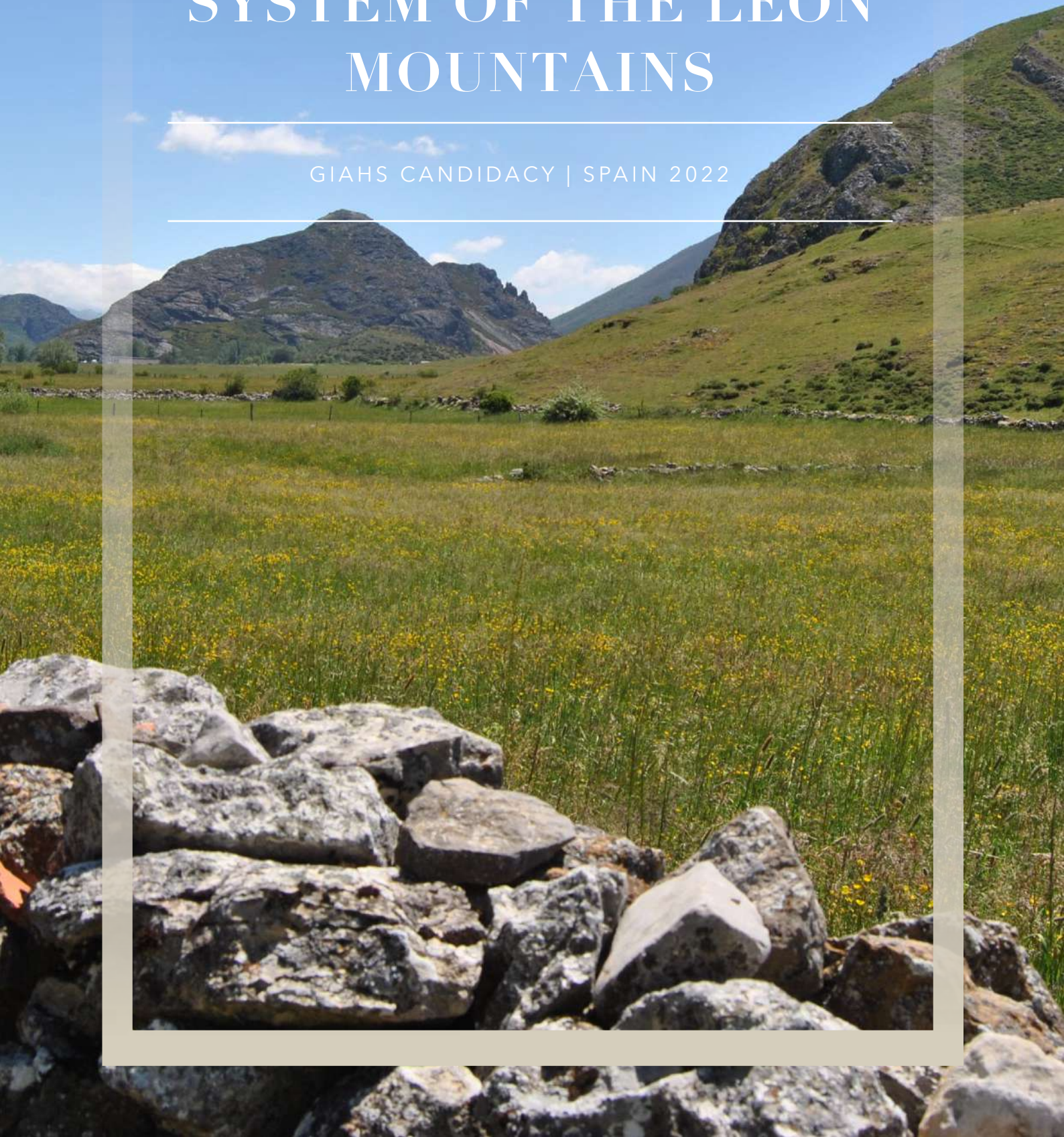




# AGRO-SILVO-PASTORAL SYSTEM OF THE LEÓN MOUNTAINS

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# **GIAHS AGROSILVOPASTORAL SYSTEM MOUNTAINS OF LEÓN**

## **INITIAL COPENDIUM**

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## **1.EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **1.1 LOCATION**

The GIAHS Mountains of León territory corresponds to the mountainous area of the Province of León, in the Northwest of Spain, constituting a vast agro-food, landscape, functional and cultural ecosystem that integrates 97 rural and mountain municipalities of the province of León. It covers an area of 10,444.82 km<sup>2</sup> with a population of 171,414 inhabitants, with a low population density, eminently rural, of only 16.4 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup> (including some areas with about 5 inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>).

The agri-food industry offers an important volume of employment and economic profitability, and forms the productive base on which the rest of the industrial and services' activities and functions of this territory, including the relevance of the tourism sector.

### **1.2 DEFINITION OF THE AGROSILVOPASTORAL SYSTEM GIAHS MOUNTAINS OF LEON**

The GIAHS MOUNTAINS OF LEÓN candidacy is made up of the convergence of systems that have formed over time and thanks to the constant presence and human activity throughout its entire length, including its most remote and rugged areas, a unique hybrid system that differentiates it from all its neighbouring areas.

It is an agrosilvopastoral system in which agricultural, extensive livestock and forestry activities intermingle throughout its territory, generating a mosaic structure of great scenic beauty, without presenting areas of monoculture or one productive orientation dominating mostly over the others. This has allowed the preservation of the great biodiversity of the area, based on native species, plant varieties and animal breeds adapted to the environment and achieved a virtuous balance in the coexistence of livestock farming with the largest population of large predators (wolf and brown bear) in Western Europe.

In this way, a networked production and food system has been developed that has proven throughout history to be self-sufficient, nutritionally complete and of recognised quality with the production of fruit, vegetables, vineyards, mushrooms, forest fruits, legumes, milk, dairy products, meat, meat products and beekeeping. This production is also based on a circular family economy and zero food waste. All this makes the GIAHS MOUNTAINS OF LEON a resilient and environmentally, socially and economically sustainable system thanks to its biodiversity and the conservation of ancestral knowledge that is perfectly compatible with the application of new knowledge and technologies.

With regard to the management of natural resources and the assumption of common tasks in the villages, it is worth noting that the ownership of land for livestock and forestry use is mostly in public ownership, managed locally through their "neighbourhood councils / "juntas vecinales"", but with individual usufruct for each resident family. The population jointly carries out the management and maintenance of their territory, from the irrigation of fruit and vegetable gardens, to the use of pastures, the repair of infrastructures and the use of forest resources, among others. For all this, the population meets regularly in "concejos", i.e., assemblies in which each family unit has one vote, thus establishing a participatory and democratic society that was the basis for the celebration in 1188 of the Parliament of the Kingdom of León, declared Memory of the World by UNESCO as the first democratic parliamentary system in history.



The productive model and the common management and working methods are repeated throughout the GIAHS MOUNTAINS OF LEON territory, despite its size, thanks to the network structure of the whole system, a reflection of its own social structure, which is also networked. The system presents a dense network of transversal East-West communication routes along the Camino de Santiago and its various variants, intersected with longitudinal North-South communications along the river courses on which the population centres are located and on which the network of paths, livestock trails used for trahumance and transtermination, roads, etc. has been developed. There is therefore no central nucleus in this system, but rather a network structure that has allowed the exchange of people, animals, goods, knowledge, traditions and culture over time.

In short, GIAHS MOUNTAINS OF LEON represents an extensive, biodiverse, multi-productive agrosilvopastoral system based on indigenous production, which presents a mosaic structure in which the different agricultural, livestock and forestry productions are intermingled and made compatible for each family unit. The result is a resilient system that is threefold sustainable from an environmental, social and economic perspective, based on age-old knowledge and techniques that have enabled its inhabitants to achieve complete and balanced food self-sufficiency as a result of a circular economy without waste. In such a vast territory, a dense mesh of East-West and North-South criss-crossing communication routes has made possible the networked development of the territory, facilitating the exchange of people, animals, goods, services and culture. This network has allowed the repetition of lifestyles and the management of natural resources in a man-made territory that is united in its diversity. With regard to the management and maintenance of natural resources, a common approach shared by the entire organised population through secular systems of inclusive, participatory and democratic governance of all its inhabitants is crucial.

All this makes GIAHS MOUNTAINS OF LEON a unique system, differentiated from its surroundings, and of global importance.

### **1.3 PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Geographically, the GIAHS Mountains of León is located on the southern slope of the western part of the Cantabrian Mountains, with a contrasting orography that ranges from 500m. above sea level to 2,600 m above sea level and in which wide intramountainous valleys are combined with steep mountains.

This area is at the convergence of the Mediterranean (with continental overtones) and Atlantic climatic areas of the Iberian Peninsula and this transition is reflected in its vegetation and crops. This, together with its rugged orography, has contributed to shape its agrosilvopastoral reality, its landscapes and the culture and identity of its population.

Water is a very important element in this GIAHS territory. The hydrographic network that has been formed as a result of the interaction of water and relief, is made up of a network of valleys and rivers that descend from north to south in parallel lines that are close and progressively converging towards the south, outside the borders of the GIAHS. To assess its importance, we must point out that we are talking about some 6,000 km of rivers and streams, along the banks of which towns have been founded and, following their courses, roads and communications have developed.



Water, therefore, has been and is an element of primary importance in the structuring of this territory: the numerous fluvial courses have been the physical basis on which communications and relations have historically developed, following a general north-south layout. The relationship between the valleys (east-west) also exists, regardless of the orography and climate, through passes and cols, where, due to their altitude, snow is present in winter.

#### **1.4 DIFFERENTIAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Over time, an agrosilvopastoral system has been configured, being unique and clearly differentiated from adjoining systems because of its characteristics:

- climatic and orographic
- edaphological
- agro-productive
- land planning and management
- communal management of assets

One of the most outstanding singularities of the GIAHS Mountains of León, and the basis precisely of its strength and resilience as a system, is the unity within the diversity of such an extensive territory. Its defining characteristics are shared and are regularly repeated throughout its territory. There are within it certain particularities of each zone, but they are not an obstacle to appreciate the region as a territory in which a set of interrelated activities is repeated like pieces of a mosaic throughout the breadth of the proposed area.

Within the diversity of zones of the GIAHS territory, it presents constant common elements among them, as much as in the use and distribution of the soil for the agrosilvopastoral activity or in the communal organization of the work as, for example, in its architectural elements, among other characteristics.

#### **1.5 INTERRELATIONSHIPS**

In the proposed territory, the multi-secular flow of people, animals, goods, knowledge and traditions is remarkable. This interrelation between the different areas that make up the GIAHS has been articulated and structured along longitudinal North-South axes (following each of the numerous valleys and rivers that run parallel and close to each other) and transversal East-West (between valleys), forming through their intersection a network structure, which is nothing more than a reflection of the network structure of its society.

The strategic geographical axes in communications have a fundamental historical basis. Historical roads have been the basis for a large part of the current road network, especially local roads. An illustrative example is the primitive Vía de la Plata, of Roman origin and converted into a national road linking Asturias (Gijón) with Andalusia (Seville), or the Roman roads to the north, on which sections of road have overlapped.

On the horizontal axis, the Way of St. James, recognized as the first European Cultural Itinerary by the Council of Europe, stands out, without a doubt, with its variants: the main one is the



"French Way of St. James", declared World Heritage by UNESCO and which contributes to the endowment of a very valuable historical-artistic heritage to the GIAHS territory; secondly, the original pilgrimage route, the so-called "Old Way of St. James or Forgotten Way", which runs along the entire mountain that constitutes this GIAHS. Between both of them, they vertebrate from east to west all the mountainous territory of the GIAHS.

In the north-south direction, the Camino de San Salvador joins Leon with Oviedo, crossing the GIAHS through the Alto Bernesga, linking with the Camino Primitivo or Camino del Norte, also inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Also noteworthy are ancestral communication routes such as the Roman Vía de la Plata, which connected Mérida with Astorga (Emérita Augusta and Astúrica Augusta), and the cattle trails of the Cañadas Reales leonesas (eastern, central and western) linked to the transhumance of Merino sheep from Extremadura and other rural roads that allow the transtermination of sheep, cattle or horses that remain to this day.

## **1.6 DIVERSIFICATION AND COMPLEMENTARITY OF ACTIVITY**

Regarding the use of the territory for agricultural, livestock or forestry use, it is not possible to distinguish zones of exclusive productive orientation in the GIAHS Mountains of León. On the contrary, throughout the territory, the inhabitants diversify their activities, exploiting the great variety of natural resources that their territory offers them, obtaining a plurality of incomes maintained throughout the different times of the year, which provides the peasant family units with resilience, stability and socioeconomic sustainability, based on a circular family economy without food waste.

Thus, the use of its forests, of unquestionable richness in its biodiversity, for timber, honey, resin or the various fruits (chestnuts, mushrooms, mushrooms and berries), is compatible with the livestock use of pasture interspersed with wooded areas by cattle, horses or sheep and goats, which uses both mountain pastures ("brañas") and riverside in the lower areas of the valley (meadows) and the undergrowth. This also allows for a reduction in fires in native forest masses, both evergreen (pine forests) and deciduous (oak, beech, birch, poplar, etc.).

The great biodiversity of the GIAHS Mountains of León is not limited to its forests, but also extends to its pastures and plant production for human consumption. Thus, the climatic conditions that converge in the territory, together with the preservation of the pastures thanks to their permanent use by extensive livestock, contribute in a unique way to the maintenance of a high plant biodiversity in the pastures, which give them unique and highly differentiated characteristics from neighboring areas. Given that the system offers the pasture as exclusive feed for the cattle, meat production of enormous nutritional quality is obtained, without the need for supplementary nutritional inputs to their livestock.

At the same time, this pasture-based feeding system is the necessary factor to guarantee the coexistence of the forest area and the pastures; otherwise, the forest would displace these pastures of enormous ecological value.

A fundamental aspect of mountain pastures and forests is the compatibility of extensive livestock farming with the preservation of the populations of three endangered wild species that are currently in varying degrees of recovery: wolf (*Canis lupus*), capercaillie (*Tetrao urogallus*) and brown bear (*Ursus arctos*), whose populations, the most numerous in Western Europe. This allows



extensive livestock farming and at the same time preserves wildlife, avoiding conflicts between farmers and large natural predators.

In short, the intermingled and simultaneous use of the territory for forestry, livestock and agricultural production has generated an intangible but real wealth to this territory: the unquestionable beauty of its landscape modeled by its mountainous orography and its mosaic productive structure.

## **1.7 FAMILY AGRICULTURE**

Family farming in GIAHS Mountains of León is based on a wide variety of products, maintaining one of GIAHS' guiding principles: productive diversity in time and space. The small family orchards have fruit trees (mainly chestnuts, cherries, pears and apples) as well as vegetables, legumes and tubers (cabbage, tomatoes, peppers, beans, lentils, peas, chickpeas, potatoes, etc.) and vineyards. Agricultural production is structured in turn in small family farms and gardens for self-consumption, which complement the diet and allow for a more resilient family economy.

Alongside this self-consumption agriculture, there is another type of agriculture in the GIAHS territory dedicated to the production and marketing of high-quality products. This professional agriculture, but always family-based, is based on the same principles of family agriculture of self-consumption, with a marked smallholding and a diversity of productions cultivated by the same farmer, but looking for the sale of the product. We find farmers who grow pome fruit trees, while maintaining plots with horticultural crops, such as peppers, or tend a certain area of chestnut trees to harvest their fruit, or have a small vineyard to market grapes for winemaking, for example. All this is complemented by the use of forest resources (wood, pineapples, mushrooms, etc.) and the maintenance of an extensive livestock activity.

This way of working the land, far removed from the current national and global production standards, where monoculture and large extensions are sought and prioritized, gives this territory greater security and capacity to adapt to changes, since the income of these farmers is not tied exclusively to one or two products, or to one or two croplands, thus minimizing risks and increasing the food and economic sovereignty of the area.

This has allowed this territory to develop a sovereign food diet that is also nutritionally balanced as it includes cereals (wheat and rye to make bread), fruits, vegetables, wine, legumes and animal protein (meat and meat products, milk and dairy products).

This complete nutritional offer, together with the unnecessary supplementary feeding of its livestock with foreign products, and the application of a circular family economy and zero food waste, has historically allowed this territory to achieve food sovereignty. Thanks to this, in the hardest moments of history, such as the Spanish Civil War (1936-1939) or the post-war period, this territory did not suffer the hunger that affected large urban and rural areas of Spain. In this way, even the impact of the current major global challenges on agri-food production is reduced, once again demonstrating the historical resilience of this territory.

In some areas of the GIAHS Mountains of León territory, this family and self-consumption fruit and vegetable production coexists with a bit wider cultivation of crops recognized by different figures, becoming a source of income for the population of the territory that, taking advantage of



its native old varieties, perfectly adapted to the agro-climatic conditions, offers rich and abundant harvests and productions.

## **1.8 FOOD PRODUCTION QUALITY**

An added value of the food system of the GIAHS Mountains of León is the recognized quality of its productions, which makes León the province in Spain with the highest number of foods covered by guaranteed quality figures (16) of all food groups (meat and meat products, cheeses, fruits, vegetables, legumes and wine).

These productions share the fact that they are obtained under conditions of social, economic and environmental sustainability, compatible with the natural preservation of a very rich biodiversity and combining tradition and innovation in their elaboration and processing, applying technical advances based on traditional knowledge and know-how (drying, smoking, ...).

## **1.9 COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES. LOCAL GOVERNANCE**

At the same time, the agricultural production model of GIAHS Mountains of León, which is socially, economically and environmentally sustainable, is closely linked to a model of common management of work and needs of its citizens.

This common management is the basis of local governance, heir to a long tradition that is still alive today. For centuries and still today, each village gathers its neighbors in democratic assemblies called "councils" - or "conceyus" in Leonese dialect - in which each family unit has one vote and whose resolutions are binding: all the neighbors are bound by the agreements democratically reached in their councils.

In the councils, developed within the "juntas vecinales", the neighbors jointly regulate the work to be done in the infrastructures of common use, such as irrigation, roads or mills, among others. Likewise, neighbors make decisions about the common and shared management of collectively owned natural resources, since each village is the owner of pastures and woodlands (forests).

Thus, under the protection of local governance marked by the councils, the construction and maintenance of irrigation ditches and the equitable irrigation of meadows and agricultural orchards for family consumption, the milling of flour, the obtaining of firewood and other forest products, forest cleaning work or the distribution of mountain pastures, among many other tasks and management, are carried out under the protection of the local governance marked by the councils. Terms in Leonese dialect such as "suertes", "quiñones", "veceras", "facenderas" and "partijas" refer to basic elements in the organization and management of these communal resources still in force.

This local governance is developed in a context in which the ownership of pastures, mountains and forests is mostly public, it belongs to the villages, governed by a "junta vicinal", but allowing the usufruct of its resources to its own neighbors.

This democratic, egalitarian and equitable management of natural resources is in force and active in this territory. From a historical point of view, we can trace this tradition back to the "Decrees





of León" of 1188, which document for the first time the presence of the people in decision-making together with the king, the nobility and the church: on this date the ancient Kingdom of León constituted the first democratic Courts of History, declared a Memory of Humanity by UNESCO.

### **1.10 CULTURE: TANGIBLE AND INTANGIBLE**

The social reality of this territory and its people, which characterizes its marked and distinguished culture, is reflected in the maintenance of uses, customs and its own linguistic heritage, the Leonese dialect.

There are many expressions of this immaterial cultural wealth: dances, songs, legends and stories. The University of León, deeply linked to its territory, has a Chair of Leonese Studies that researches, collects and contributes to the protection of all this cultural, historical, artistic, architectural, linguistic, etc. heritage specific to León.

Regarding the material heritage, popular architecture is a good example of the rational use of natural resources with the use of local materials (stone, wood, slate and tile). The main architectural elements include the pallozas, hórreos, chozos -shepherds' huts- and water mills in the villages. Likewise, the stone walls that separate the cultivated plots and meadows, which must be maintained constantly and regularly, are also a good example of the material culture. Their presence divides the space and gives character to the landscape.

### **1.11 CONCLUSIONS**

MOUNTAINS OF LEÓN constitutes a unique system of great extension, united in its variety, multiproductive and self-sufficient in terms of food thanks to the maintenance of a network structure that allows the internal flow of people, animals, goods, culture and knowledge.

The agricultural and landscape biodiversity, with a mosaic structure in which each family unit practices forestry, livestock and agricultural activities simultaneously, gives the whole and each of its units a great resilience and environmental, social and economic sustainability.

This would not be possible without a common management and use of public goods, democratically regulated internally since time immemorial and still in force through its own formulas of debate and management.

The final result is of a great richness, in which the agronomic, landscape, architectural, cultural and ethnographic aspects complement each other as a whole, as a SYSTEM.



## 2. ANSWERS TO THE VISITS

### 2.1 DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE TERRITORY PROPOSED AS A GIAHS AND THE REST OF THE PROVINCE OF LEÓN AND THE NEIGHBOURING AREAS

This GIAHS territory, due to its location at the confluence point of the climatic zones and its particular orography, is shaped as a convergence of systems, from which a hybrid system has been constituted that differentiates it from the bordering areas, with reasonable and logical similarities with respect to Asturias (to the north), Galicia (to the west) and Castilla (to the south and east).

Firstly, the differentiation within the territory of the province of León is based on the fact that the proposed GIAHS is a mountainous area; there are 97 municipalities, administrative realities that are located above an average altitude of approximately 900 meters, with the exception of El Bierzo; it is a system with a marked progression in altitude.

Below 900 meters, the orography is practically flat; they are the countryside that connects with the great Central Plateau of the Iberian Peninsula, changing the orography, the soil and the uses and exploitation of these territories: agriculture is very powerful, since the flat territory is easier to handle and offers greater extension. The water resources of the mountains reach the area along the rivers and the snow reserves of the high peaks of the GIAHS territory, since from each mountain valley comes its own river converging in the south to form one, in the great river Esla.

This has always been a historical reality. The flat area in the south of the province has always had a much more dynamic agriculture, producing legumes, fruit and vegetables and cereals for human and animal consumption (rye, wheat, barley and, more recently, corn). With the technological, scientific, and economic development of the country, the management of agriculture in the plains, thanks to the water coming from the mountains, has been modernized through irrigation systems, with a reduced and sustainable use of water and with a high productive and economic yield. Likewise, livestock farming also presents important differences: cattle, sheep or pigs in the lowland area are intensively oriented productions. Moreover, in the case of pigs, in the mountains it is exclusively for domestic consumption.

In these issues and in the landscape aspects derived from this occupation and use of the land, the SIPAM area differs from the rest of the province of León. Moreover, this is reflected in the handling and management of the territory by the citizens. All the examples we have mentioned in GIAHS of communal work (pastures, irrigation systems, woodlands), are the product of the collaboration of the neighbors that have to face an imposing, majestic but harsh nature. These forms of management are not necessary in the plains, so that all these councils (concejos – conceyus-, facenderas and other forms of existing collaboration are reduced to the GIAHS area, i.e., the mountain environment.

To sum up, they differ from the climate (less rainfall in the plain), from the landscape, and from the use of the territory and its management. However, and this is important to point out, there has always been a very close connection within the province of León between the mountain territories included in the GIAHS candidacy and the territories of the plain, because they have complementary needs. So that, historically, there has always been an exchange of products between the two areas; these exchanges in addition to food and derivatives of agriculture and livestock, included, for example, wooden farming implements.



The mountains of León also differ to the north, with Asturias. There are similarities, shared aspects, but also clear differences.

A shared element is the natural environment itself, the Cantabrian Mountain Range, an immense mountainous barrier that largely exceeds 2,000 meters in altitude. On the northern slope of the mountain range there is an area formed by a narrow strip that reaches the sea; to the south, the territory extends more widely. Between the two sides of the mountain range there are important topographic differences that give variety to the landscape and mark the character of its rivers: the watercourses on the northern slope have abundant flow and overcome large slopes in a short distance; to the south the rivers run long stretches to their mouth, with smaller slopes that favor agricultural use.

From the climatic point of view, these mountains form a barrier that stops the clouds in their progress towards the interior of the peninsula and that marks important differences. Precipitations are much longer in the northern slope, the Asturian one. Towards the south precipitations are decreasing and in the Leonese mountain are lower than in the Asturian, but much higher than those recorded in the plateau.

These differences on one side (north) and the other (south) of the mountain range are reflected in the shades of green in the landscape, always in a more intense tone on the north side, but it also has its reflection more important as far as this GIAHS proposal is concerned in food production. Thus, for example, the winter period in which meats are cured (pork, beef, slaughtered at the beginning of winter) is characterized by cold, with snow and rain, but generally drier than on the north face, so that the sausages are cured much better and are of a higher quality than those that can be found north of the Cordillera, with a category of gastronomic excellence. The two areas also differ in the quality of the pastures, which are nutritionally superior on the southern side (León) than on the northern side (Asturias), which greatly reduces the need for supplementary nutritional inputs for animals fed on pasture in the SIPAM area.

If we continue in the Cantabrian Mountains towards the east we also find remarkable differences. For instance, the average altitude of the peaks goes down: the highest areas of this long mountain range are in the mountain of the GIAHS territory (in Picos de Europa, Torrecerredo 2,648 meters high, between León and Asturias). To the east, in the lands of Castile (Provinces of Palencia and Burgos) and up to the Basque Country, the mountains are less abrupt, of lower altitude and with a greater Mediterranean influence, reflected in the climate, vegetation and landscape.

The GIAHS Montañas de León also presents a clear differentiation to the west, with Galicia. And this is reflected both in the unique region of El Bierzo and in the two valleys that delimit it to the north and south and form part of the GIHAS Mountains of León: a) the Fornela valley, at the corner between León, Asturias and Galicia, and b) the Cabrera, which forms the border with Orense and Zamora and almost the north of Portugal. Beyond a strip with similar elements between the bordering León and Galician territories (Ancares of the Province of Lugo, and Valdeorras, in the Province of Orense) there are also marked differences between the GIAHS territory and its neighboring region to the west. In Galicia, the Atlantic influence is clear and distinct in the western foothills of the Cantabrian Mountains, in the provinces of Lugo and Orense, again as a consequence of its barrier effect: higher rainfall and milder temperatures in Galicia. Besides, morphologically, the orography is less abrupt and with rounded shapes, a consequence of erosion, since we find here the oldest geological materials of the Peninsula.



In conclusion, despite the aforementioned convergence of the progressive union of the different areas of influence, however, the result makes this SIPAM territory distinct from Galicia, Asturias, the rest of the southern slopes of the Cantabrian Mountains and the flat territory of León not included in the GIHAS.

## **2.2. BIODIVERSITY AND SUSTAINABILITY**

In the GIHAS territory, an integrated use of agricultural pasture and forest land has been practiced and continues to be practiced.

The coexistence of a great variety of cultivated and forestry species, for example, chestnut trees and vineyards or oak groves and pastures, has been practiced for a long time in the history of this territory. This coexistence is something that is still in force today and is intended to continue because it is clear that it allows a greater biodiversity.

The result of this coexistence can be seen at different scales and for different factors. Thus, for example, in the landscape, generating a mosaic formed by tesserae, by pixels of different shape, size, color and texture. Regarding agronomic matters, the benefit of coexistence is clear and evident since each element contributes positive factors to the rest. For example, the space occupied by trees near the vineyards, such as chestnut trees, is home to birds, insects and earthworms, which contribute to pollination, pest control and soil improvement. All this animal and plant diversity allows for greater overall biodiversity and this makes the crops (chestnut trees and vineyards, in the example above) more resistant to diseases. In other words, this results in higher food productivity because the cultivated species have higher resistance and yield values, precisely because of this biodiversity.

The triple environmental, social and economic sustainability is a feature of the current exploitation of the resources of this territory and the heir to the traditional modes of use, which are equally sustainable from its triple perspective. In some aspects we can speak of the superimposition of modern technology on the traditional uses of the territory with a technology that is also traditional.

Thus, for example, transhumance and grazing maintain their spirit, but we have witnessed the modernization of the exploitation of high altitude pastures: the displacement to the brañas is done in all-terrain vehicles; and there have been pilot experiences in the management of sheep flocks through Information and Communication Technologies (ICT).

In this sense, we can point out that the survival and sustainability of the system are ensured by: a) the coexistence of technologies and ancestral forms of resource exploitation with the most modern ones; b) the interaction of the less occupied and anthropized spaces with those of more intensive use (pastures, crops, forests, urban).

## **2.3 UNITY IN DIVERSITY**

The GIHAS Mountains of León territory has an administrative base but what is truly fundamental is its landscape, agronomic, cultural and anthropological UNITY, repeated throughout its territory, and which simultaneously differentiates it from its bordering areas with other provinces, as well as within the province of León itself with the territory not considered GIHAS.



It is a territory with a high degree of human occupation, anthropized, in which coexist and coexist harmoniously a series of mosaics formed by the orographic base and land uses. These mosaics, these pixels, are inserted in a network, in a mesh articulated by rivers and communication routes, ancient and modern.

The territory proposed as GIAHS is configured as a specific and unique space, with a basic characteristic: its unity and biodiversity.

## **2.4 BALANCED FOOD SOVEREIGNTY**

We can clearly speak of the existence of a circular and balanced food sovereignty: the relationship between the GIAHS territory and the non-GIAHS Leonese territory implies a balanced food circuit in the diet and has allowed this territory in times of greatest hardship not to go hungry, unlike other urban or rural areas of Spain.

The relationship and complementarity between the two territories has been a process and a historical element of the first order and is maintained today, with the corresponding adaptations. These spaces have never worked as closed circuits; In other words, the commercial and cultural exchange always exceeds the administrative limits, but in our case a food sovereignty was historically configured based on the production of meat, milk, cereals, legumes, fruit, vegetables, and these exchanges. In the whole GIAHS area, vegetable production was mainly destined to domestic consumption, that is, for self-sufficiency, which covered the economic and nutritional needs of a family and if they needed more, they could buy it in the plain areas.

Today we live in a modern, industrialized society, with a highly integrated and globalized agri-food system, but, for example, in the period following the Spanish Civil War (1936-1939), unlike other large areas of Spain, the province of León did not go hungry because the territory was capable of self-sufficiency: There was food sovereignty.

The consequence of this historical dynamic has been the generation of a territorial, cultural, and ethnographic unity since the province of León was a space capable of self-sufficiency, of being food sovereign in the times of greatest hardship.

What has been indicated above allows us to speak of sustainable food throughout the province of León.

## **2.5 REPETIBILITY**

A key concept in the agronomic (agriculture, forestry and pasture), architectural, land management and local governance characteristics of this GIAHS territory is that of repeatability. This means that many of the elements that, as we have indicated in the documentation, are defining features of this territory are repeated throughout it. It is true that there are small variations in some cases, but they are always present (whether we call them "facenderas" or "hacenderas", whether we are in Riaño or Laciana). Thus, the case of communal management of work is paradigmatic: the distribution of water and its irrigation shifts, the ascent to the "brañas" (high altitude pastures), the use of the forest for firewood, etc.



This local governance, which we find throughout the GIAHS territory, contributes to give strength and cohesion to the community.

In other words, there is uniqueness, which becomes a backbone element of the territory and of the society that inhabits it.

## **2.6 INTRA-GIAHS COMMUNICATIONS**

The main connections in the GIAHS territory have followed the course of the rivers, following the easiest routes and we have examples from Roman times and before. Also from ancient times, there have been communications between contiguous valleys, through the passes and cols, which broke their isolation. Both modalities (along the valleys and between valleys) facilitated communication and commercial and cultural exchange of all kinds between them.

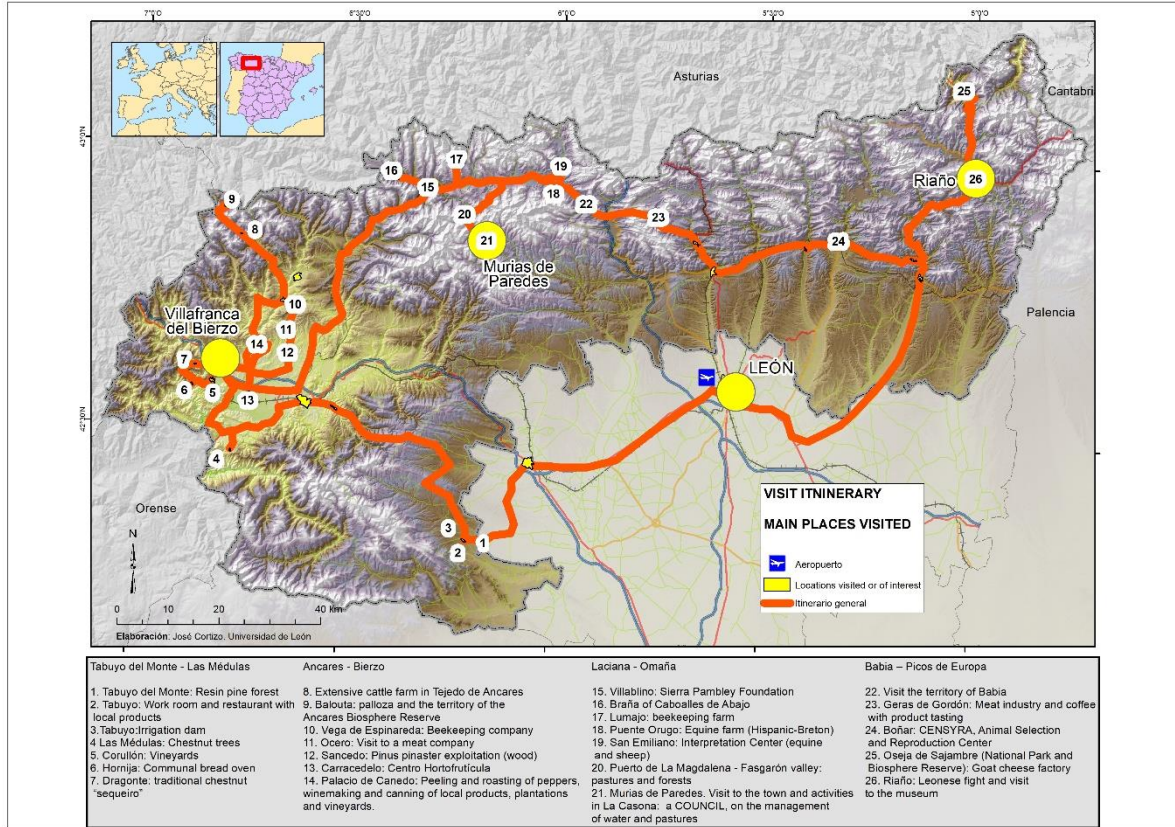
This road network has played a very important role throughout history and remains in our GIAHS territory. For example, the vertical transhumance routes North-South parallel to the courses of rivers and paths between villages (“cordeles”, “veredas” y “coladas”, according to their width) take sheep to their final destinations through the western, central and eastern mountains of the GIAHS territory. For its part, the Camino de Santiago with its variants (French, Forgotten, of San Salvador, Vadiniense, Winter) articulates this territory transversely East-West. Likewise, the different historical "Camino Reales" (Royal Roads), today occupied by roads of different categories, have completed the outline of a communications network that traces a relatively dense mesh and that does not leave any population isolated. The fact is that the three types of roads (transhumance roads, pilgrims' roads and conventional roads) overlap in many sections of their route, following the logical layout marked by the valleys.

On this network, people, animals and products circulated, which were exchanged in the north-south direction, between the mountains and the plain, and in the east-west direction, within the GIAHS territory. This relationship carried, for example: rye straw from Omaña to Ancares for the maintenance of the "teitus" of the pallozas and the hórreos; in addition, through this network they exchanged potatoes for sowing, wine, cereals or farming tools, among others.

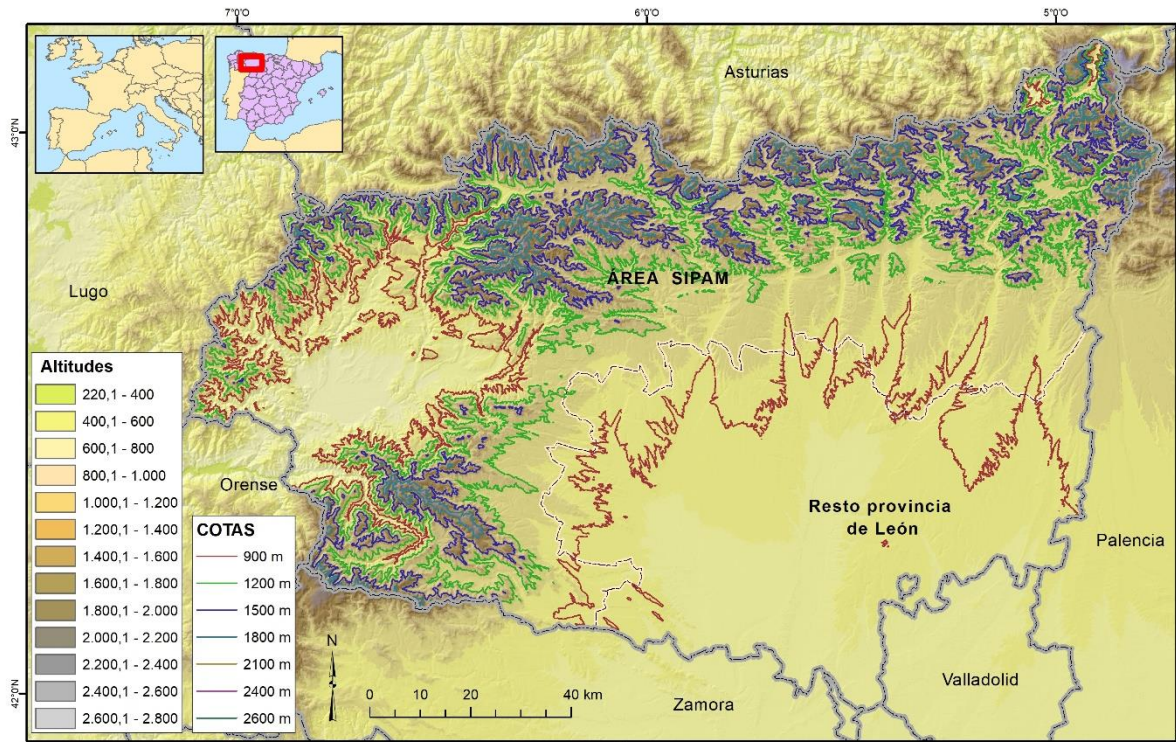
The interconnections, therefore, have marked and given character to this territory, contributing to give it UNITY.

### 3. MAPS

#### 3.1 GIAHS`VISIT HIGHLIGHTS

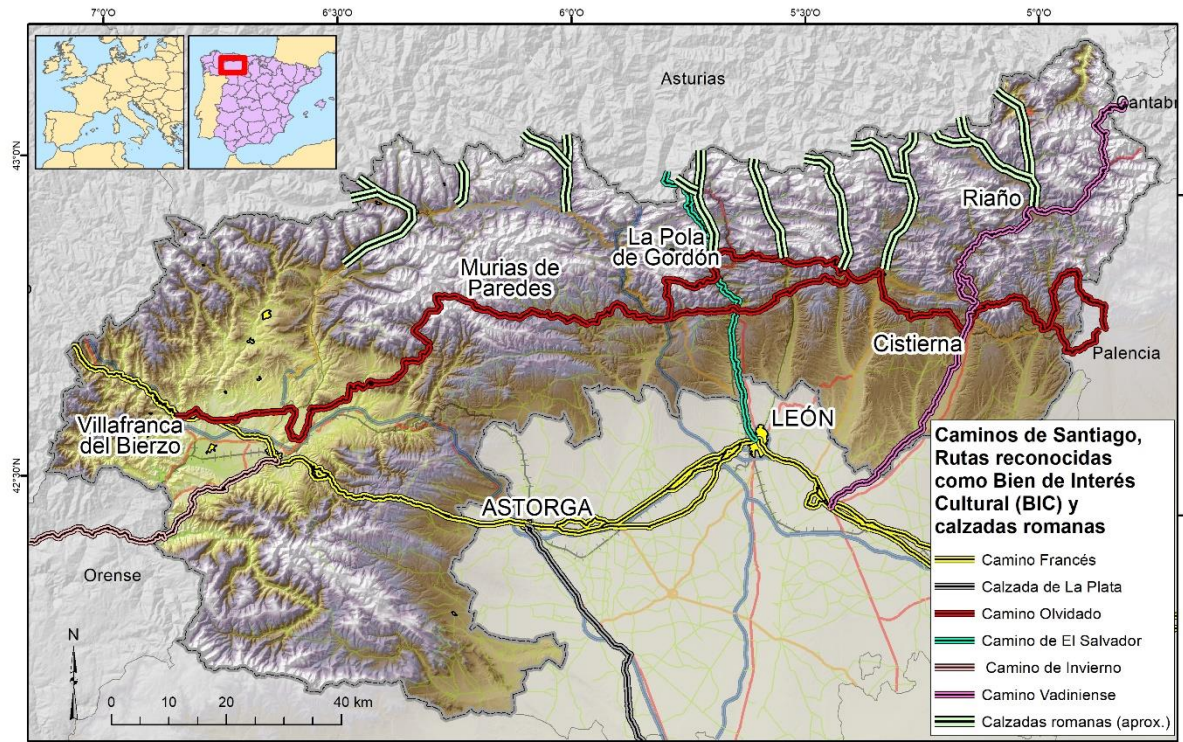


### 3.2 RELIEFS



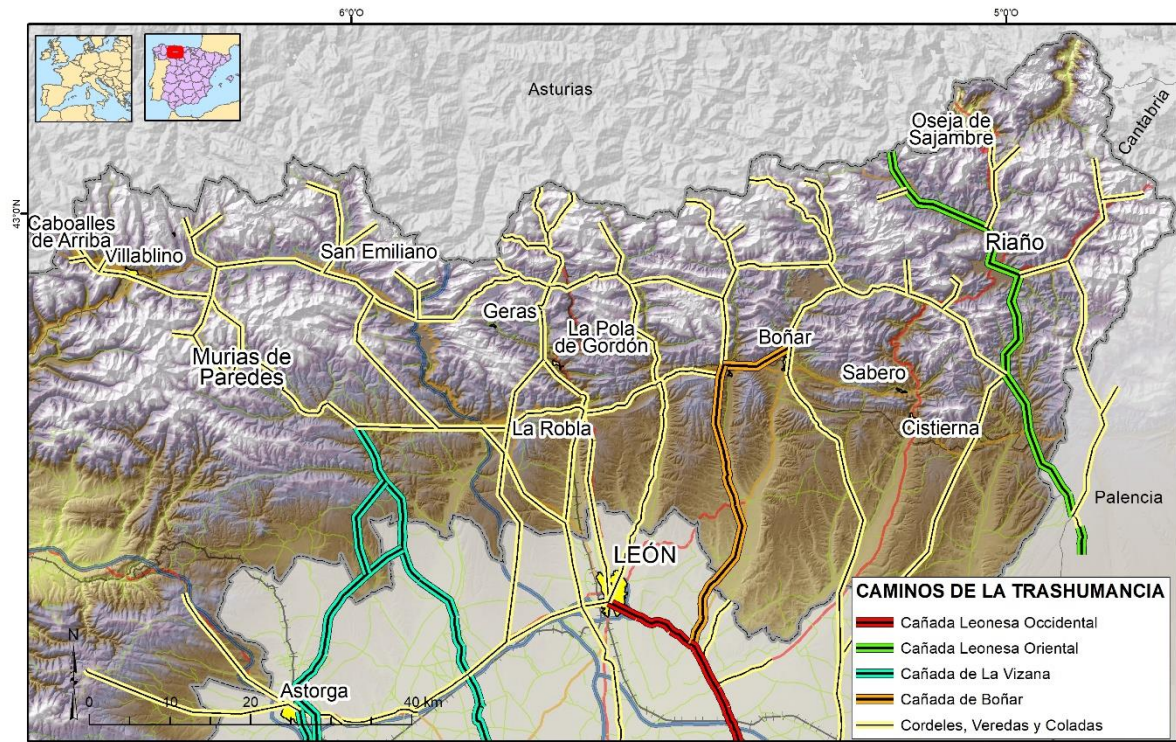


### 3.3 CAMINOS DE SANTIAGO



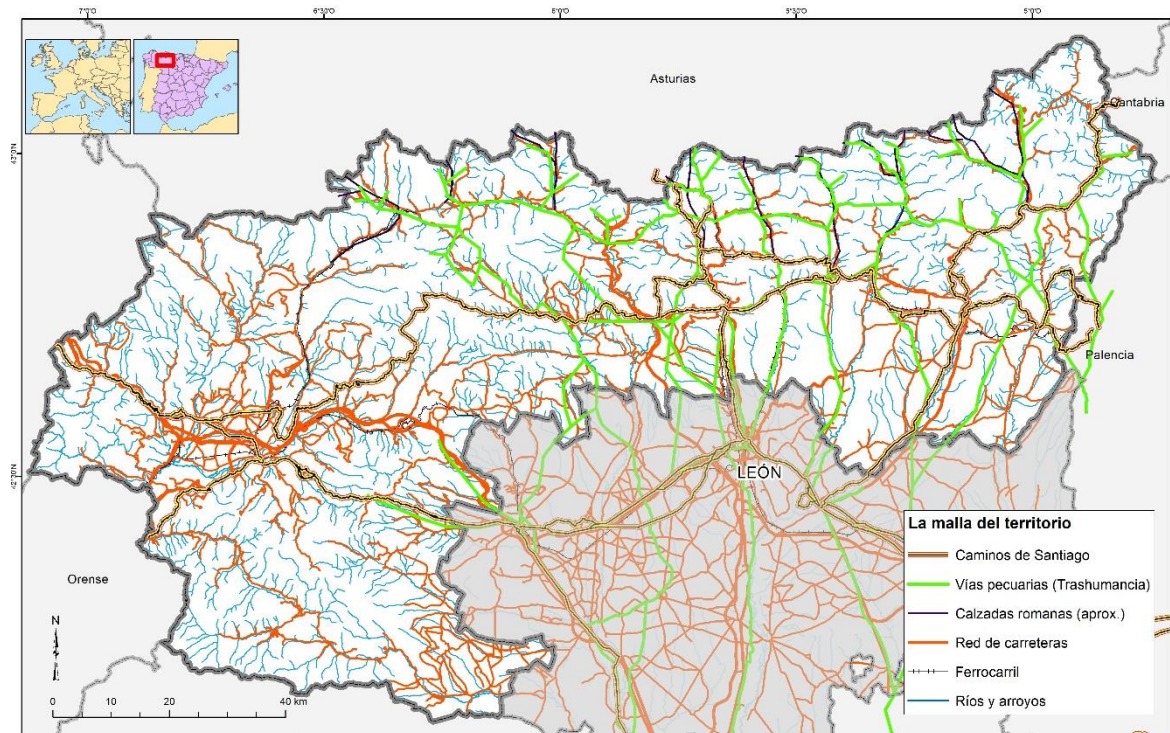
Elaboración: José Cortizo. Universidad de León

