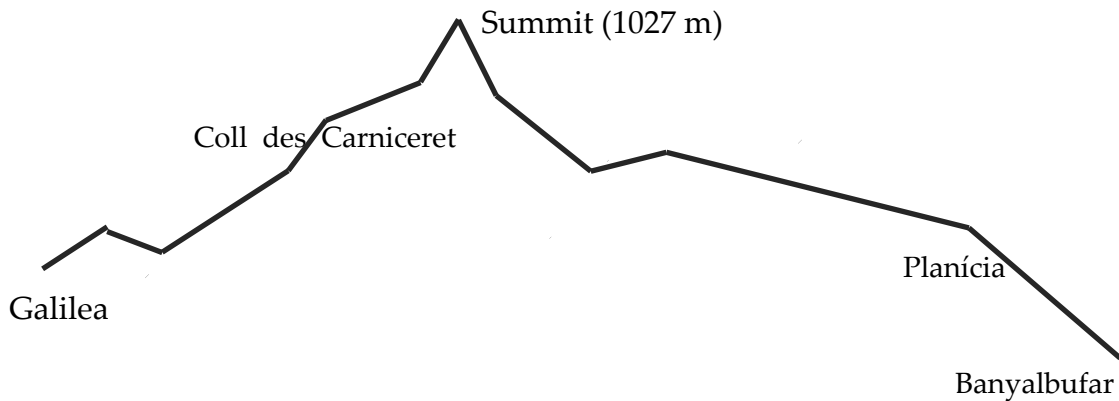


☒ 1. Day:

☑ GALILEA- PUIG DE GALATZÓ (1027 M)- BANYALBUFAR



■ **Stage:** Galilea (420 m)- Es Cucu- Font des Pi (550 m)- Coll des Carniceret (Pass, 703 m)- Summit junction (820 m)- Summit (1027 m)- Pas de na Sabatera- (720m)- Coll d'Estellencs (652 m)- Planícia (Manor house, 410 m)- Banyalbufar (100 m)

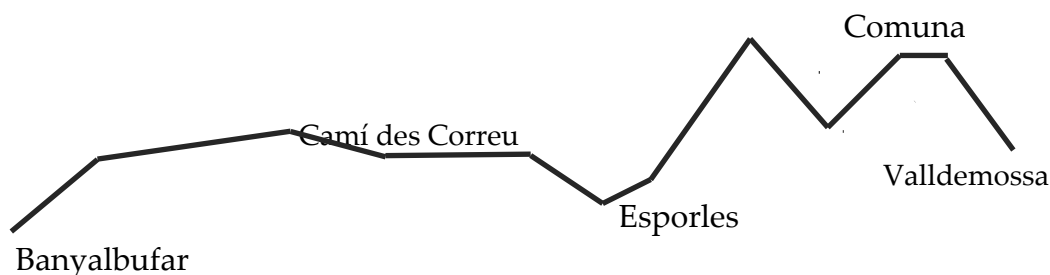
- 🕒 **With summit:** 7'5 Hours (walking time) ↑ 800 m ↓ 1120 m
- 🕒 **Without summit:** 6'5 Hours (walking time) ↑ 600 m ↓ 920 m

THE ABANDONED FARMS OR "ROTES": At the end of the 19th century, many poor Mallorcans had to leave the island, while others decided to stay working in steep, stony and dry areas. They built terraces, paths, small houses, springs, and after several years, they got the first harvest (normally wheat) which they had to share with the landlord.



☒ 2. Day:

☑ **BANYALBUFAR-ESPORLES- VALLDEMOSSA**



- **Stage:** Banyalbufar (100 m)- Camí des Correu (450 m)- Esporles (200 m)- Mola de Son Ferrandell (600 m)- Coll de Sant Jordi (Pass, 478 m)- Comuna de Valldemossa (704 m)- Valldemossa (400 m)

