

Ribadil's Trail

Ribadil's Trail is a small circular trail 2.5 km. long. It starts from this booth here, it goes down to the Ribadil River, along the riverbank, and it comes back to the starting point. We recommend you to do it anti-clockwise, the ascent is softer. On the first stretch the road goes through a forest track surrounded by pine trees, oak trees and eucalyptus. However, in the riverbank the track turns into a fishermen's trail and the vegetation changes: we find willows, ash trees, birch trees, royal ferns and other species typically found on the riverbanks.

DISTANCIA	ALTURA MÁXIMA	DESNIVEL ACUMULADO
2,5 Km	358 m	77 m
TIEMPO ESTIMADO	ALTURA MINIMA	
1 hora	290 m	



SCAN THIS QR CODE TO GET THE APP

EMERGENCIAS
Emergency 112

EQUIPATE
CON SU EQUIPO PERSONAL
Equip yourself with the right equipment

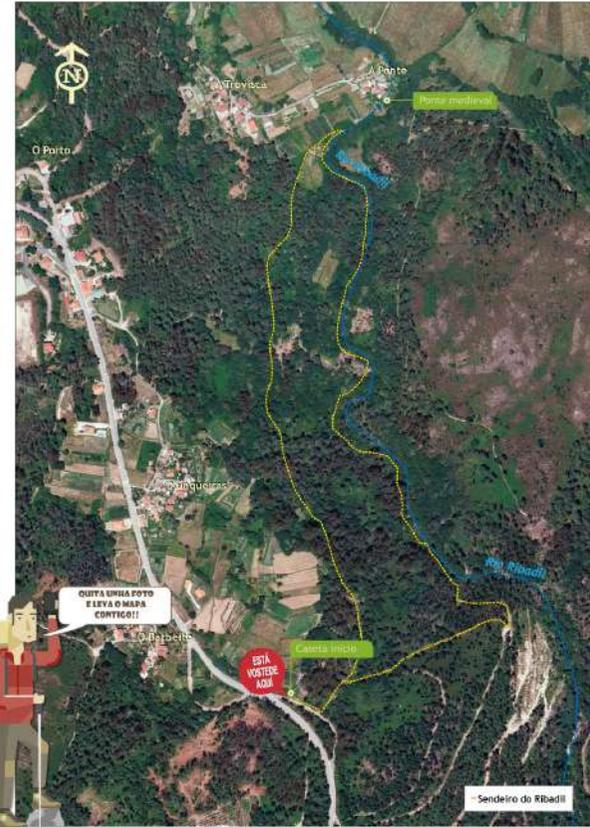
ACTÚA
CON PREVENCIÓN
Act with prevention

PLANIFICA
TU ITINERARIO
Plan your itinerary

PROHIBIDO FUMAR
NO SMOKING

PROHIBIDO TIRAR LIXO
NO LITTERING

RESPECTE O MEDIOAMBIENTE
PLEASE RESPECT THE ENVIRONMENT



NATURE 2000 "BAIXO MIÑO"

Nature 2000 "Baixo Miño" occupies the last 80 km. of the Miño River riverbank, including its ample estuary in A Guarda. The Termes River in As Neves, the Deva in Arbo and the Ribadil River in A Cañiza and Crecente are also part of Nature 2000 "Baixo Miño". The inclusion of this area in the European networks of protected nature areas is due to the existence of valuable and threatened species and habitats. Some examples that can be found here are the sea lamprey (*Petromyzum marinus*), the endemic long-tailed salamander (*Chuioglossa lusitanica*) or the kingfisher (*Alcedo atthis*).

The Nature 2000 network is one of the most important European environmental protection tools. There are Special Conservation Areas and Special Protection Areas for Birds. In Galicia the network of protected areas which include National Parks, Nature parks and similar take up the 11.6 % of its surface - 390.000 hectares, 390.000 football fields!!!



RIVERSIDE INHABITANT



Iberian emerald lizard or Schreiber's green lizard (*Lacerta schreiberi*)

A large species, it measures about 13.5 cm snout to vent, including the tail, it measures about 58 cm. Males usually present a green back with black dots and during mating season it acquires an intense blue coloration on the head. The back of the female lizard can be either green or brownish-grey and it usually has big black spots with white ocellus on the side.



Greater horseshoe bat (*Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*)

This type of bat lives mainly in underground shelters during the winter, and in attics, cellars and cavities during their most active season. They feed on moths, beetles and insects amongst other things.



Otter (*Lutra lutra*)

These mammals are more comfortable in the water than on land. They have a thick waterproof fur that allows them to keep their body temperature. They are great swimmers and can close the nostrils under water. They feed on small fish, frogs and other aquatic animals that they trap with their mouth.



Wolfs (*Canis Lupus*)

Wolfs are carnivorous mammals. They feed on sheep, goats, wildboars, deers.



Badger (*Meles Meles*)

Badgers are short-legged omnivores. They feed on insects, mainly bees, honey, small mammals and reptiles, corn, fruit and plants.



Common buzzard (*Buteo Buteo*)

The common buzzard is a medium to large bird of prey, with a wingspan of 1.15m, and a medium weight of 0.5 to 1.2 kg. It feeds mostly on small mammals, especially rodents such as voles. It typically hunts from a perch.