### 3.4 TRANSHUMANCE

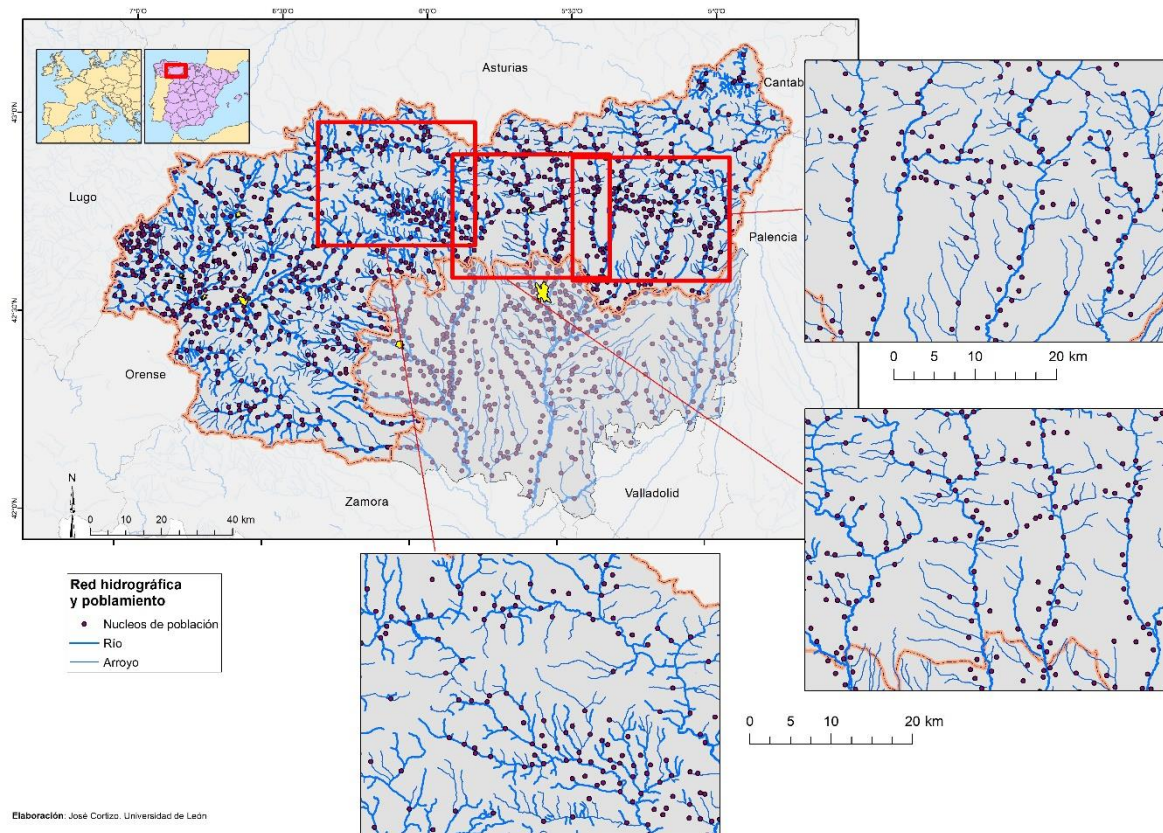


Elaboración: José Cortizo. Universidad de León

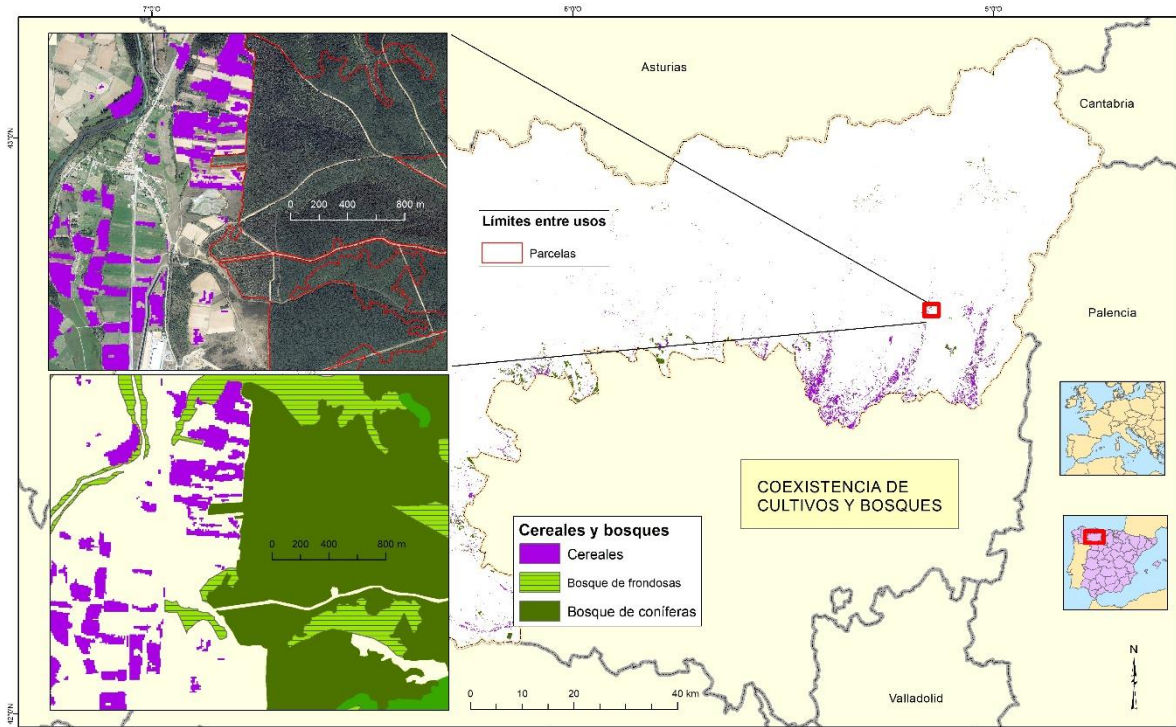
### 3.5 NET



### 3.6 HIDROPOPULATION

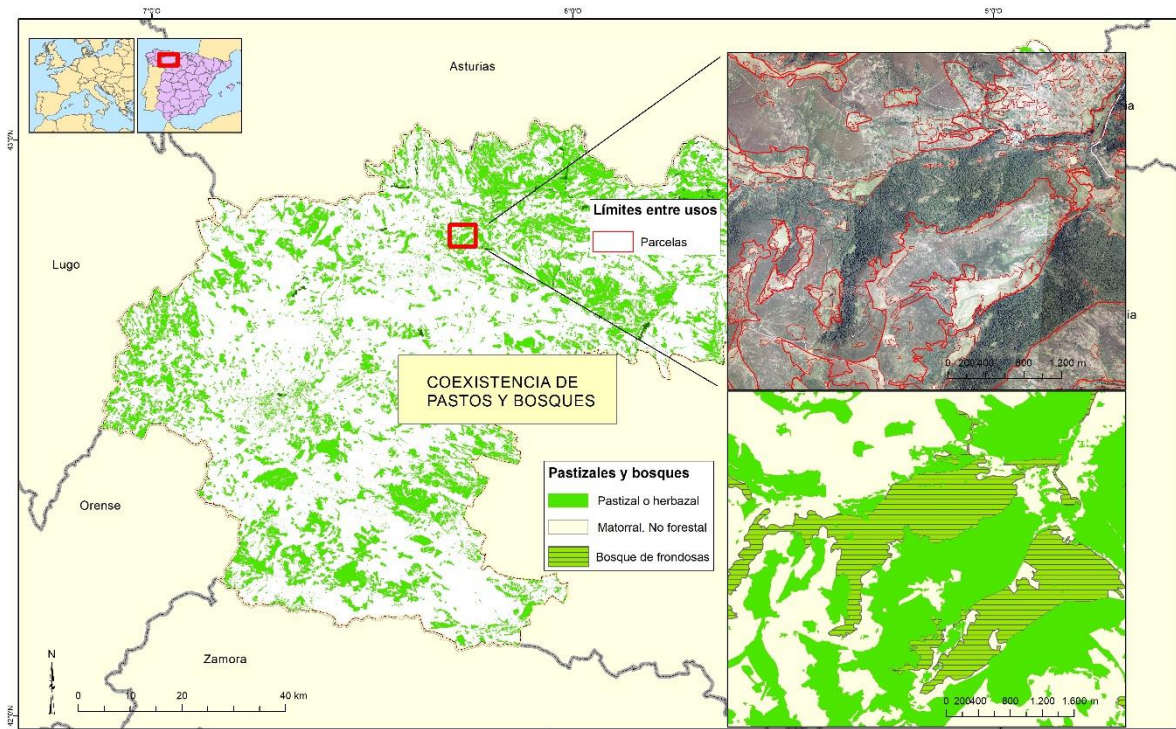


### 3.7 CROPS AND FOREST



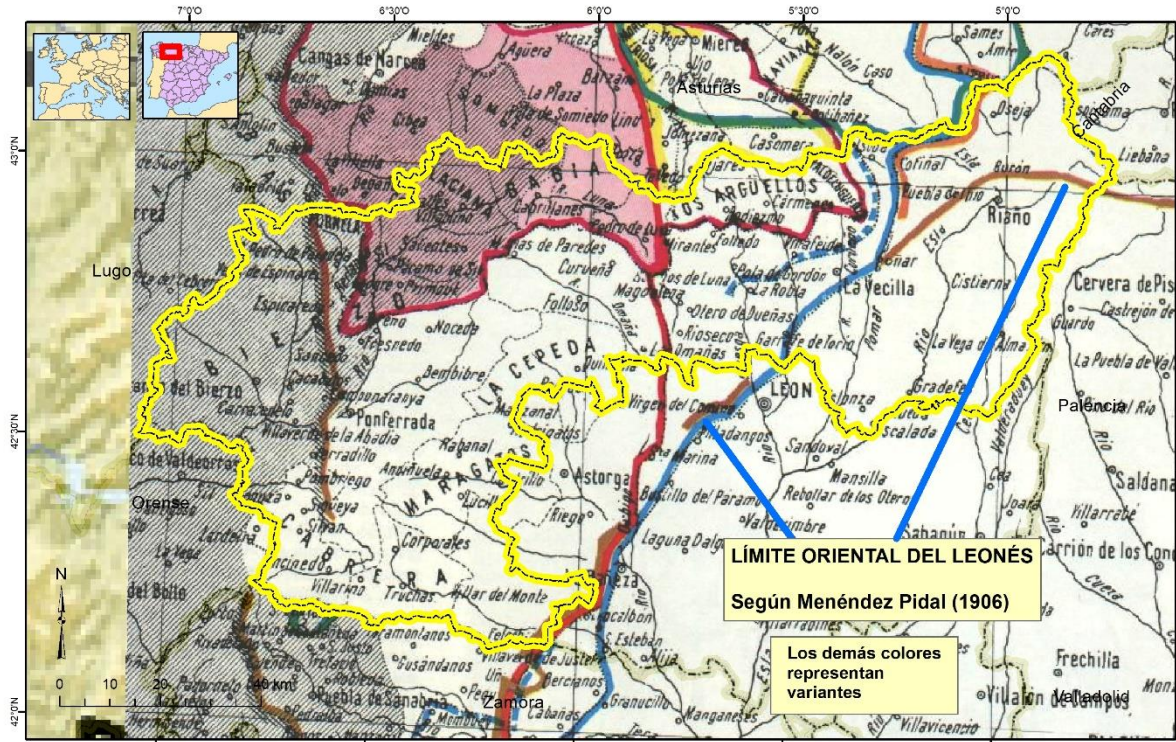
Fuente: Mapa de Cultivos y Superficies Naturales de Castilla y León de 2020 y Sistema de Información sobre Ocupación del Suelo de España (SIOSE) (2014).  
Elaboración: José Cortizo, Universidad de León

### 3.8 PASTURE AND FOREST



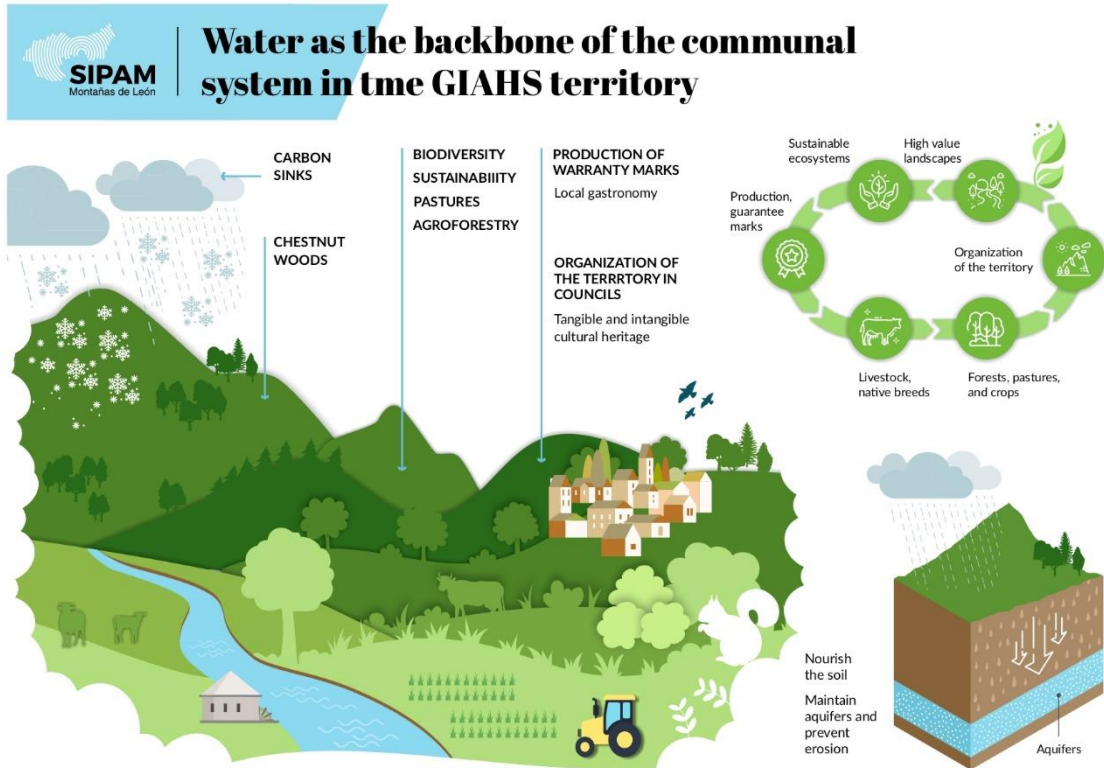
Fuente: Mapa de Cultivos y Superficies Naturales de Castilla y León de 2020 y Sistema de Información sobre Ocupación del Suelo de España (SIOSE) (2014)  
Elaboración: José Cortizo, Universidad de León

### 3.9 LEONÉS



Elaboración: José Cortizo. Universidad de León

### 3. INFOGRAFICS








## Fairs and festivals related to agricultural activities

Fairs in Puente de Domingo Flórez and El Espino: 1st and 15th of each month.

 <p><b>January</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hawthorn Fair</li> </ul>	 <p><b>February</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Festival of Exaltation of Botillo</li> </ul>	 <p><b>March</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hunting dog show</li> <li>• Sample of feather roosters and artificial fly</li> <li>• Hunting, Fishing and Nature Fair</li> </ul>	 <p><b>April</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DO Bierzo Wine Fair</li> </ul>	 <p><b>May</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• May Cross Fair</li> <li>• Hawthorn Fair</li> <li>• Spanish Purebred Horse Fair</li> </ul>	 <p><b>June</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multisectoral Agrifood Fair</li> <li>• Priero Transhumance Festival</li> </ul>	 <p><b>July</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ceramics, Music and Livestock Fair</li> <li>• Orallo Transhumance Fair</li> </ul>
 <p><b>August</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contest-Hispano Breton Horse Cattle Exhibition</li> <li>• Cattle Exhibition</li> <li>• Hawthorn Fair</li> <li>• Ancares Valley Craft Fair</li> <li>• Bake's Fair</li> <li>• Traditional Fair of Vegas del Condado</li> <li>• Traditional Babian Fair</li> </ul>	 <p><b>August</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fairs and Great Corderada in 'El Regacho'</li> <li>• Laciaiego Market</li> <li>• Butter Festival</li> <li>• Harvest Festival</li> <li>• The sausage</li> <li>• The Machorras</li> </ul>	 <p><b>September</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• San Miguel Fair</li> <li>• Livestock fairs in Puebla de Lillo</li> <li>• Shepherd's Feast</li> </ul>	 <p><b>October</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spanish-Breton horse Fair</li> <li>• Bierzo Pepper and Fruit Fair Cattle market</li> <li>• Livestock fair of La Feiona</li> <li>• International Honey Fair</li> <li>• International Cármenes Fair</li> <li>• Magosto</li> </ul>	 <p><b>November</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spanish-Breton horse fair</li> <li>• Biocastanea-International Chestnut Farming Fair</li> <li>• Gosal Cocina Fair</li> <li>• Riaño Fair</li> <li>• Livestock fairs</li> <li>• Magosto</li> <li>• Sample of the Slaughter</li> </ul>	 <p><b>Diciembre</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pig slaughter days</li> </ul>	 <p><b>Diciembre</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pig slaughter days</li> </ul>

MAPAS: SAN ISIDORO DE LEÓN MUSEUM / ROYAL COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF SAN ISIDORO DE LEÓN



## Flow of occupation and use of communal pasture spaces in the GIAHS territory

**T**he so-called "Pyrenean ports" are used in summer by paying rent for local livestock (especially cattle) and, notably, by transhumant sheep, which arrive at these ports from Extremadura (+/- 450 km) by trucks or on foot (as in the Middle Ages) or by transmerite cattle, which spend the winter in the south and in the Ribera of the province of León.

Another form of traditional use of these high-altitude pastures was the "brañas". These are areas with pastures used by cattle in summer under the modality of "veceras" (shift care); They are normally communal spaces in which the use involved the construction of one or several cabins for the shelter of the shepherds and/or livestock.

It has largely lost its function and in some cases the huts have been refurbished for temporary (summer) residential use or have been preserved or rebuilt as symbolic heritage elements of the community's recent history.

1

**Arrival**  
June / July

- Transhumance from Extremadura (sheep)
- Trasterminante from the south of the province or Ribera (sheep)
- Local (cows/sheep)

2


**Stay**  
During the summer

- Payment of rent for the use of communal pastures:
  - High lands pastures
  - Brañas

3


**Return**  
September / October

- Migrant (towards Extremadura)
- Trasterminante (towards the south of the province or the Ribera)
- Local



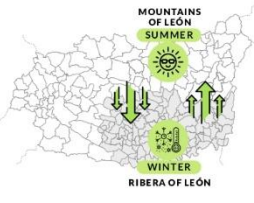
MOUNTAINS OF LEÓN  
EXTREMADURA

**Transhumant sheep cattle.**  
Reach the ports from Extremadura (approx. 450 km) by truck or on foot.



ASTURIAS  
CANTABRIA  
LUGO  
MOUNTAINS OF LEÓN  
ORENSE  
ZAMORA  
VALLADOLID  
PALENCIA

Cañada Real de la Plata  
Cañada Real Leonesa Occidental  
Cañada Real Leonesa Oriental



MOUNTAINS OF LEÓN  
SUMMER  
WINTER  
RIBERA OF LEÓN

**Trastermite cattle for the winter in the south and in the Ribera of the province of León.**

Source maps: Ministry of the Environment

## A sustainable future in the GIAHS territory

This GIAHS territory has great contrasts in its natural environment and variable conditions for human occupation and the development of agricultural and livestock activities.

The natural environment is varied, and the landscape is diverse. The good state of conservation of the natural environment in this territory has been recognized and protected by various international and national organizations. The value of the natural environment is complemented by the historical and cultural heritage manifested, for example, in the pilgrimage axis formed by the different routes of the Camino de Santiago that cross this territory.

Man has been able to establish himself in the territory using sometimes very limited resources. The result is the contrast between intensive horticulture and pastures in the high mountain areas. The population has known how to take advantage of these resources and obtain quality products, validated by guarantee marks. Among its resources, some native breeds are an important added value.

In its governance, the population maintains the participatory organization through the council, in which the neighbours manage communal assets and collective work.

### High value landscapes

- Ways of Santiago
- 7 Biosphere Reserves
- 1 National Park
- Natural parks
- The Marrows

### Forests, pastures, crops

- Chestnut groves
- Beech trees
- Birch trees
- Juniper trees
- Oak groves

### Indigenous breeds

- Leonese butter cow
- Leonese Mastiff
- Leonese rooster
- Carea Leonese (Sheepdog)

### Sustainable ecosystems

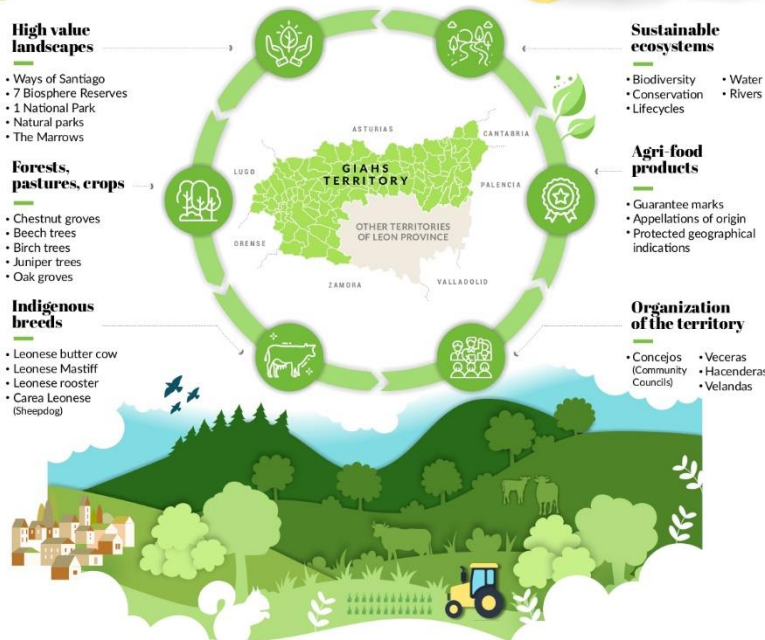
- Biodiversity
- Conservation
- Lifecycles
- Water
- Rivers

### Agri-food products

- Guarantee marks
- Appellations of origin
- Protected geographical indications

### Organization of the territory

- Concejos (Community Councils)
- Veceras
- Hacenderas
- Velandas

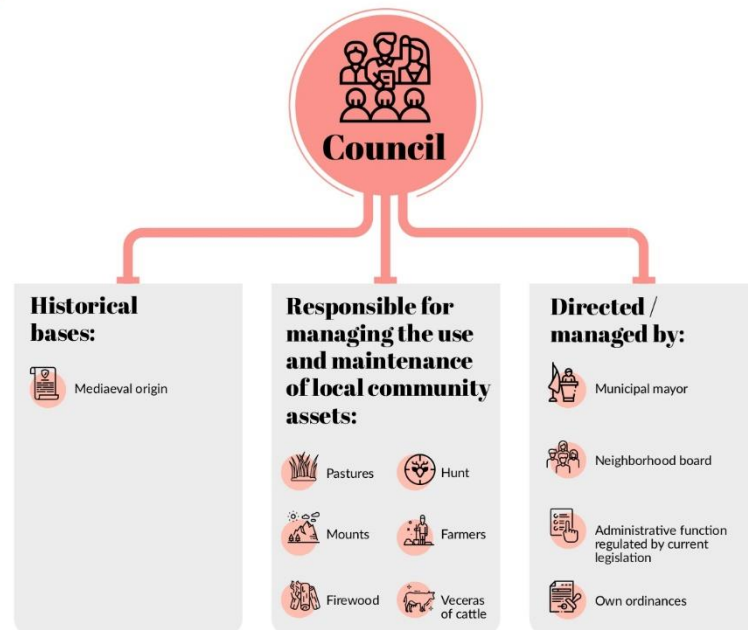


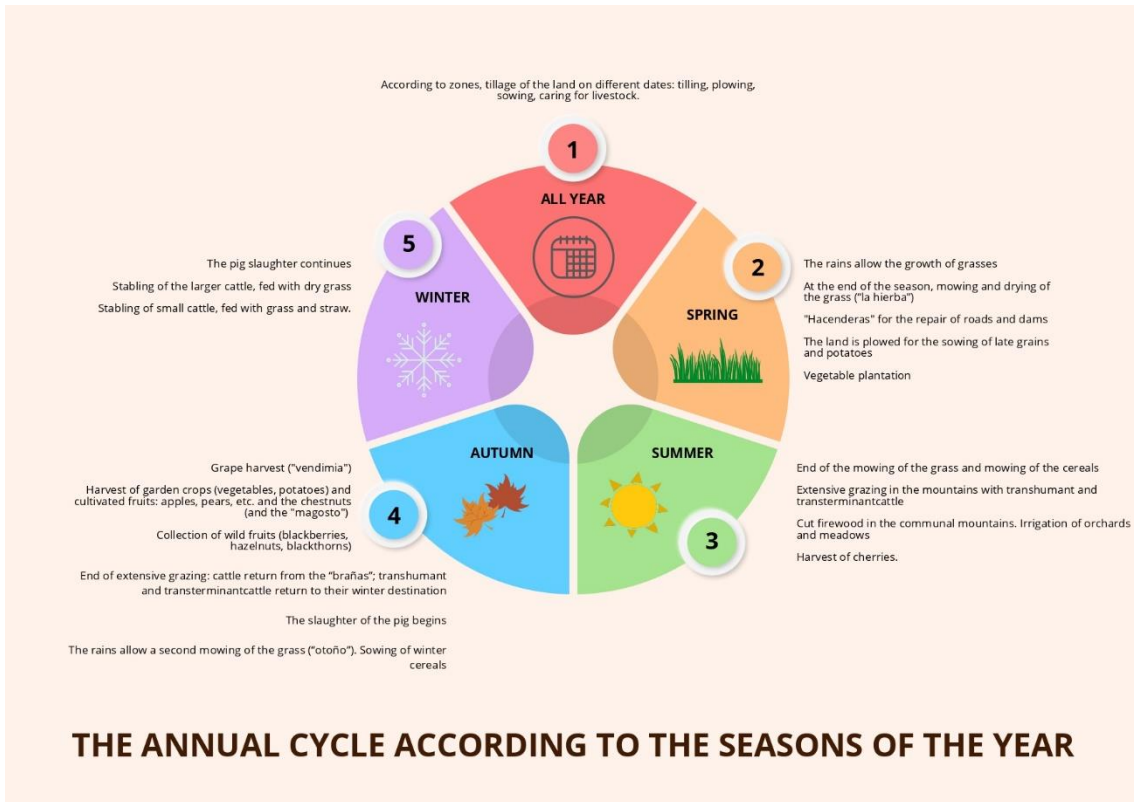
## The “Concejo” (Community Council) as a form of local governance in the GIAHS territory

Survival of a form of organization of local communities that dates back ten centuries: the “Concejo” (Community Council). It is common to other places in Spain and this Council remains and is a sign of identity in a particular way in the mountain areas of the province of León. Due to its roots and the role, it plays in local governance, the Council is the backbone of life in rural communities: it has the capacity to self-manage collective properties and the wealth they generate.

The governance of smaller local entities (the towns) is legally regulated (Law 1/1998, of June 4, on the Local Regime of Castilla y León) and the two figures of reference are the Mayor and the Neighbourhood Council. This organization is heir to the open council of medieval origin and as such continues to function: the residents participate in the Council, who have decision-making capacity and must submit to its rules and agreements. Its operation is based on custom, which on many occasions has been written down in council ordinances.

The Council makes decisions on aspects related to the community, plans and organizes collective activities and resolves conflicts. The Council organizes the uses of communal spaces and resources (pasture, firewood, mountains, hunting) and receives and manages the economic resources it generates, for example, the leasing of pastures or hunting rights; likewise, the Council organizes collective activities, such as irrigation shifts and farmers or “facenderas” (aimed, for example, at the repair and maintenance of common-use infrastructures: roads, bridges, fountains, cemeteries).






## Agro-food products in the GIAHS territory

This GIAHS territory has exceptional productive characteristics, and proof of this is the quantity and variety of agro-food quality seals that dot the territory.

From the Manzana Reineta del Bierzo Protected Designation of Origin, the only Designation of Origin for an apple in Spain, to the PGI for Queso de Valdeón, a blue cheese with an intense and spicy flavour that makes it unique.

All these quality seals attest to the differentiation of these products from the GIAHS territory and show the know-how of the people who populate it and how they have known how to maintain and take advantage of traditional crops and uses, leading them to excellence in quality.



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## **INTRODUCTION**

### **MOUNTAINS OF LEÓN GIAHS: An Opportunity for the People of a Territory with Identity**

The importance of preserving our mountains, our territory, the traditional way of life that has been passed on to us which we can now restructure in order to re-invent ourselves is fundamental to the Mountains of León.

Our history is a journey to the origins to continue being “original” by preserving the seed of our existence, seeking authenticity from deep down, because we are convinced that the magic formula which will make this territory shine can be found in our roots.

We owe to this land, we owe it to our elderly, we owe it to our planet and, above all, we owe it to our children and those yet to be born. Thus, our project looks to what we have locally in order to improve what we have globally, bringing our mountains to the world always in an effort to find the common good, doing everything we can for the land we love.

The need for the Mountains of León to reinvent themselves based on the pillars of our agricultural landscapes is more than a need, it’s a desperate cry for change or death. And we are determined to fight for change, for life and for a rebirth because we believe the future of this land is possible but we cannot do it alone.

We are well aware of the extraordinary value of what we have and that it is now or never. We know that our agricultural landscapes are unique, our culture and customs are one-of-a-kind, our values are the result of a long history... and it is precisely because of this, because we are aware of the wealth of our ecosystems, our biodiversity and cultural and human heritage, that we tirelessly defend the legacy we have been left.

We are the product of our ancestors’ centuries-long adaptation to the environment which has led to the rise of our landscapes. From the time we are born in these local Leonese regions, we know our destiny is all about co-existence with nature, being there for one another, looking after it, respecting it and living and evolving together. It’s all about creating lifestyles around farming and livestock breeding to preserve the past yet always looking towards the future. We are convinced that the development of this area involves evolving and building upon the foundations of tradition, never destroying our legacy.

## I. INFORMATION SUMMARY TABLE

<b>NAME/TITLE OF THE AGRICULTURAL HERITAGE SYSTEM</b>	Mountains of León multipurpose agri-food system
<b>REQUESTING AGENCY/ORGANIZATION AND CONTACT DETAILS:</b>	Diputación de León as the coordinator of a group of municipal and local regional public agencies, the Local Action Groups, the seven Biosphere Reserves, the farmers and breeders associations and the University of León (see annex 1).
<b>RESPONSIBLE MINISTRY AND CONTACT DETAILS:</b>	Government of Spain Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAPA).
<b>LOCATION AND GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES:</b>	Province of León. Autonomous Region of Castilla y León. Spain. Europe. The GIAHS territory corresponds to the Mountains of León, an agroforestry and livestock breeding system that includes 97 rural and mountainous municipalities in the province of León (see figures 1 and 2).
<b>ACCESSIBILITY OF THE GIAHS SITE TO THE CAPITAL CITY OR MAJOR CITIES:</b>	By number of inhabitants, Ponferrada (40,238), Bembibre (7,593), Villablino (4,858) and Cacabelos (4,126) are the most important GIAHS population centres. The road system connects them to the major urban population centres in the province: León, the provincial capital, Astorga and La Bañeza (see map 1, annex 3). Due to its location, it is a point of connection from and to Asturias and Galicia via the A-6 northeast motorway and A-66 “Silver Route” motorway as well as the A-6 motorway in addition to the national roads N- VI Madrid-La Coruña, N-536 Ponferrada-El Barco de Valdeorras, N-621 León-Unquera, N-625 Mansilla de las Mulás-Arriendas and N-630 Gijón-Seville. There are three active railway lines that pass through the area: León-La Coruña and Venta de Baños-Gijón, as well as the La Robla narrow-gauge railway. In addition to all of the above, the airport located in the provincial capital enables national and temporary international aviation connections.
<b>AREA OF COVERAGE (EXPRESSED IN HECTARES) OF THE SYSTEM (CENTRAL AREA) AND, WHEN NECESSARY,</b>	10,444.82 km <sup>2</sup> encompassing 97 rural and mountain municipalities (see annex 2 with detailed information by municipality), which accounts for an area of 1,044,482 hectares of territory.

<p><b>AGRO-ECOLOGICAL ZONES FOR AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES:</b></p>	<p>The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) developed (IIASA) the establishment of typologies of agroecological zones. The Mountains of León are located in the cold subtropical zone, being possible to differentiate the interrelation of productive structures and agro-livestock spaces in the mountainous area and in that of the Hoya Berciana.</p> <p>In the mountain area there is extensive livestock (cattle and sheep and, to a lesser extent, goats and horses) with the survival of transhumance and transterminance, with forest exploitations such as the resin of pine forests, chestnut culture, harvesting of mushrooms and products of the forest and the mountain (blueberries, hazelnuts, gentian ...) and a cereal rainfed agriculture on the landings (chanos or lombas) and on slopes little inclined of the slopes of the valleys. In the valley bottoms, together with the populations, there are orchard crops oriented to self-consumption and mowing meadows. Beekeeping is also practiced highlighting in some cases the transhumance of hives, being the most appreciated honey that of heather.</p> <p>In the case of the region of Bierzo, in the so-called Hoya Berciana, vineyards, fruit growing and vegetable cultivation stand out. Particularly important are the highly plotted mixed farms with orchard-fruit trees, vineyard-orchard-fruit trees and vineyard-fruit trees. Irrigation from the Bárcena reservoir and irrigation canals since the early 1950s meant a substantial change in its development.</p> <p>The river basins are mainly trout waters where artisanal fishing activities coexist through the traditional Leonese fishing or drowned fly with a rooster feather, with fluvial species such as common trout, rainbow trout or, quite particularly, frog legs in the area of La Bañeza, traditionally used both by the local population and for sustainable and integrated fish tourism.</p> <p>The environmental purity and quality of the waters of the river courses, natural and artificial lakes of the Mountains of León, make this territory the most important in Spain, with more than 3,000 km of rivers trout that position this environment as one of the world's great paradises for all types of fishing.</p>
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<p><b>TOPOGRAPHIC FEATURES:</b></p>	<p>From a structural point of view, the Mountains of León are made up of two morphological units: the Cantabrian Mountains and the Galician-Leonese Massif (see figure 2).</p> <p>In the Cantabrian Mountains, the Picos de Europa stand out, an area shared with Asturias and Cantabria, made up of three massifs: western, central and eastern, separated by a fluvial network that flows towards the Cantabrian Sea, with summits over 2,500 m high, such as Torre de Cerredo (2,648 m) or Torre del Llambrión (2,642 m).</p> <p>In the western area, the alignments are arranged from west to east, leaving fluvial corridors which, in the case of the Luna and Omaña rivers, opened up the depressions that make up the regions of Babia and Omaña. In the central sector, different watercourses opened transversal north-south valleys, sometimes forming gorges such as the Hoces de Vegacervera or the Hoces de Valdeteja.</p> <p>Glacial and karstic modelling left their mark with formations such as the Valporquero Cave, the largest in the Iberian Peninsula, constituting an intertwined subterranean crossroads of rivers and lakes.</p> <p>The Galician-Leonese mountains are the result of the bulging of the ancient Palaeozoic massif, which fractured into different units: Sierra de Gistredo, with the Catoute peak (2,117 m), Montes de León, with the Teleno (2,188 m), La Cabrera, with the Vizcodillo (2,121 m), and the western mountains such as the Ancares, with the Cuiña (1,992 m), the Caurel, the Montouto (1,541 m), the Mustallar (1,935 m) and the Miravelles (1,969 m) peaks, very relevant for their height and geology. In the centre of all of them, the Hoya del Bierzo was formed, characterised by a landscape of countryside and fertile plains. The peaks are flattened, interrupted by alignments of quartzite ridges (picones, altos, peñas), and the glacial forms are manifested with examples of U-shaped valleys or with lakes such as those of Truchillas and La Baña, both declared Natural Monuments (Decree 192/1990 of 11 October on the Declaration as Natural Monuments of the Lakes of La Baña and Truchillas).</p>
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	<p>These lakes, located in the Leonese region of La Cabrera, and are some of the most significant enclaves of glacial modelling in the natural environment of the Mountains of León, with a series of high-ranking geomorphological and landscape characteristics that determine the need to establish a legal protection regime to safeguard them from the threats of degradation to which they are exposed.</p>
<p><b>CLIMATE TYPE:</b></p>	<p>The GIAHS mountain territory Of León is a transitional space between the Mediterranean climate and the Atlantic climate. The climate of the whole area is a nuanced transition between the cold Mediterranean and the Atlantic mountain climate. La Hoya del Bierzo, at a lower altitude, is an enclave of cool Mediterranean climate. The average annual temperatures vary from 0°C of the subalpine climate of the mountain peaks, to 10-11°C in the Bercian depression. In general, winters are long and cold, and summers cover two to four months of relative dryness and mild temperatures, but always of cool or cold nights. Autumn and spring are irregular and variable.</p> <p>Rainfall is distributed irregularly throughout the year and depending on the area. Thus, in the most mountainous spaces the average annual average of 1,500 mm is reached, while in the piedmonts and in the Hoya Berciana the average annual rainfall oscillates between 600 and 900 mm. Rainfall is divided between autumn-winter and spring, with a marked minimum in summer, especially accentuated in the foothills, in the Hoya del Bierzo and in the southernmost mountains such as La Cabrera. In most of the territory snowfall is frequent from November to March.</p> <p>As are as the temperatures, it is generally a cold climate due to the altitude and the frequency of frosts (which persist from November to May), yet more intense in the mountains and in the highest valleys, reaching -20°C. Summers are short, with the hottest days between July 15 and August 15 when they can exceed 30°C.</p> <p>The Mountains of León territory is a laboratory for</p>

	<p>studying climate change as it is on the border between two different climates: Ocean tempered and the Mediterranean with dry summers.</p>
<p><b>APPROXIMATE POPULATION:</b></p>	<p>The population of the area is 171,414 inhabitants (2020 census), although the benefits extend to the entire province (see annex 1 with detailed information by municipalities). In addition to those linked to agroforestry and livestock activities as the main activity, most carry out these activities as a secondary activity or linked to self-sufficiency. On the other hand, the natural resources of the territory have provided other options directly related to tourism and leisure that contribute to the settlement of population. These natural and exceptional resources draw a very positive horizon for this territory, of a great agroecological diversity, whose development and relationship with the principles of agroecology dictated by FAO can be fundamental for the promotion of a territory. with as much potential as the Mountains of León.</p> <p>And although the Mountains of León are one of the areas of the country most affected by depopulation (see figure 3 and maps 2, 3, and 4 in annex 3), this same situation can be a very important revulsive to strengthen the settlement of the younger population. The recognition of the territory through a GIAHS declaration, with the innumerable options and the short- and long-term potential it offers, would strengthen the area through cultural identity, promoting agroecological development and sustainable resources, supported in such important areas and of such high quality in the area as tourism and hospitality within culture as well as through trade and hospitality.</p> <p>The Mountains of León is a territory endowed with great potentialities that facilitate the conservation of its rich and enormous biodiversity. That is why its declaration as GIAHS is a benefit for this agroecological niche where not only the safeguarding of its agricultural systems is enhanced but also reinforces the cultural identity, fixing population, attending the problem of ageing and offering other possibilities derived from their agricultural and livestock systems, as well as tourism, hotels and restaurants and business.</p>

<p><b>ETHNICITY AND/OR INDIGENOUS POPULATION (AS APPLICABLE):</b></p>	<p>Not applicable. However, the population of the rural and mountain areas retains the local culture and the Leonese language or dialect with its different variants (Babianu, Cabreirés, Forniello, Palluezu, Patsuezu...), in addition to the influence of Galician in the western part of El Bierzo, which has resulted in a hybridization of both languages in some of those valleys.</p>
<p><b>MAIN SOURCE OF LIVELIHOODS:</b></p>	<p>The productive structure has been going a long way to reach the current reality. From the intense transformation of the Agricultural sector with a high degree of professionalization, to the strength that Agribusiness brings with several unique products that have figures of differentiated quality or guarantee marks or collective (wine, meat derivatives, sausages, cheese, vegetables, preserves, fruits, sweets), with presence in the best national food chains, open to the future even in the international market.</p> <p>From the diversification that occurs with tourism in its typification of rural, nature, oenological or gastronomic to the situation of the extractive industry. Thus, coal mining and its associated industry has ceased to be the main economic activity in the region, except for the extraction of slate in some regions such as La Cabrera and some areas of El Bierzo. The cessation of this traditional mining activity, linked in its past to ancient Roman practices in the area, was marked mainly by reasons related to technological change in the 1980s, the price of raw materials and other causes such as related to population decline. However, the reduction in coal-related mining activity is also related to the decarbonisation of the local economy and the process of transition towards a greener and more sustainable economy.</p> <p>We are, therefore, facing a tremendously resilient territory, which has contributed to better adapting the people who inhabit it, promoting the sustainability of the ecosystems that have allowed Mountains of León to be one of the territories with the greatest potential in the consolidation of sustainable food and agricultural systems. Resilience, as stated by FAO, is essential to giving this territory the global importance it deserves through a GIAHS declaration as well as its</p>

adaptability to the Sustainable Development Goals marked by the 2030 Agenda and the application of the FAO principles of agroecology.

The Services sector is also tremendously important with an expectant dynamic in the face of the new economic scenarios.

To quantify the activity, the number of economic activities per thousand inhabitants is presented, as calculated from the data offered by the 2020 Economic Activities Tax census associated with the population (see table 1).

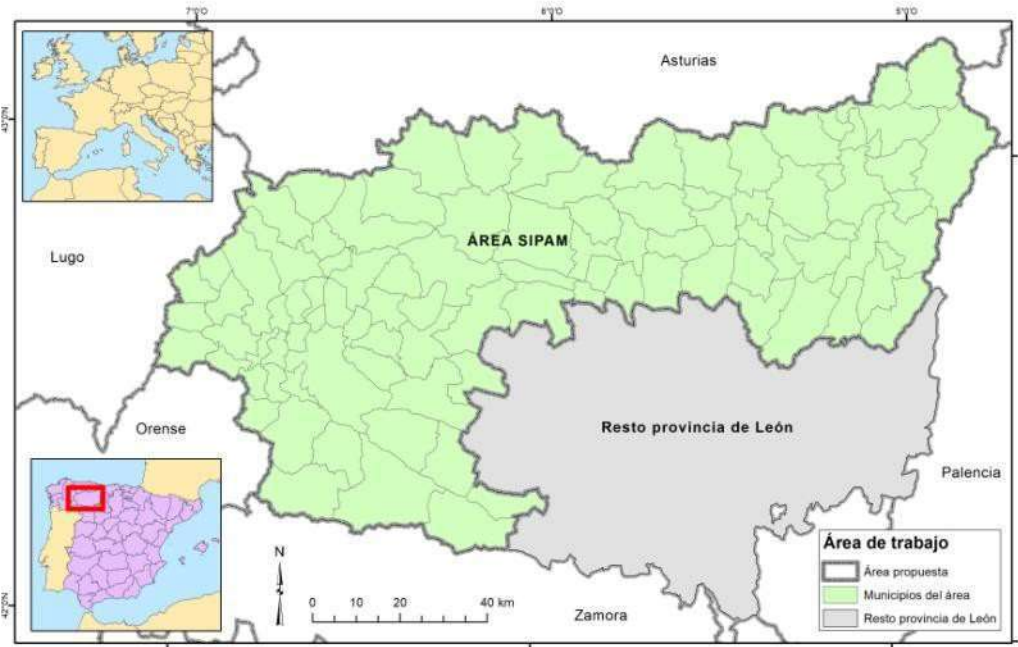


Figure 1. Map of the GIAHS with the included municipalities administratively delimited

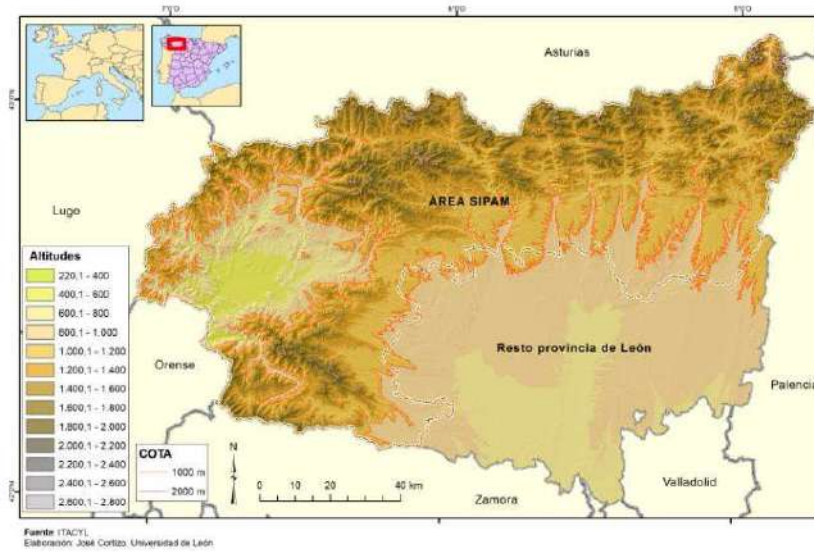


Figure 2. Orographic map of the GIAHS reflecting the mountainous and depression areas.

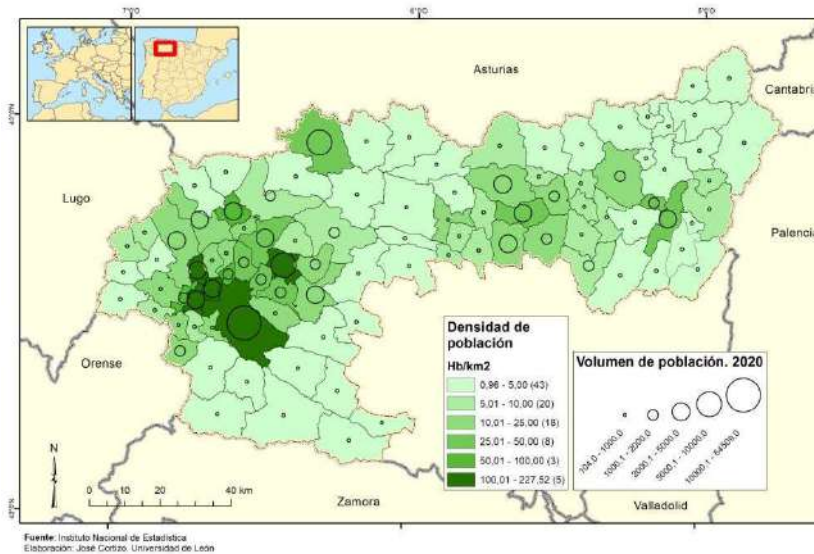


Figure 3. Map with the population of the GIAHS territory pursuant to the 2020 census.

Scope	ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES	
	Total No.	Nº / 1,000 inhabitants
Total Mountains of León	16,039	94.2

Table 1: Number of economic activities per thousands inhabitants  
Source: E.C.I.T. Service, Diputación de León, about I.A.E. data

## II. SUMMARY

The GIAHS Mountains of León territory corresponds to a historical functional agri-food system that includes 97 rural and mountainous municipalities in the province of León. It extends over an area of 10,444.82 km<sup>2</sup> with a population of 171.414 inhabitants (2020 census). Between 12-15% of the labour force works in the agricultural sector, plus smaller percentages in the agri-food industry. All of this forms the productive base on which the rest of the activities and functions of the territory pivot: industrial, energy, tourism and services.



“SOTO DE LOS CASTAÑOS IN SANTA CRUZ DEL SIL”

The thicker ones, in chestnut production; some "pipos", such as those in the background, are grown in groups and ungrafted, for timber.

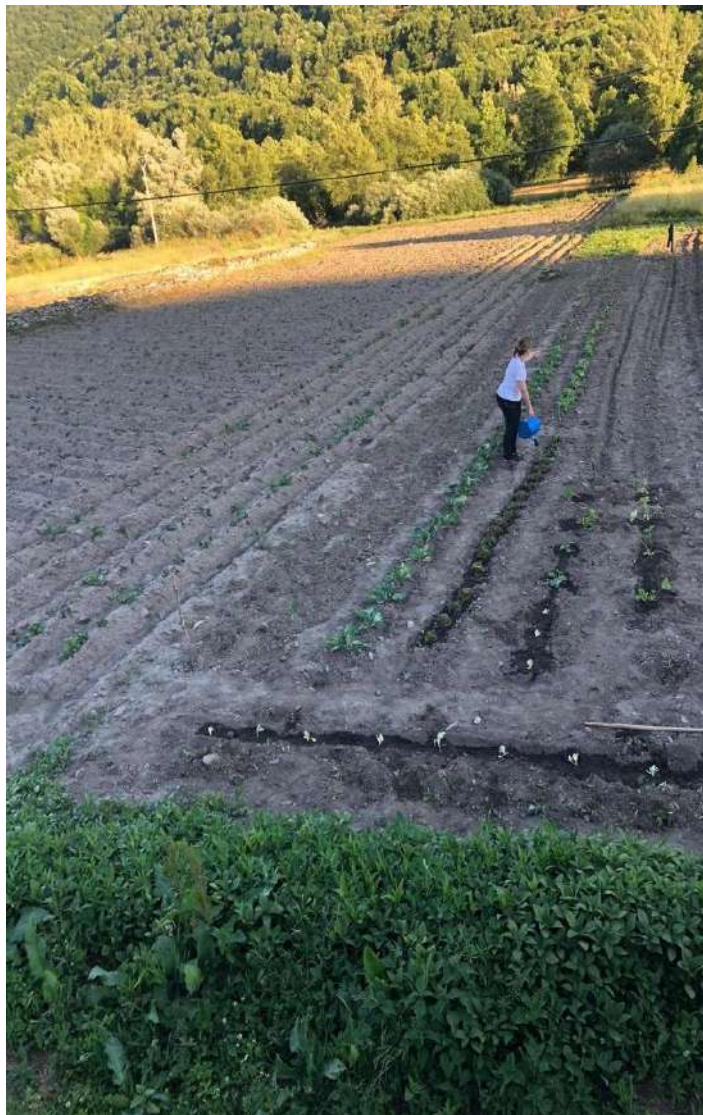
Photo: José Cortizo Álvarez

The uniqueness of the GIAHS Mountains of León has its strength in biodiversity and cultural diversity that is reflected in high-value landscapes that include an exceptional agroforestry and livestock cultural heritage. It maintains traditional systems of organization of the territory and preserves autochthonous breeds and agri-food products with recognitions such as guarantee marks, appellations of origin and protected geographical indications. This agroforestry and livestock territory also has management, protection, conservation and valorization figures that guarantee its governance and commitment to sustainable development.

The GIAHS is an articulating framework that, from the Diputación de León as coordinating entity, will generate synergies with the public administrations of municipal scope (97 municipalities involved) and regional (Comarca del Bierzo), the Action Groups Local, the seven Biosphere Reserves, farmers' and livestock breeders' associations, and the University of León. It is also a commitment to generating

development and employment opportunities in a community that needs to consolidate strategies to avoid depopulation and facilitate the improvement of the quality of life of the people of this community. territory. All this in a geographical framework such as the Province of León, which constitutes an administrative unit of diverse nature that has a greater number of Biosphere Reserves around the world, up to a total of 7, all of them located in the territory included in the GIAHS Mountains of León.

