




Signposted routes

These are circular routes that return to the starting point, except routes marked with an asterisk (*). They are intended to show the richness of the natural and cultural heritage of different locations within the park and are usually adapted for the family.


- 1

 5 h 35 min

A




B

20,1 km



GR 92 SPath of the Mediterranean.
From La Roca del Vallès to Tiana*


Starting point: ctra. de Cardedeu a Dosrius
BV-5103, km 6.
- 2

 1 h 10 min

A




B

4,3 km



GR 97.1 From Marata to the Pla de l'Espinal plateau*


Starting point: Carrer de l'Ermita. Santa Agnès de Malanyane
- 3

 2 h 50 min

A




B

9,8 km



GR 97.3 From Paludàries to Alella*


Starting point: Carrer del Montseny. Martorelles.
- 4

 1 h 30 min

A




B

4,7 km



SL-C 111 El Vedat route


Starting point: Passeig de la Riera. Teià.
- 5

 1 h 30 min

A




B

5,2 km



SL-C 112 L'Esquirol route


Starting point: La Cadira del Bisbe's Iberian oppidum. Premià de Dalt.
- 6

 1 h 30 min

A




B

5,3 km



SL-C 113 To La Roca d'en Toni from Cabrials*


Starting point: Avinguda Santa Elena, corner with Vilassar de Dalt road. Cabrials.
- 7

 1 h 30 min

A




B

3,1 km



SL-C 114 o Burriac castle from Argentona*


Starting point: Plaça de l'Església. Argentona.
- 8

 2 h 30 min

A




B

9 km



SL-C 115 To Burriac castle from Cabrera de Mar


Starting point: Plaça del Poble. Cabrera de Mar.
- 9

 50 min

A




B

2,9 km



SL-C 116 La creu de Montcabrer*


Starting point: Plaça de l'Església. Cabrials.
- 10

 2 h 15 min

A




B

6,8 km



SL-C 120 Santa Maria de Martorelles fountains


Starting point: Plaça de l'Església. Santa Maria de Martorelles.
- 11

 1 h 20 min

A




B

4,5 km



To La Roca d'en Toni from Vilassar de Dalt*


Starting point: Carrer Àngel Guimerà. Vilassar de Dalt.
- 12

 2 h 20 min

A




B

4,3 km



Ruta prehistòrica I: Can Gol - Cèllec*


Punto de início: urbanización La Pineda, cruce entre Carrer de la Pineda y la carretera BV-5001.
- 13

 2 h

A




B

5,7 km



Prehistoric route I: Can Gol - Cèllec*


Starting point: La Pineda urbanisation, intersection between Carrer La Pineda and the BV-5001 road.
- 14

 4 h 50 min

A




B

18,9 km



SL-C 115 Meridià verd. From La Roca del Vallès to Ocata beach*


Starting point: intersection between Carrer Catalunya and Carrer Montseny. La Roca del Vallès.
- 15

 3 h 15 min

A




B

9,23 km



SL-C 135 Alella Springs


Starting point: Can Leonart Information Point. Alella.
- 16

 2 h

A

B

6,97 km



SL-C 117 Can Gurgui Spring

Starting point: Plaça de l'Església. Vallromanes.

The distances of the routes have been calculated with the goolTracking platform and may vary slightly if other measuring systems are used.

GR: long path of more than 50 km, marked with white and red colours.
PR: short path of between 10 and 50 km, marked with white and yellow colours.
SL: local path of less than 10 km, marked with white and green colours.

