

## VEGETATION

Life in the Park is staggered according to the height and the environmental conditions. Lower altitude we find species such as Rowan, Hazel and birch trees.

In the more humid slopes are beeches, pines, firs, and at higher heights, Scots pine gives way to the black pine, which is the last species found before entering in the Alpine and Nival zone, where life conditions are very harsh. Grasslands, with its characteristic alpine flowers, give way to a naked rock, partially covered by lichens.



*Crocus mudiflorus*. L. Palacio.



*Gamón*.  
L. Palacio.

## FAUNA

A variety of fauna lives in the Natural Park. Stone martens and pine martens can often be seen. It is also plentiful of marmots, easy to detect by their sharp whistles, or chamois, as it is known the Pyrenean mountain goat in Aragón.

As curious and hard-to-see species we can find the capercaillie, whose males are especially showy, the boreal owl or the rock ptarmigan, whose plumage acquires white colour to camouflage itself in the snow.









*Sarrío*. L. Palacio.

## RECOMENDATIONS

The Natural Park has several centers and offices where you can get information of the basic features of the natural environment, cultural values and traditional uses, through thematic exhibitions and audiovisual-specific information.

Remember that you are inside a protected natural space:

-  Before starting the visit, learn more about the possibilities which offers you the space according to your interests and abilities.
-  Don't leave the marked trails, in this way you will not bother the fauna and you will perceive better the splendour of the landscapes.
-  Remember to pick up the litter and put it in a suitable place
-  You are not allowed to make a fire. If you see smoke or any fault call **112 (SOS Aragón)**, the call is free and they will attend to any emergency.
-  Camping is only allowed within the Natural Park in high mountain, in heights higher than 2,000 meters (from sunset until 8:00 o'clock)
-  Parking is regulated. Pay attention to the signage.

## ADDRESSES OF INTEREST

Provincial Service of Environment Huesca  
C/Ricardo del Arco, 6 - 22003 Huesca  
Phone: +34 974 29 33 96  
espaciosnaturalesh@aragon.es

Office of Socio-economic Development  
Ctra. Rodellar, s/n. Bierge - Phone: +34 974 34 34 30

Reserve of visits to the Centers of Interpretation  
SARGA (Aragonese Association of Environmental  
Management) - +34 976 40 50 41



# The Posets- Maladeta Natural Park



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*Ibón bajo de Villamarta. M. Antequera.*

The Posets-Maladeta Natural Park extends over the head of the three most oriental valleys of the Aragonese Pyrenees: Barrabes in the east, border and shared between Aragon and Catalonia; Benasque in the center, and Chistau in the west. The Park's altitude ranges from between 1.500 and 3.404 meters at the summit of Aneto.

Besides Natural Park, it has other figures of protection, such as the one which is designated ZEPA, Special Birds Protection Area, Site of Community Importance (SCI), Game reserve and three of the Natural Monuments of the Pyrenean Glaciers.



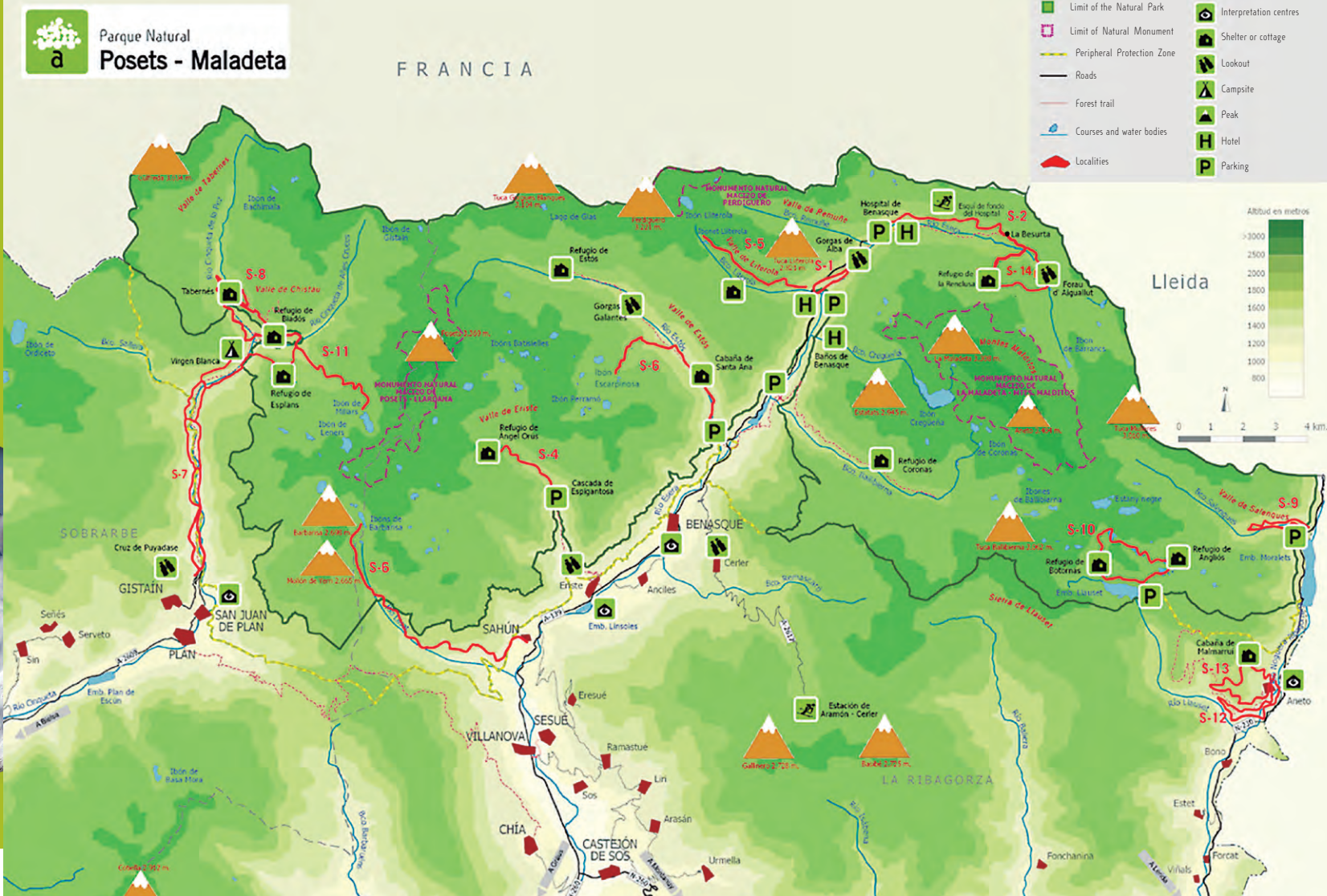
Aneto Maladeta. E. Guallart.

## GEOLOGY AND MORPHOLOGY

Quaternary glaciers were the major erosive agents that gave shape to this landscape. Long U-shaped valleys, colossal cirques and deep lakes, currently occupied by hundreds of "ibones" (the Aragonese name these glacial mountain lakes are known with) were sculpted on granites, limestones and shales,

Stand out from the rest the pot cave of the Forau of Aiguallut, where the waters of Aneto glacier disappear and after running about 4 kilometers underground, they reappear to feed the River Garonne in the neighbouring Valley of Arán.

Forau de Aiguallut. M. Antequera.



Visit website  
[www.rednaturaldearagon.com](http://www.rednaturaldearagon.com)  
 for more information, trails, calendar  
 of events and current