The diversity of land uses with forests (chestnut groves, beech forests, birches, junipers, oak groves...), pastures and cultivation areas generates a space for coexistence of agriculture, livestock, forestry, gathering, hunting and fishing in the same space that gives the area a great agroecological value and offers opportunities of interest to promote new agricultural proposals, such as organic agriculture, promote a local trade and promote products of quality in commercial circuits that value the effort they make from the GIAHS territory.



Watering the orchard plantations. Photo: Maricarmen Mallo

### **III. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPOSED SYSTEM**

#### **PART A SPECIFIC VALUES AND CHARACTERISTICS**

##### **A) TERRITORIAL EXTENSION**

The proposed “MOUNTAINS OF LEÓN” site is located in the Province of León, the Autonomous Region of Castilla y León, Spain, Europe (see figures 1 and 2).

It spreads across 10,266.68 Km<sup>2</sup>, which represents two-thirds of the Province of León.

This territory is administratively organized into 97 local entities (Municipalities) and a part of them in a region (El Bierzo). In turn, each municipality integrates several minor administrative entities: the Neighbourhood Boards, one for each population centre.

This complex administrative organization is a fact of enormous importance for two reasons. On the one hand, it is a palpable sample of the extraordinary diversity and heterogeneity of people, landscapes and cultures attached to the physical environment of each valley or each head of valleys (sub-regions), of strong identity, attachment and rootedness, and that is consequence of the high compartmentalization and anfractuosity of the relief of high mountains, medium mountains, valleys, foothills, banks and plains that make up this wide and varied space. On the other hand, the region, municipalities and neighbourhood councils are actors with legal and administrative capacity of great territorial significance, because especially in the case of the Neighbourhood Boards, heirs of the old Councils, they are the owners of most of the lands that make up the GIAHS (former communal lands -owned by the "common" of the neighbours- and managed by the councils, and currently catalogued legally and administratively as Mountains of Public Utility).

The map of Public Utility Mountains belonging to smaller local entities coincides almost exactly with the area proposed for the GIAHS, with the exception of the Hoya de El Bierzo, a predominance of privately owned land.

This model of land owned and managed communally organized through the council of neighbours of each small town, has historically been the basis of the subsistence livestock and agricultural economy that has shaped the landscapes and generated the unique character of the livestock, agrarian and forestry uses of the mountains of León and its foothills.

##### **B) BIOCLIMATOLOGY, BIOGEOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION LANDSCAPE Bioclimatology**

Bioclimatology is an ecological branch of science that studies the interaction between climate and the distribution of human beings on Earth to create typological units of global predictive value. In the Rivas-Martínez bioclimate classification system, a macrobioclimate is the highest ranking typological unit. These bioclimatic units are delimited by certain latitudinal, climatic and vegetational values and have a wide territorial



jurisdiction. Macrobioclimates are in turn related to large types of climates and biomes, as well as to biogeographic regions of the Earth<sup>1</sup>.

In the territory proposed for the recognition of GIAHS there are two macrobioclimates: Mediterranean and Temperate with the Mediterranean oceanic pluvial and Oceanic Temperate bioclimates respectively (Figure 4). The existence of drought during the summer is the fundamental difference between the two units. This aridity or summer drought means that, for at least two consecutive months of summer, the value in millimetres of precipitation in that period is less than twice the average temperature of the same months expressed in degrees Celsius. This summer drought marks a notable difference between Mediterranean and temperate flora and vegetation. The Mediterranean macrobioclimate has its largest territorial representation in the centre and west of all continents. In the area proposed for the recognition of GIAHS, it becomes dominant south of a line that could be drawn in the towns of Cistierna, Boñar, La Robla or Barrios de Luna (Figure 4).

The rest of the area is characterised by a temperate macro-bioclimate and, therefore, by the absence of summer drought. In some territories, summer drought may be attenuated, thus determining the existence of the sub-Mediterranean bioclimatic variant, which will condition the existence of certain types of flora and vegetation. Each one of these macro-bioclimate is characterised by the so-called bioclimatic floors, understood as each one of the spaces that follow one another altitudinally with the consequent variations in temperature (thermotypes) and precipitation (ombrotypes). Thus, in the Mediterranean macro-bioclimate we differentiate in the study area the mesomediterranean thermotypes (only in the region of El Bierzo and at altitudes below 700 m above sea level) and supramediterranean. In temperate areas, the thermotypes represented range from mesotemperate (in the river Cares valley) to cryotemperate (occasionally found on the peaks of the Picos de Europa in Leon at altitudes above 2,400 m). The areas with the lowest levels of precipitation (sub-humid ombric type) are located in Maragatería and Bierzo Bajo and the rainiest (hyper-humid and ultra-hyper-humid types) are located on the peaks of Picos de Europa, Ancares, Sierra del Gistredo and Montes de León). Each bioclimatic zone determines the existence of so-called vegetation zones in which vegetation types with very different structures can be differentiated, as will be discussed in the section on the vegetation landscape.

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<sup>1</sup> Rivas Martínez S., Penas Á., del Río S., Díaz TE., Rivas Sáenz S. (2017a). Bioclimatology of the Iberian Peninsula and the Balearic Islands en: Loidi J. (ed.) *The Vegetation of the Iberian Peninsula* (1): 29-80. Springer International Publishing.

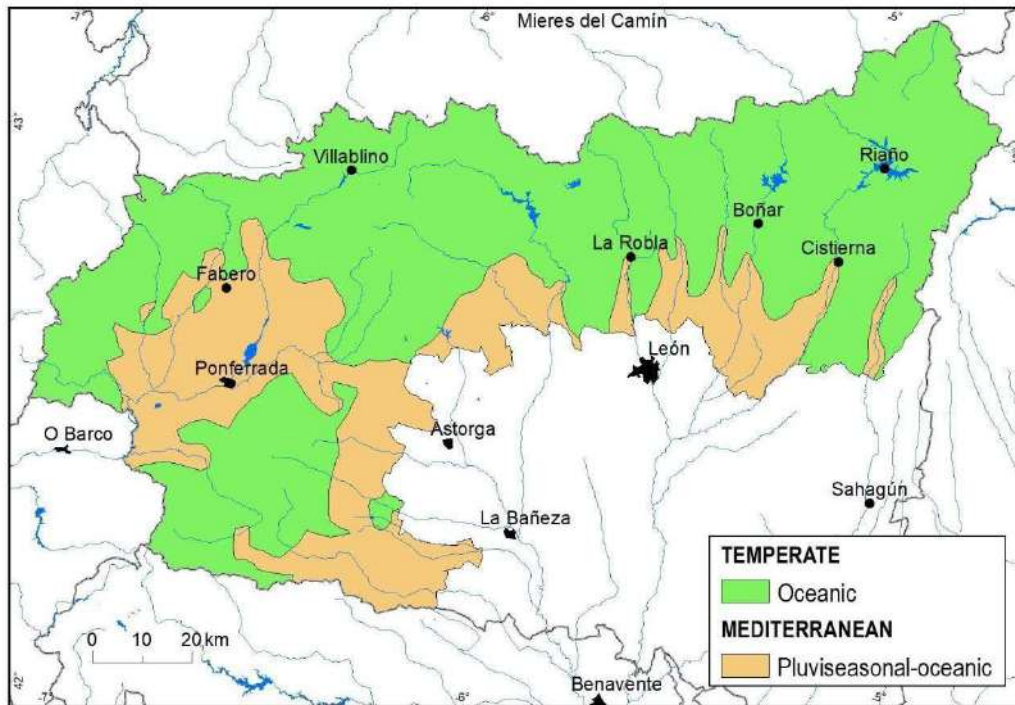


Figure 4. Bioclimate map for the site proposed. Modified from Rivas-Martínez et al.

## Biogeography

Biogeography is the science that studies the distribution of species and biocenoses on Earth. It also tries to establish a hierarchical typology of the territories of the planet, its main units being in decreasing range: kingdom, region, province, sector, district, region and teselaz. The bioclimatic diversity discussed in the previous section, together with a great geomorphological and lithological variability as well as a high floristic richness (which includes a significant number of endemisms), determines a remarkable biogeographical heterogeneity in the area proposed for the recognition of GIAHS.

The territory is included in the Holarctic Kingdom, within which two regions are recognised: Eurosiberian and Mediterranean. In the Eurosiberian region, the temperate macro-bioclimate is clearly dominant, while the Mediterranean region is characterised by the Mediterranean. We can, however, recognise temperate areas in the Mediterranean region in the high areas of the mountain systems (Montes Aquilanos, Sierra Cabrera, Trevinca, etc.) due to the compensation of the summer drought mentioned above.

There are seven biogeographic sectors recognized in the study area: four in the Eurosiberian Region and three in the Mediterranean (Figure 5).

<sup>2</sup> Rivas Martínez S., Penas Á., Díaz TE., Cantó P., del Río S., Costa JC., Herrero L., Molero J. (2017b). Biogeographic units of the Iberian Peninsula and the Balearic Islands to District Level in: Loidi J. (ed.) The Vegetation of the Iberian Peninsula (1): 131-188. Springer International Publishing.

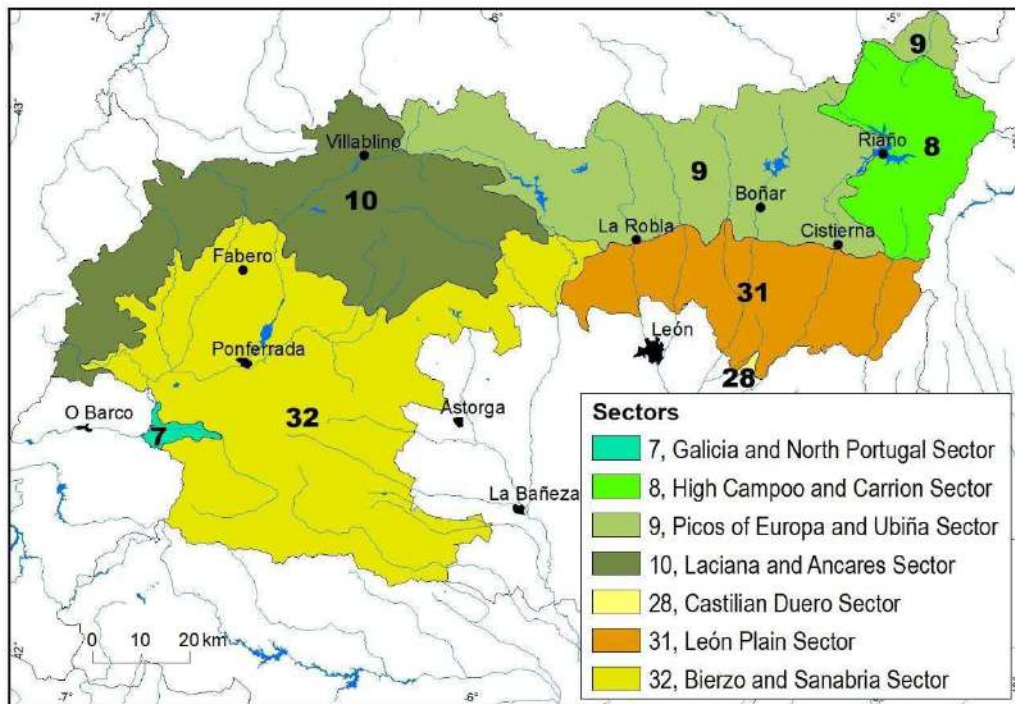


Figure 5. Biogeographic sector map for the site proposed. Modified from Rivas-Martínez et al. (2017b). Eurosiberian Region (sectors 7, 8, 9, 10). Mediterranean Region (sectors 28, 31 and 32).

### Vegetation Landscape

The vegetation landscape of the studied area is enormously diverse related to the bioclimatic and biogeographic variability previously indicated.

In the Eurosiberian areas, characterized by having a temperate macrobioclimate, they become dominant in the mesotemperate, supratemperate thermotypes and lower levels of the orotemperate, deciduous forests. The tree stratum of these forests is comprised of trees that lose their leaves every year coinciding with the unfavorable season.

Highlights in the territories of the Cantabrian Mountains and its foothills the beech forests or forests of *Fagus sylvatica*, which develop more profusely as we move eastward, due to the decrease in summer drought in the WE direction. Beech is indifferent to the substrate, so these forests can thrive on both acidic and basic substrates. There are six series of beech vegetation that are recognized in the supratemperate and orotemperate thermotypes of humid-hyperhumid character in these territories. Among others, the Busmayor beech forest in the municipality of Barjas (in the foothills of the Sierra del Caurel) is the most westerly beech forest in Europe.

Also representative of the Eurosiberian Region are *Betula celtiberica* (birch) forests, developed in the upper supratemperate and lower orotemperate thermotypes when the substrates are poor in bases and in colder areas than the beech forests.

In areas with a temperate macrobioclimate, there are also numerous forests dominated by species of the genus *Quercus*, such as *Quercus orocantabrica* (orocantabric oak), *Quercus petraea* (sessile oak) and *Quercus pyrenaica* (Pyrenean oak). The first ones stand out for being dominated by the orocantábric oak, which is endemic to the Cantabrian Mountains, Sierra de Queixa and Montañas de Sanabria. They thrive on acid soils on south-facing slopes, always above 1000 m altitude in the Cantabrian Mountains and Montes de León in the upper supratemperate and lower orotemperate thermotypes. The forests of *Quercus pyrenaica* (Pyrenean oak forests) and *Quercus faginea* (Portuguese oak forests), both of a marcescent character, mark the transition between the temperate and the Mediterranean macro-bioclimate, which is why in the former they always occur under the existence of the sub-Mediterranean variant. The series of vegetation to which these forests belong is exclusive to the orocantábric territories.

Also noteworthy for their originality in temperate areas are the *Quercus rotundifolia* (holm oak) and *Juniperus thurifera* (Spanish juniper) forests. The former can be found in La Robla, Beberino or Boñar and the latter in Mirantes de Luna, Crémenes or Besande. Both are typical Mediterranean forests, which in temperate zones develop on base-rich substrates, skeletal soils and meridional exposures.

As they ascend in altitude and when the thermal and ombic conditions do not allow the forest to develop, they are replaced by creeping junipers, which are low shrubs. On the mountain tops the potential vegetation corresponds to psicroxerophilous grasslands dominated by perennial herbaceous and cushion grasses with an important presence of endemic plants.

In the Mediterranean region, evergreen forests adapted to the existence of summer drought dominate. In the areas proposed for recognition of the GIAHS, the forests of *Quercus rotundifolia* (holm oak groves) and *Quercus pyrenaica* (Pyrenean oak groves) stand out. The former in dry-subhumid meso and supramediterranean thermotypes and on both acidic and basic substrates. The Pyrenean oak groves thrive in the subhumid-humid supramediterranean bioclimatic zone and only on substrates that are poor in bases. The vegetation series in which these Mediterranean forests are included are different from those existing in the Eurosiberian Region, which determines a remarkable floristic and vegetational diversity in the study area.

When forests are altered or degraded by natural or anthropogenic causes, they will be replaced by shrubby vegetation of a different size and also by grassland or pasture. The larger shrubs (nannofanerophytic) correspond to broom fields (on base-poor substrates) or to hawthorns (on base-rich substrates). The broom forests are dominated by the brooms (*Genista sp.*) and (*Cytisus sp.*), some of whose species are endemic. The hawthorns are dominated by thorny plants of the genera (*Rosa sp.*, *Crataegus sp.*, *Prunus sp.* or *Berberis sp.*). The lower growing shrubs (camephytic) are the heaths (with dominance of *Erica sp.* species) when the substrates are poor in bases and aulagares on calcareous substrates with dominance of thorny species of the genus *Genista sp.* There are also frequent meadows and pastures whose floristic composition will be different depending on how they are managed. In the Eurosiberian region, the most important species-rich mowing meadows grow on deep soils, almost always neutral or basic, and are usually fertilised with manure

and direct livestock droppings. In addition to grazing, they have traditionally been used for winter feeding by mowing and haymaking.

Many of the plant formations mentioned above are natural habitats with a high value in terms of nature conservation and biodiversity at national and European level and are included with protection figures in Directive 92/43/EEC. Most of them contain flora species of great conservation interest, including several rare, endemic and/or protected species.

### **C) ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND PROTECTION SCHEMES SUPPORTING THE GLOBAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE MOUNTAINS OF LEÓN:**

The local and international protections of the system reflect this, showing that it is an outstanding and unique territory at all levels, which has conditioned the traditional agrarian systems and, therefore, the way of life of its inhabitants.

Article 4 of Organic Law 14/2007, of 30 November, amending the Statute of Autonomy of Castilla y León provides that the natural heritage is an essential value for the identity of the Community of Castilla y León, being subject to special protection and support. With this objective, the current Law 4/2015, of March 24, on the Natural Heritage of Castilla y León is promulgated, which seeks the transversal protection of the natural heritage of the community, in a manner compatible with the development socio-economic community while becoming one of its engines of rural development.

An essential part of Law 4/2015, of March 24, is Title IV, dedicated specifically to the conservation of natural areas. It creates the Network of Protected Natural Areas (NPNAs), which will be made up of three complementary networks: the Natura 2000 Network, the Network of Natural Spaces (NNS) and the Network of Natural Areas of Special Interest. The first derives from Community commitments; the second of the development of national and regional regulations, and the third incorporates those figures whose protection is included in other norms or in international conventions.

The Natura 2000 Network created by Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Flora and Fauna is the largest conservation commitment made to date in Europe. It is an ecological network of supranational scope that aims to contribute to the preservation of biodiversity on the continent through the establishment of a common framework for the conservation of natural habitats and wild fauna and flora. The Network is made up of Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), declared on the basis of Sites of Community Importance (SCIs), because they contain habitats and species of fauna (not birds) and flora of community interest, and Special Protection Areas for Birds (SPAs) which aim to conserve wild bird species and regularly occurring migratory birds.

The following map shows the extent of the Natura 2000 Network in the Mountains of León GIAHS territory:

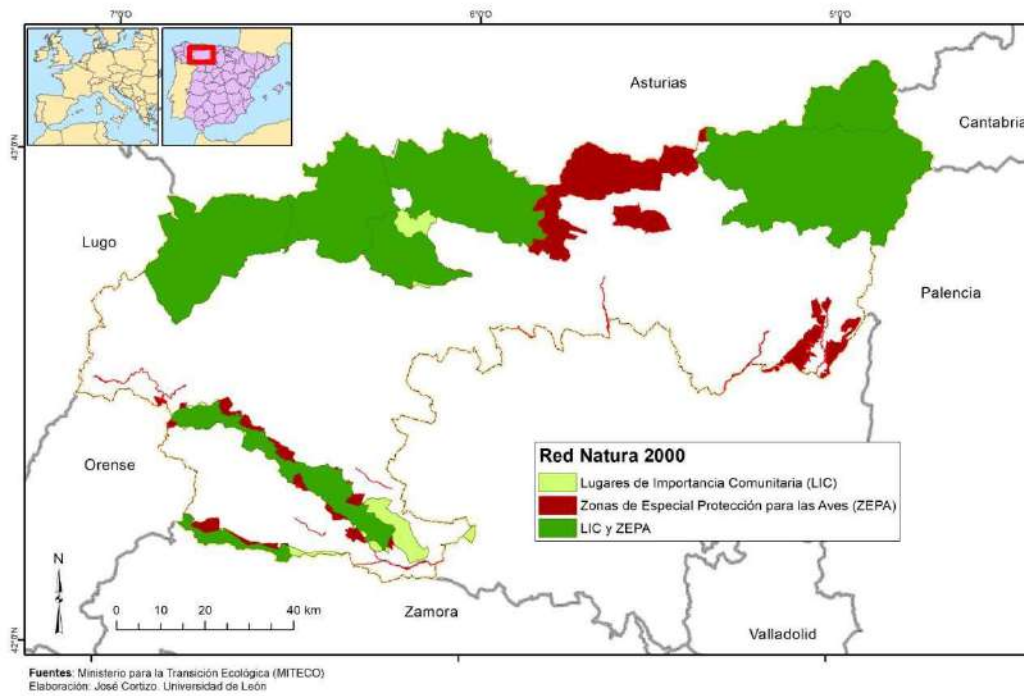


Figure 6. Natura 2000 Network Map

Of the Networks of Protected Natural Areas (NPAs), the following stand out (more information in annex 5):

- The Picos de Europa National Park
- Montaña de Riaño y Mampodre
- Babia y Luna Natural Park
- Las Médulas Natural Monument



"AUTUMN IN THE FOREST OF VEGABAÑO IN THE FOOTHILLS OF THE JARIO PEAK"

Photo: By Alfonso Fernández - Own work, CC BY-SA 3.0 at <httpscommons.wikimedia.orgwindex.phpcurid=40455704>



"PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE PINE FOREST OF LILLO IN LEÓN"

Photo: From Susaron - Own work, CC BY-SA 4.0, <httpscommons.wikimedia.orgwindex.phpcurid=53173970>



"VALLES DE BABIA Y LUNA NATURAL PARK"

Photo: Tourism Portal of the Junta de Castilla y León (Regional Government)

In terms of international protection, the Mountains of León GIAHS territory has seven Biosphere Reserves, which shows the high degree of interest that the interaction of the human being with the natural environment arouses for the World Heritage Site throughout centuries of history on these lands. At present, this large number of international declarations reflect the exceptionality of the Mountains of León territory and its importance for the balance of ecosystems, biodiversity and the enormous diversification for food security, the nutrition, conservation and protection associated with the Sustainable Development Goals.

Biosphere Reserves are considered protected areas and perform the following functions:

- Conservation: contribute to the conservation of landscapes, ecosystems, species and genetic variation
- Development: promoting sustainable economic and human development from the socio-cultural and ecological points of view.
- Logistical support: support demonstration, environmental education and training projects, and ongoing research and observation on local, regional, national and global conservation and sustainable development issues.





"REMAINS OF THE METALLURGICAL SETTLEMENT OF ORELLÁN"

Located in Las Médulas, El Bierzo, León. In the background, at the top, were the smelting furnaces. Author: From CFC - Own work, CC BY-SA 3.0, [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Las\\_Médulas\\_-\\_Ruinas\\_de\\_Orellán.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Las_Médulas_-_Ruinas_de_Orellán.jpg)

The Biosphere Reserves in the Mountains of León GIAHS territory are as follows (more information in annex 6):

- Picos de Europa Biosphere Reserve
- Los Argüellos
- Alto Bernesga Biosphere Reserve
- Ancares Leoneses
- Babia
- Valle de Laciana
- Valles de Omaña y Luna



"POSADA DE VALDEÓN AT THE FOOT OF PICOS DE EUROPA"  
Author Álvaro Ortiz from Madrid, Spain - Picos from Posada, CC BY-SA 2.0,  
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=25343002>



"HEADWATERS OF THE RIVER TORIO NORTH OF PIEDRAFITA LA MEDIANA"  
Author: By David Pérez - Own work, CC BY 3.0,



"PALLOZAS IN BALOUTA"

Author: David Pérez - Own work

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"BABIA BIOSPHERE RESERVE"

Author Torpe - DSC\_0419, CC BY 2.0,

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"PASTURES IN THE OMAÑA VALLEY"

Author Torpe - <https://www.flickr.com/photos/torpe2198254572/>, CC BY 2.0,  
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/index.php?curid=9655315>

## **PART B**

### **HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE**

In Roman times, the open-pit gold mining exploitation of Las Médulas, in El Bierzo, stood out, based on the hydraulic force that configured a unique cultural landscape product of the extraction of alluvial gold. It was inscribed by UNESCO on the World Heritage List in 1997. But the Romans not only extracted gold from Las Médulas, but there was mining work along the course of the Sil River and its tributaries. In the Burbia River, there are the mines of La Leitosa and Los Cáscaros, two of the most extensive in Roman times, after Las Médulas. Forty million cubic meters of alluvial land are estimated to have been excavated in the first century. And it is known that the three channels that led the water to La Leitosa reached 40 kilometres. This area also preserves very important pre-Roman forts.



"GENERAL VIEW OF LAS MÉDULAS FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF ORELLÁN"

Photo: Annual - Own work, CC BY-SA 4.0,  
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=7204274>

7

This period also saw the consolidation of a series of communication routes - roads - of which numerous remains remain, including some of the passes that crossed the Cantabrian Mountains. Also interesting is the Vegarada road in Los Argüellos, crossing this pass towards Asturias.

Medieval monasteries played a key role in the development of agriculture, especially monastic orchards and viticulture and other fruit crops. Many of them have now lost their religious and contemplative function, although the vast majority are in a good state of preservation and have been reoriented as heritage assets, becoming a valuable resource for the territory. An example of this is the Monastery of Nuestra Señora de la Anunciada

in Villafranca del Bierzo, with its centenary cypress tree, a silent witness to the founding of the convent. Also interesting is the Monastery of San Andrés de Espinareda, in Vega de Espinareda or the Monastery of San Francisco de Cabeza de Alba, in Corullón, which since 1848 has been a private property dedicated to farming with more than 30 hectares of land.



"VIEW OF LA LEITOSA"

Photo: César J. Pollo

The Mountains of León are also an area of passage with paths used by shepherds, but also by muleteers and pilgrims. In this sense, the other great cultural route is the Way of St. James, with its main route, the French Way, which enters the Mountains of León through La Maragatería (Astorga and its lands) and El Bierzo in its two variants; and other significant stretches such as the Camino de Invierno (section that started in Ponferrada to Lalín, crossing El Bierzo and the province of Ourense, passing through the valley of the river Sil and the Ribeira Sacra, undoubtedly an alternative to the harsh conditions of the climb to the snow-capped peaks of O Cebreiro), the Camino del Manzanal (route between Astorga and Ponferrada via Manzanal, a variant of the French Way), the Camino Olvidado (originates in Bilbao and enters León via Puente Almuhey to El Bierzo, where it connects with the French Way), the Camino de San Salvador (northern variant of the Way of St. James which starts at the Royal Collegiate Church of San Isidoro in León and arrives at the Chapel of San Salvador in Oviedo, continuing westwards to Santiago de Compostela), the Camino Vadiniense (links the Camino del Norte with the French Way at Mansilla de las Mulas, through the Picos de Europa, in its initial section it coincides with the Camino Lebaniego, a secular pilgrimage route to the monastery of Santo Toribio de Liébana) and the Camino Lebaniego through Sahagún (another variant through the Picos de Europa but which descends to Sahagún to link up with the French Way). It is also worth mentioning the routes of the Maragato muleteers who, since the sixteenth century remained functional transporting goods between the north and south of Spain until the nineteenth century with the arrival of the railway in Astorga in 1866.

The trade and transhumance routes brought with them two products that are a hallmark of local gastronomy: smoked paprika from La Vera and cod, an essential product for cooking during Lent. The introduction of potato cultivation in the nineteenth century generated a new agricultural impulse, with those of the Valle Gordo standing out.

## **THE KINGDOM OF LEÓN**

The Mountains of León GIAHS territory was populated since prehistory, finding the presence in protohistoric times of both Asturias and Vadinians. As for the Astures, we are talking about the tribe that inhabited most of the current provinces of Asturias and León, and therefore most of the Mountains of León GIAHS territory. An eminently mountainous town, whose capital, Lancia, was located at the foot of the Cantabrian Mountains on its southern slope. Lancia was located on a hill of easy defense, being elevated above the alluvial plains of the valleys of the rivers Esla (called Astura by the Romans) and Porma, whose fertility undoubtedly constituted the basis of the agricultural economy of the city. It was a territory with a strong identity linked to agricultural, livestock and forestry practices that are given and inherited since ancient times.

On the other hand, the Vadinians were a Cantabrian tribe whose name comes from the city of Vadinia mentioned by the Roman classics in their writings, of which the exact location is unknown, although various possibilities are discussed. Its geographical area covered the west of Cantabria (Liébana Valley), the east of Asturias (Region of Cangas de Onís) and the northeast of León, in the region known today as Montaña de Riaño. To a lesser extent, we can note the presence of the Vettones tribes, also very close to the Astures. All these ethnic groups maintained close cultural, social and economic relations with each other, as evidenced by archaeological remains and the written sources of authors such as the chronicler and geographer Strabo, who in the last years of the first century BC accurately narrates the customs of those rebellious inhabitants of a territory barely explored by the Romans. He tells of these ethnic groups that they were people of an indomitable character, were organised into tribes, lived in settlements called “castros”, some of which can be visited today, and that their society was eminently matriarchal. They ate in a circle, drank beer and wine on occasion, and baked bread made from acorns. They were distinguished by their long hair tied at the nape of their necks and wore clothing made of skins. They practised a form of hand-to-hand wrestling from which a native sport, the “lucha leonesa”, of great tradition and following in the Province of León, is currently derived, related to other native wrestling of Celtic origin in Iceland, France, Ireland and Denmark, and currently declared an Intangible Cultural Interest through Agreement 33/2017 of June 29, of the Junta de Castilla y León.

From this prehistoric period, the petroglyphs of Filiel, on Mount Teleno, recently found and contextualised in the Bronze Age, stand out. These stone engravings are not only a magnificent example of the rock art of the area, they also contain labyrinths that may be the oldest known to date. There are none like these anywhere in the world. Six prehistoric labyrinths together, for which there is still no scientific explanation but many hypotheses.



"CORRO DE LUCHA LEONESA IN RIAÑO"  
Photo: José Antonio Álvarez-Canal

Another characteristic example is the cave paintings of the Peña el Pozo (in the lands of Morla de la Valdería), made up of up to five schematic human figures made in reddish color. Crowning these figurative motifs, a possible circuliiform that is preserved quite deteriorated. Its temporal contextualization can be found in indeterminate moments of the Neolithic, Chalcolithic and Bronze Age.

Rome already knew the lands of León were rich in gold. It was in the last half of the first century BC when they permanently settled in the provincial territory after the Cantabrian Wars ended. It would begin, from this moment, the process of Romanization of this territory that would change the way of life of the inhabitants of this territory.

The Romans would use indigenous labor to work in the multiple mines that were distributed throughout the territory of León. They would extract from the bowels of the earth, copper, iron zinc and, above all, gold, the precious material by which the Romans created what was the largest gold exploitation of the Roman Empire, Las Médulas, today a World Heritage Site, as indicated above. A great work of engineering that through the system of "ruin montium" contributed huge amounts of gold to the imperial coffers based on hundreds of thousands of litres of water driven to the site by channels drilled in rock and land, from the distant slopes of Mount Teleno. In order to control not only the extraction of minerals in Las Médulas, but also throughout the province, which is rich in deposits of all kinds; the Romans established a complete network of communications, administration and supplies. These Roman canals at Las Médulas were the hydraulic supply network of the largest mining complex in the Ancient history. For almost 200 years, they supplied water to the mine site, not simultaneously but uninterruptedly, and were a fundamental part of the mining system, providing the energy needed to collapse and remove hundreds of millions of cubic metres of alluvial sediments rich in gold content. It is one of the largest hydraulic systems in the ancient world, commensurate



with the importance of the mining site to the Roman Empire. Just one detail serves to illustrate this statement, namely the existence, within the hydraulic network of Las Médulas, of the second longest canal in antiquity, the so-called C-3 canal, 143 km long. They are currently in a good state of conservation and several sections are suitable for hiking routes.

Although the first barbarian incursions ravaged the province from 264 onwards, it was not until many years later, with the decline of Roman imperial power, that the influence of these Germanic peoples made itself felt in León. In 409 the Suevi entered the peninsula, along with other barbarian peoples, and invaded Gallaecia, the Roman province that occupied the entire northwest of the Iberian Peninsula.

In 456, the Suevi, led by Requiarius, were defeated by another people of Germanic origin, the Visigoths, at the Battle of Órbigo in León. At the same time as the arrival of the new invaders and their territorial struggles, the presence of Gothic monks began to become visible, especially in the valleys of the region of El Bierzo, where they sought a life of prayer and meditation. Centuries later, around the ninth century, other new monks settled in the so-called Tebaida Berciana, initiating the foundation of monasteries and settlements in which names such as San Genadio de Astorga, follower of San Fructuoso, and promoter of monastic communities such as Santiago de Peñalba, Santa Leocadia de Castañeda or San Alejandro stand out. The Tebaida Berciana is an area declared a "picturesque landscape", according to Royal Decree 1244/1969 and subsequently recognised as an Asset of Cultural Interest, located in the municipality of Ponferrada.

Subsequently, when the troops of Tariq's Muslim army crossed the Strait of Gibraltar in 711, the Visigothic era in Spain came to an end, giving way to Islamic hegemony and the subsequent Christian reaction, the Reconquest. The Muslim advance reached the province three years later, León and Astorga fell in 714. Only the rugged mountains of the north of León can stop this unstoppable march.

The Battle of Covadonga in 722 in Asturias was the first act in the process of recovering the territory from Christian hands after the victory of Pelayo. After this first Christian leader, crowned King in the Ermita de la Corona (located in the heart of the Picos de Europa National Park, in the Valdeón valley, part of this Mountains of León GIAHS candidacy), and his successor, Favila, it was Alfonso I (739-757) who stepped up the fight against the Muslims. After a series of victorious raids with expeditions through Galicia, the Duero valley and the upper Ebro, León was annexed in 754, although it remained almost uninhabited for almost a century. It was in 856 that Ordoño I occupied the city, rebuilt its walls and established a permanent episcopal see, as well as his palace over the Roman baths. With this, the repopulation of the future Urbe Regia began.

After the death of Alfonso III "The Great" in 910, the territories were divided among his sons. García would inherit León and become the first monarch of the Kingdom. In 914 he was succeeded on the throne by his brother Ordoño II, who definitively established the capital of the Royal Court in the city of León. His incessant war campaigns against the Muslims would give strength to the new kingdom and make the city the most important in the Christian peninsula.

During the eleventh century, León witnessed a period of social and political flourishing that was reinforced by the importance of the Way St. James. During this period, and among the many milestones in the history of the Kingdom, the promulgation of the Charter of León in 1020, the transfer of the remains of the Doctor of Spain from Seville to León in 1063, which led to the construction of the Basilica of San Isidoro, a Romanesque marvel under whose polychrome vaults the saint of Seville is buried and the eternal abode of the kings and queens of León, stand out, without a doubt, as do the conquest of Toledo in 1085 by Alfonso VI.

In the twelfth century, when Alfonso VII was crowned emperor in the cathedral of León on May 26 1135, León reached a stellar and splendid moment, being, some time later, the scene of the Cortes of the Kingdom of León in 1188, the first democratic Cortes in Spain convened by Alfonso IX, which gave rise to the Magna Carta of León, where the popular element was incorporated into the representations of the nobility and the clergy. Later, in the thirteenth century, in 1230, Ferdinand III "The Saint", son of the aforementioned Alfonso IX and Berenguela of Castile, unified the power of León and Castile.

It should be noted that the Cortes of the Kingdom of León were included in 2013 by UNESCO in the Memory of the World Programme as the oldest documentary testimony of the European parliamentary system, with the City of León being recognised as the "Cradle of Parliamentarism". The Cortes of the Kingdom of León were convened 27 years before the promulgation of the Magna Carta in England, so the administration of the territory of the Mountains of León has its roots in ancient times.

After the linking of the Catholic Monarchs and the end of the long task of reconquering the national territory, the province would begin the transition from the Middle Ages to the Modern Age, with a certain economic expansion and a significant increase in population.

The nineteenth century opened for Spain, and León was no exception, with the trauma of the Napoleonic invasion. After the defeat and expulsion of the French from the peninsula, León did not join the spirit of reform of the Cadiz Constitution. Bishop Joaquín Abarca, who was also a State Counsellor, stands out in this respect. The León prelate, a sympathiser of the Carlist cause, promoted a revolt that was repressed. The mountains of Riaño were the scene of one of the last Carlist battles between supporters of Don Carlos and the royal troops of General Espartero.

However, the disentailment period (1855-1924) had an important impact on the Leonese mountains, as the ownership of most of the forests was public or belonged to the Church, despite the fact that the exploitation was communal in each village. It was what was historically known as "dead hands property". Its public auction and hoarding by the nobility and the bourgeoisie had a great impact throughout the country. An interesting phenomenon took place in the mountains of León, where the community purchased collectively the woodland through a representative giving rise to the concept of "partner

woodlands". It still had an impact on tenants and tenants who lost their livelihoods. This factor, together with the impact of phylloxera, which led to the disappearance of the vineyards, led to the first waves of migration between the end of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth century: temporary to Andalusia and permanent to America, especially to Argentina and Cuba. Between the sixteenth and nineteenth centuries, an industrial precedent were the numerous ironworks with water as the driving force; the most outstanding was San Blas, in Sabero, (1847-1862), the first blast furnaces with coke in Spain.

During the twentieth century, industrial and mining development and the harsh conditions in these rural and mountain populations had a major impact on traditional farming practices and many pasture areas were abandoned. In the 1940s to 1960s it received immigration from other parts of Spain, as well as from Portugal and Cape Verde. Underground mining gave way to open-cast mining, both of which are still open today, with slate quarrying also continuing. This factor has made it necessary to look for new initiatives to generate employment and economic entrepreneurship that will help to fix the population and halt depopulation. Agri-food activities and rural tourism are two of the main sectors in this revival process.

And it is precisely from this awareness of the need to return to the roots and to the direct relationship with the land and the natural environment that the people of the Mountains of León have decided to achieve the status of GIAHS, the highest international recognition of the agronomic, landscape and cultural value of a territory.

## **PART C**

### **CONTEMPORARY IMPORTANCE**

#### **PREAMBLE – GIAHS: UNITY AND DIVERSITY**

Spanish society and the economy have experienced two great transformations that have shaped the current dynamics in both aspects. The most recent is the accession of Spain to the European Union (1986). The previous milestone, with the greatest transformative impact, took place since the early 1960 and generated very profound changes that, economically, allowed the industry to take off and the strong increase in productivity of the agricultural sector. The demographic consequence was the intense movement of the population from the countryside to the city, the “rural exodus”. This exodus favoured the loss of population of the rural environment, accompanied by the aging of the one that has remained in that environment, which have affected this space, in general, and in a very intense way the territory that we present. In some areas of our GIAHS scope, there was a factor that generated wealth and retained part of the population, coal mining, until the closure of the mines in 2018.

Because of this evolution, in this GIAHS territory some traditional uses of the means of production have been modified and adapted to the conditions resulting from the modernization of the Spanish economy and society; these adapted technical and cultural manifestations continue with full functionality. Some forms of land management, local governance, have also perused.

In other cases, on the other hand, some uses and forms of exploitation of the territory that were at the base of the economy and traditional society have lost their functionality and are

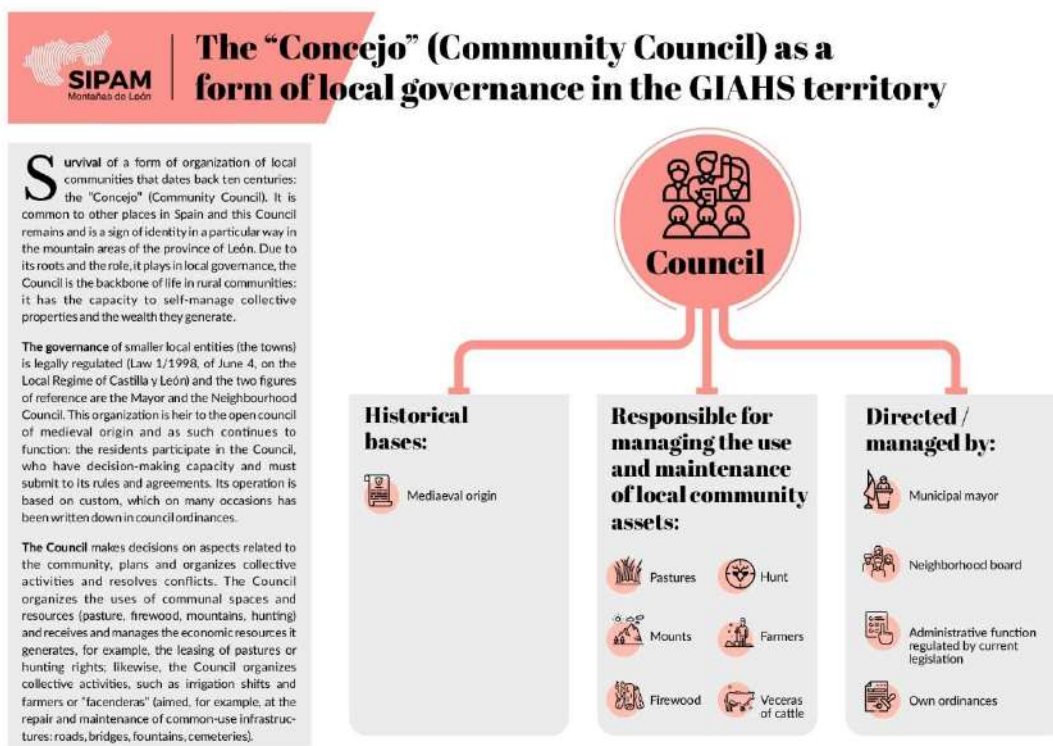
now part of the cultural heritage and remain rooted in the memory of the local population. However, it is also true that in this evolution there are elements that do not have the original functionality but have been transformed into activities or uses in an updated version.

This duality is present in the GIAHS territory, and its inhabitants assume it without any problem, either as an adapted form of exploitation of the resources or as a cultural or folkloric manifestation of an element present in the collective memory. In other words, part of this tangible and intangible cultural heritage is more past than present; it is cultural elements that are not active in the current productive system.

In this context we must understand the characteristics of occupation and exploitation of the proposed territory as GIAHS.

**Local governance:**

One element that gives unity to this GIAHS territory is the survival of a form of organization of local communities that goes back ten centuries: The “concejo” (community council). Although it is common to other places in Spain, in the province of Leon and particularly in the mountain areas, this council remains and constitutes a sign of identity. Because of its roots and its role in local governance, the council can be said to be the backbone of life in rural communities.



Governance at the lower level than the municipal level, that is, of the smaller local entities (the villages), is legally regulated and the two reference figures are the “alcalde pedáneo” (local authority depending of the main mayor) and the “Junta Vecinal” (neighborhood board). In its present nature, this organization as a form of self-government is the heir of the open council of medieval origin and as such continues to function: In the community council, neighbours participate and make decisions on aspects related to common lands

and resources and plan and organize collective activities; they also resolve conflicts. This operation is based on custom, which has often been written into the council ordinances.

Thus, the council organizes the uses of communal spaces (pastures, mountains, hunting) and receives and manages the economic resources generated by, for example, the leasing of pastures or hunting rights. Similarly, the council organizes collective activities aimed, for example, at the arrangement and maintenance of infrastructures of common use (hacenderas or facenderas).

In the council, neighbours have decision-making power and must be subject to the rules and decisions of the council. It works because of its capacity of selfmanagement of the collective properties and the wealth they generate, which is sometimes superior to that of the municipalities in which they fall.

### **Unity and cultural diversity**

In the documentation that explains and justifies the request for the cataloguing of this territory as GIAHS, we refer to a series of cultural, historical, and patrimonial elements linked to uses and customs in the traditional exploitation of the bases of the productive system, that have marked the personality of this territory.

These elements manifest themselves and take on forms that can differ locally and we find variations in specific aspects and even in their denomination, but basically, they respond to similar historical and productive bases: they are the legacy of the old agricultural economy of self-sufficiency (vegetables, cereals, livestock) supplemented with forest resources (wood, nuts).

We speak of uses of economic resources and patrimonial elements rooted in the culture of this territory and which are active or present in the memory of its inhabitants, as well as in the documentation that regulated traditional life (local ordinances).

For example, we refer to:

- Use of communal spaces (wooded hills and pastures). It is uneven in the proposed GIAHS territory, due to its large size and the orographic and climatic context in which it extends. These uses can be summarized in:
  - Distribution of lots of wood/firewood from community property (Juntas Vecinales) and assigned to each neighbour. This distribution, with the name of “quinones” is made by varying the location, in a controlled way, so that the rotation allows the regeneration of the forest. It is usually done on oak forests (*Quercus pyrenaica*); in the past, these oaks (“gamachos”) provided food for small livestock during the winter (sheep and goats ate the leaves) and fuel for the house. Currently, the use is focused on fuel, for domestic heating.
  - An increasingly frequent use is the exploitation of mycological resources (fungi and mushrooms, which are increasingly valued).
  - As for communal spaces with pastures, two types of exploitation must be mentioned:
    - Especially the high pastures, the so-called “Pyrenean ports”, which are used

in summer by paying a rent for local livestock (mainly vaccine) or, to highlight, by the transhumant sheep, which arrives at these ports from Extremadura (+/- 450 km) In trucks or on foot (as in the Middle Ages) or the predominant cattle, which spends the winter in the south and on the Ribera of the province of Leon.

- Another mode of exploitation of these high pastures were the “brañas”. These are areas with pastures used by cattle in summer under the mode of “veceras”; normally they are communal spaces in which the exploitation involved the construction of one or several huts for shelter of the shepherds and/or the cattle. Largely lost their function, in some cases the cabins have been reconditioned for temporary residential use (summer) or have been preserved or rebuilt as symbolic elements of the heritage of the recent history of the community
- The hacenderas or facenderas are another manifestation of the culture of collective work and collaboration in local communities. It refers to joint work that applied to the arrangement and maintenance of roads, bridges, and other road elements and also to the cleaning of fountains, dams and other elements of traditional irrigation infrastructure. All neighbours are obliged to do this work.
- Cattle herds are the common care of the cattle, by shifts proportional to the number of heads of each participant; it was the usual way to organize the care of the cattle, especially of sheep and goats, organized in herds.
- Irrigation shifts, reminiscent of traditional agricultural activities (orchards) and livestock (pastures), in gravity irrigation from dams and ditches taken from rivers, streams or sources; known in some areas of this GIAHS as “partijas”.

In line with the above, some of these manifestations have now practically disappeared or can be considered a residual activity. This is the case of cattle or *hacenderas*, which are an inheritance that in many occasions is more present in culture and tradition than in habitual practice. Sometimes this activity is recovered in a symbolic way and as a claim of a recent past; for similar reasons, huts are rebuilt in the old brows.

For their part, another element present in a general way in the territory of GIAHS are the traditional fairs and markets; for the most part they have lost the original character, and, at the same time, other forms have emerged that are logical consequences of the new times.

Traditional fairs and markets are, in some cases, more than 700 years old. Its main function was to supply the population with goods which, because of their technology or natural limitations, could not be produced locally. This was the case with textiles, tools for farming, machinery, food (such as wine) or cattle (cattle, pigs, sheep), which were used for work or as a food resource. Fairs and markets also made it possible to release the scarce surplus of local production, for example: Calves, lambs, butter, onions, nuts, raw wood, or wood working tools and kitchen instruments.

Thus, some fairs were set up that have been referring in the GIAHS territory for hundreds of years and moved buyers and sellers from all their surroundings. That commercial activity in which garlic, onions, pigs, cows, hazelnuts were sold, Garlic, salted fish or bread has largely lost its functionality and has resulted in a form of exchange more similar to the

urban “flea market” and the purchase-sale in the traditional sense (cows, implements, etc.) is residual and marginal.

At this point, the truth is that, although it has lost its initial essence and the movement of traditional goods is minimal. These traditional fairs are still present in the lives of the inhabitants of GHIAS territory and remain milestones that are maintained and passed from one generation to the next. Thus, there are specific dates and places that move the population, even in a testimonial way: they are not going to buy cows or onions, but to participate in the event as a cultural manifestation, as their ancestors have done for centuries. If we put any reference, there are the Feriona de Villablino or the fair of Riaño in November, the fair of San Miguel in Cacabelos in September or the one of El Espino in January, May, and August.

**SIPAM**  
Montañas de León

## Fairs and festivals related to agricultural activities

Fairs in Puerto de Domingo Pérez and El Espino: 1st and 15th of each month.

 <p><b>January</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hawthorn Fair</li> </ul>	 <p><b>February</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Festival of Exaltation of Bolillo</li> </ul>	 <p><b>March</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hunting dog show</li> <li>Sample of leather roosters and artificial fly</li> <li>Hunting, fishing and Nature Fair</li> </ul>	 <p><b>April</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DO Bierzo Wine Fair</li> </ul>	 <p><b>May</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May Cross Fair</li> <li>Hawthorn Fair</li> <li>Spanish Purebred Horse fairs</li> </ul>	 <p><b>June</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Multisectoral Agrifood Fair</li> <li>Pirizo Transhumance Festival</li> </ul>	 <p><b>July</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ceramics, Music and Livestock Fair</li> <li>Orallo Transhumance Fair</li> </ul>
 <p><b>August</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contest- Hispano Breton Horse Cattle Exhibition</li> <li>Cattle Exhibition</li> <li>Hawthorn Fair</li> <li>Alcorno Valley Craft Fair</li> <li>Baker's Fair</li> <li>Traditional Fair of Vegas del Condado</li> <li>Traditional Rabian Fair</li> </ul>	 <p><b>August</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fairs and Great Cordada in "El Regacho"</li> <li>Lacianego Market</li> <li>Burien Festival</li> <li>Harvest Festival</li> <li>The sausage</li> <li>The Macheros</li> </ul>	 <p><b>September</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>San Miguel Fair</li> <li>Livestock fairs in Puebla de Lillo</li> <li>Shepherd's Feast</li> </ul>	 <p><b>October</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Spanish- Breton horse Fair</li> <li>Bierzo Pepper and Fruit Fair</li> <li>Cattle market</li> <li>Livestock fair of La Feriona</li> <li>International Honey Fair</li> <li>International Cármenes Fair</li> <li>Magosto</li> </ul>	 <p><b>November</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Spanish- Breton horse fair</li> <li>Biocastanea-International Chestnut Farming Fair</li> <li>Gold Cocina Fair</li> <li>Riaño Fair</li> <li>Livestock fairs</li> <li>Magosto</li> <li>Sample of the Slaughter</li> </ul>	 <p><b>Diciembre</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pig slaughter days</li> </ul>	

Among the new modalities that have emerged in response to the new needs, and also distributed throughout this territory, are the fairs whose functionality is basically commercial, but which are an event in which the sale is as important as the exhibition (the “i bought my product” as “this is my product”). Magosto, gastronomic days, fairs of hunting and fishing, of the pen of fishing, days of the slaughter or fair of the cecine of goat are some of these forms of new fairs, in part heirs of uses and customs traditionally practiced at private level (like the August).