0

Itinerary



Low difficulty



Medium difficulty



High difficulty



Approximate duration



Total distance



Leaflet available

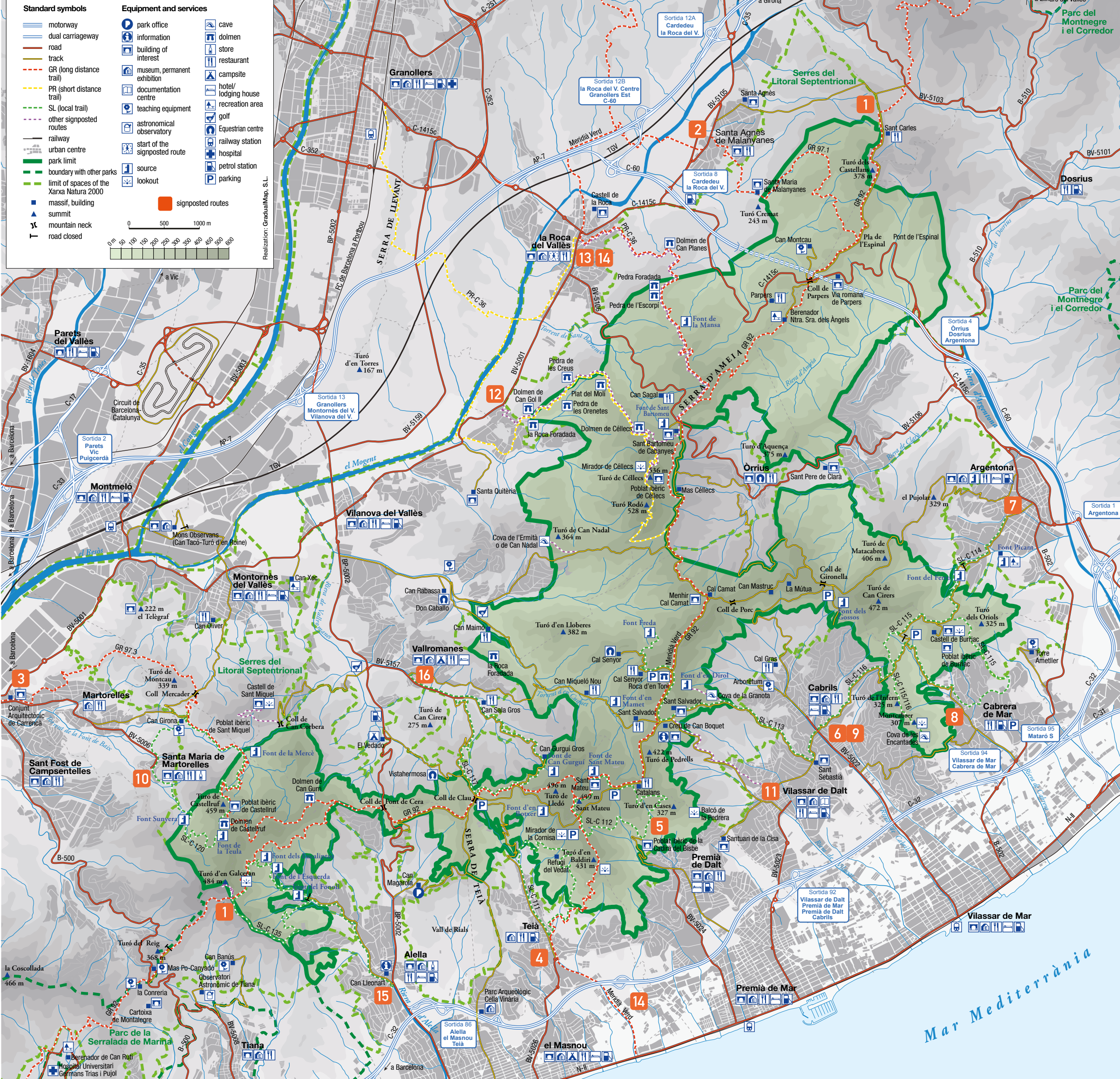
Your opinion helps us to improve

Please feel free to complete the questionnaire by scanning this QR code





Signposted routes



Made up principally of the hills of Galzeran, Sant Miquel castle, D'en Baldiri hill, the Sant Mateu hill, the Cèllec hill and the Burriac castle hill, the park plays an important ecological role since it joins the coast with the valleys inland. The Mediterranean climate and its strategic geographical location have meant that humans have established themselves here since long ago. Proof of this is in the presence of dolmens, archaeological remains from the Iberian age, chapels and medieval castles that these days coexist alongside farmhouses surrounded by arable land.

MAIN DETAILS:
Year the park was created: 1992
It is managed by the Serralada Litoral Park Committee, formed of the Barcelona Provincial Council, the Government of Catalonia, the El Maresme County Council, the El Vallès Oriental County Council and the City Councils of Alella, Argentona, Cabrera de Mar, Cabrials, Martorelles, Montornès del Vallès, Òrrius, Premià de Dalt, La Roca del Vallès, Santa Maria de Martorelles, Teià, Tiana, Vallromanes, Vilanova del Vallès and Vilassar de Dalt. Surface area protected under the management of the committee: 4,042 ha Extended surface area of the La Conreria-Sant Mateu-Cèllec Area of Natural Interest (EIN by its Catalan acronym): 7,408.24 ha

Barcelona Provincial Council Natural Park Network
Castell de Montesquiu Park, Les Guilleries-Savassona Natural Area, El Montseny Natural Park, Sant Miquel del Fai, Sant Llorenç del Munt i l'Obac Natural Park, El Montnegre i el Corredor Park, Serralada Litoral Park, Serralada de Marina Park, Besòs River Park, Serra de Collserola Natural Park, El Garraf Park, Olerdola Park and El Foix Park.



