**Visitor Centers and Information Points**

**General Information.** The National Park can be reached through the towns of Tella (Ordesa), Escalona and Parque (Añisclo), Bielsa and Fanlo (San Urbez). The National Park is open year-round and entry is free. A wide range of accommodation options (hotels, cottages, campsites, and hostels) are located near the Park.

**Visitor Centers and Information Points.** The Park has a main Visitor Center in the village of Tella and a seminar for the physically handicapped in the Pyrenean Autumnal area. There is a Visitor Center in Tella. There are additional information points in Escalona (tel. 974 50 51 31), Bielsa (tel. 974 50 10 43), Escuaín, Pineda, and La Pradera de Ordesa. Admission to the Visitor Centers is free of charge.

**Public transport to the Ordesa Valley.** Access to the Ordesa Valley in private vehicle is prohibited during certain winter months and Easter week. A shuttle bus service will provide free transport to the main parking lots and car parks in the Park. An alternative guided service in the Turieto area.

**Other seasonal limitations.** The traffic on the R-141 road through the Añisclo Canyon from the Fuentebuena to San Isidro is one-way and split during peak visiting times (summer and Easter week). For more information, tel. 974 48 64 72 and 976 50 05 55.

**Hikes.** The Park has a network of hiking trails. These trails are properly marked, except in certain sections at higher elevations. There are forest trails that are not restricted here but are built in and surrounding the Park. These can be accessed by contacting local specialized companies to arrange a guided hike or ascent.

**Hunting.** The use of hunting is prohibited at any elevation, except for a maximum of 50 people in the Góriz “Area of Mild to Moderate Use” if the huts are at capacity.

**Stay on the Park’s paths and trails.** Do not leave the main trails, or hike at night. There are steep slopes and high cliffs that pose a risk of fall as well as falling rocks and high winds. These mountains are extensive and wild and have nothing in common with urban areas. Before visiting the National Park, we recommend you read about the area in maps, guidebooks, and check detailed information on trails and roads inside the Park.

**Visitors are in a high-mountain landscape.** At times, this hiking region can pose a number of different risks. The weather is mountains weather and is unpredictable and can change very quickly. Violent storms can be accompanied by lightning, hail, and heavy rain that can flood rivers and waterways. Deep slopes can make even a short hike more difficult and tiring. The accumulation of snow and ice in many areas of the massif of Monte Perdido can cause avalanches (avalanches) or digging and avalanche conditions. Be careful mountain equipment and remember to bring enough food, water, and warm clothing. If it is easy to get lost on unfamiliar terrain. Do not leave the trails, or hike at night.

**Fishing.** The use of fishing is prohibited at any elevation, except for a maximum of 50 people in the Góriz “Area of Mild to Moderate Use” if the huts are at capacity.

**Littering.** It is a priority to maintain the Park’s facilities and keep the Park clean.

**Map: TRAGSA.**

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The National Park of the Ordesa Valley is a protected area located in the Pyrenees, Spain. It was established in 1918 and later reclassified in 1982. The park is home to a rich range of flora and fauna, including over 1,500 native Pyrenean species. The park is known for its stunning landscapes, including high peaks, deep valleys, and lush forests.

Cultural aspects:
The National Park is surrounded by a "humanized Pyrenean landscape." The villages emerge as a challenge to the forces of nature around them. The houses are built in typical Alto Aragón style, with a roof of sandstone slabs, stone walls, and wooden chairs and benches around a central fireplace. The houses are surrounded by gardens and terraces. The villages are connected by a network of small roads and trails. The local wildlife depends on how well humans take care of the environment. The villages and people of the Sobrarbe have maintained many traditional customs, working and living in harmony with the space around them.

Local flora and fauna:
The National Park is home to a rich range of plants, including over 1,500 species. The park is exceptional for its high-mountain botanical garden, which contains a vast collection of native Pyrenean species. The park is also home to a rich variety of wildlife, including over 200 species of birds, 60 species of mammals, and 15 species of reptiles and amphibians. The park is home to the Pyrenean chamois, a species that is vulnerable to extinction due to habitat loss and fragmentation. The park is also home to the Pyrenean ibex, a species that is endangered due to overhunting and climate change.

The Endangered Species:
The National Park is home to a rich variety of endangered species. The park is home to the Pyrenean chamois, a species that is vulnerable to extinction due to habitat loss and fragmentation. The park is also home to the Pyrenean ibex, a species that is endangered due to overhunting and climate change.