Normally this new version of the fairs is accompanied by demonstrations of traditional activities (embroidery of fabrics, elaboration of madrenas or works of forging), songs and popular dances.

In short, the way the event is held has changed, but not its essence.

### Proven biodiversity

We are faced with a wide, diverse, and contrasted territory from the point of view of the physical environment: orography, lithology, soils, climate and natural vegetation.

This territory is not uniform from the point of view of the physical environment, since in it they coexist:

- a) Spaces very encased and with strong slopes;
- b) Wide valleys intra-mountains;
- c) Transitional areas of piedmont, that link the mountains with the flat spaces of the plateau.

In this context, the “hoya” of El Bierzo is an exception: A flat territory between 450 and 600 m of altitude, surrounded by mountains and, therefore, with exceptional climate and biodiversity conditions and which are manifested, for example, in the advancement by one month (approximately) of the vegetative cycle with respect to the rest of the GIAHS territory.

Much of the proposed GIAHS territory exceeds 1,200 m of altitude, which imprints a climatic stringency that has consequences in the plant formations and in the agricultural uses. In addition, this mountain territory appears very fragmented in numerous small valleys, narrow and encased, which make it difficult to form wide and continuous growing spaces.

The relief arrangement itself causes large differences in temperatures and rainfall, for example, reaching a ratio of almost 2/1. The thermal rigor is manifested in the frequency of frost and intervenes as a limiting factor, especially for agricultural exploitation, which is limited to the valley bottoms and the slopes of less slope and to a few crops (cold-resistant vegetables, cereals) and to pastures. From this point of view, the vocation of a large part of this territory is more cattle and forest than agricultural, with pastures of little development, but very nutritious.

Because of the orographic, climatic and soil variety, the resulting plant landscape is also diverse and contrasted. We must remember, from a biogeographical point of view, that part of this territory is in the Euro-Siberian Region and part in the Mediterranean Region. Altitude, lithology, fragmentation in valleys and exposure (shady /sunshine) modify the composition of potential vegetation, with contrasting results in the vegetation landscape:

- a) Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) and fir (*Betula celtiberica*) in areas of higher humidity;
- b) General predominance of the *Quercus* (*quercus cantabrica*, *quercus petraea*, *quercus pyrenaica* or *quercus phaginea*);
- c) Arbustive and herbaceous vegetation above 1400-1500 meters of altitude.

This variety in the biodiversity of the GIAHS territory has consequences that go beyond its meaning in that it is the natural basis of a diverse landscape. This contrast generates variable conditions for the development of agricultural and livestock activities so that in this vast territory, although we are in a similar socioeconomic and structural framework (whether from the historical or current point of view), we find a great variation of soils, orientation, slope and climate and, as a consequence, also a great contrast in the intensity and economic use of the same; for example, the vineyard and the Mediterranean horticulture in the El Bierzo, on the one hand, in front of the pastures as a basic agricultural resource in the high mountain areas that almost do not allow agricultural crops.



## **WHY MOUNTAINS OF LEÓN?**

### **Because it is a territory that guarantees food security and livelihoods:**

Traditional agricultural systems have remained the main source of food and income for some two million people worldwide, mainly local communities and smallholder farmers.

In the Mountains of León, these systems have been maintained for centuries contributing directly to food security and the livelihood of local communities. From the cultivation and use of chestnuts and other fruit trees since Roman times to the diversity generated over the centuries in crops and livestock for the best use of space and over time, the entire proposed territory is framed within a framework far from urban globalization, environmental degradation and the terrible demographic pressure of the large population centres.

This has allowed for food security and a unique daily livelihood that translates not only into the enormous diversity of its agricultural heritage, but also into the quantity of resources, products and foods derived from this wealth, reflected in the food quality seals that the territory has throughout its length and breadth.

### **Because of its agro-biodiversity:**

The Mountains of León candidacy as a GIAHS territory is based on a historical and globally important reality that represents a peculiar and unique subset at world level, with elements that make it a territory with a very important agricultural biodiversity and genetic resources (species, varieties and breeds) that are important at world level, as well as other forms of biodiversity, such as wild varieties related to crops, pollinators and fauna associated with the agricultural system and the landscape that surrounds it.

The ability of its inhabitants to domesticate, maintain and adapt agricultural biodiversity has been maintained for centuries resulting in the conservation and safeguarding of native species such as the Brown and Indian Rooster of Leon, unique in the world and which needs a very specific environment for its breeding; the Mantequera Leonesa bovine species, which is a unique species for the production of dairy products and has received international recognition for decades; or the breeding of the Hispano-Bretón horse as one of the most peculiar breeds on the planet, which finds in this territory the ecosystem and life forms necessary for its safeguarding. These local animal varieties have been domesticated and developed over centuries to meet the environmental and social requirements of the territory that makes up Mountains of León. We are, therefore, in the ideal place to protect native species that are unique in the world and have accompanied mankind for centuries.

All this without forgetting the agricultural and forestry resources inherited from the Roman world in many cases, such as chestnuts, fruit trees (pear and apple) or honey through the management of beekeeping, which contributes to the pollination of the territory, being the basis for the flowering of all the species that for centuries have shaped the ecosystem and the landscape and which provide the environmental sustainability and food security necessary for the territory and its habitability.

This would not be possible without maintaining the integrity of the farming system, which after centuries of existence is still in place, being used and recreated in a dynamic way, keeping up with the times but without departing from tradition, which shows that the systems are sustainable and can be adapted without great difficulty. This dynamism has resulted in lifestyles and diets that are healthy and unique to the territory, as many of the plant species cultivated by farmers are local varieties (which are part of the territory's exceptional biodiversity) obtained from seeds that have been selected through knowledge passed down from generation to generation to produce the desired characteristics. Hence the high quality of its fruit trees (apples, pears and cherries), cereals and vineyards, not forgetting pulses, honey and chestnuts and their many varieties.



“FEAST OF TRANSHUMANCE”. Prioro, Riaño. Photo: Mauricio Peña. Photo: La Nueva Crónica.

The dynamic conservation of the Mountains of León territory is vital for the future of the communities that inhabit it and also for all those that benefit from its resources. This territory, therefore, must be treated internationally as an ecological and cultural resource of utmost importance. This diversity occurs at various scales of plant and animal genetic resources, including diverse landscapes, which are embodied in heritage sites of all kinds (Biosphere Reserves, Cultural and Natural Landscapes) and in the very configuration of the land, pastures, vineyards, beech forests, chestnut groves, rivers, valleys, etc.

**Because it brings together ancestral local and traditional knowledge systems:**

If there is one thing that is extremely important for the maintenance of the agricultural systems of the Mountains of León territory, it is the rich and diverse intangible heritage that brings together the traditional knowledge, know-how and skills of the peoples that make it up and which they have been able to preserve and maintain for centuries. Their recognition would contribute positively to the reinforcement of identity, the valuation of the agricultural heritage as cultural heritage, its global knowledge at other scales and its appreciation by the community that carries it. All of this would have a positive impact on the transmission of knowledge that ensures generational exchange, safeguarding the territory's own ways of life, which depend to a high degree on the transmission of knowledge and the safeguarding of the generational chain.

Without the conservation of this knowledge, it would be impossible, for example, to safeguard species as specific and unique in the world as the Brown and Indian Cockerel breeds, which are restricted to specific peoples and which require the assimilation and transmission of the knowledge necessary to carry out the breeding and the process of obtaining fishing lures as the main resource recognised worldwide. In the same way, this situation can be extended to each and every one of the areas that make up the Mountains of León GIAHS territory.

**Because of its culture, value systems and social organisations:**

If there is something that has given value to the agricultural systems of the Mountains of León territory, it is a system regulated by strong cultural values and collective forms of social organisation that have always come from the communities themselves. Customary or institutionally regulated systems from time immemorial have remained intact to this day.

The agriculture and livestock farming found in Mountains of León includes value systems and agri-cultural practices associated with the environment, festivals and rituals, as a transfer of knowledge and traditions to new generations. This has also enabled the exchange of knowledge and fluidity between the municipalities that make up the proposed GIAHS territory. A typical example of this are the traditional livestock fairs that have been held in many villages for centuries and which are a meeting point for livestock farmers who participate in the exchange of knowledge, providing the necessary dynamism that these systems require.

Local institutions play a key role in balancing environmental and socio-economic objectives, in strengthening the resilience and reproductive capacity of all elements and processes fundamental to the functioning of the agricultural system. This is evident in the commitment of the 97 local councils that make up the Mountains of León GIAHS territory and that see in this candidacy the opportunity to give its habitat of life the recognition it deserves for the values it brings, not only to the communities that make it up, but also to the world's agricultural heritage.

**Because it has exceptional landscapes and unique land and water resource management characteristics:**

Pastures, natural hedge fences, dry stone walls, the grid of fruit trees or the structure of the sloping vineyards are some of the landscapes resulting from the anthropisation of the Mountains of León territory. All of this, together with the beauty and recognition provided by the seven Biosphere Reserves that coexist in direct harmony with the agricultural systems of the peoples that make them up, constitute a unique territory that brings together components that are difficult to find in other parts of the world.

At present, the GIAHS territory has:

- Three sites on the UNESCO World Heritage List:** the Leonese section of the French section of the Way of St. James, inscribed in 1993; Las Médulas, a Roman-era gold mining operation based on water power that shaped a unique cultural landscape, inscribed in 1997; and the faedos/beechn forests of Asotín and Cuesta Fría, in the Leonese Picos de Europa, inscribed in 2017 in the extension carried

out to incorporate the most representative beech forests on the European continent. It is a joint bid between Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Italy, Romania, Slovenia, Spain and Ukraine.

Designation	Registration	Municipalities	Managing body
Way of St. James (French Way)	1993	Brazuelo, Santa Colomba de Somoza, Molinaseca, Ponferrada, Camponaraya, Cacabelos, Villafranca Del Bierzo, Trabadelo and Vega de Valcárcel	Autonomous Region of Castilla y León (with the support of the Diputación de León and the municipalities) and the Jacobean Council
Beech forests of Asotín and Cuesta Fría	2017	Posada de Valdeón	Commission for Management of the Picos de Europa National Park
Las Médulas	1997	Carucedo	Governing and Advisory Board of the Natural Monument and Cultural Space of Las Médulas

Table 2. Sites inscribed on UNESCO's World Heritage List in the GIAHS territory

- **Seven UNESCO Biosphere Reserves:** The 7 Biosphere Reserves of the Province of León, all located in the territory proposed as Mountains of León GIAHS, occupy a total surface area of 3,306.8 km<sup>2</sup>, out of a total GIAHS territory of 10,448.83 km<sup>2</sup>, which translates into 30% of the territory of the Mountains of León GIAHS. (See table 2).

Designation	Creation	Hectares	Municipalities	Managing body
Ancares Leoneses Biosphere Reserve	2006	56,742.14	Candín, Peranzanes, Vega de Espinareda and Villafranca del Bierzo	Consortium of Los Ancares Biosphere Reserve (Town Councils and Regional Council of El Bierzo)
Babia Biosphere Reserve	2004	38,107.60	Cabrillanes and San Emiliano	Consortium for the Management and Administration of the Babia Biosphere Reserve
Alto Bernesga Biosphere Reserve	2005	33,385.08	La Pola de Gordón and Villamanín	Town Council of La Pola de Gordón
Los Argüellos Biosphere Reserve	2005	33,241.89	Cármenes, Valdelugeros and Vegacervera	Los Argüellos Biosphere Reserve Management Entity
Picos de Europa Biosphere Reserve	2003	63.642.31 (in its entirety)	Oseja de Sajambre and Posada de Valdeón	Management Commission of Picos de Europa National Park
Valles de Omaña y Luna Biosphere Reserve	2005	81,162.08	Los Barrios de Luna, Murias de Paredes, Riello, Sena de Luna, Soto y Amío and Valdesamario.	Management Association of Valle de Omaña y Luna Biosphere Reserve

Designation	Creation	Hectares	Municipalities	Managing
Valle de Laciana Biosphere Reserve	2003	22,846.67	Villablino	Laciana Biosphere Reserve Foundation

Table 3. UNESCO Biosphere Reserves in the Mountains of León GIAHS territory.

- **Livestock transhumance routes** (the "cañadas reales leonesas" in the dossier of the Mesta in the Spanish UNESCO World Heritage Tentative List of 2007) **and livestock transterminance and transport of goods and passengers**, such as the Vía de la Plata, several sections of the Way of St. James (French Way, Camino de Invierno, Camino del Manzanal, Camino Olvidado, Camino de San Salvador, Camino Vadiniense and Camino Lebaniego through Sahagún), as well as the routes of the Maragato muleteers who remained functional transporting goods between the northwest and the centre and south of the peninsula until the 19th century. All sections of the Way of St. James are recognised as European Cultural Routes by the Council of Europe, since 1987.
- **Traditional agroforestry and livestock systems and methods:** chestnut harvesting and drying, manual grape harvesting, pig slaughtering and preparation of sausages and meats based on the technique of smoking and the use of paprika, traditional cheeses, pine forest resin production..



"SLAUGHTERING PARTY IN CISTIerna PREPARING THE PICADILLO"

Photo: José Antonio Álvarez Canal

## For its potential as a sustainable tourist destination

The mountains of Leon constitute a growing tourist development area. The Consortium of the Provincial Tourist Board of Leon is the responsible body in the province and promotes them as "hidden treasures" as four destinations: Mountains of the Teleño and Cepeda, Picos de Europa, Cuatro Valles and El Bierzo. All of them have their own management bodies. The first three Local Action Groups and in the case of Bierzo, the Tourist Board of El Bierzo. It corresponds to an offer of rural tourism managed mainly by family enterprises and SMEs with a offer of nature tourism (natural spaces with hiking routes, fluvial beaches), cultural tourism (heritage, museums, festivals and traditions, Festivals, crafts, fairs and markets, cultural routes and itineraries), sports and adventure tourism (skiing, nautical activities, caving, canyoning and climbing, horse riding and equestrian routes), hunting and fishing tourism, ... The main ventures are the ski resorts of San Isidro and Leitariegos. The wine route in El Bierzo also stands out within the oeno-gastronomic offer. The predominant type of accommodation is rural houses. The hostels have importance in El Bierzo, especially in those municipalities on which the roads of Santiago pass, especially the French Way. Hostels and hotels follow, and to a lesser extent camping. Tourists come mainly from the country itself, especially from Madrid and Castilla y Leon. The international mark is European, dominated by France, UK, Portugal, Germany, and Benelux. Family and friends and couples dominate. The means of transport used is the own vehicle except those that make the Camino de Santiago, which preferably do it on foot. They usually take a sightseeing tour, choose the area for their holidays, or take weekend breaks. Tourism currently allows support to local traditions since it is these that generate an annual agenda and a market space for agri-food products and for the generation of employment and business opportunities. In any case, a common sustainable tourism plan will need to be envisaged to generate synergies and mitigate potential threats to the conservation of the system that may arise.



“LEONESE MASINES CONTEST. FESTIVALS OF TRANSHUMANCE”.

Priero. Riaño. Photo: Diario de Valderrueda

## **PART D**

### **COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS**

The candidacy presented by the Mountains of Leon to territory GIAHS is an outstanding example of the interaction of the human being with the natural environment in the formation of an agro-silvo-pastoral system, backed by centuries of history through the sustainable use of the numerous communities that have inhabited the territory. It is a candidacy that presents a single territory differentiated from other potentially similar territories by several characteristics that make it interesting:

- An agro-silvo-pastoral system of community management of the communal territory (irrigation, pastures, mountains).
- Its wide extension.
- The great diversity it presents.
- The relevance at world level (seven Biosphere Reserves and three UNESCO World Heritage Sites, concentrated in the same territory).
- 97 municipalities integrated with countless social agents involved (Local Action Groups, Guarantee Marks and Agro-food Quality Seals).
- A culture and identity deeply rooted in the territory.
- An associated and safeguarded ancestral knowledge.

Its exceptionality and global importance are marked by an agropastoral system of community management of the communal territory (pastures, mountains, irrigation) in a wide territory of the mountains of Leon, around which a healthy lifestyle based on sustainability, resilience, and the fair use of resources through agriculture, livestock and forestry has developed over the centuries. A territory with a historical and cultural background inherited from previous generations that brings together a rich and exceptional heritage of knowledge and axes. It is a system that articulates a very important mosaic of agro-silvo-pastoral activities practiced by 170,920 people (census of 2020) around 97 municipalities.

Diversification is a fundamental element of this candidacy that defines it above other territories. It promotes and contributes to food security and nutrition while helping to conserve, protect and improve natural resources. The agro-ecological systems it presents are extremely diverse. From a biological point of view, systems optimize species diversity and genetic resources in different ways. In the case of the Leon Mountains, this diversity, as defined by FAO through the principles of agroecology, is fully present through agroforestry systems that have allowed crop organization, the use of shrubs, livestock, and trees to create a balance in ecosystems, increasing the vertical diversity of the landscape over the centuries, as detailed in the following pages. All this is the result of human interaction with the natural environment in the formation of an agri-food system.

For this reason, the Leon Mountains is configured as a territory that meets the necessary criteria to be constituted as GIAHS. Its global importance is supported by the numerous international declarations and recognitions that the territory brings together, the fruit of a diversity that emerged after thousands of years of human interaction with its environment. These environmental, natural and heritage recognitions tell us of a genuine and exceptional land that is configured on a holistic system where all the above aspects are interrelated and where only the importance of their agrarian systems can be recognized, represented in the enormous diversity that we detail below and that are summarized in the criteria that FAO establishes for consideration as GIAHS territory.



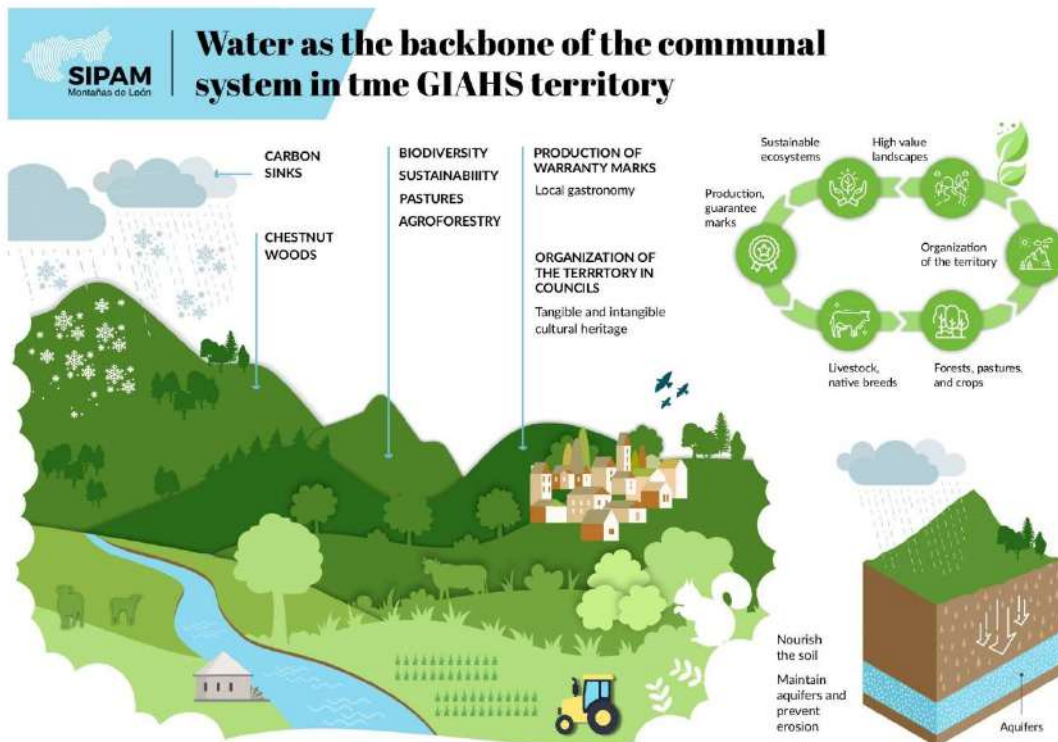
## IV. SELECTION CRITERIA

### 1. FOOD AND LIVELIHOOD SECURITY

The FAO defines the dimensions of food and nutrition security in terms of criteria such as availability, access, utilisation and stability, which Mountains of León meet in every standard. The mountain areas are characterised by extensive livestock farming and self-sufficiency agriculture (cereals, market gardening), hunting, fishing and harvesting, while the Hoya de El Bierzo concentrates an agricultural diversity characterised by fruit and wine production and market gardening.

The traditional mountain farming system is based on rain-fed farms where mainly cereals (rye, wheat or barley), potatoes, turnips and cabbages are grown; irrigated farms grow potatoes, corn and vegetables; and pastures and meadows produce grass for livestock.

It presents the features of a predominantly agrarian society, characterised by an economy of self-sufficiency and smallholdings and with predominantly local economic exchanges, where the role of family farming, so closely associated with the subsistence economy and self-consumption, is basic to the way of life in this territory.



In the Mountains of León the pig slaughtering is kept as a traditional activity, consisting in the slaughtering of animals, exceptionally during the winter period, at home, strictly for family consumption and always under the strictest veterinary and food security supervision. In the case of home slaughtering of pigs, this activity is regulated by the Order of September 25 2000 of the Regional Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, aiming to prevent the occurrence of clinical cases of human trichinellosis and other risks for human health. The aim of its regulation is to simultaneously protect an age-old

tradition linked to the territory with the obligatory fulfilment of the maximum guarantees in terms of food security.

The Mountains of León GIAHS declaration, as well as helping to recover and maintain this traditional system and its associated heritage, also contributes to turning it into an economic resource and a resource for social, cultural and tourist development for the following reasons:

- To integrate the territory into the ecosystem management and protection policies in all their aspects.
- To internationally promote the multiple values of the cultural system, trying to raise awareness of the importance of traditional crafts in the work of recovery and maintenance of the fragile ecological balance of these ecosystems.
- To promote the social recovery and the recovery of its environment by developing employment and training policies among citizens, especially young people, and to foster a sense of pride, belonging and identity among the people who live in it and enjoy it.
- To be an example of active participation of the local community in the use and management of the property.



"YOUNG GOAT OR "GOD SAVE US" CECINA"  
Photo: José Antonio Álvarez -Canal

The promotion of mountain products to improve the livelihoods of mountain people is one of the positions that FAO adopted in the 2015 International Mountain Day.

The population of the Mountains of León GIAHS territory is largely made up of family farmers who base their livelihoods on highly diversified activities. Over generations, they have developed unique, resilient and sustainable production systems, adapted to their local environments, which favour the production of niche products and services specific of the Mountains of León.

World demand for quality, high value, traditional foods and crafts produced in mountain areas, such as chestnuts, apples, pears, peppers and wines from El Bierzo, is on the rise. Small-scale mountain farming cannot compete with lowland production volumes, but it has the potential to tap into niche markets such as organic, fair trade, or high quality ones, and to achieve better prices. This builds resilience and brings farmers directly in line with the Sustainable Development Goals.

The commercial and sustainable use of high-value products and services represents an important opportunity for the people of the Mountains of León GIAHS territory, helping to improve their livelihoods by generating additional employment and income.

In the Mountains of León, forestry operations such as chestnut growing, mushroom, forest fruit and medicinal and aromatic plant harvesting coexist with a token rainfed farming of cereal crops on the landings (“chanos, lombas”) and on the gentle slopes of the valley sides. In the valley bottoms, next to the villages, there are small vegetable gardens for self-consumption and meadows for mowing. All these practices and knowledge inherited from previous centuries give great importance to the enormous diversification of activities and uses given to the products and services obtained and derived from them, highlighting the resilience of the system and its importance in the territory.

In the case of the region of El Bierzo, in the so-called Hoya Berciana, we find vineyards, fruit growing (being characteristic the cultivation of pears, apples, cherries) and the cultivation of vegetables (such as peppers), highlighting the mixed farms of vegetable gardens-fruit trees, vineyards-vegetable gardens-fruit trees and vineyards-fruit trees. Irrigation from the Bárcena reservoir and the existing canals from the early 1950s brought about a substantial change in its development.

Annex 4 shows the general land distribution in the Mountains of León GIAHS territory, with data updated in 2020 on the number of hectares distributed in rainfed and irrigated areas along the proposed GIAHS.

Data for each of the crops developed below can be found in Annex 4.

## LIST OF TYPICAL AGRI-FOOD PRODUCTS

- Cereals: wheat, barley, rye and corn.
- Pulses: beans, dry peas, faba beans, chickpeas, peas and lentils.
- Vegetables: cabbage, swede, turnips, potatoes, peppers, leeks...
- Cultivated fruits: blueberries, chestnuts, cherries, apples and pears.
- Wild fruits: beechnuts, wild strawberries, blackberries, wild plums wild apples...
- Fresh livestock meats (poultry, cattle, goats, horses, sheep, pigs).
- Meat and sausages cured by smoking and drying, a characteristic element for preservation, characterised by the use of smoked paprika (pimentón) which arrived by transhumance. Pork products highlighted include androja, androlla, botillo, chichos (minced pork), chorizo, marinated ribs, cured pork loin, ham, black pudding and salchichón. Cecina and cured tongue are made from cows, black pudding from sheep and young goat cecina from goats. Traditionally they were cured in smoke kitchens and stored in the larder known as "gabitera" for year-round consumption. Butter and cheeses, such as Beyos cheese and Valdeón blue cheese, Babia cheese (currently without producers) and "sobao" cheese (cheese made from recently calving cow's milk).
- Chicken eggs.
- Game meats, such as deer, roe deer, wild boar, hares, pigeons, partridges, and fishes, such as trout.
- Breads, especially rye bread, and meat, fish and vegetable pies.



"BLACKBERRY IN PANDORADO, RIELLO"  
Photo: José Antonio Álvarez-Canal

- Honey, the most characteristic of which is heather honey, but also the chestnut, strawberry and blackberry ones.
- Confectionery: bollines, frixuelos, lazos de San Guillermo, leche frita, mantecadas, sequillos, sobaos, torrijas, virutas...
- Aromatic and medicinal plants: mint, gentian, oregano, thyme, rock tea..
- Wines: especially those from El Bierzo, and wine and raspberry vinegars.
- Ciders.
- Handmade pomace liqueurs made with blueberries, sloes and sour cherries, blackberries, wild plums, green walnuts...
- Mushrooms: especially boletus, St. George's mushrooms and red pine mushrooms.

Sixteen of the agri-food products from the Mountains of León GIAHS territory are recognised and protected as Designation of Origin (DO), Protected Designation of Origin (PDO), Protected Geographical Indication (PGI), guarantee trademark and collective trademark.



Other forestry products such as the extraction of miera, an oleoresin extracted from the resin pine, also stand out. When the water and impurities are removed, the resin is obtained and used to obtain rosin and turpentine.

The potential of the agri-food sector in León is reflected in the volume of agri-food exports, as well as its great importance in the province, where it represents almost a 10% of the economy and employs some 14,000 people.

In this sense, the following table reflects the data concerning the volume of agri-food exports, which shows a clear trend towards growth (even in spite of the circumstances caused by the Covid-19 pandemic). The table below shows data for the entire province of

León. However, it should be noted that at least 80% of the data refer to the Mountains of León GIAHS territory, with the only relevant production outside the margins of the GIAHS territory being that related to pigmeat.



“COW TRAINING TO BE CARRIED WITH ROPE”. Photo: Maricarmen Mallo

Leon: Main agri-food exports (million euros)						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 (Jan-Aug)
Total agri-food	185.01	163.18	261.06	289.50	332.80	266.53
01. Live animals	4.54	0.01	9.54	25.40	21.14	12.82
0102 Live cattle	0.00	0.00	1.74	5.71	4.83	3.59
0104 Live sheep	4.14	0.00	7.61	19.17	15.79	9.17
02. Meat and edible meat offal	24.98	20.31	89.72	111.17	142.44	120.66
0201 Cattle meat	0.28	4.59	21.94	30.79	20.33	12.62
0203 Pig meat	18.59	11.64	55.48	66.97	105.50	78.72
0204 Carcasses or half-carcasses of lamb	1.88	0.00	7.17	5.14	4.13	16.88
0206 Pig edible offal	0.35	1.47	1.37	1.82	2.44	2.46
0207 Hen meat and edible offal	1.67	1.07	1.37	1.86	2.54	2.85
0209 Pigfat and free of lean meat	0.02	0.06	0.16	0.72	4.47	3.92
0210 Meat and edible offal	1.99	1.48	2.03	3.63	2.97	2.85
03. Fish,	0.34	0.32	0.42	0.80	2.45	2.88

Leon: Main agri-food exports (million euros)						
crustaceans and						
0305 Dried, salted and in brine fish (salmon)	0.34	0.31	0.31	0.43	0.96	0.99
04. Milk, dairy products, eggs	67.33	74.75	76.25	76.26	72.36	54.47
0401 Milk and cream	2.24	2.53	1.72	1.48	2.52	2.23
0403 Buttermilk (butter)	0.00	0.67	0.67	1.65	3.18	5.71
0404 Whey	1.95	2.69	4.62	5.59	3.92	4.92
0406 Cheese	63.09	68.83	69.22	67.48	62.59	41.42
07. Pulses, vegetables	8.14	7.85	8.01	8.90	9.55	5.45
0701 Potatoes	5.29	3.12	4.83	6.70	3.98	2.66
0713 Dried, shelled leguminous vegetables (peas and beans)	1.99	3.19	2.04	1.67	3.78	1.94
08. Edible fruits	5.37	0.71	4.22	5.34	6.29	2.55
0802 Chestnuts	3.40	0.63	3.22	4.52	4.86	1.89
10. Cereals	7.81	3.23	1.90	3.56	4.57	2.90
1001 Wheat and meslin	2.16	0.70	0.55	0.54	0.63	0.36
1005 Maize:	4.41	1.61	0.16	1.50	1.51	0.76
12. Oilseeds and oleaginous	7.94	8.22	8.14	10.40	12.61	8.90
1211 Medicinal	6.17	7.45	7.03	8.87	9.40	6.90
15. Fats, animal and vegetable oil	0.34	0.34	0.38	2.64	2.53	2.25
1515 Other vegetable fats and oils	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.44	2.02	1.19



Leon: Main agri-food exports (million euros)						
16. Canned meat or fish	3.57	3.31	3.95	3.89	5.45	5.54
1601 Sausages	3.48	3.21	3.87	3.49	3.89	3.01
1604 Prepared and preserved fish	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.16	0.81	1.46
18. Cocoa and its preparations	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.33	1.57	1.97
1806 Chocolate and other preparations	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.33	1.57	1.97
19. Cereal products, bakery products	1.04	0.00	0.01	1.95	7.52	9.43
1905 Bakery, confectionery and biscuits	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.35	5.24	6.89
20. Vegetable or fruit preserves, juice	4.13	5.14	8.48	6.12	7.33	4.54
2005 Other prepared or preserved vegetables	4.03	5.07	8.42	5.83	6.19	3.30
21. Miscellaneous food preparations	15.58	14.29	23.49	6.37	7.05	7.31
2105 Ice cream	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	1.19	1.28
2106 Food preparations not elsewhere specified	3.89	4.29	4.84	5.70	5.12	4.97
22 Beverages	8.24	9.28	8.82	10.51	11.29	12.32
2204 Fresh grapes wine	8.15	9.18	8.71	10.19	10.47	11.76
23 Food industry wastes	9.57	12.69	15.17	13.50	14.29	10.00

Leon: Main agri-food exports (million euros)						
2309 Animal feeding preparations	8.77	12.54	15.16	13.19	13.29	9.38
Source: Own elaboration with data from DataComex (Secretary of State for Trade)						

Table 4. Main agri-food exports in the Mountains of León GIAHS territory.

These exports include live cattle and sheep; meat and edible offal (sheep, cattle, pigs and poultry) in a recycling and reuse process that is highly beneficial for the environment, as no significant waste is generated that affects the ecosystem, because the greatest possible number of resources is used. This action is perfectly linked to the principles of agroecology established by the FAO in relation to environmental sustainability.

Within these exports and as detailed in table 7, we find products related to salted, dried or in brine fish; potatoes and shelled dried pod vegetables (peas and beans); edible fruits such as chestnuts; cereals such as wheat, meslin and corn; seeds and oleaginous fruits related to medicinal plants; animal and vegetable fats and oils; sausages, prepared and preserved fish; confectionery, bakery and biscuit products; preserved vegetables and fruit; beverages such as wine and wastes from the food industry destined for animal feeding.

This presence of the agri-food sector with data as interesting as those provided here and which show an evident growth since 2016, configure the Mountains of León GIAHS territory as a benchmark in the consolidation of its economy and demonstrate the enormous presence derived by and from its cultural heritage in many of the products that are consumed in the territory itself but which are also exported abroad, protected by various quality seals that accentuate their high economic and social value.

#### **ABOUT THE OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE**

Since the middle of the 20th century, when León had the largest number of inhabitants, the evolution of agricultural holdings in the Mountains of León GIAHS territory has been negative. This circumstance has been accompanied by a slight increase in the average size of the farms, as a result of grouping by a process other than land replotting, which is still far from an optimum size for an efficient holding that improves productivity, being one of the restrictions for generating growth. However, it should be noted that the situation is changing slightly as the agricultural sector has begun to organise itself on a different model - more competitive, diversified and compatible - in search of efficiency, which inevitably requires new forms of work and a new organisation of ownership.

Within the disparity implicit in a vast and contrasting territory, the territorial structure of the primary sector of this GIAHS is marked by the presence of a majority of small farms. Approximately, and without recent census data, those units above 5 ha correspond mainly to the more mountainous area, while in El Bierzo there is a strong presence of small farms, smaller than 1 ha.

From a functional point of view, farms are aggravated by the fact that they are fragmented into multiple plots. The plotting structure corresponds to a type of smallholding, which is widespread in the general area of northern Spain, particularly in mountain areas, as it is mainly the case in this sector of the province of León.

This distribution of land in the GIAHS territory is part of a smallholding inherited from the families' attachment to and very high value of the land, which shows the unquestionable importance that this aspect has had on the food security represented by the agro-livestock and forestry holdings in the area.

In this section, the nuances are given by the type of economic orientation, with a lower number of plots per holding in El Bierzo (more oriented towards the fruit and vegetable market) and a higher number in the mountain sector, where livestock production predominates.

This smallholding has had pros and cons in the territory, for example, it has allowed a diversity of crops that ensured the self-sufficiency of families in terms of food. On the other hand, at certain times it was a hindrance to making the leap to professional agriculture rather than self-sufficiency. However, nowadays, due to a somewhat paradoxical effect of the loss of rural population, farms have been gaining in size due to this concentration of production in the hands of fewer farmers.

Even so, what predominates in the area is agriculture and livestock farming for self-sufficiency and sale of surpluses, which provides an economy sufficient to live in the territory, and a tendency towards professionalisation and an increase in the number of farms towards professional farmers and livestock farmers who live 100% from primary activity. Entrepreneurs are also beginning to appear who are taking the step of transforming this primary production, such as in the production of cheeses, chestnut products, etc.

Most of the land is owned, although leasing is also important, sometimes due to the need to obtain a minimum surface area in order to access to aids from the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP).

In the primary sector, the existence of the Public Use Mounts, owned by a Public Administration, is of great value, as well as the communal properties of the population entities, whose pastures are leased to local livestock farmers or transhumant herders. In both cases they are the largest holdings in these municipalities.

## **ABOUT FAMILY FARMING**

Family farming, as a diversified farm that allows a family to live from the farm and not only be subject to CAP support or the strengths/weaknesses of a single crop. In other words, the opposite of the current trend towards monocrops, in which environmental factors not controlled by farmers play a crucial role in the annual economic result of holdings.

## **MEADOWS AND PASTURES**

The communal management of pastures is also a differential element that articulates the agro-livestock landscape of the Mountains of León:

- The pastures closest to the villages are those used for working animals, known as "coutos" or "cotos boyales". The best communal pastures were used for the most productive and profitable animals, and it was common throughout the territory that "cotos boyales" (also called "coutos", "dehesas boyales" or "boyerizas") were established in the low areas near the villages (riverbanks and relatively humid areas), where the working cattle of the villages grazed during the summer, a time when work was most demanding. For this reason, where pasture was scarce, the "cotos boyales" were indispensable for small farmers who had no own pastures. The Ordinances established the period of exploitation of the "coutos", which usually ran from May to September, and the type and number of livestock that could use them. The ordinances prohibited and punished the introduction of sheep and goats into the common areas and restricted the number of oxen or cows for farming, it being usual for each neighbour to introduce a couple into the communal pastures and being forbidden for fattening cattle destined for the market to use these "cotos boyales". However, in the 19th century, with the increase in population and the consequent increase in the number of pairs of oxen, the ordinances began to tolerate the introduction of a greater number of animals; in some cases, on payment of the amounts agreed by the council.
- The high mountain pastures, called "brañas" or "mountain pass" pastures, are high altitude meadows where the villagers drive their livestock at the beginning of summer. The council shares out these meadows and the "brañas", and they were used for milking and even for making cheese and other processed products.
- The third category corresponds to the grazing of sheep, goats and horses, which used the coppice. The pastures are administered by the council, which in addition to the allotments has rules of use such as, for example, not allowing sheep and goats in the same meadows, the number of animals per neighbour that could be taken to the couto, or measures such as the "veceras", a system for grazing the livestock of the village as a whole by means of rotating shifts, etc. (see map 7 in annex 3). In relation to the "veceras", the council ordinances, or the oral tradition in more recent times, established with precision the grazing areas of each herd, the duties of the neighbours in order to constitute the community herds, establishing the number of animals with which they could compete or the eventual responsibilities of the shepherds of the "vecera" in case of loss of cattle.

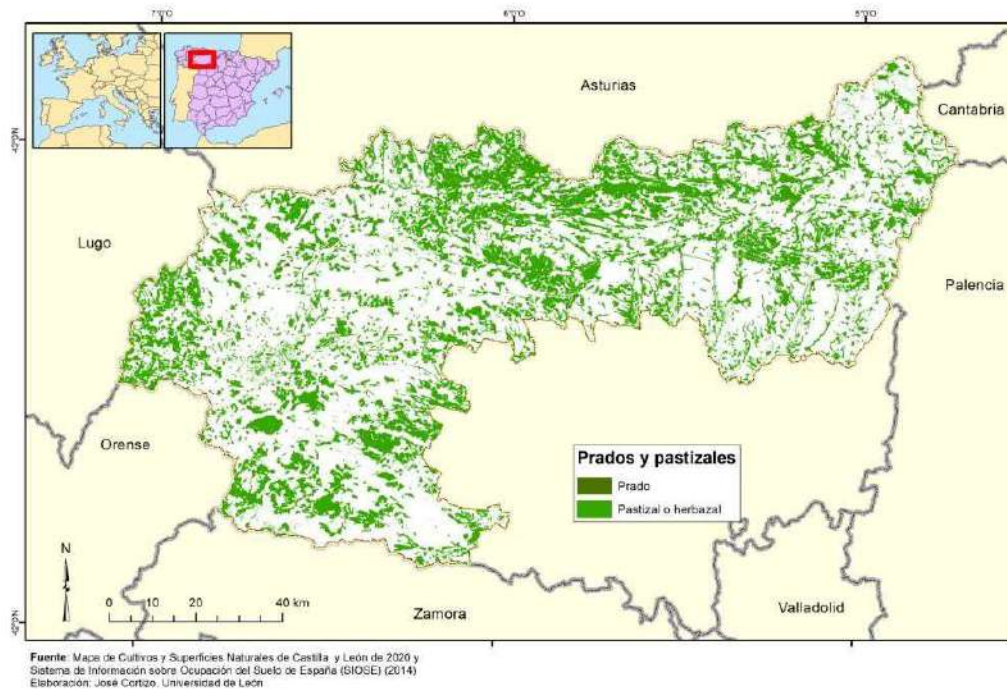


Figure 7. Map of meadows and pastures

## 2. AGRO-BIODIVERSITY

In the Mountains of León, an agricultural and livestock system has been developed as a result of a long coexistence between the inhabitants and their environment. The latter is strongly influenced by the orography and hydrology of the mountain systems.

The biodiversity present is found in different areas that favour different agricultural systems by the communities: agroforestry farms in wooded areas, use of different pastures depending on their location and for different types of livestock, as well as farms in agricultural fields. Other forms of exploitation are mixed, such as the use of livestock for clearing forest areas. These farming systems contribute to the diversity of the area and maintain the food security of the local population. The use of hunting and the harvesting of plant species and mushrooms is an important source of direct and induced economic resources.

Extensive livestock farming of indigenous breeds is seen as one of the main axes of development because:

- It generates high quality food products (fresh and cured meats, sausages, cheeses and other dairy products...).
- It improves soil quality by providing organic matter, which largely offsets its share of emissions.

- They contribute to the maintenance of landscapes and ecosystems whose biodiversity is highly dependent on grazing, and are an effective tool for controlling shrub proliferation and preventing fires.
- It helps to fix the population and maintain the social fabric in mountain areas.
- It generates synergies with other economic activities, directly and indirectly: food processing industries, hotels and restaurants, crafts, tourism...
- It is a more respectful livestock management system as they are kept in a semi-freedom situation, respecting the rhythm of growth and the living conditions of each species.

In the Hoya del Bierzo, vegetable crops (peppers, leeks...) as well as fruit growing, especially apples and pears, and viticulture stand out. In relation to this last aspect, grape varieties protected by the Bierzo Designation of Origin, created in 1989, are grown, such as Mencía, Garnacha Tintorera, Godello, Doña Blanca and Palomino, which are the only ones that can be used to make wines with this recognition. Mencía is the main local red grape variety in Bierzo and represents 74.5% of the grapes grown in the area. It is a low-yielding variety, with early budding and early ripening. Garnacha Tintorera is the other red variety, which occupies 2% of the crops. The main white grape variety is Palomino, with 17% of production, compared to Godello, Doña Blanca and Malvasía, which account for 4, 2.4% and 0.1% of production in the area, respectively. There are endemic red grape varieties characteristic of this region that are in danger of disappearing: estaladiña and merenzao. The estaladiña variety, also known as “pan y carne”, red, does not occupy more than 2 ha. The merenzao, known as María Ordoña or Bastardo, is less than 3 ha in size.

In Montaña de Riaño, the cultivation and consumption of dried peas, a legume consumed in a traditional stew, is being promoted. First, the pea soup is poured over crumbed rye loaf bread. The peas are then served on a platter accompanied by swede, a turnip typical of this area. Finally we serve the black pudding, androja, chorizo, cecina, bacon and ear. Until 2015, its production was focused on self-consumption and, since that year, it has been packaged and marketed in one-kilo sachets or "saquines", although production is still small. There are no official data on production or area sown. But in any case it is a crop with potential. The data for 2021 show one producer in the Valdeburón valley in Lario with 120 k and in the Tierra de la Reina valley four producers in Boca de Huérgano, Villafrea... with 400 k. Harvests vary greatly from year to year, depending on how much is planted and the rainfall.



"BARS WITH AIRED CHORIZOS OF LEÓN"  
Photo: José Antonio Álvarez-Canal

Particular attention should be paid to chestnut growing, with traditional chestnut harvesting and drying techniques and proposals to industrialise the activity on a small scale. There are areas, such as the Ancares and other areas of El Bierzo, where each population centre has its own chestnut groves. In relation to the harvesting of wild fruits and mushrooms, the blueberry, the wild rowan or mountain ash, the gentian and the St. George's mushroom stand out.

Resin extraction from pine forests is another growing activity which, in addition to contributing to the multifunctional use of the forest, generates environmental and social benefits related to increased biodiversity, soil protection, buffering of environmental disturbances and protection of the atmosphere.

## **MOUNTAINS OF LEON AND ITS IMPORTANT DIVERSIFICATION**

### **ITS LIVESTOCK FARMING**

The traditional livestock production system is imposed by the environment, as we are in high areas with copious snowfalls. Therefore, when the weather permits, livestock live outdoors. During the winter, continuously in the stable.

Traditional indigenous cattle management is carried out as follows:

- Extensive grazing in the mountains from April to November;
- Mixed, pasture-stabling, i.e. stabling and pastures, in March and December (transition months of the seasons);

- Permanent stabling in the stables in January and February.

The current system of production, also very extensive, is not very different from the traditional one. However, most of the farms spend 365 days a year outdoors, although from April to November the cattle are in the “brañas” and with the first snowfalls they move down to areas that are more protected from the harsh winter weather. However, in stables or outdoors from November to April it is necessary to supplement the ration with hay, straw, or other feeds to complement the daily portion.

Extensive livestock farming of indigenous breeds contributes to mitigating the effects of climate change, helps to maintain grazing areas that become CO<sub>2</sub> sinks and improves soil quality by providing organic matter that largely offsets its share of emissions.

Data for each of the following species can be found in Annex 4:

### **Cattle**

The GIAHS territory has been shaped for centuries as the ideal place for cattle to thrive and live in the best possible natural environment. Today, far away from noise, light and pollution.

There are two breeds that are native to this territory par excellence: “mantequera leonesa” and “parda de montaña”.

Mantequera leonesa is a breed with a long history that is already mentioned in the first publications on Spanish cattle breeds. Its morphology corresponds to the Cantabrian brown trunk, to which it belongs, and its productive characteristics respond to a triple aptitude (meat, milk and work) that has been selected mainly for meat production. It is reared extensively, taking advantage of the natural resources offered by the Mountains of León, and it is a breed that has already been recognised as such in several editions of the Official Catalogue of Spanish Breeds published by the Ministry of Agriculture.

The name "mantequera" comes from the fact that it reaches fat percentages two or three times that of the current ones, ideal for making butter from milk with a high fat content (up to 10-11%). These marvellous properties are due to the presence of large areas of excellent quality mountain pastures, especially in the regions of Laciana, Babia and Riaño, where they are most deeply rooted. To this was added the creation in 1888 in Villablino of a School of Dairy Industries (the first of its kind in Spain) with a decisive contribution to the promotion of modern cheese and butter making techniques among its pupils.

Historically, these questions about “mantequera leonesa” have been supported by the abundant production of butter which the inhabitants of the Sajambre Valley have been producing since the 17th century, exporting whole wagons which they sold at fairs on the Meseta, as well as the high quality and fame which these products acquired and which must have been favoured by the use of milk rich in fat, distinguishing the “mantequera leonesa”.



On the other hand, we find the “Parda de Montaña” breed, whose name is due to the colour of its coat and its geographical settlement. The first records of this breed appear in Spain more than 160 years ago, crossing the brown Alpine breed with native breeds from the north of Spain, in order to obtain a more productive animal in terms of meat.

The Parda de Montaña breed, recognised as an indigenous breed for promotion in the Official Catalogue of Spanish Breeds, is exploited for its meat aptitude. This breed is mainly grouped in medium-sized farms with extensive production systems, in which the use of pastures in mountainous terrain predominates, so playing an important socio-economic role in the Mountains of León GIAHS territory. It is bred extensively through the valley-pass system and is perfectly adapted to high mountain areas, reaching an altitude of up to 2000 m. in summer mountain passes, as well as in valley areas.

The Parda de Montaña breed is a recently officially recognised breed. In 2002, the then named Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAPA), by means of Order 33/2002, modified the Official Catalogue of Spanish Breeds, including the Parda de Montaña in the Spanish Breeds section. Subsequently, at the beginning of 2004, the MAPA published the Specific Regulations of the Stud Book of the breed by means of Order APA 17/2004, of January 7, approving the breed prototype and initiating the process of opening the Foundational Book.

Thus, it is very important to consider the role of these indigenous breeds in the conservation of ecosystems through environmentally friendly production systems which, for centuries, have contributed to the fixation of the population in the rural environment, preventing its degradation.

Production-reproduction type livestock systems for bovids (including cattle) have the following zootechnical classifications:

- Fattening or feedlot: a system dedicated to the fattening of bovine animals, the subsequent direct destination of which may only be one or more other fattening holdings or assembly centres or a slaughterhouse, provided that the fattening holding of origin is qualified, or exclusively and directly the slaughterhouse, if it is not qualified.
- Meat production: the holding with breeding females, the purpose of which is the production of calves for meat production, so that the cows are not milked for the purpose of marketing milk or milk products.
- Milk production: a holding with breeding females, the purpose of which is the production and, where appropriate, marketing of milk or milk products, and where the cows are milked for this purpose.
- Mixed production (meat and milk): a holding with breeding females, which combines several production orientations.

