 221 next to a wall, located halfway between the narrow pass which provides entry to the Cúber property estate and the Font des Noguer, and indicates the ascent path.

After overcoming a major uneven level in a zigzag route, we arrive at a narrow pass (Es Portelllet), where we change slope. We leave the hills of Puig Major and Puig de ses Vinyes behind, and on both sides, we view the Cúber and the Gorg Blau reservoirs. Starting from here, the road descends through a stream area known as Coma des Ases.

On our right in the stream bed, we can see the remains of a small plane wreck and a little lower down, the Font d'Ennig, which we leave aside to follow the base of the Sa Torreta mountain to the East to approach the rocky crags.

After crossing a small scree (broken rock fragments), the space between the road and the stream becomes increasingly more narrow, until we arrive next to a small wall which constitutes the start of the Pas Llis, where we bypass the rock formation with the help of a chain.

We subsequently cross the scree zones of S'Entreforc and travel below a place known as Morro de sa Vaca, we then head towards Sa Coma, which we enter by crossing over a fitted stone wall which separates the olive grove from the garrigue (low scrub-land).

After we leave the road which leads to the Pou de sa Coma and the Estate Houses, Ses Cases Velles de Tossals to the left; on our right, we find a stone ramp which allows us to bypass Es Collet and arrive at the Tossals Verds refuge without difficulty.

PLACES OF INTEREST

1. Font des Noguer

The water from this spring near the road from Sóller to LLuc was once channelled to the now disappeared buildings of the Cúber estate and presently feeds the reservoir of the same name. In its outskirts, there is a recreational area with tables and fire pits, in the shade of a number of plain trees and holm oaks.

2. Coma des Ases

Depression of the Cúber property which faces from North to South and covered with càrritx (Ampelodesmos mauritanicus), a giant local grass which is grazed by flocks of sheep. In the stream bed, there are three springs: Font d'Abaix, Font d'Ennig, now signposted, and Font des Voltors ("Vultures spring") or Cocó des Voltors. This one was frequented by vultures considered as enemies by peasants who hunted them hidden in a hut called barraca.
3 Torrent d'Almadrà

This stream, also known as Torrent de Cúber, originates in the property estate with the same name and drains the main hydrological basin of Mallorca; it flows into the freshwater lake called S'Albufera, where it is also called Torrent de Muro.

In the highest section in the border with Tossals Verds, it extends through a karst canyon with priceless naturalist value, since it is a plant refuge site which has a limited distribution in Mallorca such as the Mallorcan Maple tree (Acer opalus subsp. graminense), a plant called the horsetail (Equisetum telmateia), the water plantain (Potamogeton coloratus), as well as the St. John's Wort or Hypericum endemism (Hypericum hircinum subsp. cambricensis) and the Balearic Solenopsis Flower (Solenopsis balearica).

4 Sa Coma

Stone terraced area of Tossals Verds with one section designated for the olive crop and the other was formerly used for cereal crops.

We highlight its curvilinear dry stone walls in the middle zone, with double wall faces, large limestone blocks which completely block the old water channel and permit greater usage of the cultivated surface area as well as prevent erosion.
COMA D’EN VIDAL

Location: municipality of Estellencs
Elevation: 545 m
Telephone: (+34) 971 173 700

The refuge, the last that has been incorporated into the Dry Stone Route, is located between the Serra dels Pinotells and the crest of Puig des Castellet, and it has a privileged location for accessing the extensive public space comprised of the estates of Son Fortuny, Galatzó and Coma d’en Vidal. This will allow you to discover significant natural and ethnological heritage, all within a landscape that is slowly recovering from a large forest fire.

From the refuge you can undertake different outings along signposted routes: reach Boal de ses Serveres, travel through the Pas des Cossi and above all, climb Puig de Galatzó, which is 1027 metres high, or the Mola de s’Esclop, which is 926 metres.

It is possible to arrive by foot along variant B, from Es Capdellà passing the public estate of Galatzó or from the town of Estellencs. It is also possible to come on foot from the Ma-10 road (km. 97.1), however you need to bear in mind that it can be difficult to find parking.

CAN BOI

Location: Deià, carrer des Clot, núm. 5
Elevation: 125 m
Telephone: (+34) 971 636 186

This refuge is in Deià, in the Clot quarter, near the stream known as Torrent Major, and from it one has excellent views of the rock faces of the Es Teix mountain, Es Puig, the church and the terracing on Sa Costa. The old house has been restored, and in its interior there is an olive mill with all the main elements required for the making of olive oil: the press itself, its wooden beam, and granaries.

From these premises, you can take walks around the town with its notable examples of local architecture and places of interest, such as the parish church and the cemetery, which is simple but very beautiful.