Useful advice for your stay in the park

Good practices

The protected natural spaces are places where one can practise activities outdoors and, at the same time, get to know our natural and cultural heritage. Use the indicated network of tracks and paths.

Use of bicycles

- Respect the priority of pedestrians and avoid inconveniencing them.
- Adjust your speed in accordance with the type of path. On tracks, the maximum speed permitted is 30 km/h.
- Cycle only on roads, forest tracks or existing paths and avoid travelling on footpaths.
- For justified reasons, in certain areas of the park, cycling may be restricted temporarily or permanently.
- Follow the advice on the use of motor vehicles.

Motor vehicles

- The use of motor vehicles is limited to public tracks and cross-country travelling in these vehicles on fire-breaks or stream/riverbeds is not permitted.
- Remember that the maximum speed permitted on paths is 30 km/h.
- Moderate your speed in order to avoid collisions with people or wildlife.
- The noise caused by some vehicles is harmful to certain sensitive species, such as birds of prey, which may abandon their nesting areas.
- The erosion caused by skidding causes potholes and bumps to appear on the path network. Drive with moderation and restraint, particularly on slopes and when the surface is wet.
- Park in the designated parking lots. Do not park in front of chains preventing access to paths or on road verges ni a les pistes.

Visit the park safely

- Plan your route and always bring a map to guide you.
- Try to always walk on trails or paths that are clearly marked or signposted.
- Wear appropriate footwear, bring water, food supplies, comfortable clothes and coats, as well as a cap, sunglasses and sunscreen.
- If you are in a group, do not lose visual contact with your companions. Do not ever abandon or leave a companion behind.

- Strong wind can cause branches and other elements to fall. The risk of accidents may be increased on peaks or ridges. Avoid open spaces during strong wind conditions.
- When there is fog it is easy to become disoriented. Do not leave the main path.
- In the event of downpours or thunderstorms, stay away from ridges, isolated trees and cave entrances. A dense and leafy forest may provide suitable refuge.

What you should do with litter

- It is the responsibility of visitors to take the waste generated by their activity with them and to recycle it.













How we can help prevent a fire

- It is not permitted to light fires or barbecues outside areas designated for this purpose.
- We must be very careful with everything that could cause fires, for example cigarettes, motorised vehicles or dropping waste.
- Raise the alarm if you detect any suspicious smoke. Call 112.

Pets

- Pet owners are responsible for their behaviour not disturbing the activity or inhabitants of the park or other visitors.
- Keep your dog on a lead. You must take special care with regard to the behaviour of your dog or other pets, particularly when you are close to people, farmhouses or flocks.
- Clean up animal excrement, particularly in areas with a high number of visitors.
- Never abandon pets; this negligence is classified as an offence. Animals can become aggressive, as well as harmful to natural ecosystems.
- In addition to being kept on a lead, dangerous dogs must also wear a muzzle. By dangerous dog we mean that which is classified as such in law, but also any dog that behaves aggressively.

Other recommendations

-  If there is a risk of snow or it has snowed, consult the state of the roads and tracks on the park's website. Drive cautiously, respect the signals and signs of the guards and wardens.
-  Free camping in any form is not permitted, including motor homes. Camping is only permitted in authorised areas if it is a leisure activity organised according to current park regulations and with the corresponding park authorisation.
-  Human presence and activity have left behind a host of different architecture and art over the years. It is necessary to respect this rich cultural heritage.
-  Respect the nature and the peacefulness of the environment. Avoid making unnecessary noise.
-  Respect agricultural and stockbreeding activities, since they provide the livelihood of many of the park's inhabitants.
-  Forestry is a traditional activity in most parks. Tree felling is regulated by the Forestry Act of Catalonia and the park regulations.
-  To protect the native wildlife populations, it is prohibited to release pets or outside animals that could displace them from their habitat.
-  Hunting is regulated by law and it is only allowed in existing hunting grounds. If you encounter a wild boar drive, you must respect the signs and not stray from the paths.
-  Horse riding must be limited to public tracks. Cross-country riding is not permitted, neither on fire-breaks nor stream/riverbeds.
-  If you pick mushrooms, do not damage the forest by using tools or digging into the earth.
-  Chestnuts and pinecones are the food source of various animal species, as well as an economic resource for forest owners. Collect them in moderation and always with permission from the owners.
-  Flying drones for recreational purposes is not permitted in the natural spaces that make up the Barcelona Provincial Council's Natural Parks Network, so that they do not affect the nesting or flight of birds. Check the regulations on the Spanish Aviation Safety Agency (AESA) website (www.seguridadaerea.gob.es).