- Heifer rearing: holding for female bovine animals, which are subsequently intended only for breeding purposes on a bovine holding of reproduction.



"HERD OF CATTLE ON THE WAY TO THE STABLE IN RIOLAGO, BÁBIA"  
Photo: José Antonio Álvarez-Canal

### **Goats**

Between the goat breeds that are typical of this territory, we can highlight the “cabra de las mesetas” as an example of extensive livestock rearing. The Mountains of León GIAHS territory has a considerable number of this indigenous breed. Regarding its possible origins, everything points to the fact that it is a heterogeneous product, which some scholars consider to be the result of the influence of the main trunks: *Aegagrus* and *Prisca*.

Grazing with goats helps to prevent fires, as they eat stubble, weeds and grasses, thus taking care of the forest. They also maintain biodiversity, as by searching for food they are fertilising the soil and, by opening paths, they also facilitate the maintenance of trails for recreational enjoyment, which would otherwise be very difficult to maintain.

Its uses are focused on the production of suckling goat with eventual milking according to the lambing period and the management and production of cured meats from goat and kid carcasses. The weaned kid is the standard product of the farm (40-50 days old), slaughtered at 10-12 kg live weight, yielding meat of great tenderness and juiciness. Cecina is also made from certain pieces of carcasses of young and adult animals.

These products are recognised by the Protected Geographical Indication Cecina de León and the Cecina de Chivo de Vegacervera Guarantee Mark.

Extensive goat livestock play a very important role in the conservation and maintenance of the forests, carrying out clearing and fertilisation work. It plays a fundamental role in maintaining the gastronomy based on suckling goat.

It is farmed in semi-extensive systems, with herds and family-type management, with little technology and herd sizes of no more than 300 heads.

Production-reproduction type livestock holdings for small ruminants (including goats) have the following zootechnical classifications:

- Feedlot: holdings which do not keep animals for breeding purposes and are dedicated to fattening animals for slaughter.
- Meat production: holdings with breeding females, the purpose of which is the production of lambs or kids for meat production and therefore the ewes/goats are not milked for the purpose of marketing milk or milk products.
- Milk production: holdings with breeding females whose purpose is the production and, where appropriate, marketing of milk or milk products, whereby the ewes or goats are milked for this purpose.
- Mixed production (meat and milk): those holdings that have breeding females and combine several production orientations.

### **Sheep**

The rich tradition of transhumance also has its home in the Mountains of León GIAHS territory. The exceptional mountainous areas of this territory with extensive natural grazing surfaces provide excellent grazing space for sheep during the summer months, which in turn favours the natural regeneration of the mountain vegetation and the maintenance of the balance of its ecosystems.

Extensive and transhumant livestock farming has an impressive ethnographic, cultural and historical legacy, as well as a unique knowledge of agricultural management and use of the environment, which is fully in line with the Sustainable Development Goals and the principles on Agroecology dictated by the FAO.



"FLOCK IN VIVERO DE OMAÑA"  
Photo: Miguel Ángel Mallo Álvarez

The table available in Annex 4 shows the data about sheep in relation to their uses in terms of meat, milk and fattening production. The zootechnical classification is the same as for goats.

### **Equine livestock**

But livestock farming in the Mountains of León GIAHS territory brings together another series of species breeding areas that contribute to highlighting the biodiversity of the territory. Interesting are the horse breeding systems in this mountain area. A sustainable sector that provides a multitude of ecosystem services and contributes to preserving the landscape and biodiversity, to preventing forest fires and also to sustaining the rural environment from an economic and social point of view. In this sense, the extensive production system and feeding on mountain pastures conditions and limits its distribution to the north-western regions of the peninsula, with the Mountains of León being the leading territory in this sector at national level. These farming systems are usually family-based and supplement other income, usually from cattle.

Of particular importance is the breeding of the Hispano-Bretón horse, which has its origins in the improvement of the local semi-heavy mares with studs of the French Breton breed. Traditionally used for draught and agricultural work, they are now used for meat production, recreational draught and mule production. Also noteworthy is the good environmental work they carry out on the forest, efficiently removing brush and fire loads and thus reducing the risk of fire. During the 30s, Breton studs began to be imported by the Horse Breeding Services of the Ministry of Defence. There were breeds

imported before that did not give the desired result, as they were suitable for light draught and riding, but not for heavy draught, which is what was needed. The Breton breed gave a satisfactory result when crossed with the indigenous mare and then, Breton blood continued to be incorporated for the improvement of the breed.

It is from the 60s onwards that the name Hispano-Breton began to be used, with the aim of being used for work and consumption of meat, which is so beneficial as it contains Omega 3 fatty acids, essential for human health. It is also very rich in iron and vitamin B, being a very advisable meat for children and adults to eat.

In the Mountains of León GIAHS territory, we find this breed, mainly in the Babia region, where they graze in very different weather conditions, ranging from temperatures below zero degrees accompanied by heavy snowfalls during the winter, to 30 degrees in the middle of the day during the summer. Autumn and spring are the most favourable seasons with rainfall that allows grasses to grow.

The Hispano-Breton horses, having such a well-developed muscular mass and being so robust, adapt perfectly to the adversities of the high mountains, being able to stay in their pastures in spite of the snowfalls and to search for food on their own, digging down to the grass under the snow.

With indigenous breeds such as the Hispano-Bretón horse, the traditional production system is free-range and in extensive conditions, seeking the maximum use of mountain pastures, forests and passes from spring onwards (the time when most calving is concentrated).



"HISPANO-BRETON HORSES GRAZING"

Photo: La Parada de Babia

The calf remains with the mother until the first snows (late autumn), when the animals move to lowland areas (valleys), supplementing their food only in adverse weather conditions. They stay there until spring and the foals are often weaned in autumn-winter, when they are sold.

Meat production-oriented horse farms play an important role in the sustainable, economic, environmental and social development of the Mountains of León GIAHS territory, providing numerous ecosystem services which, although difficult to quantify, are becoming increasingly relevant and valued by society.

On the one hand, these livestock systems make it possible to preserve and maintain indigenous breeds adapted to a territory with adverse climatic and geographical conditions, such as the Hispano-Bretón horse. Their extensive nature allows them to take advantage of mountain pastures, playing a key role in preserving the landscapes and biodiversity of these valuable areas.



"HORSES IN WINTER LANDSCAPE"

Photo: Miguel Ángel Mallo

This environmental contribution is in addition to their direct involvement in the prevention of forest fires, as the animals help to clean and clear the forest, and even in the mitigation of climate change, as equines produce fewer greenhouse gas emissions than ruminants, due to their digestive physiology.

These advantages are also notable from the point of view of economic development and the maintenance of rural activity, so necessary in these mountain areas where depopulation and the lack of business alternatives condition their future. For all these reasons, horsemeat production is a sector with a future that must be protected and promoted.

Very important is the production of Hispano-Bretón foal meat. A meat that has a high nutritional, protein and linoleic acid value, highlighting its low cholesterol content. Because of all these characteristics, the meat of the Hispano-Bretón is very attractive to consumers of red and intense meat.

It is classified as a red meat, so its consumption, as with beef (which it most closely resembles), should be no more than half a kilo per week. It is rich in heme iron and has considerably less fat than other meats such as beef.

Production-reproduction type livestock holdings for equidae (including horses) have the following zootechnical classifications:

- Breeding for meat: holdings keeping and rearing female equine meat breeds for breeding to obtain new breeding stock or animals for meat or work, whether or not for profit from their production. This classification shall include those holdings which do not belong to any of those listed in the following paragraphs.
- Breeding for saddle: those holdings keeping and breeding females of saddle breeds for breeding.
- Mixed breeding: those holdings that keep and rear female animals of meat and saddle breeds for breeding purposes.
- Fattening: those holdings dedicated to the fattening of equidae from equine breeding holdings and holdings included in the previous classifications whose destination is the slaughter at the slaughterhouse.

### **Poultry**

Finally, there are production-reproduction type livestock systems for poultry (including chickens, turkeys, ducks, quails, pigeons, pheasants, partridges and ratites) which have the following zootechnical classifications:

- Rearing for meat: those dedicated to the keeping of breeding or productive poultry prior to the respective breeding or meat production phase.
- Breeding for repopulation: those dedicated to the keeping of breeding or productive poultry prior to the respective breeding or production phase for the supply of game species for repopulation.
- Rearing for eggs: those dedicated to the keeping of breeding or productive poultry prior to the respective breeding or production phase for eggs for human consumption.
- Incubator: those systems whose activity consists of incubation, hatching of eggs to be incubated and the supply of one day-old chicks.

- Multiplication for meat: those keeping breeding poultry, dedicated to producing eggs to be incubated for the production of productive poultry for meat production.
- Multiplication for game repopulation: those keeping breeding poultry, dedicated to producing eggs to be incubated for the production of productive poultry for the supply of game species for repopulation.
- Multiplication for eggs: those keeping breeding poultry, dedicated to producing eggs to be incubated for the production of productive poultry for the production of eggs for human consumption.  
Production for meat: those systems dedicated to the keeping of poultry for meat production.
- Production for game repopulation: those systems dedicated to the keeping of productive poultry for the supply of game species for repopulation.
- Production for eggs: those systems dedicated to the keeping of productive poultry for the production of eggs for human consumption.
- Selection for meat: those engaged in the production of eggs to be incubated for the production of breeding poultry for meat production.
- Selection for game repopulation: those dedicated to the production of eggs to be incubated for the production of breeding poultry for game repopulation.
- Selection for eggs: those dedicated to the production of eggs to be incubated for the production of breeding poultry for the production of eggs for human consumption.

All these livestock systems and zootechnical classifications are regulated by Royal Decree 637/2021, of July 27, which establishes the basic rules for the management of poultry farms and lays down the basic rules for the zootechnical and sanitary management of poultry farms, including the minimum infrastructure conditions, equipment and management, location, biosecurity and hygienic-sanitary conditions and environmental requirements, allowing an efficient and correct development of the livestock activity in the poultry sector, in accordance with the current regulations on hygiene, animal health, identification and registration, animal welfare, environment and climate change.

The traditional breeding of two indigenous breeds of the Mountains of León GIAHS territory is extremely important: The “Gallo Pardo” and “Gallo Indio de León”, unique in the world and associated with the trout sport fishing practised in many countries, which makes the candidacy of the Mountains of León as a GIAHS territory an exceptional one.





"GALLO PARDO (left) AND GALLO INDIO (right)"

La Candana de Curueño

Photo: Luis Fernando de la Fuente

The feathers of these roosters, bred on the banks of the river Curueño, are an essential element for the creation of lures and hooks that imitate the mosquitoes that inhabit our rivers and serve as food for trout. These two breeds of rooster, Pardo and Indio, are popularly referred to together as "gallos de león" because, in this type of production, it is the male that plays the leading role. Females are limited to their reproductive function and their feathers are not used. The two breeds have cohabited since ancient times in this fishing feather producing area, although genetically and reproductively they have always been separated.

The origin of both breeds goes back a long time and for this reason is poorly documented, in comparison with recently created breeds where documentation is available from the beginning.

Pardo and Indio breeds have existed for centuries with their current productive aptitude: "feather" for the manufacture of lures for trout fishing. No historical background has been discovered to deduce how these two races were created. We have to assume that breeders have intuitively selected the highest quality feathers until the desired colour and quality was achieved. Their achievements have been passed down orally from father to son, so that the knowledge acquired has been passed down from one generation to the next until the present day.

However, although its origin is not known, there are historical references describing its existence and application as early as the 17th century. Of course, before man used the concept of breed. There are two major works dating back to 1624 and 1825: El Manuscrito de Juan de Bergara, popularly known as "El Manuscrito de Astorga" (1624) and the Manuscrito de Luis Peña (1825). These works are undoubtedly the most important historical references on these breeds. Although they refer to the making of lures (flies for fishing), reference is made to the varieties of feathers and, of course, to the roosters that produced them, in a specific area of León, at least 4 centuries ago. The names by which the feather varieties are described (negrisco, sarrioso, corzuno, etc.) and of flies, are maintained today. And, of course, the two rooster breeds are maintained: Pardo and Indio.

The villages where these roosters are traditionally bred are La Cándana, La Vecilla, Campohermoso, Sopeña, Valdepiélago and Ranedo. At present, the most important breeding centres are established in La Cándana and La Vecilla.

As Luis Fernando de la Fuente <sup>3</sup>, together with Tomás Gil and Joaquín Díez, (members of the Association of cock breeders of León), indicates, the two breeds are complementary in the colour of the plumage, both necessary and obligatorily isolated, from the reproductive point of view, if we wish to cover the chromatic needs that the lures require. Thus, the basic plumage of the Pardo breed is black and of the Indio breed it is grey with bluish highlights. On top of these basic plumages, both breeds have a whole range of colourings (white, yellow, red, black), shades and markings on the feathers, which give rise to a great variety of commercial feather types and which is the essence of the existence of the two breeds.

Breeders, who had no concept of breed, have always looked in roosters for the qualities or aptitudes which determine the quality of the feather and which are demanded by lure riggers. Since colouring and feather type are genetically determined, a single breed would be unable to produce the wide variety of feather types.

The production systems and animal populations have been maintained from generation to generation, remaining steadfast in tradition and always safeguarding the roosters of their ancestors.



"FEATHER OF A PARDO DE LEÓN BREED ROOSTER (FLOR DE ESCOBA ENCENDIDO)"

Photo: Luis Fernando de la Fuente

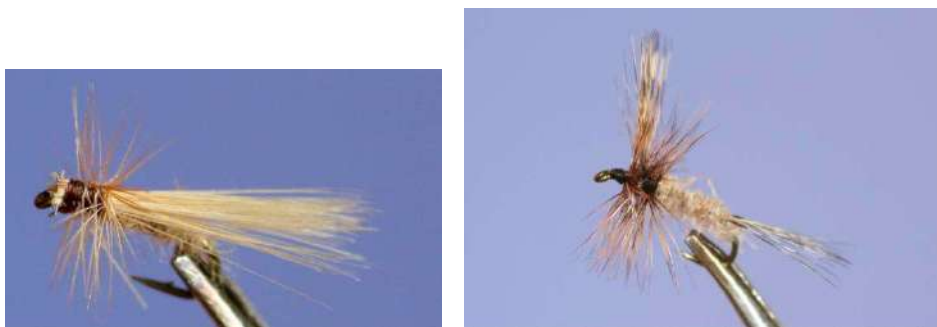
The various breeders have one or both breeds but, in any case, they are reproductively isolated. Breeding stock is never crossed or mated between the two breeds, as the feather of the crossbred roosters is not used for fly tying.

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<sup>3</sup> De la Fuente, Luis Fernando (2009). Memory for the recognition of two rooster breeds: Pardo de León and Indio de León. Junta de Castilla y León. Department of Agriculture and Livestock.

The reproductive system is inbred, the small geographical area in which they are kept, the current low census and the prospects, mean that they are considered endangered indigenous breeds.

The most important characteristic of these breeds is their great phenotypic variability, in relation to the colouring of the plumage. This phenotypic variability has been maintained by breeders over the preceding centuries in order to supply the range of shades needed in the manufacture of lures. That is to say, the purpose or productive aptitude of these breeds is to produce feathers of all colours, markings, textures and shades and thus perfectly imitate the natural fly varieties. Currently, although producers recognise as many as 58 commercial feather types, there are 15 basic types.



"LEÓN ROOSTER FEATHER LURES"  
Photo: Luis Fernando de la Fuente

The production system corresponds to an extensive and traditional system, with the birds always housed in open or fenced pens in the open air. The system is variable, each breeder develops independently and autonomously, according to his experience, the management that he considers convenient. Most breeders have no control or records of each stage of the production cycle. The most important control takes place between hatching and the first skinning, at 6 months of age, when the best chicks are selected because of their feather quality.

Feeding is mainly based on cereals and what they pick up on the ground in the parks or pens where they are kept depending on the time of year (vegetation shoots, soil invertebrates, etc.). In the case of chicks, compound feed is fed during the first months of life.

### **Rabbits**

On the other hand, there are rabbit livestock systems (including rabbits and hares) in the territory with the following zootechnical classifications:

- Selection: systems dedicated to the breeding of purebred animals or hybrid lines, with the aim of producing animals for breeding purposes. They shall be those authorised to market pure-bred breeding animals.
- Multiplication: systems dedicated to the multiplication of purebred or hybrid animals, with the main purpose of obtaining breeding animals for production holdings, through the implementation of appropriate zootechnical and health programmes.

- Artificial insemination centres: systems dedicated to the production and distribution of rabbit semen to other farms for use in artificial insemination.
- Meat production: systems that are dedicated to the production, fattening, or production and fattening of rabbits for slaughter and conversion into meat.
- Fur production: systems that are dedicated to the production of animals for commercial fur production.
- Hair production: systems that are dedicated to the production of animals for commercial use of their hair.
- Companion animal rearing: systems breeding family animals "Leporidae" for use as pets for commercial purposes.
- Release or repopulation animal rearing: systems for rearing animals for release or repopulation.

### **Pigs**

The livestock systems related to pig farming are also important and in extensive farming systems are classified as:

- Fattening: systems for the extensive rearing and fattening of animals for slaughter. Exceptionally, the competent authority of the Autonomous Region where the holding is located may authorise the removal of the animals to another extensive fattening holding, exclusively for the seasonal use of natural resources, in a period prior to slaughter.
- Selection: systems that are primarily oriented towards the production of purebred or hybrid breeding animals.
- Multiplication: systems whose main activity is the multiplication of purebred or hybrid animals from selection farms, whose main purpose is to obtain animals for reproduction, through the application of the corresponding zootechnical and health programmes, being able to generate their breeding stock for self-replacing.
- Breeding stock rearing: those which aim to re-rear future breeding animals from a single holding approved for the sale of breeding heads, intended for breeding or, marginally, for finishing or fattening.

- Closed-cycle production: when the entire production process, i.e. birth, rearing, re-rearing and fattening, takes place on the same farm, using only the farm's own production.
- Open-cycle production: when the production process is limited to the birth and rearing of piglets, which may be extended to re-rearing for subsequent fattening on other authorised farms. However, in this type of farm, part of the piglet population may carry out the entire production process on the farm.

### **Aquaculture farms**

Finally, the thousands of kilometres of rivers and hectares of dammed water found in the Mountains of León GIAHS territory provide multiple opportunities to develop aquaculture farms. Consequently, it is essential to implement careful aquatic animal health management, as well as biosecurity and animal welfare protection measures, in order to promote sustainable and quality aquaculture production, and thus generate employment linked to the territory, contributing to the improvement of economic activity and the fixation of the rural population in the candidate GIAHS.

The main species farmed in this territory are rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) and brown trout (*Salmo trutta*), in fish farms operated by the Regional Ministry of Development and Environment of the Junta de Castilla y León.

### **Beekeeping**

The wide variety of melliferous flora in the mountains of León is conducive to the collection of high quality honeys with extraordinary organoleptic characteristics in terms of taste, aroma, texture and colour. Honey has been highly appreciated for its applications in food, medicine, cosmetics, perfumery and food preservation, among many other uses. Such properties did not go unnoticed by the Visigoths and the Islamic world, which considered it one of the "foods of Paradise". The tradition of its consumption spread throughout the Hispanic world from the Middle Ages onwards, and the legacy of its production has been preserved to the present day in a land that maintains beekeeping as an important source of wealth at all levels.

Although most of the local production is reflected in forest honey, composed mainly of oak or holm oak, broom, blackberry, heather and many other forest species honeydew, beekeepers are gradually becoming interested in obtaining monofloral honeys, in order to offer different and unique flavours, characteristic of each type of flowering. Not all honeys are the same; there are a multitude of aromas and nuances in each type of honey.

In this sense, the Mountains of León GIAHS territory produces round and slightly bitter tasting honeys such as heather honeys; intense flavoured and very surprising honeys such as chestnut honeys; more delicate and smooth, slightly citric honeys such as blackberry honeys or even the most exclusive and scarce honeys such as bitter strawberry tree honey, a highly prized rarity in the world of honeys produced in El Bierzo.

The predominant honey is the heather honey, which is dark reddish in colour and rich in iron. It is followed by the "forest honey", made from the nectar of ericaceae and melates of oak and holm oak, which is very dark and typical of the mountains. Average annual production is estimated between 12-13 kg per hive.

At a nutritional level, honey and its by-products have characteristics of great nutritional value, being an excellent source of proteins, containing amino acids, enzymes and vitamins, and has gone from being a first-rate nutritional complement with great properties to being a gastronomic resource that offers great and interesting options.

Another very interesting bee product is propolis. It is a substance produced by bees from tree resins, which is used as a natural remedy due to its high antibiotic value, helping the body's defences.

In addition, traditional practices associated with beekeeping strengthen pollination at key points for protected fauna, where plant species grow that depend on this insect to bear fruit, such as blueberry, rowan and whitebeam, and which are strategic food sources for endangered species such as capercaillie and bear.

The bee is the main insect involved in the pollination of many of the fruits of the Mountains of León GIAHS territory, such as the "reineta" apple, the "conferencia" pear or the Bierzo cherry, contributing to the safeguarding of this rich biodiversity. It has also been proven that the greater the number of visits per flower, the more and better the fruit it will produce, and if the number of pollinators is high, it can increase its production by 5 to 6 times.

Thus, a bee can, under normal conditions, visit 45 flowers per outing and to produce 1 kilo of honey it is necessary for 60,000 bees to visit 3,000,000 flowers.

Production-reproduction type livestock holdings for beekeeping (bees) have the following zootechnical classifications:

- Bee products production: these are those engaged in the production of honey and other bee products.
- Pollination: those whose main activity is the pollination of agricultural farms.
- Mixed: these are those in which more than one of the activities of the previous classifications alternate with similar importance.
- Bee selection and breeding: those beekeeping holdings which are mainly engaged in the breeding and selection of bees.
- Other: those that do not fit into the classification of the previous sections.

## ANIMALS, PLANTS AND MUSHROOMS USED ON FARMS

**Indigenous breeds:** In the Mountains of León GIAHS there are several indigenous breeds, some of them in danger of extinction, which had different uses for agricultural and grazing work, for the production of fishing lures and for meat and derived products. The most important of these are the Hispano-Bretón horse, the Leonese Indio and Pardo roosters, the Leonese mastiff, the mantequera leonesa cow and the parda de montaña cow (see table 5).

Breed	Typology	Protection	Entity
Hispano-Bretón horse	Agricultural work (disused) and meat	Indigenous breed in the process of recovery	
Gallo indio y pardo de León	Guard and defence (indio). Feather procurement for the manufacture of lures, almost exclusively flies for trout fishing.	Endangered indigenous breed	Asoc. de criadores de gallos de León "El Curueño" and Asoc. de criadores de gallos Campohermoso, Renedo y La Cándana APICARECAN
Leonese Mastiff	Guard dog	Indigenous breed	
Merino sheep	High specialisation in wool production. Meat production.	Breed in the process of recovery	
Leonese Shepherd Dog (Carea Leonés)	Shepherd dog	Indigenous breed	
Mantequera leonesa cow	Meat, milk and dairy products	Indigenous breed in the process of recovery	Asoc. para la Recuperación de la Raza Bovina Mantequera Leonesa (2014)
Parda de montaña cow	Meat	Indigenous breed	

Table 5. Indigenous breeds to be promoted in the GIAHS territory

### Domestic animals breeds:

Scientific name	Common and local names	English name	Usage	Endemic variety or local breed
<i>Apis mellifera</i>	Abeja europea	European honey bee	Honey	
<i>Bos taurus</i>	Vaca	Leonese butter	Meat	Indigenous

Scientific name	Common and local names	English name	Usage	Endemic variety or local breed
	mantequera leonesa	cow		breed in the process of recovery
<i>Bos taurus</i>	Vaca parda de montaña	Alpine Brown cow	Meat	Integrated breed
<i>Canis familiaris</i>	Carea leonés o pastor	Leonese shepherd dog	Shepherd dog	Indigenous breed
<i>Canis familiaris</i>	Mastín leonés	Leonese mastiff	Shepherd dog	Indigenous breed
<i>Capra aegagrus hircus</i>	Cabra de las mesetas	Plains goat	Meat, milk and suckling goat production with eventual milking according to lambing period and management. Production of cecina from goat and kid carcasses.	Endangered indigenous breed
<i>Columba palombus</i>	Paloma torcaz	Common wood pigeon	Meat	
<i>Equus africanus asinus</i>	Asno zamorano-leonés	Zamorano-Leonese donkey	Agricultural work (disused)/ riding	Endangered indigenous breed
<i>Equus caballus</i>	Caballo hispano bretón	Hispano-Breton horse	Agricultural work (disused) and meat	Endangered indigenous breed
<i>Gallus</i>	Gallo indio de León	Leonese Indian rooster	Fishing lure feathers	Endangered indigenous breed
<i>Gallus</i>	Gallo pardo de León	Leonese brown rooster	Fishing lure feathers	Endangered indigenous



Scientific name	Common and local names	English name	Usage	Endemic variety or local breed
				breed
<i>Ovis aries</i>	Oveja churra	Churra sheep	Meat (lamb) and milk	Indigenous breed
<i>Ovis aries</i>	Oveja merina	Merino sheep	Wool and to a lesser extent meat and milk	Indigenous breed
<i>Ovis aries</i>	Oveja merina (variedad negra)	Merino sheep (black variety)	Wool	Endangered indigenous breed

Table 6. Domestic animal breeds in the Mountains of León GIAHS territory.

**Game species:** in general, the Mountains of León are a natural reserve for big game species such as wild boar, chamois, roe deer and red deer, although there are also many smaller species such as hare, rabbit, partridge, quail and pigeon. Due to the danger of extinction of some of them, three large regional reserves were created in the province in the 1960s: Ancares Leoneses, Mampodre and Riaño. The importance of these nature reserves and their contribution to the improvement and development of game species has meant that they have also become tourist areas for nature and species watching tourism, activities with increasing socio-cultural dynamism and economic weight.

In relation to this issue, it is interesting to mention the interrelationship in the Mountains of León GIAHS territory between extensive livestock farming and the preservation and recovery of wild species, especially with the two large predators of the ecosystem, the bear and the wolf.



"FEATHERED ROOSTERS, PARDO AND INDIO DE LEÓN BREEDS"  
Photo: Luis Fernando de la Fuente Crespo

In this sense, extensive livestock farming in the Mountains of León GIAHS encompasses a varied set of livestock production systems coupled and adapted to the social and environmental characteristics. These systems include the use of indigenous breeds and the mobility of livestock in search of spatial and temporal availability of resources.

Extensive livestock farming is a production system that generates food and other products in a sustainable way, in contrast to intensive systems. This is an important sector for maintaining the population, in the short and long term, in this Mountains of León GIAHS territory, as well as the local knowledge and traditions linked to the agricultural use of the natural environment, which form an inseparable part of its cultural heritage.

This activity also favours the conservation of the landscapes and ecosystems that make up the territory, and if it is carried out with an appropriate load and management, extensive livestock farming can also play an important role in seed dispersal and fertilisation of fields, thus favouring genetic heritage and biodiversity.

It is important to note that this territory is one of the main habitats of the two largest predatory species of the Iberian fauna, the wolf and the brown bear. These are also two clear examples of the progressive recovery of these species after having suffered a very worrying loss of numbers and territory due to human activity for decades.

Coexistence between wolf, bear and extensive livestock farming is possible and has been practised by a large number of livestock farmers for decades in areas where the presence of these predators has been uninterrupted. Thanks to the use of mastiffs and careas leoneses dogs, shepherding, the use of enclosures, the gathering of livestock at night and the use of electric shepherds, many farms coexist with the wolf without attacks or with very little damage.

The same applies to the relationship between the brown bear and extensive mountain livestock farming, two inseparable elements of the ecosystem of the Mountains of León GIAHS, natural and cultural heritage of its inhabitants. Extensive livestock farming in areas of bear habitat is possible, as the bear has never been an enemy of mountain livestock farming activities. On the contrary, the bear brings a complementary economy to these mountain areas, promoting activities and initiatives such as nature tourism.

Fishing is one of the most deeply rooted sports and traditions in the Mountains of León, especially thanks to the abundant flow of the rivers that descend from the Cantabrian Mountains. The thaw and the copious rains also favour the repopulation of species such as trout and barbel, with trout being the favourite fish for fishing in the area. The most commonly used method of fishing is the "mosca ahogada" or "a la leonesa" method, made with the feathers of the roosters that are reared in the area.

### Fishing species in the Mountains of León GIAHS territory:

Scientific name	Common and local names	English name	Usage	Endemic variety or local breed
<i>Alectoris rufa</i>	Perdiz roja	Red partridge	Meat	
<i>Barbus bocagei</i> <i>Steindachner</i>	Barbo común	Common barbel	Fish	Indigenous species
<i>Capra pyrenaica lusitanica</i>	Cabra montés	Iberian wild goat	Meat	
<i>Capreolus</i>	Corzo	Roe deer	Meat	
<i>Columba palombus</i>	Paloma torcaz	Common wood pigeon	Meat	
<i>Cervus elaphus</i>	Ciervo	Red deer	Meat	
<i>Rupicapra pirenaica parva</i>	Rebeco cantábrico	Cantabrian chamois	Meat	
<i>Salmo trutta</i>	Trucha común	Brown trout	Fish	Indigenous species
<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	Becada	Euro-Asian woodcock	Meat	
<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Jabalí	Wild boar	Meat	

Table 7. Fishing species in the Mountains of León GIAHS territory.

### ITS AGRICULTURE

If there is something making the proposed territory exceptional, it is a series of crops that have traditionally and historically shaped the landscape in direct association with the way of life in the Mountains of León.

#### Chestnut

Chestnut farming is the best example of this. An agricultural practice that has its roots in the Roman world and that has become one of the icons of the Montañas de León GIAHS territory and more specifically of the region of El Bierzo.

Autumn marks one of the most important times of the year economically, culturally and gastronomically speaking in the region of El Bierzo: the chestnut harvest, a fruit around which agriculture and tourism revolve during these months.

The chestnut tree is the tree that dominates the landscape of El Bierzo, a region with two orographic areas very differentiated, the mountains and "la hoya". With a cultural significance rooted in the gastronomic tradition of the "magosto" in November, which remains intact, its wood has always sustained its traditional and vernacular buildings.

It is this type of agricultural activities with a long tradition that make this candidacy unique and exceptional, with the enormous diversity that it presents.



"TRADITIONAL HARVESTING (PAÑAR CASTAÑAS) WITH WICKER BASKETS"  
Photo: José Cortizo Álvarez

In the case of chestnut production in El Bierzo, there are 19,000 ha of chestnut trees with an average production of 8,000,000 kg, representing approximately 90% of the chestnut production in the province of León, and almost 70% of the chestnut production in Castilla y León, making it the second largest chestnut producing area in Spain, both in terms of quantity and quality of the product.

It is a totally artisanal production and very close to wild harvesting, since traditionally chestnut trees require a limited number of operations, although these conditions are increasingly changing and requiring specialisation by the producer and greater care due to the change in weather conditions, the appearance of new pests and diseases and a growing interest in intensifying the crop and bringing it closer to a fruit crop.

In general and traditionally, chestnut trees are found throughout the mountainous area of the Bierzo region, and it is common to find specimens several centuries old in any woodland, true natural monuments, which continue to produce chestnuts.

The chestnut-growing area covered by the 'Guarantee mark' quality label is made up of the land located in the municipalities of the Bierzo region, which includes the following municipalities: Arganza, Balboa, Barjas, Bembibre, Benuza, Berlanga del Bierzo, Borrenes, Cabañas Raras, Cacabelos, Camponaraya, Candín, Carracedelo, Carucedo, Castropodame, Congosto, Corullón, Cubillos del Sil, Fabero, Folgoso de la Ribera, Igüña, Molinaseca, Noceda del Bierzo, Oencia, Páramo del Sil, Peranzanes, Ponferrada, Priaranza del Bierzo, Puente de Domingo Flórez, Sancedo, Sobrado, Toreno, Torre del Bierzo, Trabadelo, Vega de Espinareda, Vega de Valcarce, Villadecanes, Villafranca del Bierzo and Palacios del Sil, as well as the bordering municipality of Castrillo de Cabrera.

The chestnut-producing chestnut trees protected by this Guarantee Mark include all the varieties grown in El Bierzo, among them:

- “Pared or pared”. They are considered almost indigenous and are characterised by their intensive aroma, smooth texture and sweet taste. They are smaller and bright reddish in colour.
- "Galeguiña or navia". This variety is characterised by a very elongated and narrow leaf, with many nerves and serrated. Rounded chestnuts, with a dull reddish colour.
- “Rapada or rapona”. Slightly elongated, broad and very serrated leaf . Intense green in colour and very ribbed. Their chestnuts are dark brown, striped in lighter shades.
- "De presa". Its leaves are smaller and wider. Chestnuts have globular shapes, dark reddish and shiny in colour.
- “Negral or injerta”. Chestnut of good calibre, very rounded and with very marked and wide ribbons. It stands out for its bright reddish colour. Very elongated and narrow leaves.

- “Raigona”. Light reddish brown, with a smooth, striped wall with fine lines brown in colour. Elongated and very serrated leaves.
- “Courela” de *Castanea sativa* mill. It is a variety of good size, with a reddish-brownish colour. Its flat base opposes its more convex side. Its leaves are very elongated, dark green and light-veined.

In terms of their properties, despite being part of the nut family, chestnuts are different from other similar nuts because they are low in fat and high in water, making them the lowest in calories. They are very rich in carbohydrates, in fact they make up almost half of their composition, which makes them a very energetic food, a perfect complement for actions that require great physical activity, which is why they have been the food base of the territory for centuries.

The properties of chestnuts also include their Vitamin B content (although only if eaten raw), potassium and iron. Potassium is ideal for controlling fluid retention as well as helping to prevent hypertension. Iron contributes to the production of haemoglobin.

If we take into account the great variety of ways in which chestnuts can be consumed, we should also highlight their consumption as flour, which is especially suitable for coeliacs as it does not contain gluten.

### **Vineyards**

The vineyards in the Mountains of León are concentrated in the Hoya del Bierzo, where they cover some 3,500 hectares with a total of 1,110 vine growers and 74 wineries, the main protagonist being the Mencía variety, indigenous red grape that has made this area the main hallmark of its wines. It represents 74.5% of the grapes grown in the production area. It is a low-yielding variety, with early budding and early ripening. The bunch is small and medium compact. The berries are medium-sized, uniform and blue-black in colour and the flesh pigmentation is not coloured.

In addition to the Mencía grape, the Godello variety, a white variety adapted to the terrain and hillsides of El Bierzo, stands out. It represents 4% of the grapes grown in the production area, also considered indigenous to the Hoya del Bierzo. It is a low-yielding variety, with early budding and early ripening. The bunch is small, medium-sized and compact. The berries are small, uniform and yellow-green in colour. The pigmentation of the flesh is absent or very weak. Other grape varieties used are: the red varieties Garnacha Tintorera, Estaladiña and Merenzao; and the white varieties Doña Blanca, Palomino and Malvasía.

El Bierzo is the area in Europe with the highest concentration of old vines. Most of the vines are over 80 years old and come from the period when the phylloxera plague was overcome. This plague, which caused great devastation, reduced vine cultivation in the region (and throughout Spain) at the beginning of the 20th century, and was overcome by planting new vineyards with American rootstocks resistant to this insect.



"VINEYARD IN EL BIERZO"

Photo: El Bierzo Regional Council Tourist Board

This singularity of old vineyards, bushed and with high density of vines per plot, makes its way of working particularly artisanal and costly. Practically all the work has to be done by hand, from pruning to any treatment, as the planting frames and bush vines do not allow machinery to enter. The grapes are harvested by hand and treated with care to avoid breakage until they reach the wineries and the start of vinification. The vineyards in some areas of the Mountains of León, such as Corullón, where the slopes reach a gradient of more than 50 degrees, are particularly noteworthy.

On the contrary, these old vines produce the best possible quality wine, as they give rise to small but balanced productions, and proof of this is that some of the most prestigious wines on the market are made in the area, not only nationally but also internationally. For this reason, Bierzo wines have a personality of their own that speaks of a unique territory with characteristics such as those described. This recognition is endorsed by the Designation of Origin Vinos del Bierzo quality seal.

The Regulatory Council is responsible for ensuring compliance with its Regulations, which establish, among other things, the requirements for the tillage, control and production of Bierzo wines under DO protection.

The Bierzo Designation of Origin was provisionally recognised on June 3 1988 and the provisional Regulatory Council was appointed on October 3 1988.

Subsequently, on November 11 1989, the Bierzo Designation of Origin was recognised and the Regulations of the Bierzo Designation of Origin and its Regulatory Council were approved and published in the Official State Gazette on December 12 1989.

In February 2021, the Regulatory Council obtained accreditation from the National Accreditation Entity (ENAC), making it the first Castilla y León Designation of Origin for wines with the capacity to certify winemaking according to the international quality standard UNE-EN ISO 17065 for product certification.

This accreditation reinforces the quality assurance commitment of the Designation of Origin and its wineries to the most demanding international quality systems, which is a guarantee of confidence for consumers.

It controls the origin of its production, taking into account the 22 municipalities attached to the Bierzo Designation of Origin: Arganza, Bembibre, Borrenes, Cabañas Raras, Cacabelos, Camponaraya, Carracedelo, Carucedo, Castropodame, Congosto, Corullón, Cubillos del Sil, Molinaseca, Noceda, Ponferrada, Priaranza, Puente Domingo Flórez, Sancedo, Vega de Espinareda, Villadecanes, Toral de los Vados and Villafranca del Bierzo.

Following the amendment of the specifications in 2019, 10 new municipalities that were wine-growing areas in the past were incorporated: Benuza, Berlanga del Bierzo, Fabero, Folgoso de la Ribera, Igueña, Oencia, Sobrado, Toreno, Torre del Bierzo and Trabadelo.

Bierzo wines have their own personality. These are wines with an identity that talks about a unique territory, with singular characteristics that are evident in the tasting.

- White wines: the white wines of the Bierzo Designation of Origin are mainly made with the authorised varieties Godello and Doña Blanca, and are complemented with Palomino and Malvasía in different percentages.
- Pale wines: pale wine must be made with between 40% and 60% of authorised red varieties, the rest of the grapes must be white grapes of any of the authorised varieties. In the alcoholic fermentation of the must, it is compulsory to use a percentage of between 5% and 10% of de-stemmed grape skins.
- Rosé wines: rosé wine must be made from the authorised varieties, with at least 70% of grapes of the red varieties.
- Young red wine: first or second year wines made with at least 85% of the varieties Mencía, Garnacha Tintorera, Estaladiña and/or Merenzao. The rest by any of the authorised varieties. They are characterised by their intense colour and velvety taste.
- Crianza red wine: made with a minimum ageing period of two years, of which a minimum of six months must be spent in oak barrels with a capacity of less than 330 litres.



- Reserva red wine: made with a minimum ageing period of three years, of which a minimum of twelve months must be spent in oak barrels with a capacity of less than 330 litres.

White and rosé wines will spend six months in barrels and eighteen months in the bottle.

- Gran Reserva red wine: made with a minimum ageing period of five years, of which a minimum of eighteen months must be spent in oak barrels with a capacity of less than 330 litres and the rest of the period in the bottle.

The latest production figures for the 2020 harvest, provided by the Regulatory Council of the Designation of Origin, show 10. 814 kg of grapes; 7.550. 596 bottles sold and a vintage rating classified as excellent.

### **Reineta Apple**

The history of the Reineta apple and its introduction in El Bierzo is linked, like the vine and the chestnut tree, to the colonisation of the region by the Roman Empire. The religious orders with their adjacent orchards contributed to its consolidation, especially throughout the 12th, 13th and 14th centuries, together with the pilgrimages to Santiago de Compostela, with many references of visitors and pilgrims during these centuries.

As proof of this historical background, there is a Reineta apple tree in the Monastery of Carracedo, whose age has not been possible to determine, nor who planted it there, but which has survived for hundreds of years as a witness to this traditional cultivation.

The reineta variety in general, together with its clones, has gradually adapted to the special climatic conditions of La Hoya del Bierzo, a "microclimate" which gives it its differential characteristics compared to other apple varieties and which gives the Mountains of León GIAHS territory its own genuine characteristics. Hence the quality seal Designation of origin Manzana Reineta del Bierzo.

The apples protected by the Designation of origin Manzana Reineta del Bierzo are those classified in the 'Extra' and 'I' categories established in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 543/2011 of June 7 2011 laying down detailed rules for implementing Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 in respect of the fruit and vegetables and processed fruit and vegetables sectors.



"APPLE TREES FIELD IN EL BIERZO"  
Photo: D.O.P. Manzana Reineta del Bierzo.

The hardness of the Reineta Blanca and Reineta Gris produced in the region of El Bierzo is extraordinarily high, being superior to any bibliographical reference found on Reineta varieties and to samples of Reineta varieties from other areas of Spain and even from the rest of the world.

The Reineta del Bierzo has different characteristics from those produced in other parts of the world. Its external features define a flattened fruit, wider than high, with a short petiole and a closed calyx cavity (base). The colour when harvested is a dull green with typical surface rust (Russeting), which is the main difference between it and other reinettes. Its special physical and organoleptic qualities are centred on:

- High pulp hardness.
- Better texture when biting (not floury at all).
- High sugar content.
- Balance between acidity and sweetness.
- Great flavour and intense aromas.
- Very juicy fruit.

### **Conferencia Pear**

The 'Pera Conferencia del Bierzo' guarantee mark certifies the quality and origin of the pears authorised and controlled by its holder, the 'Asociación Berciana de Agricultores'.

The product that the "Asociación Berciana de Agricultores" protects, through the guarantee mark, is: "Pera Conferencia del Bierzo", meaning the fruit of the species *Pyrus communis*, L. of the Conferencia variety, which can be used as food.

Like the reinette apple, its introduction into the territory dates back to ancient times, possibly, as is the case with the chestnut tree and the vineyard, to Roman occupation times.

The current production, conditioning and packaging area is located to the northwest of the Mountains of León and is made up of the land located in the municipalities of El Bierzo region that form part of the GIAHS territory, which includes the following municipalities: Arganza, Balboa, Barjas, Bembibre, Benuza, Berlanga del Bierzo, Borrenes, Cabañas Raras, Cacabelos, Camponaraya, Candín, Carracedelo, Carucedo, Castropodame, Congosto, Corullón, Cubillos del Sil, Fabero, Folgoso de la Ribera, Igüña, Molinaseca, Noceda del Bierzo, Oencia, Páramo del Sil, Peranzanes, Ponferrada, Priaranza del Bierzo, Puente de Domingo Flórez, Sancedo, Sobrado, Toreno, Torre del Bierzo, Trabadelo, Vega de Espinareda, Vega de Valcarce and Villafranca del Bierzo.



"EL BIERZO CONFERENCIA PEAR"  
Photo: M.G. Pera Conferencia del Bierzo

The combination of altitude and latitude, together with the geomorphological layout of El Bierzo region, which is a valley surrounded by mountains, and its intermediate location between the oceanic climate of Galicia and Asturias and the cold Mediterranean climate of Castilla, has an impact on temperature, number of sun hours, pluviometry and humidity, being the total geomorphological and climatic factors basis for the special organoleptic and physico-chemical conditions of the 'Pera Conferencia del Bierzo', which are only found in exceptional cases in this area of the Mountains of León. All of this means that El Bierzo region is unique in the production of Conferencia Pears, and in its characteristics.

El Bierzo Conferencia Pear is characterised by being a very juicy, sweet, fresh and very pleasant to the palate. It is a natural source of calcium, fibre, potassium, iron and iodine, and rich in vitamins B1, B2, B6, C and E. Its consumption delays cellular ageing and regulates the correct functioning of the kidneys and digestive system.

One of the most characteristic properties of El Bierzo Conferencia Pear is its intense natural "russeting", which gives its skin an oxidised appearance with greenish tones.

Nowadays, thanks to preservation chambers, it can be consumed all year round. It is a healthy habit to incorporate it regularly into the diet. As well as being eaten in its natural state, it can be used in various recipes, such as salads, garnishes or desserts.

### **Bierzo cherry**

The cherry is a seasonal summer fruit of the cherry tree, a fast-growing tree belonging to the family *Rosaceae*, Prunas type, and the commercial species is called *Prunus avium*. Sweet and refreshing in taste, it is a small and rich source of health. They are healthy due to their low fat content and high water content (85%). Cherries have only 60 kilocalories per 100 grams of fruit.

The fields suitable for the production of cherries covered by the Guarantee Mark are located in the municipalities of: Arganza, Balboa, Barjas, Bembibre, Benuza, Berlanga del Bierzo, Borrenes, Cabañas Raras, Cacabelos, Camponaraya, Candín, Carracedelo, Carucedo, Castropodame, Congosto, Corullón, Cubillos del Sil, Fabero, Folgoso de la Ribera, Igüña, Molinaseca, Noceda del Bierzo, Oencia, Palacios del Sil, Páramo del Sil, Peranzanes, Ponferrada, Priaranza del Bierzo, Puente de Domingo Flórez, Sancedo, Sobrado, Toreno, Torre del Bierzo, Trabadelo, Vega de Espinareda, Vega de Valcarce and Villafranca del Bierzo.

For the 'Cereza del Bierzo' guarantee mark, suitable varieties are classified according to the moment when they are harvested. The varieties covered by the Guarantee mark are:

- Early varieties
- Mid-season varieties
- Late varieties

Cherry is a fruit rich in vitamins, it is an excellent source of beta-carotene, vitamin A, B9, C, E, K and PP, iron, calcium, phosphorus. And thanks to magnesium and potassium contribute to the proper functioning of the nervous and muscular system. Potassium also helps to control fluid retention and prevent hypertension.

One of the components of the cherry are anthocyanins, which have a great antioxidant

action, helping us to have a more cared, nourished skin and to delay its ageing. They can reduce inflammation and the symptoms of arthritis and gout, due to their alkalising power. Together with ellagic acid, they are a great help in combating excess of free radicals, which reduces the risk of heart disease and cancer.

### **Beans from La Bañeza**

Legumes are one of the most characteristic nutrient groups in the diets of Mediterranean countries. Due to its nutritional values, high in protein, energy, low in fat and calcium and coupled with its cardiovascular benefits in the fight against diabetes and cholesterol, make this product unique.

An interesting example of this are the beans from La Bañeza, made up of the local varieties of bean (*phaseolus vulgares L.* subspecies *Papilionaceae*, grain legume) known as Canela, Plancheta, Riñón and Pinta. All four are marketed packaged at source as dried pulses or pre-cooked dishes. The Regulatory Council of the Protected Geographical Indication 'Alubia de La Bañeza - León' is working on the improvement and strict control of these varieties.

Its conditions are linked to the climatic and soil characteristics of the production area, as well as to the plant material adapted to the environment, with a transitional climate between the surrounding areas, with clear differences in the temperature and humidity regimes with respect to the outer east area and in the humidity regime with the outer north and west areas. The average rate of rainfall during the bean-growing season is adequate for the proper development of the bean plant, as it is grown under irrigation or in very cool rainfed land. The moderate humidity regime, in general, hinders the development of fungal diseases, provided that the crop is managed correctly in general and irrigation in particular.

The area is dominated by loam and sandy loam soil textures, with moderate clay content, neutral or acidic pH, rich in organic matter and very low carbonate levels. Overall, these soils give the beans high water absorption, low ash levels and better organoleptic qualities after cooking, mainly a smoother skin and more floury, less grainy albumen.

The characteristics of the different varieties are as follows:

#### **CANELA BEAN**

- Fine texture of an extraordinary bean.
- Morphologically: kidney-shaped and elongated, uniform cinnamon colour and a weight of between 50 and 62 grams for 100 seeds.
- Organoleptic characteristics: once cooked, they have a high degree of grain integrity, smooth and not very hard skin, very soft, slightly buttery albumen, low graininess and medium mealiness.
- They stand out when cooked pork snout and leg.

#### PLANCHETA BEAN

- Versatile and adaptable to any dish.
- Morphologically: oval shape, white in colour and weighing between 44 and 52 grams for 100 seeds.
- Organoleptic characteristics: once cooked, they have a high degree of grain integrity, very soft smooth skin, very soft, very buttery albumen, low graininess and slightly floury.
- They can be cooked stewed.

#### RIÑÓN BEAN

- Softness and elegance.
- Morphologically: rounded shape, cinnamon colour with maroon spots and a weight between 51 and 67 grams for 100 seeds.
- Organoleptic characteristics: when cooked, they have medium integrity of the grain, very smooth skin and medium firmness, soft, medium buttery albumen, very slightly grainy and medium floury.

#### PINTA BEAN

- Intense flavour accompanied by its best traditional products.
- Morphologically: oval kidney-shaped, white-veined and weighing between 41 and 57 grams for 100 seeds.
- Organoleptic characteristics: once cooked, they have a medium integrity of grain, smooth and soft skin, very soft, buttery, very slightly grainy albumen and medium mealiness.
- Stewed with chorizo and cabbage.