- 🕒 **5'5 Hours** (walking time) ⬆️ **1000 m** ⬇️ **650 m**

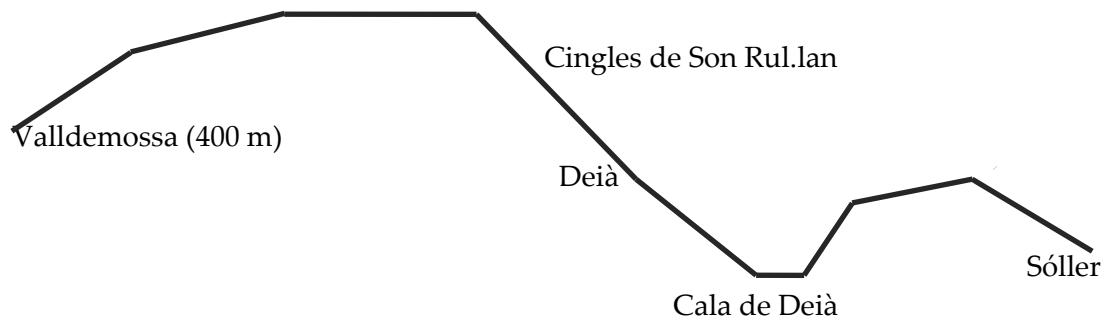


THE CHARCOAL-BURNING SITES: *In the holm oakwoods, you will see the round places where the wood was “cooked”. It lost 80% of its weight while keeping its calorific power and was used in kitchens all over the island. The whole family helped, living together in small stone huts (with a grass roof) during the summer months.*

THE LIMEKILNS: *In the holm oakwoods, you will see the circular pits where a “cupola” of limestone was heated to 900°C for several days. The resulting lime was mixed with sand and used for mortar as building material, and also mixed with water for whitewashing the houses (instead of painting them).*

☒ 3. Day:

☑ VALLDEMOSSA- DEIÀ- SÓLLER



■ **Stage:** Valldeuossa- Coll de Son Gallard (Pass)- Camí de S'Arxiduc- Cingles de Son Rul.lan- Deià (150m)- Cala de Deià- Son Beltran- Lluçaliari- Can Prohom- Sóller

■ 🕒 **7 Hours** (walking time) ⬆️ **800 m** ⬇️ **1200 m**

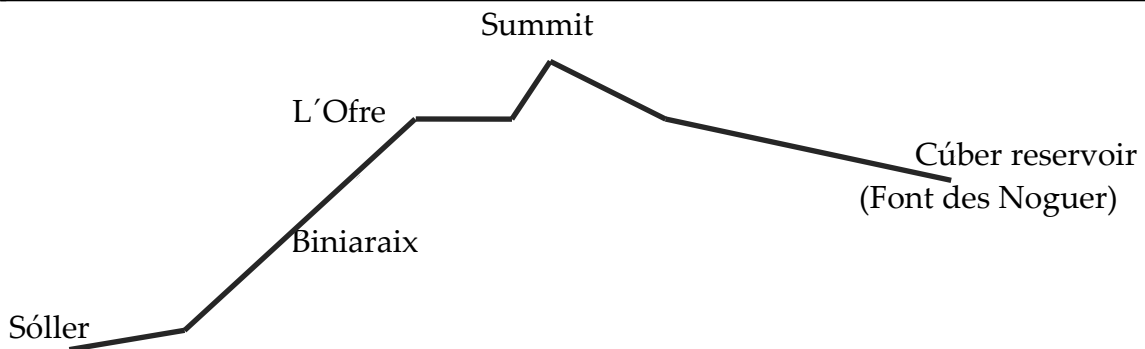
THE OLIVE TREE: Our most beautiful tree comes from wild specimens which had been grafted. Some are believed to be 1000 years old. If the green olives aren't harvested in October, they darken and turn black. As they ripen they contain the more olive oil and are used for oil production. To remove the deeply bitter taste of the green olives, they are treated with caustic soda or put in salt water for several months.

THE ORANGE TREES were planted in Sóller during the 19th century. Most of the harvest was exported directly from Port de Sóller to France by ship. The oranges of the valley blossom at the end of April, and locals and tourists alike enjoy the fine scent of its flowers. They are harvested from January to April.

THE SMUGGLERS: There are many narrow paths on the steepest and most isolated coastal areas, which were built for tobacco smugglers and used between 1920 and 1960. The tobacco came by boat from North Africa and was hidden in coastal caves. At night, fishermen and peasants transported it on their backs to the next road or farm in order to earn an extra income.