The use of drones will only be allowed in professional activities whose direct or indirect objective are the improvement of prevention and conservation measures, or those of an informative nature that contribute to achieving the aims of the special protection plans in force.

Characteristics

Vegetation

It is a highly forested natural space, although one can still find, above all in the central area, agricultural zones and open spaces that break up the forest cover and increase the biodiversity. The Aleppo pine and stone pine forests on the slopes of El Maresme and the holm oak forests on the lushest and most humid shaded parts of the slopes of El Vallès make up the predominant vegetative population. The scarce watercourses, fragile arteries across the landscape contrasting with the dryness of the Mediterranean forest, are tinged with riparian vegetation. Alders, poplars and hazel trees alternate with reed beds and black poplar and plane trees.

Wildlife

The environmental diversity favours the presence of more than 270 species of vertebrates, the majority of them birds. Among the birds that can be seen throughout the whole year are the jay bird, the blackbird, the green woodpecker, the robin, the nightingale, the wood pigeon, lively blue tits, The goshawk, the sparrow-hawk, the magnificent eagle owl, the Egyptian vulture and the short-toed snake-eagle. The squirrel, the common genet, the wood mouse, the Eurasian badger and the fox are some of the most common mammals in the forests and, for some time now, the roe deer rears its head. Also of particular note is the presence of the scarce Algerian hedgehog. In addition to the typical Mediterranean wildlife, the presence of Central European species can also be observed, such as the bank vole. Amphibians such as the common midwife toad and the fire salamander and reptiles, such as the Montpellier snake and the large psammotromus lizard complete the varied wildlife found in the park, which is an ideal place to live.

Architectural heritage

Traces of human presence on these lands date back to prehistory. From the neolithic period we find the dolmens of Castellruf (Santa Maria de Martorelles), La Roca d'en Toni (Vilassar de Dalt), Céllecs (La Roca del Vallès) and Can Gol II (La Roca del Vallès). From the same age, we find caves and refuges, such as the caves of Les Encantades (Cabrils), Granota and D'en Pau (Vilassar de Dalt). In the Iberian age, the Laietani built settlements perched on top of the hills, such as the Castellruf settlement (Santa Maria de Martorelles), the site of the Sant Miquel castle (Vallromanes), the Céllecs settlement (Òrrius), the site of Burriac castle (Cabrera de Mar) and the La Cadira del Bisbe settlement (Premià de Dalt). Romanization displaced the settlements towards the plains and the coast. The winery Vallmora (Teià), Burriac castle and the site Mons Observans (Montornès del Vallès) are legacies from this age. During the Middle Ages, small settlements were formed, around which the villages surrounding the park were established. Out of this rural architecture stand out the pre-Romanesque hermitages of Sant Salvador (Vilassar de Dalt) and Sant Cristòfor (Cabrils), and the Romanesque hermitages of Sant Mateu (Premià de Dalt), Sant Bartomeu de Cabanyes (Òrrius), Sant Pere de Clarà (Argentona) and the Sant Martí church (Teià), Sant Feliu church (Cabrera de Mar) and also of Romanesque origin, the Sanctuary of Santa Quèria (Vilanova del Vallès).

Cuisine linked to the park



Parc a taula (Park at the Table) is an economic development programme promoted by Barcelona Provincial Council aimed at those private agents who, through their activity, help with the conservation, enhancement and sharing of protected natural areas. You can download and find more information at parcs.diba.cat/web/parc-a-aula

Information points and centres

PARK OFFICE

Can Magarola
Avinguda Sant Mateu, 2. Alella.
Opening hours: working days from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m.
Tel.: (+34) 937 540 024
p.slitoral@diba.cat

INFORMATION CENTRES

La Creu de Can Boquet Information Centre
Creu de Can Boquet. Vilassar de Dalt.
Tel.: (+34) 656 903 642

Can Lleonart Information Point
Plaça Germans Lleonart, 1. Alella
Tel.: (+34) 935 554 650

OTHER FACILITIES

Serralada Litoral Park Documentation Centre «Salvador Grau i Tort»
The Vilassar de Dalt Municipal Museum
Marquès de Barberà, 9. Vilassar de Dalt.
Tel.: (+34) 937 507 488

Consult opening hours at
parcs.diba.cat/web/litoral