"CANELA BEAN"

Photo: PGI La Bañeza-León beans

#### **Bierzo roasted peppers**

It is one of the most traditional and well-known products of El Bierzo. Since 2002, its production and marketing has been regulated by the Regulatory Council for the

Protected Geographical Indication “Pimiento Asado del Bierzo”. Due to its flavour, quality and nutritional properties, roasted peppers have become a highly valued food inside and outside the Mountains of León GIAHS territory.

It is in Ponferrada where the cultivation of peppers began in the mid-17th century, favoured by the mild climate that characterises the region. At the beginning it was dried in the sun and in the 17th century it was roasted, increasing its consumption considerably. Its virtues prevailed and it was the women of El Bierzo who started the tradition of the Pimiento Asado del Bierzo. The pepper became known outside El Bierzo as a jewel of its gastronomy, becoming one of the symbols of this region.

The birth of the first canning industry took place in 1818 in Villafranca del Bierzo. During the 20th century, several industries producing 'Pimiento Asado del Bierzo' began to emerge. Their mutual support made it possible, after much effort, to obtain, on November 12 2002, a quality label for an exquisite product such as the 'Pimiento Asado del Bierzo'.

In recent decades, pepper production has been concentrated in the municipalities of Cacabelos, Camponaraya and Carracedelo.

The pepper plants are of El Bierzo ecotype, which determines its own defining qualities. Watering is done in line or localised, always preventing the base of the stems from coming into contact with the water.

The peppers are transported from the plots to the industry in rigid containers, well aired and protected from direct sunlight.

The peppers selected by the Regulatory Council for marketing undergo a long quality control process that takes into account all the factors that influence the product. A rigorous quality system controls everything from the selection of the soils, Franco type and a pH between 5.0 and 7.0, to the manual and staggered harvesting of the fruit at its optimum moment.



"ROASTING PEPPERS"

Photo: PGI Roasted Pepper from El Bierzo

## **Mushrooms**

From a nutritional point of view, mushrooms stand out for their richness in proteins of high biological value, because they have an important proportion of mineral salts, such as phosphorus, iron and potassium, they are low in sodium and they are also an excellent source of trace elements: chlorine, sulphur, boron, manganese and zinc.

The Mountains of León GIAHS is an important territory in terms of mycological resources, as its forest area is highly suitable for the production of edible wild mushrooms, among which there are highly appreciated species. According to the Territorial Model of Mycological Production and Use in Castilla y León MICODATA, it is estimated that the forests of the autonomous region have an average gross production of more than 31,000 tonnes per year.

Thus, under the logo of the brand "Setas de Castilla y León" we find a product that can be easily differentiated in the market. Setas de Castilla y León GUARANTEES quality wild mushrooms with a known and close origin.

All fresh, frozen or processed products bearing this guarantee mark ensure that the wild mushrooms used have been harvested in Castilla y León, including the Mountains of León GIAHS territory, guaranteeing compliance with the requirements of current food safety regulations, through supervision by specialists and traceability.

Only mushrooms from regulated forests in Castilla y León<sup>4</sup> can be labelled with the brand "Setas de Castilla y León". These forests are managed according to sustainability criteria, so that harvesting is carried out in a way that respects the environment. In addition to the regulation of collection in the forests, the MICOCYL programme has developed training actions aimed at collectors and employees of companies in the sector, with special emphasis on the conservation of the resource.

The territories included in the brand's area of influence use it as a development tool, increasing the income of the local population and generating economic alternatives. Furthermore, in order to favour the population of mushroom-producing municipalities, often located in disadvantaged rural areas with serious depopulation problems, the management of the regulated mycological exploitation of these forests has the principle of benefiting the local harvester, while also guaranteeing recreational harvesting, through mycotourism.

The species that can be marketed under the "Setas de Castilla y León" Guarantee Mark are those specified in Royal Decree 30/20095, of January 16, which have been harvested in regulated forests in Castilla y León.

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<sup>4</sup> Visit <http://www.micocyl.es/micodata>

<sup>5</sup> Visit: [https://www.boe.es/diario\\_boe/txt.php?id=BOE-A-2009-1110](https://www.boe.es/diario_boe/txt.php?id=BOE-A-2009-1110)



## PLANT SPECIES GROWN

Scientific name	Common and local names	English name	Usage	Endemic variety or local breed
<i>Brassica napobrassica</i>	Nabicol	Rutabaga	Vegetable	
<i>Brassica oleracea</i>	Berza	Cabbage	Vegetable	Indigenous
<i>Brassica rapa</i>	Nabo	Turnip	Vegetable	Indigenous
<i>Capsicum annum</i>	Pimiento rojo	Red pepper	Vegetable (roasted peppers)	PGI roasted Bierzo peppers
<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Castaña	Chestnut	Cooked dried fruit, toasted	Varieties: courelá, reigona and rapada
<i>Cicer arctinum</i>	Garbanzo maragato or de pico pardal	Maragato chickpea	Pulses (stew and soups)	Local variety
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Avellano	Hazelnut	Dried fruit (raw and roasted)	
<i>Juglans regia</i>	Nuez	Walnut	Green walnuts (liqueur) and nuts	
<i>Lens culinaris</i>	Lenteja verdina	Verdina lentil	Legumes	Local variety
<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>	Lino	Cultivated flax	Textile fibre	
<i>Malus domestica</i>	Manzana	Apple	Fruit trees	Local varieties: Reineta Blanca and Reineta gris.
<i>Morus ulmifolius</i>	Mora (mora silvestre de zarzamora)	Wild blackberry	Fruit trees	
<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Alubia de La Bañeza-León (canela, pinta, plancheta y riñón), fréjol	La Bañeza-León kidney bean	Legumes	Local variety. PGI
<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Fréjoles o frijoles de Curueño	Curueño kidney beans	Legumes	Local variety
<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Guisante	Pea	Legumes	
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Cerezo	Cherry	Fruit trees	

Scientific name	Common and local names	English name	Usage	Endemic variety or local breed
			fresh, preserved and	
<i>Prunus domestica</i>	Pruno	Plum	Fruit (fresh fruit, preserved fruit and	
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Andrines (endrinós) or brunos	Blackthorn	Wild berries (liqueur)	
<i>Pyrus communis</i>	Pera	Pear	Fruit trees (fresh and canned fruit)	Cultivated variety: Conferencia . MG
<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	Frambuesa	Raspberry	Fruits (jams, liqueur, vinegar)	
<i>Secale cereale</i>	Centeno	Rye	Cereal (breads and doughs)	
<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Patata	Potato	Vegetables	
<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>	Arándano común	Blueberry	Jams and liqueurs	
<i>Vaccinium uliginosum</i>	Arándano negro	Bog berry	Jams and liqueurs	
<i>Vicia fava</i>	Haba	Bean	Legumes	
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Arvejo	Vetch	Legumes	Local variety
<i>Vigna unguiculata</i>	Fréjol	Cowpea bean	Legumes	
<i>Vitis vinifera</i>	Viña	Vineyard	Table grapes and wine	Local varieties
<i>Zea mays</i>	Maíz	Corn	Cereal (flours)	
<i>Ribes Nigrum</i>	Grosella negra	Black currant	Baking	
<i>Ribes rubrum</i>	Grosella roja	Red currant	Confectionery and jams	
<i>White currant</i>	Grosella blanca	White currant	Baking	

Table 8. Plant species grown in the Mountains of León GIAHS territory.

## WILD PLANT SPECIES HARVESTED OR FORESTRY-MANAGED

Scientific name	Common and local names	English name	Usage	Endemic variety or local breed
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Avellano	Hazelnut	Dried fruit (raw and roasted)	
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Majuelo	Hawthorn	Wild berries (liqueur)	
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Faedo (haya)	Beach nut	Dried fruit (toasted)	
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Miruéndanos (fresca silvestre)	Wild strawberry	Wild fruit (fresh fruit and liqueurs)	Local variety
<i>Gentiana lutea</i>	Genciana	Gentian	Medicinal and flavouring plant	Local variety
<i>Juglans regia</i>	Nuez	Walnut	Green walnuts (liqueur)	
<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	Perucha (manzana silvestre)	Wild apple	Wild berries (fresh fruit, liqueur)	
<i>Morus ulmifolius</i>	Mora (mora silvestre de zarzamora)	Wild blackberry	Fruit trees	
<i>Pinus pinaster</i>	Pino resinero	Resin pine	Resin extraction	
<i>Prunus cerasus</i>	Guindo (cerezo silvestre)	Sour cherry	Wild berries (cherry liqueur)	
<i>Prunus domestica subsp.</i>	Niso (ciruelo silvestre)	Damson plum	Wild fruit (fresh fruit, marmalade and liqueurs)	Local variety
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Andrines (endrinós)	Blackthorn	Wild berries (liqueur)	
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Sáuco	Elder	Wild berries (liqueur)	

Scientific name	Common and local names	English name	Usage	Endemic variety or local breed
<i>Sideritis hissiopypholia</i>	Té de roca		Infusion	
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Argumón or serbal silvestre	Rowan	Jams and liqueurs	
<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>	Arándan o común	Blueberry	Jams and liqueurs	
<i>Vaccinium uliginosum</i>	Arándan o negro	Bog berry	Jams and liqueurs	
<i>Agrocybe aegerita</i>	Seta de chopo	Poplar mushroom	Edible mushroom	
<i>Amanita caesaria</i>	Seta de los césares	Caesars mushroom	Edible mushroom	
<i>Boletus sp.</i> (especially <i>B. aestivalis</i> , <i>B. edulis</i> and <i>B. pinophilus</i> and to a lesser extent <i>B. aereus</i> )	Boleto	King bolete mushroom	Edible mushroom and biscuits (Babian)	
<i>Colocybe gambosa</i>	Seta de San Jorge	St. George's mushroom	Edible mushroom	
<i>Cratarellus cornucopioides</i>	Trompeta	Trumpet	Edible mushroom	
<i>Lactarius deliciosus</i> and <i>L. portentosum</i>	Niscalos	Chanterelles	Edible mushroom	
<i>Lepista nuda</i> and	Seta de pie morado and/or azul	Purple foot mushroom	Edible mushroom	
<i>Macrolepia procera</i>	Parasol	Sunshade	Edible mushroom	
<i>Marasmius oreades</i>	Seta de corro	Circle mushroom	Edible mushroom	
<i>Mochella sp.</i>	Colmenillas	Beehives	Edible mushroom	
<i>Pleurotus eryngii</i>	Seta de cardo	Thistle mushroom	Edible mushroom	
<i>Pleurotus ostratus</i>	Seta de ostra	Oyster mushroom	Edible mushroom	
<i>Tricholoma portentosum</i>	Carbonera	Charcoal	Edible mushroom	

Scientific name	Common and local names	English name	Usage	Endemic variety or local breed
<i>Tricholoma terreun</i>	Ratón	Mouse	Edible mushroom	
<i>Marasmius oreades</i>	Senderuela			
<i>Cantharellus cibarius</i>	Rebozuelo, anacate orchantarela	Chanterelle	Edible mushroom	

Table 9. Mushrooms in the Mountains of León GIAHS territory.

**Sixteen of the agri-food products** of the Mountains of León GIAHS territory are recognised and protected as Designation of Origin (DO), Protected Designation of Origin (PDO), Protected Geographical Indication (PGI), guarantee mark and collective mark (see table 10).

Product	Typology	Protection	Year	Headquarters
Alubia de la Bañeza	Legumes	Protected Geographical Indication	2005	La Bañeza
Botillo del Bierzo	Sausages and cured meats	Protected Geographical Indication	2000	Carracedelo
Castaña del Bierzo	Fruit and vegetables	Guarantee mark	2008	Carracedelo
Cecina de León	Sausages and cured meats	Protected Geographical Indication	1994	Astorga
Cecina de chivo de Vegacervera	Sausages and cured meats	Guarantee mark	2002	Vegacervera
Cereza del Bierzo	Fruit and vegetables	Guarantee mark	2016	Carracedelo
Chorizo de León	Sausages and cured meats	Collective mark	2012	León
Lechazo de Castilla y León	Fresh meat (suckling lamb)	Protected Geographical Indication	1997	Zamora (product that transcends the Mountains of León GIAHS territory).
Mantecadas de Astorga	Sweets	Protected Geographical Indication	2004	Astorga

Product	Typology	Protection	Year	Headquarters
Manzana reineta del Bierzo	Fruit and vegetables	Protected Designation of Origin	1999	Carracedelo
Pera conferencia del Bierzo	Fruit and vegetables	Guarantee mark	2004	Carracedelo
Pimiento asado del Bierzo	Fruit and vegetables	Protected Geographical Indication	2004	Carracedelo
Queso de los Beyos	Cheese	Protected Geographical Indication	2013	Oseja de Sajambre (headquarters in the Mountain of León GIAHS
Queso de Valdeón	Cheese	Protected Geographical Indication	1996	Posada de Valdeón
Bierzo	Wines	Designation of origin	1989	Cacabelos
Setas de Castilla y León	Mushrooms	Guarantee mark		Its headquarters is in Soria but it is part of the Guarantee Mark of Mountains of León GIAHS
Mantecadas de Astorga	Sweets	Protected Geographical Indication	2004	Based in Astorga, one of the municipalities included in its geographical delimitation is Brazuelo

Table 10. Agri-food products with recognition and protection in the GIAHS territory



Figure 8. Map of agri-food products guaranteed by quality seals.



"TRADITIONAL EMPANADA"  
Photo: Miguel Ángel Mallo Álvarez

## **ECOLOGICAL FUNCTIONS**

### **Beneficial relationships between grown species and the ecosystem.**

#### **How the farming system improves biodiversity**

*Biological diversity or biodiversity is the variability of living organisms of all kinds, including diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems.*

Convention on Biological Diversity

The United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) was negotiated under the auspices of the United Nations Environment Programme and opened for signature at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, known as the "Earth Summit", held in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992.

It entered into force on December 29 1993 and is an almost universal international treaty, with more than 196 Contracting Parties. The European Union, Spain and the other Member States are Parties to the Convention. Spain signed the Convention on June 13 1992 and ratified it on December 21 1993.

The Convention has three main objectives:

- The conservation of biological diversity.
- The sustainable use of its components.
- The fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilisation of genetic resources.

This instrument is legally binding for the Contracting Parties and therefore constitutes the fundamental reference and basis for the development of regulations and measures for the achievement of its objectives in Spain and, in the case in point, of the proposed Mountains of León GIAHS.

Biodiversity is the variety of ecosystems related to different typologies such as deserts, forests, wetlands, mountains, lakes, rivers and agricultural landscapes. In every ecosystem, living things, including humans, form a community, interacting with each other as well as with the air, water and soil around them. In the case of the Mountains of León, this relationship is very evident, as we find ourselves in a territory with numerous heritage, natural and environmental declarations that protect a privileged and potentially interesting environment for the study and application of initiatives directly related to the biodiversity and sustainability of ecosystems.





#### "LUNA RESERVOIR"

On July 31 1951, the first water release from the reservoir was made. Sixteen villages and neighbourhoods disappeared at the bottom of the swamp: Arévalo, Campo de Luna, La Canela, Casasola, Cosera de Luna, Lagüelles, Láncara de Luna, Miñera, Mirantes de Luna, El Molinón, Oblanca, San Pedro de Luna, Santa Eulalia de las Manzanas, Trabanco, Truva and Ventas de Mallo. It was officially inaugurated in 1956 in order to establish irrigation areas in the Páramo Leonés area and the Órbigo region. The waters of the river Luna join the river Omaña to form the river Órbigo.

Law 42/2007 of December 13 2007 on Natural Heritage and Biodiversity establishes the basic legal regime for the conservation, sustainable use, enhancement and restoration of natural heritage and biodiversity. The principles underlying the law focus on the maintenance of essential ecological processes and basic life systems, the preservation of biological, genetic, population and species diversity, the variety, uniqueness and beauty of natural ecosystems, and geological and landscape diversity. All these principles are embodied in the practices, knowledge, know-how and skills related to the culture of the agricultural, livestock and cultural systems of the Mountains of León.

The law establishes a series of instruments for the knowledge and planning of natural heritage and biodiversity, such as the Spanish Inventory of Natural Heritage and Biodiversity, the Strategic Plan for Natural Heritage and Biodiversity and the Guidelines for the Management of Natural Resources. As part of the beneficial relationships established between grown species and ecosystems, agricultural producers' organisations in León have promoted a project of good practices to improve pollinating insect and bird populations. Thus, the "Margins for Biodiversity" initiative involves biologists, entomologists and agronomists to strengthen an alliance between farmers and pollinating insects, which are fundamental in these relationships with the environment that ensure

the sustainable and adequate biodiversity of the Mountains of León GIAHS territory.

Pollination has a huge impact on our lives. Let's think about the amount of foods from the Mountains of León GIAHS that need this process to be formed: pears, apples, chestnuts, peppers... These could not develop without the presence of pollinating insects. It is known that 75% of grown plant species are pollinated by insects and that one third of our diet depends directly or indirectly on pollinating insects. It is therefore essential to study and protect them in order to consolidate and safeguard aspects such as the Protected Designations of Origin and other quality and origin indicators that accredit the viability and potential of this territory.

The project is analysing the results of sowing different plant varieties on the margins of the plots, without productive interest in themselves, but with a positive collateral effect on insect populations and, consequently, on birds. This season, UPA farmers are completing multifunctional margin sowing on farms in León and Extremadura.

In this sense, and in relation to pollination and its benefits for the territory, it is necessary to refer to different interesting aspects from this point of view. On the one hand, the FAO Global Pollination Project, focused on the conservation and management of pollinators for sustainable agriculture through an ecosystem approach, focusing on identifying the steps needed to reintroduce pollinators on agricultural land, bringing advances in science to tradition.

Other interesting aspects and initiatives at European level on pollination issues is the 2020 Special Report on the protection of wild pollinators in the European Union. The report shows that the Initiative remains a valid policy instrument enabling the EU, Member States and stakeholders to address pollinator reduction. By the end of 2020, more than 30 actions had been implemented in three priority areas: improving knowledge on pollinator reduction; addressing the causes of reduction; engaging citizens and promoting cooperation to halt the reduction. Among other things, the Commission launched the Pollinator Park, an interactive digital tool to raise awareness on the dangerous decline of pollinators and mobilise global action to address it. The Pollinator Park is a virtual reality set in 2050, in a world where pollinating insects have disappeared. The range of activities at local, regional, national and EU level showed that society recognises the problem and is ready to act.

With actions on small areas, biodiversity can be significantly increased. This is a practice that the next CAP will reward with special aid for farmers who carry it out.

Initiatives of this type have been carried out before in other territories demonstrating that it is possible to have a sustainable agriculture that allows and improves the biodiversity. An important lesson has been learned about the importance of the choice of plant species in order to achieve, on the one hand, a suitable habitat for insects, but also to ensure farm productivity without interfering with it and, if possible, by attracting auxiliary insects that can become a biological pest control. The Mountains of León GIAHS is a favourable setting for this type of beneficial relationship due to the variety of crops grown throughout the territory. It is possible to reconcile productive agriculture that ensures the production of food for society with the protection of biodiversity.

Similarly, and in line with the relationship between the environment, species and biodiversity, it is necessary to protect, recover and conserve old agricultural land that is

no longer cultivated, in order to preserve its cultural and agricultural heritage, contributing to the protection of the indigenous flora and fauna, its biodiversity, and to the mitigation of climate change. This direct relationship with the environment would allow the exploitation of natural resources and the consolidation of the population in the territory.

The modification and simplification of the agricultural landscape is one of the main causes of biodiversity loss worldwide. Agricultural mechanisation has eliminated key conservation features such as trees and shrubs along field borders, edges and banks. A large number of wild plants have disappeared from agricultural landscapes.

Hedgerow planting is an effective solution that reconciles agricultural production with biodiversity conservation and increased ecosystem services, while producers reduce external inputs, increase agricultural productivity and improve the resilience and sustainability of agro-ecosystems.

Sebes, bardales, cierros, ribazos, setos vivos, bocages... all these terms describe a series of plant formations, generally very frequent in the past to delimit plots of land and which have been greatly reduced in recent decades.

It is therefore necessary to implement effective solutions to restore our ecosystems and natural heritage in order to mitigate current environmental degradation. To this end, the information generated by the academic world on the restoration of ecosystems, in this case and as an example, live fences in the limitation of plots of land, so widely used in the past in the territory of the Mountains of León, must be passed on to society as a whole.

Ecological restoration applied to agro-ecosystems is an effective solution for reconciling agricultural production with the conservation of biodiversity and the services it provides, improving the ecological connectivity of the territory and promoting landscape protection.

## GAME RESERVES

As far as fauna is concerned, practically all the large mammals of the peninsula are present, making it one of the best enclaves for the brown bear, a species that breeds and spreads out in two nuclei within the GIAHS territory, the western (Los Ancares, Laciana, Babia and Omaña) and the eastern (Montaña de Riaño). Another characteristic species is the Cantabrian capercaillie, whose characteristic feature is that it lives in deciduous forests (beech and birch groves) as opposed to the rest of the capercaillies, which live in coniferous forests, and which has some of the best “cantaderos” here. In 2015, a population of capercaillie was identified in the foothills of Mount Teleno with a unique adaptation to a Mediterranean ecosystem, living in conditions of summer drought and with a different diet than usual. It would be one of the effects of climate change.

### List of preserved / protected animal species:

Scientific name	Common name	English name	Protection
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Águila real	Golden eagle	
<i>Austropotamobis pallipes</i>	Cangrejo de río	Iberian white-clawed crayfish	Vulnerable native species. It used to be consumed but fishing has been banned
<i>Circus pygargus</i>	Aguilucho cenizo	Montagu' harrier	Vulnerable species
<i>Neophron percnocterus</i>	Alimoche	Egyptian vulture	Endangered species
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Halcón peregrino	Peregrine falcon	
<i>Lepus castroviejo</i>	Liebre del piornal	Castroviejo's hare	Species exclusive to the Cantabrian mountains and endemic to the Iberian Peninsula
<i>Canis lupus signatus</i>	Lobo ibérico	Iberian wolf	Protected by Order TED/980/2021, of September 20, amending Annex to Royal Decree 139/2011, of February 4, for the development of the List of Wild Species under Special Protection Regime and the Spanish Catalogue of Threatened Species.
<i>Lucanus cervus</i>	Ciervo volante	European stag beetle	Vulnerable species
<i>Lutra</i>	Nutria paleártica	Euro-Asian otter	Vulnerable species
<i>Ursus arctos</i>	Oso pardo	European brown bear	Endangered species. GIAHS is

Scientific name	Common name	English name	Protection
			one of the brown bear recovery territories
<i>Perdix</i>	Perdiz pardilla	Grey partridge	Species exclusive to the Cantabrian mountains. It is in danger of disappearing
<i>Tetrao urogallus</i>	Urogallo	Cantabrian capercaillie	Endangered species
<i>Falco columbarius</i>	Esmerejón	Merlin	
<i>Dryocopus martius</i>	Pito negro	Black woodpecker	
<i>Ciconia</i>	Cigüeña blanca	White stork	
<i>Pernis apivorus</i>	Halcón abejero	Honey Falcon	
<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>	Culebrera europea	European Snake	
<i>Bubo</i>	Búho real	Royal Owl	
<i>Lanius collurio</i>	Alcaudón dorsirrojo	Red-backed shrike	
<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Aguilucho pálido	Pale Harrier	

Table 11. List of animal species preserved / protected in the Mountains of León GIAHS territory

### List of preserved / protected plant species

Scientific name	Common name	English name	Protection
<i>Eriophorum latifolium</i>	Algodón de pantano	Brod-leaved bog-cotton	Endangered species
<i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus nobilis</i>	Narciso de los prados	Daffodil of the meadows	
<i>Narcissus asturiensis</i>	Narciso de Asturias	Narcissus of Asturias	
<i>Centaurium somedanum</i>	Centaura de Somiedo	Somiedo Centaura	Rare and fragmented habitat, with evident threats and recent decline due to anthropogenic causes.
<i>Festuca elegans</i>	Cerrillón	Elegant reed	
<i>Santolina semidentata</i>	Santolina	Santolina	
<i>Petrocoptis grandiflora</i>			
<i>Apium repens</i>	Apio de rastreo	Creeping celery	
<i>Festuca</i>			

Scientific name	Common name	English name	Protection
<i>summilusitanica</i>			

Table 12. List of preserved / protected plant species in the Mountains of León GIAHS territory

Human activities in the GIAHS through responsible management and governance are beneficial for biodiversity, favouring the conservation of protected species. Different levels of protection are available for this purpose. There are seven UNESCO Biosphere Reserves: Picos de Europa (which is also a National Park), the valleys of Babia, Laciana, Omaña and Luna, Ancares Leoneses, Los Argüellos and Alto Bernesga; four sites on the UNESCO World Heritage List, highlighting Las Médulas, a Roman-era gold mining operation based on water power that shaped a unique cultural landscape, inscribed in 1997; and the beech forests of Asotín and Cuesta Fría, in Leonese Picos de Europa, inscribed in 2017 in the extension carried out to incorporate the most representative beech forests on the European continent, in addition to the different sections of the Way of St. James that also protect biodiversity in a transversal way, favouring the preservation of protected species; or the Montaña de Riaño y Mampodre regional park.

However, we must also highlight, due to their heritage value, singular, representative trees that identify with the environment, such as the centenary chestnut trees of Morla de la Valdería, a district of the municipality of Castrocontrigo. Trees that are now protected, but which in the not too distant past were used as a means of food for humans and animals, forming part of the everyday life and culture of their inhabitants. These hundred-year-old chestnut trees bring together in their trunks, roots and branches the history of these lands. Chestnut trees were introduced to the Iberian Peninsula by the Romans, hence the large number of specimens preserved and protected in the Valdería area, a territory that was heavily Romanised at the time.

The “zufreiros” or “zofreiros” of Lago de Carucedo are also interesting. This is the name given in the El Bierzo area to the cork oaks, whose presence has been fundamental in these territories. In the past, the most widespread use of the "zufreiros" was to make use of the cork for beehives, although it also had a curious application in the washing of clothes. In the winter months, when it rained, the freshly washed linen was placed in cork baskets, open at the top and bottom. It was then soaked in boiling water, in which small pieces of Aravaca soap had been dissolved. The baskets were placed on the ground, on straw, so that it would absorb the moisture all night long. The next morning, the clothes had been lightened and eventually wrung out, and were laid out in a corridor to dry. Also when the weather was colder and rainier and the livestock could not go out to the mountains, they were fed with the branches of the cork oak, whose acorns were also used to feed the pigs.

Another interesting example of this type of tree is the oak grove of Prao Barrial, in Oseja de Sajambre. In the spot known as Verrunde, we find an imposing specimen of sessile oak. It is a specimen whose uniqueness is due to its age, some 842 years old, with a perimeter of 9.50 metres and a height of 27.50 metres, which makes it the tallest wild tree in the province of León.



"MAMPODRE MASSIF FROM THE TOP OF THE PASS"  
Photo: José Antonio Álvarez-Canal

## **CONTRIBUTION OF AGROBIODIVERSITY TO SYSTEM SUSTAINABILITY AND RESILIENCE**

**How agrobiodiversity and its interrelationships with ecosystems improve the environment by limiting risks such as drought, flooding, soil erosion, water eutrophication, forest fires, loss of flora and fauna, etc.**

Mountains of León is a territory that is characterised by its outstanding biodiversity, but also for having been rich in minerals, the vast majority of which have been exploited through both underground and open-pit mining. In addition to their direct exploitation, these minerals (especially coal) have often been transformed into electrical energy through fossil fuel thermal power stations, and are therefore responsible for the emission of a large quantity of tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> into the atmosphere.

At present, the role played by these territories is radically different, since the whole of the Leonese mountains is functioning as a real greenhouse gas sink for two main reasons. Firstly, because it is naturally covered by thousands and thousands of hectares of natural forest, which is increasing its surface area and biomass every day and therefore capturing more and more tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> (thereby mitigating the dreaded problems caused by the greenhouse effect).

Secondly, it is also very important to point out that, in the last 30 years, and largely associated with the CAP's favourable initiatives, thousands of hectares have been transformed from the agricultural sector to the forestry one, resorting to forestry plantations, both those of a protective nature (especially in the headwaters of river basins) and those for production (in this case occupying lower positions in the course of rivers and their wide valleys).



The Leonese mountains are today covered with a forest area that can be considered among the top three in the whole Iberian Peninsula (Spain and Portugal), with magnificent examples of practically all the types of mature forests that exist in Europe (beech groves, sessile oak groves, gall oak groves, holm oak groves, Portuguese oak groves, cork oak groves, poplar groves, willow groves, birch groves, pine groves of all types, ash groves, laurel groves) as well as an endless number of shrub forest masses that contribute significantly to increasing the CO<sub>2</sub> capturing surface (among them, we should highlight heaths, broom groves, rockrose groves, thyme groves, gorse groves, etc.).

Undoubtedly, the plant and animal biodiversity associated with it is the best heritage asset of this territory and acts as one of the best natural CO<sub>2</sub> sinks in the whole of Europe.

All these plant formations form a mosaic that is not repeated throughout the continent, so much so that the vegetation of the Leonese mountain is a sample of what could be seen if we were to travel around the entire peninsular territory, and is manifested as the best and largest ecosystem in which nature and the inhabitants of the place have interacted for centuries, and still do, to achieve what we can see today, which is none other than a unique landscape full of environmental, social, economic, cultural, etc. capabilities.



## THREATS AND CHALLENGES

### Population issue: Risks of the mountain economy in Europe

These mountain areas preserve important ecological spaces, which give these territories greater diversity and characteristic productive orientations. Its spatial and climatic discontinuity and geographical diversity, which determine the land uses and exploitation, whether agricultural, livestock or forestry, face a series of challenges and threats, as indicated by Ortuño and Zamora<sup>6</sup>, but which can be mitigated with the declaration of the territory as a GIAHS, contributing to reversing this issue, which we will develop below:

- The intense human activity in the mountain environment, even in the most apparently "natural" areas of the landscape, and the fragility of the balance achieved with the environment. Thus, when the anthropic influence ceases, there is a significant deterioration of the environment, which is not capable of returning to its initial condition, at least in the medium term. It is therefore necessary to maintain agrobiodiversity and its relationships with the ecosystems that make up the Mountains of León territory, applying measures to keep population. GIAHS declaration of this area can make a very important contribution to this.



“FACENDERA. COMMUNAL WORKS”. Photo: Maricarmen Mallo

- The gradation of uses: the valley bottoms, with their agricultural crops and population settlements; the slopes and mountainsides, dominated by pastureland, woodland and, less frequently, agricultural land reserves; and the high-altitude meadows and scrublands, clearly pastoral in nature, which are associated with the safeguard measures related to transhumance and the whole cultural heritage associated with this practice.
- The marked difference between privately owned and exploited land and publicly or collectively owned land, and the importance of the latter in the economic dynamics of such areas, where the subsistence economy is fundamental to preserve certain knowledge and sustainable relationships with the environment.



“VOLVIENDO YERBA (HIERBA)”

It was also called "esmarallar" the work of undoing the marallos (rows of grass) with the fork (a U-shaped iron tool with a wooden handle) so that it would dry well before being stored in the haystack and during the hottest hours of the day.

The whole family participated.

Photo: Town Council Archive Murias de Paredes

- Smallholdings characterise the territory, and the small size of the plots, together with the difficulty of getting along with so many landowners, is also a brake on the use of meadows and pastures in mountain areas and, consequently, a brake on livestock development. Work is being carried out with programmes of land stewardship.
- There is a significant amount of agricultural land in the hands of local councils and, to a lesser extent, municipalities. They correspond mostly to pasture and woodland (including publicly owned woodland), as well as rainfed agricultural crops and some irrigated land.

In the last decade, the economic context has changed considerably and mountain areas have not remained unaffected by these transformations. Globalisation has changed the dynamics of activity in these areas, which are now less influenced by the decisions of national states and more by strong supranational administrative intervention (aid, subsidies, health and environmental regulations, etc.), together with a strong dependence on international agreements and markets. In fact, the application of community policies in Spain since 1986 has been particularly important for the most disadvantaged areas, such as mountain areas, where the structural funds (ERDF, ESF, EAGGF) have been particularly active.

Technological development has favoured a process of productive intensification in very localised areas, close to large population centres and with a good communications network. In this way, mountain areas are excluded from the commercial circuits of the future.

Paradoxically, this same development offers opportunities for the dispersion of productive processes. The means of production can move away from urban concentrations and settle in rural areas that would thus be able to diversify their economic activity, settle the population, responding to the so-called "empty Spain (España vaciada)" and continuing the direct relationship with the territory without interrupting the traditional and natural anthropisation in a perfect symbiosis. The term "España vaciada" refers to certain territorial areas that present pressing demographic sustainability challenges reflected in low population density and high ageing rates. This circumstance is the result of the rural exodus that took place in Spain during the 1950s and 1960s. The concept was born, therefore, as a framework for protest against the neglect of the villages and their subordination to urban development. In this sense, the declaration of the Mountains of León GIAHS contributes positively to reverse this trend, giving this territory the interest and importance necessary to generate a population sustainability that is fundamental for its development.

At the same time, the development of means of transport and communication has improved the mobility of people (the location of places of residence is becoming more flexible) and goods, and the possibilities for the exchange of products, information, ideas and knowledge between the countryside and the city.

The social consideration of mountain areas has evolved in recent times. This change is of exceptional importance for their future, as their main function is no longer agricultural production but consumption: rural areas are now a reference point for environmental quality, which cannot be enjoyed in urban spaces, and the place of choice for recreation and leisure. This need of urban populations, the existence of a public opinion sensitive to environmental issues and the emergence of a significant number of conservationist non-governmental organisations with great influence and public repercussions, subject these areas to strong pressures, independently of the economic and productive factors developed within them.

On the other hand, it is essential to analyse current demographic processes, which cannot always be explained economically, such as changes in labour demand. In fact, the return of emigrants is the most important factor in the possible demographic and economic revival of mountain areas, as their arrival improves and expands the range of services on offer and creates valuable job opportunities for younger people, who will no longer have to leave the area and migrate to urban centres.

In short, we find ourselves with a large surface area, with common characteristics and conditions for development that can be summarised as follows:

- A privileged ecological context: the best preserved natural spaces in Spain are concentrated in these areas.
- A need for balanced economic development that coexists with the natural environment and combats the potential marginality of these areas in a dual context between competitive farms (and away from mountain areas) and others with a markedly social purpose.
- An economic sector, the livestock-forestry sector, which in many areas has become the sole economic and social support for its inhabitants and has prevented a higher degree of abandonment and desertification.
- The potential for new uses related to the service sector: residential use (holiday homes, second homes or permanent residences for retired people), tourist-recreational uses, strategic community uses (maintenance of communications, waste disposal sites, reservoirs, etc.), which are often determined by the consumption patterns of urban societies.
- A clear isolation, even in areas close to medium-sized cities or metropolitan areas, caused by a deficient communications system, both in terms of accessibility to the areas in question and mobility between the different population centres and municipalities. Moreover, the possibilities for improving these communication networks are limited by the environmental impacts that large-scale works could have on the environment.

### 3. LOCAL AND TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE SYSTEMS

Local communities have established a series of agricultural, livestock, forestry, hunting and fishing systems based on knowledge of the environment and related to new trends in sustainable development, such as the circular economy, which has allowed and continues to allow the continued use of the territory without depleting or degrading it.

In this sense, the Circular Economy Strategy of Castilla y León (the Autonomous Region where the Mountains of León GIAHS is integrated) approved by Agreement 115/2021, of October 14, of the Junta de Castilla y León, is the reference document to promote the green transition and the circular economy in the Autonomous Region and therefore in the territory of the Mountains of León.

The circular economy is a powerful tool in itself to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations, helping to meet the goals of the 2030 Agenda in the region of Castilla y León, as specifically stated in the document "Guidelines for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Castilla y León".

Moreover, the Circular Economy Strategy of Castilla y León is aligned with the ambitious "EU Action Plan for the Circular Economy" adopted in 2015, as well as with the new "EU Green Deal", adopted in December 2019, which sets out an action plan to initiate the transition to a sustainable and circular economy within the European Union.

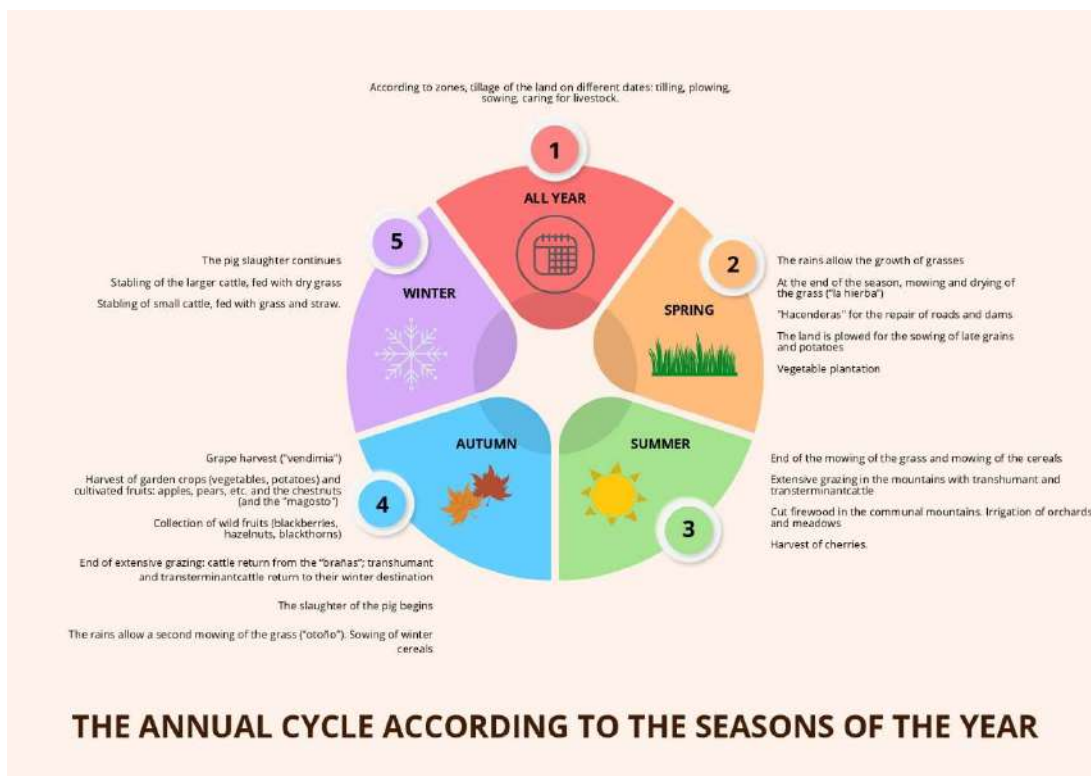
The strategy presented aims to respond to the specific challenges of the region and the specific challenges of the Mountains of León GIAHS, and is therefore based on an exhaustive analysis of the initial economic situation in order to establish specific objectives in the priority sectors for the region. In addition, the proposed measures are addressed to the various economic agents, both public and private, in a spirit of integration and seeking a cross-cutting approach that allows their application in the various economic areas of the region.

The Strategy sets out the following objectives:

- To promote an innovation model based on the life cycle approach, which prioritises the overall efficiency of production processes and products, the reduction of raw material, water and energy consumption and their non-toxicity.
- To develop new materials, preferably of renewable origin and within a circular bioeconomy framework.
- To implement a "zero waste" culture in the economic ecosystem and society.
- To encourage the development of new secondary raw material industries and services.
- To promote a model of responsible consumption, based on the durability of the products and in the satisfaction of needs as opposed to possession.
- To encourage new models of economic relations based on industrial and collective cooperation.

- To promote training and employment policies that favour the transition towards a circular economy.
- To strengthen the commitment of public and private entities with the circular economy.

And directly related to the circular economy and the new currents of sustainable development, we find local and traditional knowledge, which has been passed down through generations and has marked the social organisation of the area through the “Concejos”, communal structures which, among other functions, determined land use. As a result of this long interaction between the community and its natural resources, elements of identity have been generated, a rich tangible and intangible cultural heritage that can be seen in the water channels, traditional architecture, social organisation and vernacular gastronomy. This reflects the fact that the heritage system on which the Mountains of León GIAHS is based forms part of the identity of the local population, which is responsible for the maintenance of the landscape and its biodiversity. As an example, Babia groups together two “concejos” that have become municipalities, Babia de Yuso or Babia de Abajo, whose capital is San Emiliano, and Babia de Suso or Babia de Arriba, whose capital is Cabrillanes.



These “concejos” established the "suertes", areas of the forest to plough and gain fertile land for work or grazing temporarily or, depending on the village, the use of the forest by each neighbour, to clear and thin out and obtain firewood or timber are still called “suertes”.

Apart from grazing, in the agricultural landscape of the Mountains of León, at medium altitude, other types of forestry can be seen, such as pines, chestnut trees, oaks, etc. These areas were also grazed by livestock with the dual function of "cleaning" under the tree

and at the same time fertilising the land, so that the production of these trees would grow.

The “concejo” also established the "pozneras", permits for the planting of fruit trees such as chestnut trees, walnut trees, etc., on communal land, but with the difference that the person who was authorised to plant them was the owner and responsible for those trees, i.e. he had to maintain and look after them and at the same time, he could keep their production, even if it was on communal land.

Finally, we would be left with the more agricultural areas, those lower parts that benefited from the more fertile land on which the vineyards and fruit trees were located halfway up the slopes, and the orchard lands in the valley bottoms.

All these traditional practices, which form part of the cultural heritage of the Mountains of León GIAHS territory, coexist in a very positive way with the new sustainable development trends, thus allowing the continued use of the territory without depleting or degrading it.

These trends associated with sustainable development are closely linked to the Sustainable Development Goals set out in the 2030 Agenda and the principles of agroecology dictated by the FAO.

The importance of the circular economy in this context is fundamental to address issues such as recycling, allowing for the extended life of certain reusable materials. In this sense, Castilla y León, with the Mountains of León GIAHS territory at the forefront, has become the first region to implement a Plan for the Promotion of the Agri-Food Bioeconomy, promoting lines of research that will increase production in the primary and agri-food sector, making more sustainable use of natural resources, minimising the generation of waste and emissions thanks to technological innovation that coexists perfectly and in harmony with traditional knowledge. In this way, general principles of agroecology such as synergies, efficiency, recycling and knowledge sharing are promoted.

The bioeconomy associated with the new trends of sustainable development has become a necessity and an opportunity for the future of food and agriculture in the Mountains of León GIAHS territory, which with this declaration will see these aspirations consolidated.

These plans, which are already beginning to be developed, aim to make better use of endogenous potential, making agricultural and livestock farms and related industries more profitable through sustainable and competitive production; the valorisation of by-products and waste from agricultural or livestock production and its industry, reincorporating them into the agri-food value chain and replacing the linear system, based on the extraction, production and disposal scheme, with a circular economy in which as few resources as possible are used, where raw materials can maintain their value for as long as possible, and the by-products and waste generated can be either transformed to be used again as products or to obtain energy, or processed to recover raw materials, reaching zero waste.

To this end, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock of the Junta de Castilla y León, since 2019, has been in contact with more than 150 companies and agents from the agricultural and livestock sector and industry, as well as working with 40 research institutes, technology centres and universities, thus establishing a coordinated relationship with the entire value chain.

## **AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES, TECHNOLOGIES AND RELATED KNOWLEDGE**

Local and traditional knowledge systems have made it possible to transform raw materials derived from agriculture and livestock into countless products. For centuries, they have contributed to food security. Today, many of them are endorsed by quality seals, bringing together processes, techniques and local knowledge inherited from centuries ago.

Much of this knowledge now coexists with other innovative techniques that contribute to better yields and quality.

### **Cecina de León**

Among the most interesting and important products derived from beef, we find the traditional “cecina de León”, considered one of the best in the world and backed by all the quality guarantees endorsed by the Regulatory Council of the Protected Geographical Indication.

Etymologically, the word “cecina” derives from the Latin word *siccus*, which means dry, or from the Celtic word *ciercina*, which refers to the wind. The Diccionario de la Real Academia de la Lengua defines 'cecina' as “salted, wiry, air-dried, sun-dried or smoke-dried meat”.

There are many sources in which cecina appears throughout history, including, among others, chapter 55 of the Agricultural Treatise, Lucius Junius Moderatus Columella (c. IV BC), which already mentions “cecina” in its pages. In Gabriel Alonso de Herrera's Treatise on General Agriculture in the 16th century, “cecina” and salting featured prominently in which the possibility of jerking more types of meat, including beef “cecina”, was indicated. Enrique Gil y Carrasco, a writer from León born in 1815, collected in his numerous writings and stories the customs of León, especially the production and consumption of “cecina”. Félix María de Samaniego (1745-1801), in fable VIII, El ratón de la corte y el Campo, mentions “cecina” as one of the foods of the time.

According to statistics from the Diccionario de Madoz (1847), in 1835, 6,20 reales per kg of “cecina” was paid in the main square of León, and the amount of “cecina” consumed per inhabitant in a year was 972 arrobas. At the same time, it also shows the mercantilist participation of “cecina” in the city from the villages.

Due to its historical and traditional value, “cecina de León” is endorsed by the IGP Cecina de León Guarantee Mark. A body attached to the Regional Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock of the Junta de Castilla y León, as a decentralised body with decision-making powers. Its main task is to ensure compliance with the Regulation.

The Regulations of the PGI Cecina de León were approved by Order on July 12 1994, thus guaranteeing the quality of the product. The Regulatory Council certifies the pieces used in the production of Cecina de León, ensuring that they meet the requirements of the Regulation.

The Regulatory Council also carries out promotional work, attends trade fairs, congresses, conferences, quality control activities, manages subsidies and keeps up to date with health



regulations.

The meat used to make “cecina de León” comes preferably from the local indigenous breeds and is derived from the cutting of the hindquarters of older cattle at least five years old and weighing at least 400 kilograms live.

Four parts or cuts of these hindquarters are used - silverside, top rump, stifle and rump - all of which are classified according to the M.A.P.A. with the category of 1st A. meat.

According to the Regulations of the Regulatory Council it is considered:

- Silverside: the fleshy cone-shaped mass, although it is flat on the mediolateral side. It is formed by the medial thigh muscles. Specifically by the sartorius, pectineus, gracilis, abductor, semimembranosus, square thigh and extra pelvic portion of the obturator externus muscle. The minimum weight is 8 kg.
- Top rump: consists of the top rump itself, and the topside, which takes the form of a somewhat cylindrical triangular prism. The topside is formed exclusively by the semitendinosus, and the top rump by the gluteobiceps muscle. The minimum weight is 10 kg.
- Stifle: ovoid-shaped piece made up of the components of the square thigh muscle (rectus thigh muscle and vastus lateralis, vastus intermedius and vastus medialis). The minimum weight is 7 kg. Rump: triangular in shape, comprising the gluteus medius, accessory and deep gluteus muscles and the calf muscles of the hip. The minimum weight is 6 kg.

The only ingredients used in the production of "Cecina de León" are beef meat of indigenous breeds and salt.

Two main processes are used for this purpose, one that can be considered 'artisanal', which is carried out using traditional systems and coincides with the coldest periods of the year - from November to March - and another of the 'industrial' or 'semi-industrial' type, which uses more modern meat curing techniques and can be carried out throughout the year.

Processing consists of six operations or phases, which chronologically are: shaping, salting, washing, settling, smoking and drying or curing. The entire production process shall last for at least seven months from the time of salting.

- Profiling: this is the operation by which the different pieces to be salted are shaped.
- Salting: the purpose of salting is to incorporate common salt into the muscle mass, favouring the dehydration of the pieces and their perfect preservation, as well as contributing to the development of the colour and aroma typical of cured products. For this purpose, according to traditional systems, the pieces are stacked and covered with coarse-grained sea salt. The salting time has a minimum duration of 0.3 days and a maximum of 0.6 days per kg. of weight, depending on the weight and characteristics of the piece. The salting process takes place at a temperature between 2° C and 5° C, and a relative humidity between 80 and 90%.

- Washing: at this stage, the pieces are washed with warm or lukewarm drinking water in order to remove the salt adhering to the surface.
- Settling: The next step is the settling process, which will last between 30 and 45 days. The piece is hung in the air. The purpose of this post-salting phase is to remove the constituent water, to allow the salt to penetrate homogeneously and uniformly, to encourage the development of the characteristic microflora and to channel the biochemical processes of enzymatic hydrolysis that will produce the characteristic aroma and flavour. As the surface water is slowly and gradually removed, the pieces become more consistent.
- Smoking: the pieces may then be smoked using oak or holm oak wood. The duration of this phase will be between 12 and 16 days.
- Curing: the pieces are then hung in drying sheds. During the drying or curing phase, the pieces are sorted according to weight and shape. This phase is carried out in natural drying sheds equipped with windows with adjustable opening to control both temperature and humidity by means of the traditional system of "opening and closing windows". The temperature at which the product has to be at this stage is between 10° C and 12° C and a relative humidity of 75% - 80%. They will remain in these premises or in cellars until they are fully matured, but not for less than 7 months.