Iberian painted frog (*Discoglossus galganoi*)

Small frog of 4.5 to 7.5 cm, with a broad head and stout body. It usually has longitudinal rows of warts on its back, but these are not present in all individuals. The pupae of this species tend to resemble an upside-down inverted 'Y'. This frog comes in three different coloration forms: a plain shade of greyish-brown, a darker one with large dark spots with pale rim, and a clear one with lateral bright bands on a dark background. It feeds on arthropods, insects, molluscs and worms.



European Sparrowhawk or Northern Sparrowhawk (*Accipiter nisus*)

One of our smallest prey birds, it can be found mainly in wooded areas, like oak groves and pine forests. It can also be seen near urbanized areas.

Sustainable forest management



Sustainable forest management promotes the responsible exploitation of the forest in order to maintain its biodiversity, productivity, capacity of regeneration and vitality. The objective is to take care of the most relevant present and future ecological, economic and social functions.

There are two main systems of certification that guarantee the employment of a sustainable forest management policy: the Forest certification recognition program (PEFC Spanish acronym) and the Forest Administration Counsel (FSC Spanish acronym).

Certification is voluntary, but it provides certain advantages and benefits, it promotes conservation and evolution in forest masses, it improves competitiveness and facilitates forest ordinance.

Forest, besides producing wood, also produce pastures, resin, firewood and biofuels, and provide the development of rural areas and new types of nature-related leisure activities.



Masas mixtas de piñeiro, eucalipto e carballo sobre terreos particulares na ruta. / Masas mixtas de pinos, eucaliptos y robles sobre terreos particulares en la ruta.

SILVICULTURE

Silviculture literally means “the growth of forests”. Silviculture is the practice of controlling the establishment and management of forest stands. Silviculture also focuses on making sure that the treatment(s) of forest stands are used to conserve and improve their productivity.

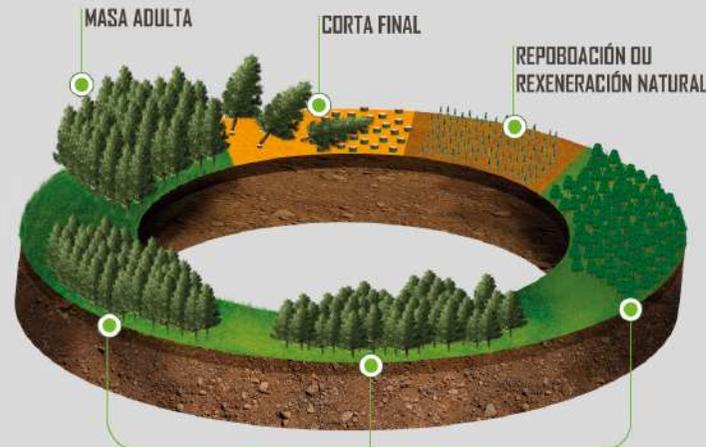
There are different units of forest management. The forest stand is the most relevant one in the decision-making.



Unha quenda de corta defínese como a idade máis axeitada para realizar a corta final dunha arbore nunha explotación forestal.

Un turno de corta se define como la edad más adecuada para realizar la corta final de un árbol en una explotación forestal.

CICLO PRODUCTIVO DUNHA MASA REGULAR



TRABALLOS INTERMEDIOS:
DESBROCES, CLARAS, PODAS...

FOREST ORDINANCE PLAN

The forest ordinance plan is a basic tool in a good forest management. It enables the management of a forest area in an efficient manner during a period of time.

This document allows for a better knowledge of the forest and its possibilities, which has an effect on its better conservation and maximizes the multifunctionality from a sustainability perspective.

It also facilitates the access to subsidies, accelerates the procedures to obtain permits to cut down trees, improves forest fire prevention and simplifies obtaining sustainable forest management certifications.

COMMUNAL WOODLANDS

Communal woodlands (CMVMC -Spanish Acronym). Each person that lives or is registered in a village with communal woodlands may join the Community that manages these woodlands, participating in the decisions for a better use of the communal forest. The decisions are taken in an assembly.

Communal woodlands in Galicia are inalienable, indivisible, non-seizable and imprescriptible.

The main uses and advantages of communal woodlands are: the exploitation or the natural resources of the forest; livestock use; creation and strengthening of leisure areas and trails.



POBLACIÓN DE GALICIA
2.7 MILLONS
SON PROPRIETARIOS DO TERRITRIO

80%
DAS PARCELAS
SON MENORES DE 0.5 HECTAREAS

MEIOS DO
3%
DOS PROPIETARIOS
PERTENCEN A ASOCIATIONS



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Iberian emerald lizard or Schreiber's green lizard (*Lacerta Schreiberi*)

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Otter (*Lutra Lutra*)

These mammals are more comfortable in the water than on land. They have a thick waterproof fur that allows them to keep their body temperature. They are great swimmers and can close the nostrils under water. They feed on small fish, frogs and other aquatic animals that they trap with their mouth.

Badger (*Moles Moles*)

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Iberian painted frog (*Discoglossus galganoi*)

Small frog of 45 to 75 mm, with a broad head and stout body. It usually has longitudinal rows of warts on its back, but these are not present in all individuals. The pupil of the eye is said to resemble an "upside-down droplet". This frog comes in three different coloured forms; a plain shade of greyish-brown, a pattern of large dark spots with pale rims; and a dorsal and two lateral bright bands on a dark background. It feeds on arachnids, insects, molluscs and worms.

Euroasian Sparrowhawk or Northern Sparrowhawk (*Accipiter nisus*)

One of our smallest prey birds, it can be found mainly on wooded areas, like oak groves and pine forests. It can also be seen near inhabited areas.

Common buzzard (*Buteo buteo*)

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