In its surroundings there are also a number of possible trips to make, like walking down to Cala Deià via the Camí des Ribassos path, the walk to the ancient pine tree Pi de sa Pedrissa via the Camí de sa Pesta, and the walk to Llucalcari along the Camí des Pintors.

The refuge can be reached through stage 4, coming from the refuge of Muleta (Sóller).

If you go by car there are public car parks in Deià.
MULETA

Location: Port de Sóller, road to Cap Gros lighthouse
Elevation: 110 m
Telephone: (+34) 971 634 271

It occupies the building of what used to be the Muleta army telegraph station which was in use between 1912 and 1956. Its location, near the Cap Gros lighthouse, which controlled the entrance to the Port de Sóller, bestows it with spectacular views of the Mediterranean, the cliffs along the north coast and the mountains that border the valley: of these Puig Major, Puig de l’Ofre and Es Teix, all of which are over 1,000 meters high, stand out.

From here on, an extensive network of bridlepaths is available to the hiker; these paths make the valley of Sóller and the municipality of Deià one of the main centres of hiking on the island. At the same time, places such as Sóller, Binicairix, Fornalutx and Deià have conserved a valuable architectural heritage, which invites the visitor to stroll attentively round their lanes.

The refuge can be reached through stage 4, coming from Can Boi refuge (Deià), and through stage 5, coming from Tossals Verds refuge.

If you go by car, you can reach it from Port de Sóller on the road of Far des Cap Gros. However we recommend that you walk this beautiful road to avoid parking limitations in the refuge.

TOSSALS VERDS

Location: municipality of Escorca
Elevation: 525 m
Telephone: (+34) 971 182 027

Situated on the publicly owned Tossals Verds estate, these facilities are among the most emblematic of the Serra de Tramuntana. The buildings, constructed in the 19th century, are close to a small market garden at an altitude of 525 metres, to one side of the old path from Alaró to Almallutx; the local scenery is dominated by the mountains of S’Alcàdena and Puig des Tossals Verds. Outside, you can visit a small garden of autochthonous species and wonder at the stone pieces that used to be part of the olive press.

The network of signposted paths enables one to choose between different routes. In a few hours one can get to the top of Puig des Tossals Verds, 1,115 metres, while those with strong legs can climb Puig d’en Galileu, following the Dry Stone Route.
SON AMER

This refuge is on the Son Amer estate, which is 103 hectares, on the top of a hill from where there are views of the whole valley of Lluc. Thanks to its location, the refuge is convenient as the starting point or finishing point of hikes of great interest, such as the Old Path to Lluc (which links with the Ruta Artà-Lluc, work on which is underway), the ascent of Puig Tomir via Coll Pelat, the ascent of Sa Mola and Puig d’en Galileu, the Old Path to Pollença, and in short all those that are centred around Lluc monastery, which you can get to from Son Amer along a bridlepath. You can also go walking on the publicly owned estates of Binifaldó, Menut, and Ses Figueroles.

PONT ROMÀ

Situated in the town of Pollença, near the mountain stream Torrent de Sant Jordi, the refuge is housed in what used to be the municipal abattoir, and is an excellent starting point for sightseeing in the old part of Pollença itself. There are a great many places of interest such as the ancient, Roman bridge which gives the refuge its name and which the inhabitants of Pollença would cross to get to L'Horta de Cubelles, the 365 steps up the hill of Calvari, which take you up to the 18th century chapel of the same name, with its sculptural group, dated 1448.

You can also visit the town hall, a building that formerly was the Jesuit monastery of Monti-sion. At the edge of the historic centre stands the Can Desbrull tower, surrounded by a garden of autochthonous plants. Next to this public space is the former Dominican monastery that is the site of the Municipal Museum and hosts the Pollença Music Festival.

The refuge can be reached through stage 6 of the Ruta de Pedra en Sec, coming from the refuge of Tossals Verds, and through stage 7, coming from Pont Romà refuge (Pollença). The refuge can also be reached through the stage 5 from Artà-Lluc Route (GR 222), coming from Caimari through the Camí Vell de Lluc.

If you go by car, you can reach from Sóller or Pollença by the road Andratx-Pollença Ma-10, and also from Caimari by the Ma-2130.

The refuge can be reached through the stage 7 of the Ruta de Pedra en Sec, starting the trail from Lluc, and by the stage 8, starting from Port de Pollença.

Those who go by car to Pollença should park at the car park zones of Pollença. Pont Romà is on the old road to Lluc.
HOSTATGERIA DEL CASTELL D'ALARÓ

Location: municipality of Alaró
Elevation: 815 m
Telephone: (+34) 971 182 112

Situated on the peak of Puig de Alaró, S'Hostatgeria is linked together with the Mare de Déu del Refugi oratory, which ever since the 17th century has made this mountaintop a place of worship and pilgrimage. A visit to its immediate surroundings enables one to discover the significant historical heritage connected with the remains of the castle on the same mountain and appreciate the extraordinary view of the local scenery from this natural viewing point. This could also be a starting point for a visit to the town of Alaró and the village of Orient.