At the end of processing, Cecina de León has the following characteristics:

- Weight: the minimum weight of the final product of each of the different types of parts is:
  - Silverside: 4 kg.
  - Top rump: 5 kg.
  - Stifle: 3.5 kg.
  - Rump: 3 kg.
- Typical external appearance: the “cecina” will have a slightly dark, brownish-brown, toasted colour, typical of the production process.
- Colouring and appearance of the cut: the “cecina” will have different shades of colour, from cherry to garnet, accentuated at the edges at the end of the maturing process, and will have a slight streak of fat, which gives it its characteristic juiciness.
- Flavour and aroma: meat with a characteristic flavour, not very salty, not very fibrous consistency. The resulting smoked effect adds a characteristic aroma to the maturation process, supporting the overall flavours.
- Form of presentation of the pieces: the pieces are presented whole, wrapped or sheathed, or presented in vacuum-packed portions or slices, or in other systems approved by the Regulatory Council.

### **Mantecadas de Astorga**

Mantecadas de Astorga are one of the best-known and most traditional confectionery products in the Mountains of León GIAHS territory. A product derived from the breeding of cattle and the use of cow's lard as one of the main ingredients, from the indigenous Mantquera Leonesa breed.

The origin of the Mantecadas de Astorga dates back more than 200 years, with the first written reference to Mantecadas appearing in 1805. During the 19th century, the first workshops appeared and there are now seven of them.

The Mantecadas have an enormous historical and economic value in Astorga and, by extension, in the Mountains of León GIAHS territory. So much so that the name of Astorga is inextricably linked to the name Mantecadas and vice versa.

Its quality and historical importance have been recognised by the granting of a quality label, the Protected Geographical Indication, which certifies its origin and authenticity. The raw materials used in the production of Mantecadas de Astorga are of the highest quality and follow the traditional recipe:

- Flour
- Eggs
- Cow lard
- Sugar

The production process is the same as it was 200 years ago. First beat the eggs with the sugar. Once the egg is fluffy, add the flour. Continue beating, and finally add the previously beaten cow lard.

Finally, the dough is placed in the traditional handmade paper boxes (which has given rise to a typical Astorga trade, that of the 'cajilleras') and baked until the Mantecadas take on their typical toasted colour.

For consumption, the 'mantecada' is presented in a paper box approximately 5,5 centimetres on each side and 2 centimetres high. The surface of the cover is firm, golden and curved, with sugar grains in the centre. It has a soft and spongy texture, with a characteristic flavour that makes it unmistakable. Ideal to accompany any type of coffee, infusion or hot chocolate.

The use of 100% natural ingredients means that it has a relatively short shelf life. Once the package is opened, it is preserved, approximately:

- 60 days, for mantecadas made from October 1 to March 31
- 45 days, for those produced from April 1 to September 30.

### **Queso de los Beyos**

Another interesting product typical of the Mountains of León GIAHS territory is the so-called “queso de los Beyos”, whose Protected Geographical Indication PGI Queso Beyos was recognised by the European Commission on November 8 2011. Since its geographical area covers territories of more than one Autonomous Region, the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environment is responsible for its management and control.

The defined geographical area for the production and maturing of the cheeses covered by the PGI 'Queso Los Beyos' is made up of the municipalities of Oseja de Sajambre, Amieva and Ponga; the former is administratively part of the Autonomous Region of Castilla y León and the municipalities of Ponga and Amieva are part of the Autonomous Region of Asturias.

Reputation is the main element justifying the link between the geographical area and the product. There is ample evidence of this. The *Diccionario de Miñano* (1827) refers explicitly to the good quality of this cheese, although bibliographical references appear before that date in the *Catastro del Marqués de La Ensenada* (1752) and in the municipal ordinances of the various municipalities in the area, the first of which date from 1779. Subsequently, numerous books and writings have devoted space to it or made it the protagonist, to the point of referring to it as "the jewel of the east" or "son of the gorges", as Juan Gabriel Pallarés calls it in his *Guía de productos de la tierra* (1998).

The prestige of this cheese is also evident in the numerous gastronomic books that devote space to it in their pages: *Guía del buen comer español* (1929); which points out as an outstanding feature "the good taste of cheese"; *Lecciones de cocina regional* (1962), which refers to this cheese, quoting "of very good flavour"; it is also considered in *Cocina práctica de los quesos de España* (1983).

While this cheese was originally intended primarily for family consumption or to pay rents, it was later used, albeit sparingly, as a gift, payment or exchange item and also, taking advantage of surplus milk, as a source of direct income. These actions would initially be limited to local commerce and would be extended with the implementation of markets in neighbouring municipalities such as Cangas de Onís. Some believe that it was at this market that the cheese was given its name, as it comes from the area of the Beyos gorge.

The Protected Geographical Indication covers cheeses made from cow's, sheep's or goat's milk, raw or pasteurised, unmixed, lactic coagulated, matured for a minimum period of 20 days, or 60 days in the case of cheeses made from raw milk, and which comply with the requirements set out in the specifications established by the Regulatory Council.

The milk used in its production is either cow's, goat's or sheep's milk. Milks of different species are never mixed. Nowadays, practically all the cheeses from Los Beyos are made from cows.

Milk milked in the morning is used mixed with milk milked in the afternoon. Rennet is added for coagulation and it undergoes natural draining. Once transferred to the moulds, the cheeses are placed on shelves in a room to undergo the smoking process.

Cylindrical in shape, with flat or slightly concave faces, they have a height of 6 to 9 cm, a diameter of 9 to 10 cm and a weight of 250 to 500 grams. The rind is thin, rough and varies in colour from creamy yellow or pale yellow to light brown. The paste is semi-hard to hard, closed, without fermenting eyes and with few openings of mechanical origin, brittle or crumbly when cut, white in the case of goat's milk and ivory or pale yellow in the case of sheep's and cow's milk. The texture is firm. It has a mild smell and aroma, more intense in sheep's and goat's cheese, and a mild flavour, more intense in sheep's

cheese, with slight hints of sheep and goat in sheep's and goat's cheese; slightly salty and slightly acidic, pleasant and balanced.



“QUESO DE LOS BEYOS”

Photo: Agricultural Technological Institute of the Junta de Castilla y León

### **Cecina de chivo de Vegacervera**

Cured and marinated "chivo" meat (goat from the time it stops suckling until it is old enough to breed) is covered by the 'Cecina de Chivo de Vegacervera' guarantee mark, which guarantees the selection of the raw material and the production process in a geographical area and under defined conditions in order to be able to offer consumers a defined and unique product. It is one of the most important and interesting products derived from goat farming.

The production area is made up of municipalities in the Mountains of León GIAHS territory, which are above 650 m above sea level and have a continental climate, according to the sources of the Agricultural Technological Institute of the Junta de Castilla y León.

The tradition and deep-rootedness of Mountains of León in the production of “cecina de chivo” has been documented since the 1st century. The combination of tradition and the climatic conditions of the area provide a unique and singular product.

For the production of 'cecina de chivo', goat meat is used, from animals at least three years old, either male or female and with a minimum carcass weight of 22 kg. Four types of presentations are available on the market:

- Leg
- Shoulder
- Front shank
- Rear shank

Once the pieces are selected, they are subjected to a process of salting, marinating, smoking and finally air-curing in a natural, cold environment.

A mixture of water with sweet “pimentón”, olive oil and garlic is used for the marinade, which gives it part of its flavour. In the smoking phase, oak wood is most frequently used.

Each of these phases is carried out under highly controlled conditions of both temperature and humidity, and the final curing process depends on the final use of the “cecina de chivo”:

- Up to 6 months in the case of 'perniles' (a form of cecina intended for slicing), which are consumed raw, being a fully cured product.
- 30 days for other pieces intended for cooked consumption.

The organoleptic characteristics of the product are:

- External appearance: the colour is toasted, partially reddish, slightly dark, typical of the production process.
- Colouring and appearance of the cut: it has different shades of colour, from cherry to maroon, and has a slight fat marbling that gives it its characteristic juiciness.
- Flavour and aroma: meat with a peculiar flavour, resulting from the effect of marinating and smoking during the maturation process, slightly salty, with a fibrous consistency and a characteristic aroma of the natural spices used.
- Texture: homogenous, not very fibrous and without pastiness or softening in the case of pieces eaten dry (leg), and herbaceous and juicy but not homogenous, depending on the portion to be eaten, when the product is eaten cooked (shoulder and shank).
- Fat: shiny, unctuous, white-yellowish in colour, aromatic and with a pleasant flavour typical of the species.

### **Queso de Valdeón**

Another of the products derived from goat farming is the renowned “queso de Valdeón”. The production area for this cheese within the Mountains of León GIAHS territory is the municipality of Posada de Valdeón.

Queso de Valdeón is considered one of the best blue cheeses in Spain and the world. With a PGI (Protected Geographical Indication) and DO (Denomination of Origin) seal, its traditional production and international projection have earned it around twenty awards at home and abroad, where it has won gold, silver and bronze medals.

Cheese production in the Valdeón Valley dates back to pre-Roman times, when goat's milk was used as a raw material. The first written references to cheese production in the Valdeón Valley, however, date from the mid-19th century. Pascual Madoz, in his *Diccionario* (1845-1859) refers to the production of cheese and the importance of goats in the villages of the Valdeón Valley.

In the second half of the 19th century, cheese production was an important occupation in the Valdeón Valley. When the livestock grazed in the high altitude grazing herds during the summer, the milk was processed into cheese in the huts themselves or transported to the valley.

The Count of Saint-Saud, a brilliant Pyrenean and one of the most prolific explorers of the Picos de Europa, who has to his credit the first ascents of the most important mountains of the three massifs, testifies to this in 1892:

*The strong women of Valdeón go up there morning and evening, with their albarcas with three wooden pegs at the base - the madreñas - carrying a goatskin bag in which they carry their food on the way there and on the way back they bring the wineskins with the milk milked in the sheepfold.*

There is evidence that the production of blue cheese in the Valdeón Valley for sale on regional markets was an important activity from the beginning of the 20th century onwards.

Today, in the Valdeón valley, production processes similar to those used several centuries ago coexist with others that have incorporated new technologies.

The queso de Valdeón belongs to the family of blue cheeses, made from goat's milk, cow's milk or a mixture of both. It is a long maturing cheese (minimum 2 months to reach the point between semi-cured and cured). The bark is rough and irregular, with dark grey tones and small red and bluish spots.

The paste has a soft texture and a pale yellow colour, full of small cavities where white and blue-green mould is concentrated. Its flavour is intense, slightly lactic, buttery, melting on the palate and with a persistent aroma, it is very aromatic. It is recommended to be used as a spread on small portions of loaf bread and accompanied by a good, full-bodied wine.

Queso de Valdeón is produced in the following stages and in the following order:

- The milk received at the dairies is filtered and then placed in the reception tanks, where it is kept at 4°C until it is transferred to the curdling vat. The minimum analytical levels in the curdling vat, after mixing the milk of the different species, shall be as follows:
  - Fat (%): 3.5
  - Protein (%): 3.1
  - Dry extract (%): 12.0
- The curd: it must be lactic-acid, using a precise dose of rennet so that coagulation takes between 60 and 120 minutes. In the curdling vat, the *Penicillium* fungus is inoculated. The temperature of the milk at the time of coagulation, and during the coagulation process, shall be between 28 and 32 °C.
- Cutting the curd: it must be done in such a way as to obtain a curd of approximately one cubic centimetre and left to rest for 14 to 17 minutes.

Subsequently, it is shaken and then drained off.

- Moulding: this is carried out in cylindrical moulds, leaving the grain loose. After two or three hours, it is turned over and rests for twenty-four hours.
- Salting: it is done with dry salt, the first day on one side and the second day on the other.
- Punching: Valdeón cheeses are then subjected to the punching process in order to aerate them internally.
- Maturation: The temperature of the maturation rooms must be between 5 and 10°C and the humidity must be higher than 85%. Except where strictly necessary to maintain these environmental conditions, maturation shall take place under natural conditions. The maturing period for Queso de Valdeón must be at least two months for cheeses made from raw milk and one and a half months for those made from pasteurised milk. During the maturation period, the turning and cleaning practices necessary for the cheese to acquire its particular characteristics must be applied.



"PRESENTATION AND APPEARANCE OF THE TRADITIONAL BLUE CHEESE OF VALDEÓN"

Photo: valledevaldeon.es

### **Rooster feather for lures from Pardo and Indio de León roosters.**

Peeling is the most special and characteristic handling pattern of this type of production. To do this, the breeder ties the animal's legs together, places it between his legs to immobilise it and then plucks the feathers, following the traditional method. The experience of the breeder in handling the rooster is important in order to carry out the operation without stressing the animal. The feathers are plucked one at a time and grouped according to their quality and size into groups of 12 called "mazos". The whole of "mazos" taken from the region known as the "Riñonada de un gallo" is called a "capa". The skinning is done by the breeder himself, following the tradition of doing it when the moon is in the waning quarter. After peeling, the affected area is gently massaged with glass powder, walnut oil and resin or topical disinfectant and anti-inflammatory ointment.



The first peeling of the chicks, known as cleaning, is carried out when the animal is six months old and the feather is discarded for the assembly of lures, as it is too short. However, it is used to assess the quality of the male and to predict the future quality of his feathers.

Each anatomical feather donor region has a different peeling frequency. Wing and kidney skinning is carried out every three months, rejecting any feathers that are still attached. Hangers and semi-hangers are plucked every six months and wing and neck feathers are plucked once a year, due to the low demand for this type of feather.



"PEELING A PARDO DE LEÓN ROOSTER"

Photo: Luis Fernando de la Fuente

### **Botillo del Bierzo**

Botillo is one of the tastiest and most emblematic delicacies of El Bierzo gastronomy, derived from pig farming. The term 'botillo' derives from the Latin *botellus* or *botulus*, translated as sausage, black pudding or chorizo. It is actually the thick pork casings in which various types of pork meat are stuffed.

The botillo is a typical product of the Mountains of León GIAHS territory and more specifically of El Bierzo region. Its historical origins are disputed. Some historians claim that its origin is Roman, suggesting the possibility that this dish was eaten during the stay of Roman troops in El Bierzo; from there it would pass to the medieval world, becoming a delicacy of abbots, bishops and kings. Others claim that it was the monks of Carracedo, or some hermit monk, who invented the botillo. Both are based on the mention of terms

similar to 'botillo', 'botellus' or 'botulus' in various documents from these periods.

What is certain is that it is a meat product that has remained in popular culture as an emblematic sausage, thanks to the tradition handed down from generation to generation for centuries.

Botillo del Bierzo is protected by the Protected Geographical Indication and is endorsed by a numbered label controlled by the Regulatory Council, so that the traceability of the product is guaranteed. The Regulatory Council, by means of rigorous controls, guarantees a quality product that combines the traditional characteristics that define the Botillo.

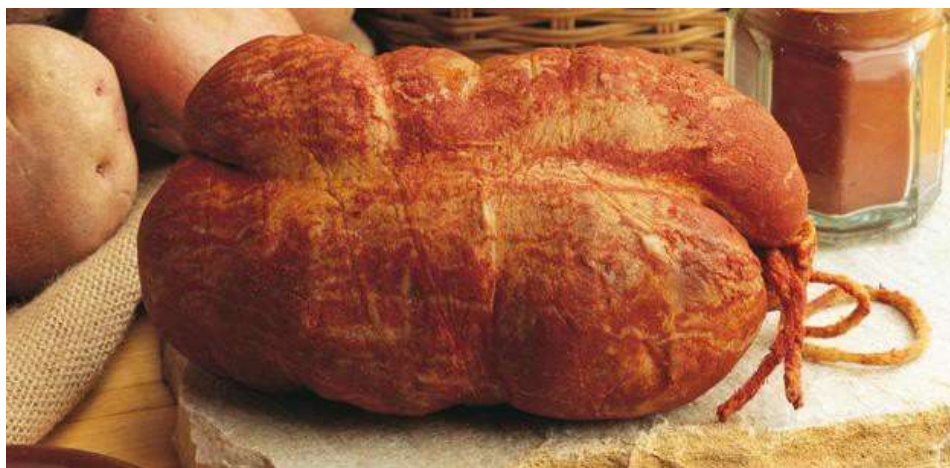
The basic ingredients of botillo are:

- Pork ribs: minimum 65% and maximum 90%.
- Pig's tail: minimum 10% and maximum 20%.

In addition, other components such as tongue, cheek, shoulder and backbone may be added, at the discretion of the manufacturers, up to a maximum of 20% of the total, but no component of this remainder may exceed half of this 20%. Salt, paprika and garlic, authorised additives and other natural spices are then added to all the components.

The production process is carried out in different stages, which must be completed in a minimum of five days:

- Selection of raw materials and cutting up: ribs, tail, backbone, shoulder, cheek and tongue are selected to be cut into regular portions. Fresh meat is always used in the preparation.
- Marinade and sausage: the meat is marinated by adding salt, paprika, garlic and spices to the chopped parts. It is then stuffed into the casing, which has been seasoned and marinated beforehand.
- Smoking: this is a fundamental point that gives the particular flavour to all the sausages from El Bierzo. It is made with the smoke produced by burning oak or holm oak wood for at least one day.
- Drying: this process is carried out for two days in specially prepared drying sheds to remove the water and give the 'Botillo' greater consistency. It can be said that, although these 5 days are the minimum time, the average is around 9 days.



"BOTILLO DEL BIERZO"  
Photo: IGP Botillo del Bierzo

### **Chorizo de León**

Chorizo de León is a sausage of excellent quality and long tradition in the Mountains of León GIAHS territory, which has lasted until the present day respecting the quality of the raw material, the careful elaboration and a cold and dry continental climate which is fundamental in its curing process.

Its long existence in pantries and attics "a la fresca" has led to its incorporation into a wide repertoire of traditional dishes and, in recent times, into avant-garde cuisine.

Chorizo de León is a cured sausage, optionally subjected to a smoking process, made from the noble parts of the white pig carcass. It is made from fresh meat from white-breed pigs, castrated males and females, corresponding to the cuts of ham, shoulder, shoulder blade, neck, jowl, belly and back fat, which, through a careful production process, together with the qualities of the raw materials, determine the traditional quality of this product, in particular its characteristic flavour and aroma.

The meat mixture is ground in a meat grinder. Paprika is added to this mixture according to the spiciness of the chorizo. Then add the peeled and chopped garlic, oregano and salt, mix all the ingredients together and leave to stand for a day.

The marinated meat is stuffed into natural or artificial pork casing using a funnel or stuffing machine. The narrowest pig casing (small intestine) must be used to make 'chorizo de sarta', in the shape of a horseshoe or 'corra', as chorizo with this shape is traditionally called in León.

The casing is stuffed in sections of approximately 60 cm without leaving any air and the two ends of the corra are tied together and placed on long sticks called "varales". The cold, dry climate of the territory gives it the perfect finish.

The smoking process gives it a unique flavour, although it is optional, using oak or holm oak wood. The smoking process helps the meat to dry and preserve better, but above all it gives it a unique flavour.

During the curing process, the chorizo loses approximately 20% of its weight and after

approximately 30 days it is ready for consumption, slightly thinning in volume and maintaining its horseshoe or 'corra' shape.

Its organoleptic characteristics are:

- External appearance: Presentation in the form of a "corra" (horseshoe in commercial terminology), dark red in colour with purplish tints, with no surface bloom, not very shiny or matt, and not very rough. Absence of oily exudate and slight deformation on pressure.
- Colouring and appearance of the cut: Red colour reminiscent of paprika, slightly darkened, shiny without exudation. The size of the meat particles is uniform and the fat particles are uniform to small uniform. The distribution of meat and fat particles ranges from even to uneven. The casing is easily separated from the edible portion.
- Flavour and aroma: Slightly acidic and spicy flavour with some bitter undertones. The flavour is intense and persistent. The aroma is clearly reminiscent of paprika, garlic and smoke in the smoked pieces. It is an intense and persistent aroma.
- Texture: It is a juicy to very juicy and not very chewy to chewy chorizo. On the palate, the meat and fat particles are distinct and no hard parts are discernible.
- Fat: The fat is white with orangey hints of paprika.

The Association for the Promotion of Chorizo de León was founded in 2008 and is the owner of the Collective Trademark CHORIZO DE LEÓN, registered in the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office under number M3009758 (29-05-2012) and whose Regulation of Use (RU) was finally approved by the Agricultural Technological Institute of Castilla y León (ITACyL) in February 2015.

The objectives of the Association are set out in Article 2 of its statutes:

- To promote the product chorizo de León.
- To promote and control the quality of chorizo de León, in all production and marketing processes.
- The technical training of producers and the education of consumers about this product.



“CHORIZO DE LEÓN”

Photo: Collective Brand Chorizo de León

### **Chestnut**

Harvesting is done by hand, separating the chestnut from the prickly rind once it is on the ground. Recently, harvesting machines have been introduced that facilitate the work of the chestnut grower, allowing him to increase his yield, and that work as "big hoovers" that collect the chestnuts from the ground. At the moment, due to the difficult orography of the mountains of El Bierzo region, this type of machinery is not yet widely used.

In the past, during the harvest, 'orriceras' were made, which were places in the undergrowth delimited by a circular stone structure where the chestnuts were piled up inside their prickly rinds and thus preserved for months.

As regards chestnut cultivation, one of the essential tasks for chestnuts is pruning, which can be carried out at any time of the year (always avoiding the vegetative rest period) and is essential for optimum reproduction of the fruit.

It should be borne in mind that the most vigorous branches receive the most sap, producing mainly wood, while the less showy branches, and therefore the ones that receive the least sap, are responsible for bearing the fruit.

Apart from pruning, another important action is the soil work around the tree itself. These activities should be carried out on the surface so as not to damage the roots and serve primarily to keep the soil clean, thus facilitating harvesting and preventing the spread of fires. In addition, this work favours the decomposition of the remains of the previous harvest, converting them into food for the plant, helping the constant sustainability and regeneration of the soil.



"ORIZOS OR PRICKLY RINDS"

Orizos or prickly rinds offer us the fruit that, until the introduction of the potato, was a fundamental basis for food. "Paredé" variety.

Photo: José Cortizo Álvarez

### **Manzana reineta**

Its production is conditioned by many factors, some of which cannot be controlled, such as the weather, but which are taken into account when treating the fruit.

Care of the fruit begins each season at pruning time, in January-February. This process is carried out manually, by experts, with the aim of eliminating sterile branches and achieving a balanced productive load. A heavily loaded tree will produce more apples but of smaller size, whereas a tree with the right load will produce an adequate number of apples of good size.

As the months progress, the flowering season arrives, which is highly conditioned by the weather. It is at this time that the bees are present in the field helping to pollinate the fruit. This is a very important and sometimes largely unknown part. In that sense, a mature apple tree can produce up to 750 apples. This amounts to a total of 495,000 apples per hectare. To achieve this production, bees need to pollinate 8 million flowers per hectare. Thus, for an acceptable fruit production, it is necessary that there are between 70,000 and 90.000 bees per hectare. This fact speaks to us of the rich biodiversity and sustainability of the agricultural system present in the Mountains of León GIAHS territory.

The first fruits appear at the beginning of summer. Its size is still very small but you can already see its shape and the amount of load on each tree. The summer heat and sunshine will allow the apples to reach the right point of ripeness for harvesting.

The size, degree of hardness and sugar content are the parameters that determine when to harvest the fruit.

Harvesting is done by hand, without mistreating the fruit, which is transported to the plant where it is identified and various quality controls are carried out. It is then stored in conditioned chambers.

During packaging, the fruit is selected according to size, shape and quality. Finally, the fruit is identified with the D.O.P. Manzana Reineta del Bierzo seal for its commercialisation.

### **Cereza del Bierzo**

The Bierzo cherries are harvested at the beginning of June, with the onset of heat and summer. It will be carried out manually, and when the cherries comply with the corresponding physico-chemical and organoleptic parameters described in the Regulation.



“CEREZAS DEL BIERZO”  
Photo: M.G. Cereza del Bierzo

The cherries are harvested and delivered to the preservation, conditioning and packaging facility on the same day. In the case of storage, the maximum time during which the cherry can be stored is 10 days.

The maximum capacity of the containers during the transport of the cherry, perfectly identified, are:

- From the parcel to the warehouse: 15 kg net weight boxes
- Inside the warehouse: 15 kg net weight boxes
- Warehouse to point of sale: 5 kg net weight boxes

The contents of each package must contain cherries of the same colour and size.

### **Pimiento asado del Bierzo**

The peppers are harvested manually and in stages in several passes, at the moment when the physical, morphological and quality characteristics of the fruit are in line with the optimum harvesting values.

The peppers are selected when they enter the industry, eliminating those fruits that do not meet the required conditions. Storage rooms must be dry, free of moisture, dirt and foreign odours that could affect the product. The maximum period that can elapse from harvesting to roasting is 5 days or up to 10 days if stored in a preservation chamber.

The peppers are roasted in the oven or on a griddle. The fuel used can be wood (holm oak, oak, poplar or chestnut) or gas (propane or natural). Roasting time and temperature

vary according to the type of oven used and the degree of ripeness of the fruit.

Once roasted, the fruit is cored, peeled and the seeds are removed by hand, without the fruit being submerged in water or chemical solutions at any time. The broth that accompanies the peppers in the packaging is the juice that the peppers give off once they have been roasted. Salt, olive or seed oil, citric acid or lemon juice can be added to the broth.

Packaging shall be in glass or metal containers. Once packaged, they undergo a sterilisation heat treatment for preservation.



"PEPPER HARVESTING"

Photo: PGI Pimiento asado del Bierzo

### **Mushrooms**

The figure of the harvester, who in practice plays the role of primary producer, is the basis on which the whole marketing process is based. There is a large group of people who sell the mushrooms they have previously harvested in the forest. The Guarantee Mark only covers the case of commercial harvesters, a group of harvesters that we can call professional, due to their experience, full dedication and specialisation in this task. These are people who carry out this activity during all seasons (the vast majority or all the days of each season), regardless of whether the production of mushrooms in the forest is higher or lower. They ensure a minimum supply to the marketing chain, even in low production seasons. They usually "dominate" a vast forest area, which may include numerous forests in several municipalities, as they have extensive practical knowledge related to their activity: specific places where certain species are particularly frequent, times and conditions of fructification, etc. In some cases they also have an in-depth knowledge of the taxonomy of fungi, although their interest tends to focus only on species of commercial interest, which are the ones they regularly harvest and about which they always have a great deal of knowledge.

Once harvested, the identification of the product (the species) and its food safety (edibility) is confirmed by qualified company staff, the product is cleaned and sorted by quality and kept refrigerated at all times. No transformation process takes place. They are



only handled for packaging, labelling and distribution.

Only fresh mushrooms of the highest quality can be marketed under the Guarantee mark. To this end, a rigorous control is carried out by the qualified staff of the companies that are members of the brand, in accordance with the corresponding technical specifications of each of the products of the brand.

In the freezing process, quick-freezing or deep-freezing techniques are used, which involves obtaining temperatures of  $-35^{\circ}\text{C}$  in order to substantially improve the maintenance and the original organoleptic properties of the wild mushrooms. The product is stored at temperatures of at least  $-18^{\circ}\text{C}$  throughout its mass, thus achieving the inactivation of micro-organisms.

Only frozen mushrooms of the highest quality, whole or chopped, are marketed under the guarantee brand. To this end, a rigorous control is carried out by the qualified personnel of the companies integrated in the brand, in accordance with the corresponding technical specifications of each of the brand's products.

Products intended to be marketed in preserved form under the guarantee mark "Setas de Castilla y León", meet the following requirements:

- They will be prepared from wild mushrooms that meet the minimum quality and origin requirements that the Mark demands for the fresh product.
- They shall be prepared according to traditional methods (natural with water and salt, fried in oil) and sterilised in an autoclave.
- Wild mushrooms that have previously undergone intermediate brining or similar processes that substantially alter the initial characteristics of the fresh product are not allowed for processing.
- Dehydrated mushrooms are obtained by removing the aqueous component of the fresh product, the fresh mushrooms are dried whole or sliced, depending on the species, on racks, with adequate ventilation and using a heat source.

Once dried, this product is presented in different packages, either as is or crushed and then sieved, in the form of flour.

All wild mushrooms used for dehydrated mushrooms come from regulated forests in Castilla y León and the quality characteristics are adapted to what is reflected in their corresponding quality data sheets.

Different mousses, creams and jams are also marketed under the umbrella of the Setas de Castilla y León guarantee mark, with more than 50% of the final product consisting of wild mushrooms harvested in the mountains of Castilla y León.

#### 4. CULTURES, VALUE SYSTEMS AND SOCIAL ORGANISATIONS

The transmission of cultural heritage associated with its multiple domains is one of the key factors in ensuring the viability and safeguarding of practices associated with a particular territory. In the case of the Mountains of León GIAHS, this transmission of traditional knowledge is present in each and every one of the areas established by UNESCO for the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage of 2003, indissolubly associated with the cultural landscape, agricultural knowledge, identity, belonging to the place, knowledge about the universe, beliefs and rituals, processes and techniques, trades and any other area of these characteristics that contributes to maintaining a sense of identity and rootedness to the environment.

Moreover, the transmission associated with this cultural heritage by extension, and in particular with agriculture and livestock farming, promotes the sustainability of the environment at a time when the risks to ecosystems are present due to the consequences of climate change. Practices handed down through the centuries have contributed to the sustainability of the environment and the adaptation of the countless resources offered by the Mountains of León GIAHS.



“CHILDREN'S CONTEST. LEONESE STRUGGLE (ALUCHES)”. Festivals of transhumance. Prioro. Riaño. Photo: Diario de Valderrueda

In this sense, we must take into account the transmission of knowledge through practice. This knowledge is traditionally learned and assimilated in one's own environment (family and social), in a customary way from the different practices and skills related to agrarian knowledge inherited from generation to generation. This mode of transmission is becoming weaker and weaker, largely due to different factors, including the depopulation suffered by the different municipalities that make up the Mountains of León GIAHS. Intangible heritage is based on people and is transmitted through social ties and

relationships. Population decline is a risk for this traditionally everyday transmission.

The Mountains of León GIAHS territory offers great potential in terms of its resources, balanced with the objectives of sustainable development and the practices of safeguarding natural and cultural spaces. This is synonymous with economic development, for which it is necessary to ensure the transmission of the necessary knowledge that, in direct relation to nature, allows these claims to be realised.

In the face of population problems, it is necessary to apply a certain resilience that contributes to transmitting this knowledge and thus consolidate the population in the territory. In this sense, the community that integrates the territory of the Mountains of León intends to work on these resources immediately with the support and declaration of this candidacy.

In fact, there are several projects underway that aim to continue over time within this GIAHS territory. The experiences initiated tell us that the resources offered by the territory for local development are innumerable, which is why it is necessary to consolidate the transmission of the necessary knowledge.



“CONTEST OF MOWING WITH SCYTHE. FESTIVALS OF TRANSHUMANCE”. Prioro. Riaño. Photo: Diario de Valderrueda

The "Banco de Tierras" project is an intermediation centre created by the Regional Council of El Bierzo, with the aim of mobilising land for livestock, agricultural or forestry exploitations with innumerable possibilities. The progressive abandonment of agriculture in the rural world has meant that there are large areas of fertile land in a state of abandonment that can be used in a sustainable and environmentally responsible manner. The aim of this project is to create a generational change in agriculture in the area, based on the transmission of knowledge, promoting entrepreneurship, creating employment that promotes rural life and avoids the depopulation of the area. The aim of "Banco de Tierras" is to promote self-employment, recover abandoned land and promote the agriculture of indigenous and recognised products of the region, in this case, of El Bierzo.



#### “UÑENDO LA PAREJA”

Elements used for "uñir": the “arvía” is composed of the “mullidas”, with its “mullida”, cover and “mosqueras”; the “cornales” (leather straps that hold the yoke over the animal's head); the yoke with its “camellas” and “camuesos”; the “mediano” with its “arcosio” and “guvín”; the “sobeco” (long leather strap that holds the cart to the yoke) and the “hijada” (stick). In addition, if you are going to plough, you have to bring the “cordeles” and “bozales”, and if rain threatens, the “tapador”.

Photo: Town Council Archive Murias de Paredes

The SWOT analysis carried out on the initial diagnosis of the Fair Transition Agreement of Bierzo-Laciana, priority area of Laciana-Alto Sil, shows a series of weaknesses associated with transmission in these geographical areas of northwest Spain, such as: the loss, dispersion, ageing and dependence of the population, the latter circumstances affecting women the most; a smallholder agriculture of self-sufficiency and the absence of entrepreneurship as an option for workers unemployed. Likewise, some of the threats, such as the absence of qualifications for labour reconversion and training (mining and subsidiary activities were the main industrial activity) and the absence of innovative

activity, must be taken into account.



#### "MOWING IN THE 70'S"

The use of the scythe, which at first seems simple, requires a great deal of skill in order to mow with mastery, not to "mancarse" (injure oneself) and to leave perfect "marallos" in its wake. It was a man's job, but necessity meant that many women handled the "gadaño" with dexterity. It was a costly task, due to the posture and the effort, which was generally done at dawn and in the evening, "por la fresca".

Photo: Town Council Archive Murias de Paredes

But we also find notable strengths that we must not forget; firstly, its people and their sense of belonging to the land, but also its historical and cultural heritage, its biodiversity, and the commitment of the companies that are currently established in the area and that help to consolidate the transmission of the knowledge associated with the territory.

For this reason, the reopening of the Agricultural and Trade School of the Sierra Pambley Foundation aims, based on the strengths of this land and the opportunity that is now available to us with the possibility of declaring the territory GIAHS, to face these threats and give the inhabitants of Mountains of León the chance to boost their economic and social life by recovering their most important historical assets in the region, such as, for example, the use of their dairy heritage.



"THE GAME OF SKITTLES (1958)"

The “bolo leonés” is a very popular game throughout the province of León and is still played regularly in many villages in the Mountains of León. It is a modality in which the object is not to throw the pins but to get the highest score possible by making a hemispherical ball make a certain distance. Thus, in his technique, it is not so much strength, speed or marksmanship that counts as the ability to achieve this course.

Photo: Town Council Archive Murias de Paredes

Today it is possible, with the re-foundation of this Agricultural and Trade School, that the Sierra Pambley Foundation, with the collaboration of the Public Administrations, is once again a pioneer from its birthplace (Villablino) in the creative spirit of mountain agriculture and livestock farming and the agro-industrial transformation of its by-products, by collaborating decisively to alleviate the apathetic situation of the current population caused by socio-economic and cultural decline, geographical isolation, depopulation due to the lack of equal opportunities faced by young people who wish to avoid emigration, exile or flight from their place of birth.

The Agricultural and Trade School of the Sierra Pambley Foundation in Villablino, currently finds a scenario in which the necessary environmental, demographic, geographical, psycho-social and economic conditions exist to transmit knowledge related to livestock, industry and dairy craftsmanship, based on the development and use of local resources, giving priority to training open to the most modern educational techniques of the moment.

The Sierra Pambley Foundation is the owner of a project that was decisive in the dissemination of education, innovation and local development, wherever it established schools. In the case of Laciana, the training is based on the productive use of mountain agriculture and livestock and dairy products, spreading them throughout Spain. It is vital that this project is revived after such a long time and that it finds the factors that will bring it back to life, since, based on the experience gained, the Sierra Pambley School in Villablino only has to adapt the techniques, classes and workshops to the most modern handling, production, processing and trade technologies that today, with better luck, we have at our fingertips. This initiative extends to the entire Mountains of León GIAHS territory, functioning as a starting point through its previous experience as a blueprint for a more extensive action plan.

This will not guarantee the desired success if we do not maintain a social attitude of development from education to the creation of entrepreneurial and innovative activities, bringing together the population in what were the first dairies, livestock cooperatives, producers, listening to teachers, artisans, farmers and ranchers to ensure the correct transmission of knowledge.

The School would be the embryo of the second part of this Project Proposal in the Action Plan: the creation of a processing industry for the milk produced in this area, where different dairy products, mainly cheese and butter, could be developed industrially.

The construction and commissioning of this dairy industry entails a significant involvement of the whole area and primary production sectors:

- Livestock: mixed dairy-meat cattle farms. Milk for the production of León cow's cheese and other cow's and goat's or mixed cheeses, which were traditionally produced in this province and in this area in particular, and of which today only the memory of some of our older women and few bibliographical references remain. It is obligatory and necessary to safeguard their knowledge. We also have beef, goat and horse meat. In the province of León we have the PGI Cecina de León and the Cecina de chivo de Vegacervera Guarantee Mark. Both have to resort to meat from outside the province in order to obtain their supplies and, therefore, this is a niche of wealth and added value that is being lost. Likewise, the two associations for the defence of the Hispano-Bretón horse are working to obtain recognition of the quality of the meat of these animals.

The Alvarado brothers<sup>7</sup> stated in their documents that the pastures in the area were scarce and nutritionally poor due to the characteristics of the terrain. Therefore, respecting the biodiversity and sustainability of the Reserves and neighbouring areas, it would be very interesting and profitable to improve the quality of these soils and their pastures.

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<sup>7</sup> At the beginning of the 20th century, the Alvarado brothers contributed to the establishment of the first cheese-making legacy in the province in the cheese and butter factory of the Sierra Pambley Foundation. They studied the main varieties of France and Switzerland and left their knowledge of craftsmanship in León through the Dairy School, where they taught how to make cheese, butter and lard. His inheritance scattered throughout the Mountains of León GIAHS territory a good number of teachers.

The association of cheesemakers "Kesos de León", created in 2015 by entrepreneurs from León, has among its objectives the defence and promotion of the cheeses that today are produced in the province of León and others that traditionally had a production and market such as Queso de Montaña, Queso de León, Queso de Laciana, Babia, Armada, Valdeteja... which we want and must recover and implement their industrial and/or artisanal production through local cheesemakers, safeguarding the knowledge associated with the territory, practices and customary knowledge.

The Sierra Pambley School would provide them with training support. As an explanatory note, the name 'Quesos de León' with a 'K' has a historical reason and is due to the fact that the Document of Kesos or Nodicia de Kesos, one of the oldest texts, written in a very primitive Romance language, appeared near León. This document is of great value, among other things, because it dates the history of cheese making in our province. The document is dated between 974 and 980, and its annotations are an inventory of cheeses made by the monk-pantryman at the Monastery of Saints Justo and Pastor in La Rozuela, a village near León.



"LIFTING THE CART"

In this photo you can see the cart resting on the "forqueta" (the wooden "Y" shaped structure that holds it up), ready with the "pernillas" or "angarillas", "estandochos" or "tadonjos" and the rope on top to start carrying the grass and later the bread (bundles or sheaves of cereal, generally rye) and before dismantling it and fitting the planks for the autumn and winter tasks, the "piorno" wood was also carried.

Photo: Town Council Archive Murias de Paredes



The construction and start-up of the Agricultural and Trade School and the cheese factory are important for the Laciana-Alto Sil area and neighbouring areas and can be extended to other initiatives related to the Mountains of León GIAHS territory, because they are important:

- It will train people in employment or unemployed, transmitting the necessary knowledge. This new training can invite entrepreneurship in basic sectors such as agriculture, livestock and processing industry.
- It will generate direct and indirect employment: the cheese factory itself and the school require direct labour with varying degrees of qualification and training, but it also generates various activities such as distribution, marketing, sales, maintenance and others that favour employability.
- It will fix rural population. But for this to happen, the administrations must undertake actions that guarantee the essential services of education, health, telecommunications and road communications in general. Without these services, families have no incentive to settle in rural areas but in nearby urban centres such as Ponferrada or even León or in Asturias, and will only move to rural areas for their work. Without these actions we could generate wealth and industrial development, but we would not fix population in rural areas and we would continue to have empty areas.

#### **Transhumance: cultural identity**

However, one of the most significant phenomena in this territory is undoubtedly transhumance. The origin of transhumance in Spain has generated a historiographical debate on the antiquity of organised transhumant pastoralism in the Iberian Peninsula. Although the existence of livestock farming in pre-Roman times on the Iberian Peninsula, as early as the Iron Age, has been proven by archaeology, transhumance, understood as a regulated itinerant type of pastoralism, and as an economic and social phenomenon that was the backbone of the two climatic zones of the Peninsula and from which a culture of its own was derived, began to develop in the Visigothic period and became fully established in the Middle Ages, in a historical process inseparable from that of the Reconquest, since the military conquest of the territory was established and perpetuated by the repopulation of the new areas with inhabitants from the north of the peninsula. Thus, although there is clear evidence of the existence of itinerant and developed livestock farming in the pre-Romanesque period, the term transhumance is reserved for the form of regulated grazing that developed from the 10th century onwards, which, with its principles already established in the Visigothic period, increased in economic, political and social importance with the Reconquest, with the territorial advance of the Christian Kingdoms towards the south, in a process that combined military conquest with repopulation.

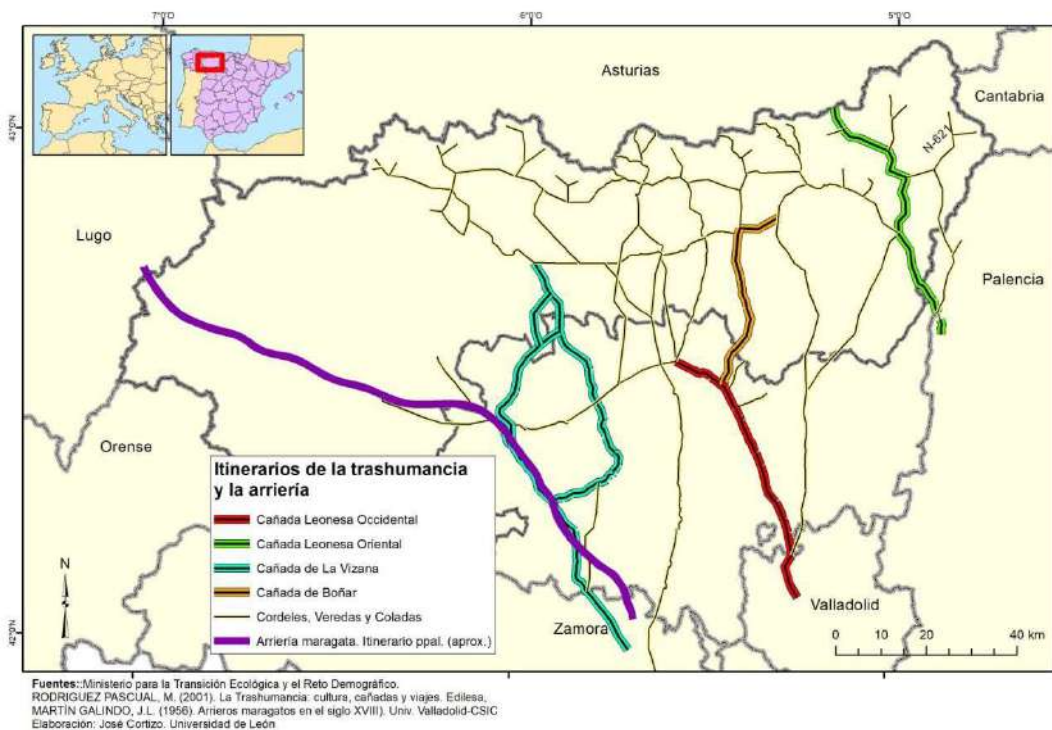


Figure 9. Map showing transhumance and muleteer routes

Archaeology and studies on the archaeology of the landscape in road network environments, through pollen data, attest to the existence of livestock use due to the existence of pastures and the abundance of forage plants in Iron Age contexts in the Iberian Peninsula. Studies on faunal material from the same period also refer to the existence of "shepherd" dogs in the surroundings of present-day cattle tracks, data that have fuelled theories about the origin of transhumance in the Iron and Bronze Ages.

In the Visigothic period, there are three clear documentary evidences located so far of the existence of transhumant livestock farming in the Peninsula before the Reconquest. The first of the documents is the Lex Visigothorum (6th century), which contains various provisions regulating the transit of livestock and details of the routes. The second, also from the 6th century, is a private document which refers to pastureland, and the third is from the same century, which mentions the movement of a flock to the mountains in September.

However, transhumance reached its peak of development and organisation in the 13th century with the creation of the Honrado Concejo de la Mesta in 1273 by Alfonso X the Wise. From this moment on, the transhumance activity will be perfectly regulated for the control and protection of the livestock that travelled to extremes, i.e. to the greenhouses in Extremadura and the countryside of the Guadiana valley in Andalusia and to the pastures in the mountains of the north of the peninsula, covering a distance of over 600 km.

Spanish merino wool would be an important reference point until the 18th century and would be linked to international trade. In fact, at present, of the breed branch of Leonese Merino sheep genetically comes from big flocks in the Southern Hemisphere, both in

Latin America (Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, etc.) and Oceania (Australia and New Zealand). This has its origins centuries earlier. It was from the last third of the 18th century onwards when the Merino was legalised to leave Spain for other countries, eager to have such a prized breed, when the Merino became a universal breed. From Spain, in a first stage, it goes to France, Germany, Italy, Austria, Holland, Denmark, United Kingdom, Russia, Sweden, Greece, among others, where the Merino, in some cases, widely develops its genetic capacity, obtaining quite productive strains. In this sense, in France the Rambouillet Merino was created, in Germany the Electoral Sajonia, Negrete, etc. Finally, through direct imports from Spain in some cases, or from the nuclei formed in the countries that were ahead in the acquisition of the Spanish Merino, in others, the breed arrived in the areas where it found its most favourable habitat, and in which it is currently mainly located, as it is: Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, Argentina, Uruguay, USA, etc.

The Leonean shepherds practiced the long-range transhumance in native gangs or employed as wage earners in the large huts, whose importance, mainly in the mountain of Riaño and in Babia, remained with great force until the first half of the twentieth century. Today, there are still huts in Babia and Luna that continue to move their herds from the high pastures of the Leon Mountains between June and October to the extreme winters. It is worth mentioning the summer ports of Torre de Babia (Cabrillanes) that receive the cabins of the Count of the Olive (today owned by the Count of Campos de Orellana) known as the “condesas” or “merinas of the Count” and that of the Hidalgos of Sena de Luna, the “hidalgas”, Merinas of the Luna area that have a special characteristic for their color, the curl of the wool and the adaptation to the mountain. They correspond to the Granda de Trujillo cattle farm (Caceres). There is a third herd, owned by the cattle rancher Leones José Angel Escalona who also hibernates in Trujillo. In the past more than 300,000 sheep arrived through the reeds, today they do so transport in trucks. Previously they had done so by trains to Astorga or Villadangos going to the western ports. Those that made it to the eastern ports were taken off in Sahagun. Once they arrive in the valleys, they climb on foot through the “majadas” to the ports with the shepherds, with their dogs (“careas” and “mastines”) and guided by the controls (rams guide) in search of the fresh grass of the high pastures. With the money that is raised from the “merineros” ports, actions are carried out such as the recovery of the huts where the shepherds will live, who are also nurtured from food. In the Tower of Babia is located the Ethnographic Museum of transhumance promoted by a private individual, the doctor Isaac Alvarez.

The Prioro Valley is located on the southernmost slope of Riaño Mountain and is an enclave of high-rise pastures of Eastern Leonese Royal Canada. With the arrival of the summer arrives the sheep and goat flock and the transhumance Fair is celebrated that stands out for the Fair of agri-food products, the demonstrations of shearing and of harvest with scythe, tastings of the typical pastoral food and other popular culture activities such as drinks, tales and popular songs. It also has the Ethnographic and transhumance Museum.



“MASTÍN LEONÉS”

Photo: José Antonio Álvarez-Canal

In the peak years of this institution, between the 16th and 18th centuries, the "cañadas reales" and an associated network of cattle trails for the transport of merino sheep were consolidated, mainly from Andalusia and Extremadura to the Cantabrian and Pyrenean mountain ranges. In the Mountains of León there are three main ones: the Cañada Real Leonesa Oriental and the Cañada Real Leonesa Occidental, both with a length of 700 km. The first one starting in Montaña de Riaño in the Picos de Europa and ending in Montemolín, in the south of the province of Badajoz (Extremadura). The second one begins near León, where paths such as those of Aralla, Buiza and Cármenes converge in the Alto Bernesga. The third is the Cañana Real de la Vizana, which runs along the Vía de la Plata mentioned above, which is why it is also known as the Cañada de la Plata. Its northernmost point is in the district of Omaña, specifically in Campodiós or Campo de Dios (Pandorado, Riello). All of them were included in the Mesta dossier, which has been on the Spanish UNESCO World Heritage Tentative List since 2007. On the other hand, the Ministry of Culture and Sport, together with several autonomous communities, including Castilla y León, is working on the extension of the transhumance dossier that Austria, Italy and Greece inscribed on the UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage Safeguarding List, which includes cultural manifestations and living heritage.

The “cañadas” were divided into several branches or cords that ran up the banks of the rivers until they reached the summer pastures. Each “cañada” was entitled to ninety rods in width, “cordeles” were half as wide, and it was thinning into “cordones, sendas and veredas”. At the head of the flock was a shepherd with his Leonese mastiff, followed by the "mansos" playing their shearlings, merino sheep, shepherds, Leonese shepherd dogs (careas), mares (hateras or ható) loaded with all the utensils they needed in the "brañas". The Leonese pastures, in many cases of a communal nature, had a great reputation among the merino shepherds, and their leasing brought in important rents for the owners.