☒ 4. Day:

☑ SÓLLER- L'OFRE (1093 M)- CÚBER RESERVOIR



Stage: Sóller (40 m)- Biniaraix- Barranc de Biniaraix- Farm L'Ofre - L'Ofre (1093 m)- Coll des Cards (963 m)- Cúber reservoir (750 m)- Source Font des Noguer

🕒 5 Hours / ⬆️ 1050 m ⬇️ 350 m/ without summit one hour less

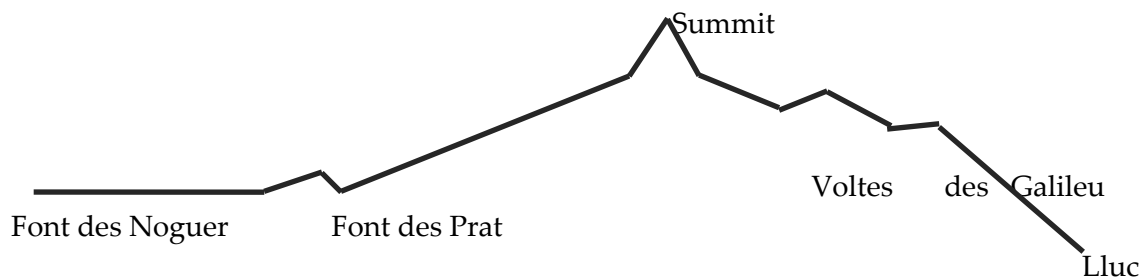
THE WATER SUPPLY: The springs in the mountains, the wells in the flatlands, and the collection of rainwater in each house ensured that enough water was available for the locals even through the summer. On 1970, two reservoirs were built at the foot of the highest mountains in order to guarantee the water supply for Palma and the tourist areas. A couple of desalination plants have also been used since 1996 for the same purpose.

THE ARAB PATHS: The Arabs arrived in 902 and built the terraced landscapes typical of the Serra de Tramuntana. They also built stone-cobbled paths which linked the villages and farms. Since 1990, a school of stonemasons have been restoring these paths and the dry-stone walls.



⊗ 5. Day:

☑ CÚBER RESERVOIR- PUIG DE MASSANELLA- LLUC



■ **Stage:** Font des Noguer- Coll des Coloms (Pass, 822 m)- Font des Prat - Coll des Prat (Pass, 1205 m)- Summit, 1365 m- Coll des Prat- Coll des Telègraf (1126 m)- Camí de ses Voltes des Galileu - Lluc (480)

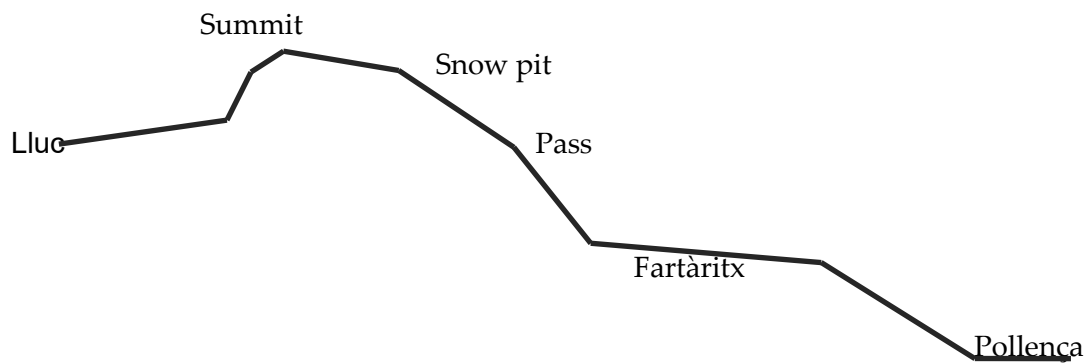
■ 🕒 **6 Hours** (walking time) ⬆️ **750 m** ⬇️ **1000 m/ without summit one hour less**

THE SNOW PITS: *On the highest parts of the island, you will see the rectangular pits, 5 meters deep, where snow was collected and trampled to become ice. In summer, it was brought down during the night to the towns, where it was used for therapeutical reasons and for desserts. Most paths leading to the summits, and used by hikers, were built for the transport of the collected snow.*



⊗ *6. Day:*

☑ LLUC- PUIG TOMIR (1104 M)- POLLENÇA



Stage: Lluç- Binifaldó- Summit (1104 m)- Snowpit- Coll de Fartàritx (Pass, 800 m)- Fartàritx (Farm)- Can Huguet (100 m)- Pollença

⌚ **6`5 Hours** (walking time) **↑ 620 m** **↓ 1000 m**

