



Quartzite cliffs of Feiteirinha

## > Place of Interest

### QUARTZITE ESCARPMENT OF FEITEIRINHA

Between Reguengo and Quinta da Relva and from Monte de Rei to Reguengo, the walking path crosses a granite landscape around 500 million years old. The granite formations are the result of intense compression and twisting 200 million years later, which are clear to the naked eye, which is why geologists call this "Portalegre tectonic granite". The land beyond *Relva* presents quartzite peaks (Ordovician), followed by shale and quartzite (Silurian) and clayey shale and quartzite (Devonian). The lie of the land runs diagonally from NW-SE. Man's far-reaching influence has heightened the variety of plant life (there are several successive stages showing characteristic species) and created well-appointed and harmonious spaces, as well as examples of extreme degradation of the soil, woodland and the landscape.

PR2  
PTG

## WALKING IN REGUENGO



PATH NETWORK IN NATURE

## > Highlights

**NATURE:** this walking path passes through a priority area for the conservation of amphibians and reptiles. The most prevalent species are the Iberian frog, the midwife toad, the lizard fish and the five-toed legged snake.

**HERITAGE:** Reguengo: Parish church (18th century); Manor house of Quinta da Lameira (18th century).

**HANDICRAFT:** rag dolls; Portalegre tapestries (Portalegre stitch); basketry of Portalegre; *adufe* from Portalegre.

**GASTRONOMY:** grain baked with pods - Alentejo's way; cod *albardado*; *cachola*; rabbit in wine and garlic; fried hare. Sweets (blancmange, *toucinho-do-céu*, almond lamprey, candy eggs). Cherry from São Julião (Protected Designation of Origin).

## > Recommended season

This walking path can be done throughout the year. Nevertheless, users must be aware of high temperatures during summer time and some slippery points during winter and rainy days.

## > Trail signage

® FCMP

right way



wrong way



turn left



turn right



## > Walking code

Follow sign-posted trails only. / Respect private property. / Avoid making unnecessary noise. / Do not disturb the animals. / Do not collect or damage plants or rocks. / Do not litter and leave no trace of your visit. / Do not light fire and do not throw cigarettes on the ground. / Be kind to local people. / Beware of cattle. Although gentle, they do not like strangers approaching their young. / Leave the gates as you found them. If they are closed, be sure they remain well shut.

## > Useful contacts

Town Hall of Portalegre: +351 - 245 307 400/1  
Municipal Tourist Office: +351 - 245 307 445  
SOS Emergency: 112  
SOS Forest: 117  
Medical Center: +351 - 245 302 050  
Hospital: +351 - 245 301 000  
Anti-Poisoning Information: +351 - 217 950 143  
GNR (Republican National Guard): +351 - 245 609 320  
PSP (Public Security Police): +351 - 245 300 620  
Fire Department: +351 - 245 307 000  
Village Hall Union of Reguengo and São Julião: +351-245 208 954 / 245 964 918

Promotor:



Walking path registered and approved by:



Partner institution:



Co-financing:



July 2015 / 2500 copies

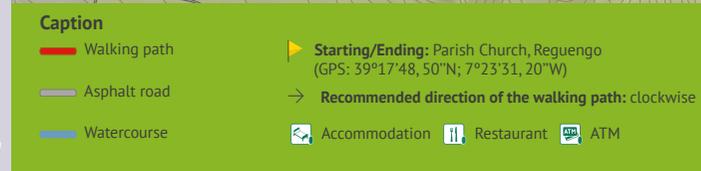
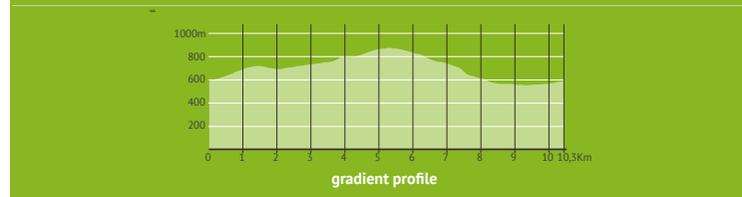


## > Walking path description



**Souto.** Around here there are still many secular chestnut trees.

Beginning and ending at Reguengo parish church, this walking path goes through countryside which is particularly uneven, with ridges and peaks, escarpments and step hills overlooking the gently undulating plain below, with its scattering of white houses, stretching out towards the horizon. Leaving the tarmac road, just outside Reguengo, we come across woodland, with oak, cork oak and pine. Further along the way there is a grove of chestnut trees showing signs of ageing. Both the sweet chestnut (for its nuts) and the horse chestnut (for forestry development) are common in the mountains, growing at altitudes of between 450 and 600 metres. The area adjoining the main buildings of the Quinta da Relva estate is an interesting example of mixing indigenous species with exotic ornamentals, natural pastures and screens of cultivated trees providing protection from the wind. Higher up there is a pine forest with trees at various stages of growth. Then comes the Quinta da Lameira, at 800 metres from the Reguengo parish council offices and from the end of the path, where there are various fountains, ponds, marble statues and decorative tiles that frame the 18th century building.



## > Places of Interest

- 1 Parish Church of Reguengo
- 2 Cork oaks, oaks and pine trees
- 3 Souto (chestnut tree forest)
- 4 Montado of Pyrenean oak and Holm oak
- 5 Quinta da Relva
- 6 Livestock area
- 7 Pine forest
- 8 Quartzite cliffs of Feiteirinha
- 9 Quinta da Lameira



The Serra de São Mamede, which gives name to this Nature Park, is the largest mountainous formation south of the Tagus River. Due to its geographical location and the fact that it rises above 1000m, it has distinctive microclimate aspects that have allowed the establishment and survival of some animal and vegetal communities that occur here in an almost isolated manner. The Bonelli's eagle is represented in the symbol of this Protected Area. It is currently one of the rarest birds of prey found in our country.