On the mountain, there are archaeological sites from the talayotic age, and there is believed to have been some sort of fortification there in Roman times. Following the Catalan conquest (of Mallorca) the castle continued to be a key defensive point on the island. Nowadays there remain parts of the castle walls, towers and the water cistern.

The historical facts are, besides, enriched by the legend as the hoof print made by King Jaume's horse or the legend of Cabrit and Bassa.

The Hostelry can be reached from the Variant D from de Ruta de Pedra en Sec, which the refuge of Tossals Verds with Orient.
STRUCTURES AND TOOLS

Charcoal burners hut

Drain

Projected steps

Staircase

Goat’s wall

Shelter (Porxo)

Triangular hoe (Càvec)

Mass (Picassó)

Large hammer (Picasso)

Pointed hammer

Litter

Basket

Important information

Refuge room booking

Facilities & services in Consell de Mallorca refuges

Other accommodation

Public transport

Recommendations
IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Refuge room booking

Coma d’en Vidal

Muleta

Tossals Verds

Son Amer

Bookings can be made at the website:
www.conselldemallorca.net/mediambient/pedra
or by telephone at the Refuge Information Service:
(+34) 971 173 700

Can Boi
Bookings can be made at the website:
www.refugicanboi.com
(+34) 971 636 186

Pont Romà
Bookings can be made at the website:
www.refugidelpontroma.com
(+34) 971 590 731

Hostatgeria del Castell d’Alaró
Bookings can be made at the website:
www.castellalaro.cat
(+34) 971 182 112

Facilities & services in Consell de Mallorca refuges

Can Boi, Muleta, Tossals Verds, Son Amer, Pont Romà
Accommodation and catering
Dinning hall, toilets, showers, hot water, heating, phone and chimney
Supplement on bed linen and towels
Barbecue at the Muleta and Tossals Verds refuges, provided the forest ranger gives permission

Coma d’en Vidal
Dinning hall, toilets, showers, hot water, heating, chimney and barbecue

Extract of the Cardenal Despuig Map of Mallorca (1785) ▼
Other accommodation

You will find an extensive variety of hotels, hostels, rural hotels and agrotourism venues in the areas around towns, offering a wide range of categories and prices. This option, along with the existence of camping areas and other unsupervised refuges, makes it easier to head along stages of the route where there is still not a Consell de Mallorca network refuge, and it is an interesting alternative in places where that possibility already exists.

In the town of Esporles, you will find the refuge of Son Tries, owned by the municipality and managed by the Ets Ermasssets Mountain Club, which is a good option for accommodation at the end of stage 2.

Before setting off, it is worth checking the opening periods of establishments as in some cases they remain closed during the low season. Likewise, in the busy tourism season (July and August) it may be difficult to find free spaces.

Mallorca Hotel Guide. Official website of the Mallorca Hotel Business Federation for on-line reservations:

www.mallorcahotelguide.com

Search for agrotourism establishments in the Balearics. Associació Agroturisme Balear:

www.topfincas.com/es/

Son Tries refuge (Esporles). Information and booking:

www.refugisontrias.com
Tel.: (+34) 656 232 363

Information and bookings for the shelters of the Balearic Government:

(+34) 971 177 652
https://www.caib.es/albergosfront

Public transport

It is possible to use public transport to get to many places on the Ruta de Pedra en Sec, the bus in particular. This means of transport facilitates transport between Palma and the towns and villages, as well as among all of these.

One can get to the municipalities of Bunyola and Sóller by train, then a tramline connects the latter to Port de Sóller.

Public Transport of Mallorca:

www.tib.org

Tourist railway to Sóller:

www.trendesoller.com
Recommendations

Wear appropriate footwear and clothing.

Bear in mind that in summer, the temperatures can be very high. Avoid walking at midday. Take with you and drink large amounts of water to keep you from getting dehydrated.

Do not light fires.

Do not leave litter behind.

Respect your surroundings and leave everything just as you found it.

Keep to the signposted paths.

If you are walking alone, take a mobile phone with you.

Leave gates just as you found them.

All dogs must be kept on a lead.

If you are riding a bicycle or horse, respect hikers and do not ride at speeds that might put other users in danger.

Do not build cairns of stones.

If you notice that a signpost is missing or that there are any other defects, please inform the Trail Management at pedraensecsenderisme@conselldemallorca.net or on telephone no. (+34) 971 173 700.

Phone 112 in the case of emergency.