At present, the Mountains of León continue to be one of the transhumant headwaters, where, in addition, there is an important process of replacement of sheep by cattle, which are easier to handle and require less labour. Among the areas of current parched land are the eastern mountains (Riaño region and the Villamanín area) and, to a lesser extent, Babia and Luna. The wintering places for cattle are those belonging to municipalities in the central-western strip of Extremadura, especially Alcántara and Brozas, as well as for

sheep.

Among the cattle breeds are the Pardo Alpina and the Mantuquera Leonesa breed, which has practically disappeared and is currently in the process of recovery thanks to the involvement of livestock farmers and local authorities through the Diputación Provincial de León. In this sense, the Animal Selection and Reproduction Centre, which depends on the Junta de Castilla y León and is based in León, is working to recover the genealogical tree of a Leonese breed that owes its name to the enormous and beneficial richness in fat of its milk. The Mantuquera breed is a cow rich in fat, as the richness of the bush in the area means that products such as butter are of high quality.



“THE ASCENT TO THE HIGH PASTURES OF MERINO SHEEP AND GOATS.”

Photo: Cuatro Valles.

This is supported by the example of the Sierra Pambley School, where training was given to transform milk into butter. This school in Villablino was a national reference point for all butter makers in the country. The butter business was very important for León, which between 1926 and 1928 had 23 butter factories in the mountains that processed 4 million litres of milk. Currently, the reopening of the Agricultural and Trade School of the Sierra Pambley Foundation aims, based on the strengths of this land and the opportunity provided at this time by the possibility of declaring the territory GIAHS, to address these threats and provide an opportunity for the inhabitants of Mountains of León to boost their economic and social life by recovering their most important historical assets in the region, such as, for example, the exploitation of their dairy heritage through the consolidation of the recovery of the Leonese butter breed. Such initiatives to recover the indigenous gene pool are of vital importance for biodiversity. Currently, with data from 2020, there are 400 registered animals with which the research group of the Animal Selection and

Recovery Centre is working. And although not all of them are purebred, the founding nucleus is made up of around 30 animals: some 20 cows with rebreeding and a few studs.

From the economic point of view, it is the Junta de Castilla y León who mainly finances this recovery of the breed, supporting the founding nucleus, giving assistance to the breeders and providing studs from CENSYRA. In addition, the Diputación and the UNED have recently signed an agreement to finance a study to detect the DNA of the livestock in the north of the province with the aim of recovering the family tree of this indigenous species.

Initiatives such as these fall within the principles of agroecology dictated by the FAO, as they address the field of diversity; synergies through multidisciplinary collaboration; the resilience of livestock farmers who intend to reinvent themselves and commit to important initiatives; the exchange of knowledge between traditional and scientific fields; and responsible governance with the involvement and commitment of the administration and the political class.

In the case of sheep, considering the registers that provided information on breeds, the flocks are Merinos. According to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the cattle herd totals 2,429 heads, which represents 9% of the cattle herd that has wintered in Extremadura. Sheep farming, with 11,572 heads (14.1%), places León as the third most important transhumant province in terms of numbers, a position it maintains if goats (1,074 heads) are taken into account, although in this case they only account for 6%.

Transterminance, an internal transhumance between the valley and the mountains, is also a characteristic feature of the area. In the upper basin of the river Luna, the former "concejos" of Luna de Yuso (nowadays the municipality of Sena de Luna) and Luna de Suso (Los Barrios de Luna), specialised in a short transhumance or transterminance known as "trasladantes" herds to the fertile plains of the river Órbigo, from Espinosa de la Ribera to Benavente.

Some of the villages that stood out in this activity were Robledo de Caldas, La Vega de Robledo, Caldas de Luna, Miñera, Aralla, Sagüera and Los Barrios de Luna. In summer they "moved" (hence the name "trasladantes") their livestock to the ports of their home villages. These farmers used a specialised sheep, tougher and more resistant than the Merino, generally with black wool and a certain degree of fineness ('entrefina'), which they called 'churras', although it had nothing to do with the Churra breed as it is known today or Churra de Campos, a long-wooled, coarse, eyelet sheep. From Babia and Laciana, the transterminance was carried out by the so-called "vaqueiros de alzada". In winter they moved with their livestock, family and belongings to the Asturian coast, where the climate was milder and they avoided the heavy winter snowfalls in the mountains, to return in summer to the high meadows in the mountains of León. Torrestío, next to la Cueta in Babia, and Lumajo in Laciana, are clear examples of this tradition, which is basically associated with cattle used for the production of dairy products and derivatives (butter and cheese).

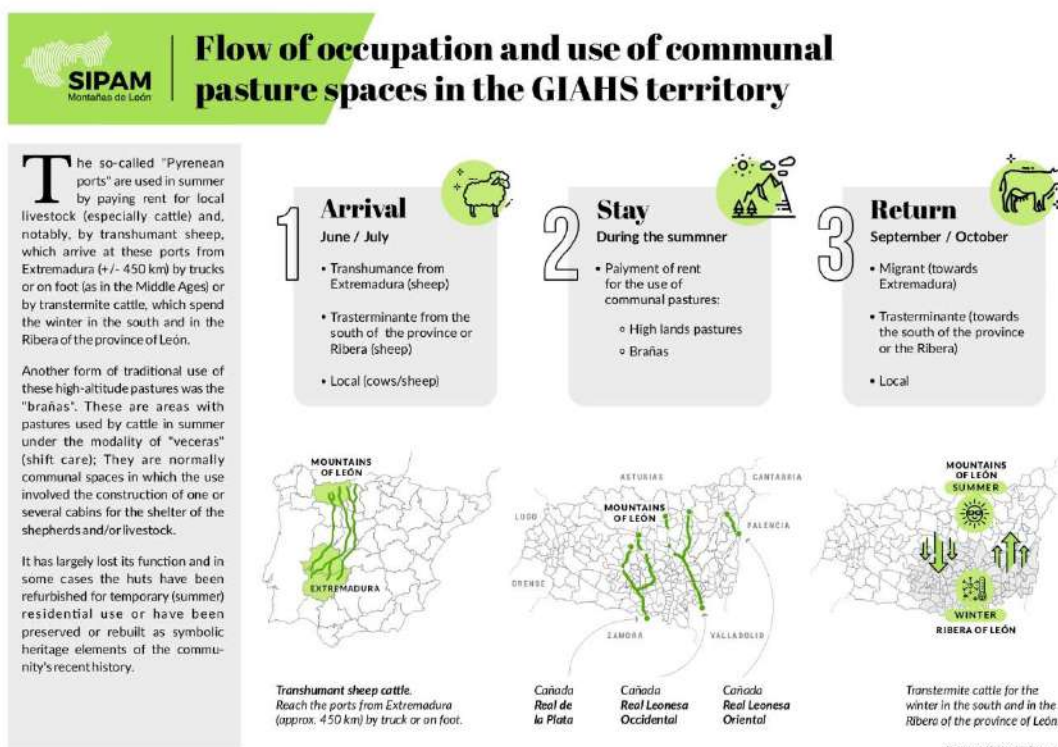
## **SYSTEM OF COLLECTIVE VALUES AND KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER**

One of the aspects that articulate the system is the survival of a form of local communal governance that has been maintained to the present day and constitutes an element that

characterizes it and articulates it in a transversal way and that goes back ten centuries: The “concejo” (community council). Although common in other parts of Spain, in the province of Leon and particularly in mountain areas, councils are a sign of identity.

As discussed in the preamble, governance at the lower level than the municipal level, that is, of the smaller local entities (the villages), is legally regulated and the two reference figures are the “alcalde pedáneo” (neighbourhood mayor) and the “Juntas Vecinales” (neighbourhood board). In its present nature, this organization as a form of self government is the heir of the open council of medieval origin and as such continues to function: In the council neighbours participate and make decisions on aspects related to common lands and resources and plan and organize collective activities; they also resolve conflicts. This operation is based on custom, which has often been written into the council ordinances.

Formerly the “concejos” met in some emblematic place of the village, normally in the square of the church next to the shadow of some emblematic tree of the place, in many places a chestnut, in others a yew or an olive tree, after the tolling of the bell that announced its realization. A representative of each family of neighbours was the one who had the opportunity to assist these councils with voice and vote.



These councils were the centre of a prominent set of legal customs that regulated numerous aspects of community life. At present, the “Juntas Vecinales”, heirs of the medieval Councils, organize the uses of communal spaces (pastures, mountains, hunting) and receive and manage the economic resources generated, for example, by the leasing of pastures or hunting rights. Similarly, the council organizes collective activities aimed, for example, at the arrangement and maintenance of infrastructures of common use (hacenderas or facenderas). Thus the neighbours of a people with the capacity to work,

of facer, or at least of one member of each house, had the obligation to collaborate in the arrangement or in the construction of public roads, streets, fountains, cemeteries or bridges, or to carry out certain tasks such as the rubbing of grasslands, the clearing of roads in the case of snowfall, the cleaning of watercourses, and so many other activities that required labor and that, in short, they were in the interests of the local inhabitants.

The days chosen to carry out the “facenderas”, the way and place of convoking neighbours, their control and development, as well as the fines stipulated for those who did not meet the council's requirement, were perfectly determined by custom, but also because of the council ordinances that carefully regulated all these details.



“MEETING OF ALCALDES PEDANEOS (LOCAL MAYORS) WITH THE MAIN MAYOR”. Town Hall of Murias de Paredes. Photo: Maricarmen Mallo

In the “concejo”, neighbours have decision-making power and must be subject to the rules and decisions of the council. It works because of its capacity of selfmanagement of the collective properties and the wealth they generate, which is sometimes superior to that of the municipalities in which they fall. “Facenderas” continue to exist today in many places in the mountains of Leon, but as a voluntary benefit maintained by the force of tradition and as a sign of community citizenship.

Another example of collaborative customary institution was “vecera” (veceria, veceira), practically extinct, and consisting of a system of collective organization of the care of the herds of different kinds of cattle major and minor (cattle, wool, goat,) that grazed in communal lands and grasslands of height, known as “brañas”, in charge of the neighbours of each place, who establish for it a strict rotating shift, called in Leon language as “velía”. In this case, the council ordinances, or oral tradition in more recent times, regulated by the “Juntas Vecinales”, establish with precision the grass areas of each herd, the duties of the neighbours to constitute the community herds fixing the number of heads with which they could attend or the possible responsibilities of the herders of the “vecera” for the loss of cattle. In the brows one or several huts were built as a shelter for shepherds and/or cattle.

With the loss of their function many of them have been reconditioned as summer residences and tourist accommodation or as elements of patrimonial visitable.



They also stand out in the use of communal spaces (wooded hills and pastures), the distribution of the lots of wood or firewood allocated to each neighbour, which receives the name of quinones, or of the rents of the high pastures for the transhumant cattle, which arrives from Extremadura, Or the transtermitance, which spends the winter in the south and on the Ribera of the province of Leon. Recently, control of the exploitation of mycological resources has become increasingly common.



"IN THE PINE FOREST OF TABUYO"

Photo: José Antonio Álvarez Canal

At the community level, irrigation shifts are also maintained, known in some places as “partijas”, reminiscent of traditional agricultural activities (orchards) and livestock (pastures), in gravity irrigation from dams and ditches taken from rivers, streams or sources. The responsible entities are irrigators communities o constituted by the owners of fields and orchards. The waters of the Lion Mountains are limited to three hydrographic confederations: Cantabrian, Duero and Miño-Sil.

Another personal benefit imposed by the common law Leon was the “velanda” whereby the neighbours had to perform certain functions of the council employees, and for this there was a special shift independent of the other benefits.

The functions to which the “velanderos” were bound were, among others, the “vereda”, written order of the council that the wendero had to deliver in his destiny following the prefixed route; the pole of collection, which determined the obligation to collect all manner of loads to the neighbours; the sailboats, in charge of the watch of the mount; and the “bagaje” or “badaje”, which consisted of the conduction of beggars from one point to another, usually to take them to the hospital or to the asylum. A shift system also governed the obligation to provide accommodation and food to beggars; the control of this benefit

was carried out through the so-called “palo del pobre” (stick of the poor), which regularly passed from family to family and whose possession when a poor outsider arrived in the village and demanded assistance, determined the duty to host him for one night.

The “calechos” and “filandones” are other figures around the ways of life of these peoples in which relations between neighbours are established through oral communication. The “calecho”, traditionally associated with the cold and the winter months, could be celebrated any day of the year, always before dinner. On the contrary, the “filandones” were celebrated after the last meal of the day. While everyone could go to the “calecho”, the “filandones” were reserved for the young people of the villages.

Religious traditions are maintained through the solidarities and brotherhoods that keep alive the celebrations of the liturgical calendar, especially Holy Week.

These ways of organizing work, public goods and culture have forged the character of a mountain territory and benefit the community and have shaped the cultural landscape that we see today and that involved the implantation and care of forests, of the cattle breeds and agriculture that we have today where collective effort is present and allows to guarantee their survival.



"FOOTHILLS OF MOUNT TELENO FROM TABUYO DEL MONTE"

Photo: José Antonio Álvarez Canal

## **FESTIVALS AND TRADITIONS LINKED TO AGRI-FOOD PRACTICES**

(See table 13), including three significant ones:

- A. The grape harvest: harvesting of the grapes in late summer and early autumn, usually carried out by hand, with various celebrations linked to the harvest and

winemaking;

- B. The “magosto, magostu, magüestu or amagüestu”: a celebration related to the harvesting of chestnuts that is held between November 1 (All Saints' Day) and November 11 (Saint Martin's Day) or on nearby dates. In this festival, the protagonist role is played by chestnuts roasted on the fire, wine, roast potatoes seasoned with oil, salt and paprika and chorizo sausages;
- C. The slaughter of the pig, “Samartino or Sanmartino”: custom consisting of the breeding and slaughter of one or more pigs to provide meat and sausages in a traditional way throughout the year to feed the family.

Within the framework of the different festivities, traditions are maintained such as the "aluches", Leonese wrestling matches in which two opponents had to combine strength and cunning to knock down their opponents, as well as other mountain sports such as rope throwing, “garro” throwing, bar throwing, the “frog game”, skittles... Among the musical and dance traditions, the "jota montañesa" stands out.

Festivities and cultural events	Location	Dates	Link with agri-food heritage
Botillo Festival	Fabero, Torre del Bierzo	March	Botillo is one of the characteristic sausages of the area and there are several festivals dedicated to its promotion, usually around Carnival time
Botillo Festival	La Ribera de Folgoso (Folgoso de la Ribera)	Early March	
Botillo Festival	Turienzo Casteñero (Castropodame)	Carnival Saturday	
National Festival of Exaltation of the Botillo	Bembibre	February	Rare and fragmented habitat, with evident threats and recent decline due to anthropogenic causes.
Feast of the chapel of Villas Frias	Vegas y Villanueva. Vegas del Condado	Second Saturday in May	In this pilgrimage it is traditional to prepare a local bean stew which is distributed to all those who attend

Fraternity Festival	Polvored, Riaño.	Second Sunday in August	Neighbours and guests gather to eat chanfaina and caldereta, known as the "cordel" meal, in memory of the obligation transhumants shepherds used to take on when they rented the pastures located in the ports.
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“PROCESSION WITH A TRADITIONAL LEONESE "RAMO" (DECORATED WOODEN STRUCTURE USUALLY WITH CANDLES AND FRUITS)”. Hermitage of La Seita between Sabugo and Rodicol, Omaña Valley.

Festivities and cultural events	Location	Dates	Link with agri-food heritage
Lard Festival	Sosas de Laciana, Villablino	August	Popular festival where you can visit the museumed hydraulic dairy "La Popular" where butter used to be made. Numerous events are organised, such as the presence of craftsmen, regional dances, children's games, a ribbon race on horseback... to finish with a typical vermouth dance and the sharing out of the typical recha (slice of bread with lard and sugar) among all the people attending.
Transhumance Festival	Prioro	3rd weekend of June	A celebration that recalls the importance of this activity in the Mountains of León
Grape Harvest Festival	Cacabelos	End of August	El Bierzo is the main wine-producing area of León and Cacabelos is the central axis of this production.
May Festival - Festa do Maio	Villafranca del Bierzo	The eve and 1 May	A festival to celebrate spring and the fertility of the fields and crops. Children and young people cover their entire bodies with branches of "cañaveiras" and become living mayos.

Festivities and cultural events	Location	Dates	Link with agri-food heritage
Shepherd's Feast	Los Barrios de Luna, Luna	Second Sunday in September	Exhibitions of Leonese mastiffs, herd guardian dogs. Appointment of the "Senior Shepherd", among people whose work has been outstanding in favour of livestock activities; handicraft and livestock fair, together with an exhibition of old tools and objects related to shepherding
Bierzo Gastronomic Days	Ponferrada	Autumn	The aim of this activity is to promote food products and dishes from the gastronomy of El Bierzo.
La Chorizada	Sobrado	First half of August	Gastronomic activity with a day of open cellars and consumption of chorizo cooked in cider as the main dish.
The Vaqueiradas	Villablino, Laciana	The Caboalles de Abajo festival, which takes place on 24 August, is declared to be of Provincial Tourist Interest	Popular festivities with the influence of the Vaqueiros de Alzada, with a parade through the streets of themed floats accompanied by brass bands and regional groups and ancestral traditions such as the "tiro de sogas", the "tiro de garros", the "lanzamiento de barra", the "juego de la rana", the "pasabolos" or dances such as the "jota montañesa" or "la Garrucha".

Festivities and cultural events	Location	Dates	Link with agri-food heritage
Las Machorras	Puebla de Lillo	The most important of these are those held as part of the patron saint festivities in honour of Nuestra Señora de las Nieves on August 5.	Brotherhood meal in which stewed lamb meat or sheep stew is prepared. The sheep are provided by the farmers, whose flocks graze in the summer in the area's ports. It is accompanied by the garlic soups, sausages, sweets and the pomaces of the region
Magosto of Santa Marina del Sil	Santa Marina del Sil	End of October	Festival of Regional Tourist Interest linked to the chestnut harvest
Slaughter Show	Villaverde de los Cestos (Castropodame)	November	Activity linked to the traditional pig slaughter that takes place around the feast of St. Martin
Camposagrado Pilgrimage	Carrocera, Luna	Second Sunday in June	Annual Leonese mastiff show as well as traditional sports, music and dance
Pilgrimage of Nuestra Señora de Pandorado	Pandorado, Riello	Every 15 August.	Each village comes with its banners and accompanies the Virgin to Campodiós and then returns to the hermitage for the distribution of the bread. Campodiós or Campo de Dios is a key point of pastoral life as it is the northernmost point of the Cañada Real de la Vizana.

Festivities and cultural events	Location	Dates	Link with agri-food heritage
Pilgrimage of Nuestra Señora de Boinas	Matallana de Torío	15 August	Falconry displays, an event inscribed on UNESCO's ICH List
Tierra de la Reina Cultural Week	Boca de Huérgano	First week of August	Activities aimed at recovering and promoting traditional culture

Table 13. Festivities and cultural events in the Mountains of León GIAHS territory.

### A TRADITIONAL AND UNIQUE CUISINE

With characteristic dishes such as the cocido montañés (mountain stew) with its local varieties; cabbage or bean broth made with meat, served as a second course; pea stew, pot from Bierzo, pot of lentils from Babia or garlic soups.

Linked to transhumance are dishes such as sheep stew, chanfaina, frite and fritada, Riaño lamb stew and migas (fried breadcrumbs).

From the cuisine of the Maragato muleteers, it is worth mentioning the “cocido Maragato” (which is interesting in that it is served in reverse, first the meat, then the vegetables and finally the soup) and the “bacalao al ajo arriero” (cod with garlic), a dish that the muleteers popularised with the transport of salted fish.

Among the meats, roast suckling lamb and game stews are also outstanding. In relation to fish, trout is the main product and it is prepared stewed, pickled, roasted, in soups, even in pie.

Likewise, the crayfish Leonese soup, the rivers of León being one of the last strongholds on the Iberian Peninsula where this indigenous species can be found, which has largely been displaced in other areas by the American crayfish introduced in the 1960s. Other fish products such as frogs' legs, typical of the region of La Bañeza, are also consumed to a lesser extent.

Among the breads we can name the rye breads, as well as a great variety of “empanadas” (pies). It also has a wide range of pastries: bollines, frixuelos, lazos de San Guillermo, leche frita, mantecadas, sequillos, sobaos, torrijas or virutas; and pomace liqueurs made in the traditional way with local products such as blueberries, sloes, sour cherries, hawthorns, blackberries, nisos, green walnuts, elderberries...

Not forgetting mushrooms, which are being developed thanks to their revaluation. As in the whole of the northwest of the peninsula, it is worth mentioning the tradition of the “pulpeiras”, who make the cooked octopus that is consumed especially at fairs. Its Leonese origin is due to the maragato muleteers, who used this recipe as a method of preserving octopus on their long journeys between the coast and the interior of the peninsula trading in fish.



**HERITAGE FACILITIES OF INTEREST OPEN TO THE PUBLIC LINKED TO AGRI-FOOD PRODUCTS: MUSEUMS, INTERPRETATION CENTRES, HERITAGE SITES AND THEMATIC ROUTES**

Museums and interpretation and visitor centres	Location	Contribution to the presentation and dissemination of the GIAHS territory
Casa del Parque del Monumento natural de Las Médulas	Carucedo	Interpretation and visitor centre of Las Médulas, a site inscribed on the Industrial Heritage List. The modification of the landscape was marked by the extraction of gold in Roman times.
Casa del Parque "El Torreón"	Puebla de Lillo	Interpretation and visitor centre explaining traditional farming and forestry activities in the Picos de Europa Regional Park
Casa del Parque "Palacio de Quiñones"	Riolago de Babia	Interpretation and visitor centre explaining the traditional agricultural and forestry activities of the Babia y Luna Natural Park
Casa del Parque "Valdeburón"	Lario	Interpretation and visitor centre explaining traditional farming and forestry activities in the Picos de Europa Regional Park
Casa Maragata-Museo Etnográfico de Santa Colomba de Somoza	Santa Colomba de Somoza	Ethnographic museum dedicated to the Maragato culture, a society of muleteers and traders that developed between the 16th and 19th centuries and declined after the construction of the railway
Centro Cultural de la Villa Casa de las Culturas	Bembibre	Ethnographic collection dedicated to traditional life in the mountains with special emphasis on agriculture and livestock farming
Centro de Interpretación de la Vid y el Vino (DO Bierzo)	Camponaraya	Interpretative space on the history of vine cultivation and winemaking in El Bierzo up to the present day, with a special focus on the traditional cultivation system and local varieties
Centro de interpretación de Omaña Alta y de la Reserva de la Biosfera de los Valles de Omaña y Luna	Murias de Paredes	Located in a traditional manor house in Murias de Paredes, it presents to the visitor the values of these regions with special attention to the environment and the livelihoods of the communities
		Interpretative space on the

Museums and interpretation and visitor centres	Location	Contribution to the presentation and dissemination of the GIAHS territory
Centro de Interpretación Micológica	Tabuyo del Monte	different mushrooms in the area, with a special focus on edible species
Centro del Urogallo	Caboalles de Arriba, Villablino	Interpretative space located in the old school building, focusing on the capercaillie, but highlighting the role of mixed forests and the brañas.
Lanalión - Ecomuseo de la Lana	Salamón (Crémenes)	Thematic museum dedicated to the transhumance of Merino sheep and the use of their wool
Museo Agrícola	La Cuesta, Truchas	Museum space dedicated to traditional agriculture
Museo de Cultura Antigua	Casares de Arbas. Villamanín, Alto Bernesga	Ethnographic collection on traditional life in the Leonese mountains, particularly in Alto Bernesga
Museo de la Miel	Tabuyo del Monte	Museum space dedicated to traditional honey production
Museo del Gallo de pesca del Curueño	La Velilla	Museum space dedicated to the Leonese rooster and the making of fishing tools with its feathers
Magosto of Santa Marina del Sil	Santa Marina del Sil	End of October
Museo del Pastor	Barrios de Luna, Luna	A museum space focusing on transhumance and the use of sheep farming
Museo del Vino (DO Bierzo)	Cacabelos	Monographic museum on vine cultivation and winemaking focusing on the Bierzo DO
Museo Etnográfico de la Tercia y Arbas	Villamanín, Alto Bernesga	Museum space dedicated to the traditional life of Alto Bernesga
Museo Etnográfico de Odollo	Castrillo de Cabrera	A museum space focusing on traditional life in Odollo, with special attention to agricultural and livestock
Museo Etnográfico y de la Trashumancia	Torre de Babia (Cabrillanes, Babia)	This museum is located in a traditional Babian house and houses numerous pieces that reflect the local way of life during the 20th century, especially the tools, clothing and utensils related to transhumance.
Museo Etnológico Municipal	Bembibre	A museum space dedicated to traditional life with a special focus on agricultural activities
Museo Rural Casa	Pereda de los	Palloza musealised to showcase these

Museums and interpretation and visitor centres	Location	Contribution to the presentation and dissemination of the GIAHS territory
Palloza de Ancares	Ancares (Candín)	traditional stone buildings thatched with rye thatch

Table 14. Museums and interpretation and visitor centres with agri-food themes in the Mountains of León GIAHS territory.

## HERITAGE SITES IN THE MOUNTAINS OF LEÓN GIAHS TERRITORY

Heritage sites and routes	Location	Contribution to the presentation and dissemination of the GIAHS
Antigua fábrica de encurtidos (19th century)	Ambasmestas (Vega de Valcarce)	Agri-food industrial heritage
Bodegas subterráneas en La Ribera y en Tedejo.	Folgozo de la Ribera	Agri-food industrial heritage
Cabañas de las brañas de Tejedo del Sil	Palacios de Sil	Ethnographic heritage centred on pastoral activity. In summer, livestock graze in the meadows
Chorco de los Lobos	Valdeón, Riaño	Ethnographic heritage centred on pastoral activity. Traditional trap for live-bait trapping
Conjunto de pallozas y hórreos de Campo del Agua	Villafranca del Bierzo	Ethnographic heritage centred on the agricultural and pastoral activity of summer transterminance
Corral de los Lobos	Peña Piñera	Ethnographic heritage centred on pastoral activity. Traditional trap for live-bait trapping
Corralón de los Lobos	Pereda de los Ancares, Candín	Ethnographic heritage centred on pastoral activity. Traditional trap for live-bait trapping
Cortines	Palacios de Sil	Ethnographic heritage centred on honey production. Circular stone constructions to protect the beehives from bear attacks and possible forest and grassland fires
Horno comunitario	Noceda del Bierzo	Ethnographic food heritage focusing on bread production and food baking
Hórreos	Caboalles de Arriba,	Ethnographic food heritage dedicated to storage and

Heritage sites and routes	Location	Contribution to the presentation and dissemination of the GIAHS
	Villablino	food preservation
Hórreos (19th century)	La Laguna (Vega de Valcarce)	Ethnographic food heritage dedicated to the storage and preservation of food
Lagar	Barrio de San Pedro, Noceda del Bierzo	Ethnographic heritage related to the pressing of grapes for wine production
Lagar (18th century)	Sancedo	Ethnographic heritage related to the pressing of grapes for wine production
Lagar de San Facundo	Torre del Bierzo	Ethnographic heritage related to the pressing of grapes for wine production
Lagares de cera	Candín	Ethnographic heritage related to the pressing of beeswax for the subsequent production of candles
Lagares de Rozuelo y Redejo	Folgozo de la Ribera	Ethnographic heritage related to the pressing of grapes for wine production
Sebes de Garrafe	Garrafe de Torío	Ethnographic heritage linked to pastoral activity. Sebes are hedgerows that serve as boundaries of private land used for pasture
Sebes de Riello	Riello, Omaña.	Ethnographic heritage linked to pastoral activity. Sebes are hedgerows that serve as boundaries of private land used for pasture
Lechería de Viadangos de Arbas	Villamanín, Alto Bernesga	Ethnographic food heritage. A museum space focused on showing the artisanal process of making butter
Lechería hidráulica “La Popular”	Sosas de Laciana, Villablino	Ethnographic food heritage. A museum space focused on showing the artisanal process of making butter.
Majadas de pastores de Santa Marina, Montó, Freñana, Seroya y Anzo	Valdeón, Riaño	Ethnographic heritage centred on pastoral activity. These are places where shepherds traditionally spent the summer months with their flocks, taking advantage of the pastures and devoting themselves almost exclusively to the production of milk for the production of butter and Valdeón blue cheese
Majadas y chozos de shepherds in Casa de Mieres, en el Pinar de Piedrafita y en los	Cabrillanes, Babia	Ethnographic heritage centred on the pastoral activity. Places where traditionally, shepherds spent with their herds the summer months,

Heritage sites and routes	Location	Contribution to the presentation and dissemination of the GIAHS
montes de Peñalba de los Cilleros		making the most of the pastures and devoting themselves almost exclusively to the production of milk to produce butter and Babia cheese
Molino harinero	Vega de Valcarce	Industrial food heritage. Hydraulic mill for the production of cereal flours
Molino harinero (19th century)	Ruitelán (Vega de Valcarce)	Industrial food heritage. Mill for the production of cereal flours
Molino harinero (19th century)	Ambasmestas (Vega de Valcarce)	Industrial food heritage. Hydraulic mill for the production of cereal flours
Flour mill with a wood craftsmanship workshop (Artesanía Pumarego)	Pereda de los Ancares (Candín)	Industrial food heritage. Hydraulic mill for the production of cereal flours. Inside, there is a craft workshop selling wooden objects
Molinos harineros y potro de herrar	Colinas del Campo de Martín Moro (Igüeña)	Industrial food heritage. Hydraulic mill / Ethnographic heritage shows the traditional system for shoeing livestock
Pajares (19th century)	Ambasmestas (Vega de Valcarce)	Ethnographic heritage for the storage of livestock straw
Pajares y establos de ganado (19th century)	La Faba (Vega de Valcarce)	Ethnographic heritage for straw storage and livestock housing
Palloza del Sr. Antonio	Pereda de los Ancares (Candín)	Ethnographic heritage centred on summer farming and pastoral activity in transterminance
Palloza-restaurante	Cantejeira (Balboa)	Ethnographic heritage centred on summer farming and pastoral activity in transterminance
Pallozas ancaresas y hórreos de tipo leonés en Balouta, Espinareda de los Ancares, Pereda de los Ancares, Suárbol y Villarbón	Candín	Ethnographic heritage centred on summer farming and pastoral activity in transterminance
Palomares tradicionales	Robledo and Quintanilla de Losada (Encinedo)	Twelve have survived, ten of them recently restored. They are a unique ensemble of simple circular construction made of slate stone plastered with lime and sand

Heritage sites and routes	Location	Contribution to the presentation and dissemination of the
Potro para herrar vacas en la Ribera	Folgoso de la Ribera	Ethnographic heritage shows the traditional system for shoeing livestock
Quesería	Ambasmestas (Vega de Valcarce)	Ethnographic food heritage focusing on the artisanal cheese-making process
Refugios ganaderos de la Braña del Cuadro y Pesca	5 km from Guimara (Peranzanes)	Ethnographic heritage for hikers
Ruta de los Molinos	Noceda del Bierzo	Industrial food heritage. Route that articulates a set of seven hydraulic mills for the production of cereal flour. Those of Ampueru, del Medio and Fundeiru stand out
Secaderos de castañas de Moral de Valcárcel	Trabadelo	Ethnographic food heritage. Drying facilities for chestnuts after harvesting

Table 15. Heritage Sites in the Mountains of León GIAHS territory.

## **THE INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE OF THE MOUNTAINS OF LEÓN GIAHS TERRITORY ASSOCIATED WITH THE FESTIVE SPHERE**

Cultural landscapes derive from the direct action of anthropisation over the centuries, resulting in the configuration of territories endowed with a unique aesthetic and symbolic identity. The interaction of human beings with their immediate environment, the knowledge associated with the land, agricultural and livestock farming practices, knowledge of the universe and cosmogonies generate personalities in the territory that culminate in cultural manifestations and events that are reflected in the rich and diverse intangible cultural heritage of people.

The UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003) defines intangible cultural heritage as "the practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, skills, together with the instruments, objects, artefacts and cultural spaces associated therewith, that communities, groups and, in some cases, individuals recognise as part of their cultural heritage. This intangible cultural heritage, which is passed on from generation to generation, is constantly recreated by communities and groups according to their environment, their interaction with nature and their history, giving them a sense of identity and continuity and thus helping to promote respect for cultural diversity and human creativity. For the purposes of this Convention, only intangible cultural heritage that is compatible with existing international human rights instruments and with the imperatives of mutual respect among communities, groups and individuals and of sustainable development shall be taken into account".<sup>9</sup>

<sup>9</sup> Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage. UNESCO, 2003

This intangible heritage, in direct relation to the immediate environment, is configured taking into account several areas:

- Oral traditions and expressions, including language as a vehicle of intangible cultural heritage;
- Performing arts;
- Social uses, rituals and festive events;
- Knowledge and uses related to nature and the universe; Traditional craft techniques.

Its safeguarding depends, first and foremost, on the people who make up the communities that carry it and who give meaning, in this case, to the Mountains of León GIAHS territory. Secondly, the characteristic dynamism of this intangible heritage is directly associated with the processes of anthropisation of landscapes, their resources and the direct relationship with the environment.



“PENDONES IN RIAÑO”  
Photo: José Antonio Álvarez-Canal

There are many cultural events of a festive nature that are largely related to the surroundings of this territory. Manifestations of deep tradition that have been maintained from generation to generation by the different communities, encompassing in their celebrations facts and forms directly related to agriculture, livestock and the exploitation of land and water, in a constant and sustainable communion which has allowed the balance of ecosystems and the transmission of knowledge associated with a strong sense of identity.

Among the many festive events related to the annual cycle, we can mention the Transhumance Festival, which is held in the mountain village of Prioro. Initiated in 1994 as part of Project 2001, organised by the European Natural Heritage Fund, its aim is to promote the recovery of the Spanish cattle trails, which once totalled 120,000 kilometres in length. In that first edition of the festival, 2,000 Merino sheep arrived from the town of Torrejón El Rubio in Cáceres, covering a distance of 800 kilometres.

It was in fact one of the first to be declared of Provincial Tourist Interest, in 2009, with the new Diputación regulations, although it already had another declaration under previous regulations.

This festival maintains the protagonism of the flocks of thousands of sheep with several shepherds, mastiff dogs and the foreman at the head. The events, which have been improved compared to the first years, include a fair of typical products, a "corro de aluches", a "mastines leoneses" contest, a "siega" contest, a communal meal based on "chanfaina" and lamb stew, and traditional dances, including "la Rosca", which, as tradition dictates, usually serves to end the festival. This type of celebration contributes directly to the enhancement of the territory's resources through the communities themselves, who are the protagonists and managers of their intangible heritage. Rootedness, identity and belonging are the concepts that best define these practices, together with respect for true tradition and the transmission of knowledge inherited from centuries ago.

Popular religiosity, knowledge of the environment, the harvesting of certain autumn products such as chestnuts and the knowledge associated with the symbolic and magical world have one of their main representations in the celebrations related to the "magosto". An ancestral festival closely associated with the chestnut harvest, with strong roots in regions such as El Bierzo. This collective and festive celebration derives from a prehistoric rite of compensatory offering and thanksgiving to the divinity of the forests, based on the first chestnuts of the harvest. The direct relationship with the feast of All Saints' Day also tells us about cultural syncretism and the different layers that immaterial manifestations have acquired over time.

The annual festive cycle of the Mountains of León GIAHS territory is full of hundreds of festive manifestations that form an indissoluble part of the land and the communities. No cultural and natural landscape can be understood without the interaction of intangible cultural heritage. Its safeguarding depends on the competences of the Autonomous Region of Castilla y León in the field of cultural heritage, specifically the Diputación de León through the declarations of Provincial Tourist Interest.

The following table aims to provide an overview of the enormous diversity of intangible festive events declared to be of Provincial Tourist Interest. Its seasonality extends throughout the year, from the antruejo (Carnival time) to the Christmas festivities. In between, a whole range of pilgrimages, easter festivals, "mayos", fairs and exhibitions that are worth knowing in order to understand the rich and extensive legacy offered by the Mountains of León GIAHS territory.



Event	Place	Date of celebration	Date of declaration	Organisation
<b>CARNIVAL</b>				
Antruido de la Montaña de Riaño	Riaño	Saturday before Shrove Tuesday	2016	Asociación Cultural Montaña de Vadina de Riaño
Zafarronada de Omaña	Riello	Saturday before Shrove Tuesday	2013	Riello Town Council
<b>WINTER MASQUERADES</b>				
Campaneiros	La Cuesta (Truchas)	Last Sunday in January	2016	Asociación Cultural Trimuella
<b>FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS</b>				
Concurso Exposición Caballo Hispano Bretón	San Emiliano	Last Sunday in August	2017	San Emiliano Town Council
<b>PARTIES</b>				
Fiesta del Agua	Molinaseca	17 August	2017	Molinaseca Town Council
Fiesta del Pastor	Los Barrios de Luna	Second weekend of September	2013	Los Barrios de Luna Town Council
Trashumancia	Prioro	Last weekend of June	2013	Prioro Town Council
<b>PILGRIMAGES</b>				
Romería de la Virgen de la Casa y Fiesta de San Roque	Posada de Omaña	15 August Virgen de la Casa, 16 August San Roque	2014	Junta Vecinal de Posada de Omaña
Rogativa de Pascua	Valdesamario	Easter Sunday	2016	Valdesamario Town Council
Romería del Buen Suceso	Huergas de Gordón	First Sunday in September	2013	La Pola de Gordón Town Council
Romería de Camposag.	Santuario de Camposagrado	Second Sunday of	2013	Town Council of Rioseco de

Event	Place	Date of celebration	Date of declaration	Organisation
	Rioseco de Tapia/Carrocera / Cuadros/	June		Tapia
Romería de la Virgen de Fombasallá	Paradaseca (Villafranca del Bierzo)	15 August	2014	Villafranca del Bierzo Town Council
Romería Popular a Carrasconte	Cabrillanes / Villablino	14 (floral offering) and 15 (pilgrimage) August	2014	Villablino Town Council
Romería de San Froilán	Valdorria	1 May	2014	Valdepiélago Town Council
Romería de San Guillermo de Peñacorada	Peñacorada (Cistierna)	28 May	2016	Cistierna Town Council
Romería de Riosol	Maraña	15 August	2014	Maraña Town Council
Romería y Festividad de la Virgen de Corona	Valdeón Valley	8 September	2014	Junta Vecinal Real Concejo de Valdeón
Romería de la Virgen de Trascastro	Trascastro / Peranzanes/ Chano	15 August	2014	Peranzanes Town Council
Salida del Santo Ecce Homo	Bembibre	Every seven years, at the end of June on an undetermined exact date. It departs on a Saturday and returns on Sunday of the following week. Last year held 2015	2014	Bembibre Town Council
EASTER				
Semana Santa	Almanza	Good Friday	2013	Almanza Town
MAYOS				
Festa do maio	Villafranca del Bierzo	1 May	2014	Villafranca del Bierzo Town Council

Event	Place	Date of celebration	Date of declaration	Organisation
OTHER EXPRESSIONS				
Belén artesano	Folgozo de la Ribera	Early December to early February	2014	Asociación Belenista
Festival Nacional de Exaltación del Botillo	Bembibre	February. Variable date each year	2014	Bembibre Town Council
Magosto	Páramo del Sil	November. Variable date each year	2016	Páramo del Sil Town Council
Procesión de los Amortajados	Quintana de Fuseros	3 May	2017	Cofradía del Cristo de la

Table 16. List of festive events declared of Provincial Tourist Interest in the Mountains of León GIAHS territory.

## LLINGUA LLÈONESA (LEONESE LANGUAGE)

*I also believe it is scientifically useful to present as a whole certain dialectal peculiarities of all these regions, which until now have been considered as isolated or independent, in order to show, as far as can be achieved today, the relative unity of modern Leonese language, especially western Leonese language, from Miranda to Luarca. The Asturians tend to regard their “Bable” as something very peculiar, almost exclusive to them; on the contrary, an individual from Zamora o Salamanca will believe that the vulgar speech of his land is Castilian, sometimes badly spoken, without thinking that there are remains of a dialect of different origin and development from Castilian, and, finally, the language of Miranda has been considered as a Portuguese dialect. All this can be explained by the lack of an overall picture of the Leonese dialect.*

El dialecto leonés (1906) - Ramón Menéndez Pidal

With this introduction, Menéndez Pidal created and unfolded the first general vision of the linguistic domain with philological criteria, establishing the main phonetic features of the “llingua llëonesa”.

“Llionés” is a Romance language that is currently in the process of being safeguarded. This intangible heritage, included in UNESCO's International Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage in 2003, has other previous precedents that ensure the protection and safeguarding of these minority languages. In 1996, at the World Conference on Linguistic Rights in Barcelona, the Universal Declaration of Linguistic Rights was drawn up. This declaration has served as a model for subsequent conventions.

In 1992, the European Charter for Regional and Minority Languages was supervised by the Council of Europe and has been ratified by 16 European countries.

UNESCO has been taking important initiatives for international policy development and support actions in this area. In 2001, the UNESCO General Conference unanimously adopted the Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity, which provides a solid conceptual framework for a series of actions to promote cultural diversity and the preservation of endangered languages directly associated with a territory, as is the case of the Mountains of León, and embedded in centuries-old practices, knowledge, customs and traditions directly related to the immediate environment.

Traditionally, there are three main geographical varieties in the Asturleonese linguistic domain: western (western Asturias, western León, north-western Zamora and the Portuguese Tierra de Miranda), central (central Asturias and the central area of the mountains of León) and eastern (eastern Asturias and the extreme north-eastern part of the mountains of León). There are also two official regulations in this linguistic domain: that of the Academia de la Llingua Asturiana, based on the Central Asturian variety, but which also allows for the writing of other varieties; and the Mirandese, contained in the *Convenção Ortográfica da Língua Mirandesa* and adapted to the notable peculiarities of Mirandese in relation to the other Asturleonese varieties.

The variety of the sub-area known as Bierzo-Sanabrian area is the one with the greatest territorial presence, number of speakers and literary development in León and Zamora.

Among the different agents that make up the community that carries the “*llingua llëonesa*”, the “*Faceira*” Cultural Association stands out, an entity dedicated to the study, dissemination, protection and projection of the cultural, historical and linguistic heritage of León.

With the development of the Kingdom of León and its extension into the southern regions from the mountains of León, the *llingua llëonesa* began to spread among the population. One of the earliest documents to contain such evidence prior to the full formation of the *lliones* is the *Nodicia of Kesos*, a writing in the Romance language that appeared near León and is dated between 974 and 980. It is one of the oldest texts that can be considered in the evolution of the Iberian Romance languages, although José Ramón Morala Rodríguez<sup>10</sup> indicates that, limiting himself exclusively to Leonese archives, there are about a thousand linguistic testimonies older than the *Nodicia de Kesos*, whose value as a testimony of the language that originated Romance is similar or superior. The text itself is a simple note of a functional nature, as it is an inventory of cheeses made by the monk who was the pantryman at the Monastery of Saints Justo and Pastor, in the village of La Rozuela, very close to León. Moreover, its importance also lies in the fact that it is an annotation in a very primitive Romance language, and furthermore outside the corseted legal language of the time, which was full of Latin formulas that were repeated; here, the pantryman had to try out writing in Romance without starting from a model, writing in a completely free and spontaneous way, so it is

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<sup>10</sup> J.M. Fernández Catón, M.C. Díaz y Díaz, J.A. Pascual Rodríguez, J.M. Ruiz Asencio, J.R. Morala Rodríguez, J.A. Fernández Flórez and J.M. Díaz de Bustamante (2003). *Documentos selectos para el estudio del romance en el Reino de León*. Facsimile edition. León.

close to the language that was actually spoken at the time.

As full documents in llionés we find the Fueros, such as the Fiero Xulgu, which was the general legal system for the whole Kingdom of León.

With Alfonso X "The Wise" and the promulgation of the Norma Toledana, a process of linguistic imposition began that caused llionés to lose its status as the main language of the territory, disappearing from official texts. Even so, in the more rural areas, its use will be maintained, as can be seen in wills written by notaries in llingua llëonesa.

From this point onwards, its decline as an official language would be gradual, surviving in the westernmost areas and in the northern part, such as the Mountains of León, as the most isolated regions of the territory, surviving residually until the present day.

Until the 19th century, we find hardly any written documentation or studies and research on the llingua llëonesa, except for a few specific quotations of poems and texts.

However, from the second half of the 19th century and throughout the 20th century, certain scholars began to take an interest in the llingua llëonesa, focusing on the different varieties of the counties and regions. Thus we find philologists and scholars who are concerned with this issue, such as Leite de Vasconcellos, Ramón Menéndez Pidal, Erik Staaff and Fritz Krüger.

In the 20th century, lliones entered a process of decline, relegating the language to very marginal areas of the mountains, associated with rural and isolated environments with an ageing population that continued to keep it alive. During the Spanish transition at the end of the 1970s, the different political movements that arose to claim the Leonese territory as an autonomous region did not provide direct support for the llingua either. The Spanish Constitution, in its development, also does not contemplate lliones as an official language, recognising only Galician, Catalan and Basque.

The 1990s will be marked by the intention to defend the language as an important heritage to be safeguarded within the territory of the Mountains of León. This will give rise to social movements that include it in their programmes and frameworks for action, ethnographic groups that will recover the oral and musical tradition in llingua llëonesa, literary creations and a very important movement that will help to safeguard and revitalise it.

The University of León, in constant support of the llingua, recognises and supports the existence of social agents that enable its safeguarding with the creation of associations, foundations and university entities with rules in llionés, giving importance to studies related to research into the llingua. In addition, the Chair of Leonese Studies (CELe) at this University aims to analyse, research, teach and disseminate specific aspects of culture in the Leonese area from different points of view.

The year 2000 saw the birth of the first written and published media in llionese, called *La Nuestra Tierra*.

In 2003, the Cultural Association of Llingua Liïonesa "El Fueyu" was created, a great promoter of the dissemination of education in the language through courses agreed with

the University of León and the Town Council of León.

Within this approach to the llingua llëonesa, it is worth mentioning the speech of El Bierzo region. As one enters the lands of León, towards the west, there is a succession of different regions, each with its own customs and traditions and its own vocabulary, with analogies and common logical and natural sources. On the north-western side is El Bierzo.

In this linguistic crossroads of El Bierzo territory, the trunk and the root perhaps lies in the vocabulary used by the majority of the people, formed and nourished by their own and the surrounding languages and speeches, that is, by Castilian, Galician, Portuguese, Bable and the various dialects or dialectal variants used by one or the other.

Linguistically speaking, El Bierzo belongs on the one hand to upper Castilla and on the other to lower Galicia, with an invisible transition line in the area of Ponferrada. In the speech of El Bierzo, Castilian is decisively and very accentuated; and what is spoken today in Asturias, with a wide participation of Bable, not only in the vocabulary but also in the grammar and syntax; and Galician, which also varies from one region to another. Galician spoken in the area bordering El Bierzo is basically typical of the mountains south of Lugo, mainly the Sierra del Cebrero, from Piedrafita to Triacastela. It can be said that the frontier between Castilian and Galician influences in terms of El Bierzo speech, taking Menéndez Pidal as a reference, must be located between the basins of the rivers Cúa and Sil.

It is worth mentioning other local specificities that should be safeguarded in order to maintain the identity of certain peoples and communities. These local particularities survive as the last remnants of a not too distant past. An example of this is the “pachuezo de Babia”, as the regional speech of Babia and Laciana is popularly known, which form a common dialectal nucleus with only a few variations in vocabulary. As Babia is bordered to the north by Asturian Bable, “Omañes” from the neighbouring region of Omaña and “Pachuezo” from Laciana, this area is in the dialectal core of the so-called Western Leonese. It is common in “Pachuezo” to use words that keep the Latin form intact or only slightly modified. Words that were either not accepted by Castilian or that Castilian subjected to its phonetic laws and transformed them. It is also common to use verbs that are conjugated with the etymological vowel of the root versus the Castilian analogue, or with the Latin prefix that has been slightly modified.

The old vocabulary remained unchanged without noticeable strange appearances over the centuries. The innovative force of Castilian, capable of transforming its words shortly after their birth, did not reach this mountainous area, its valleys and hills kept in isolation and distance, faithful to their ancestral ways of life and expression. The “Pachuezo” language has a great verbal richness, an extensive vocabulary, particularly rich in the field of toponyms. There is no place big or small in Babia that does not have its own name, hills, valleys, rivers, streams, fountains, meadows, roads, paths, trails...

This immense number of proper names reveals the great variety of phonetic phenomena of “Pachuezo”. Over the course of time, the “Pachuezo” began to lose its ancestral forms, becoming a kind of reserve of the oldest people, in the most closed areas, day by day more and more reduced as new ways of life were imposed, until it became a cultural relic, which can be placed with other relics of the popular culture of the Babian peoples. Today, efforts are being made to recover the ancient voices of “Pachuezo”, which are the traces of a noble and endearing cultural heritage tied, like so many others, to this land and its

memory.

The same is true of the “Cabreirés”, a Leonese variety from La Cabrera region that is still used in some of these villages. “Cabreirés”, like other elements of traditional culture, is currently in serious danger of extinction, and Town Councils such as the one in Truchas have been promoting its safeguarding for some years by means of actions such as the signposting of the names of the villages that make up the municipality, using their popular names together with their official denomination. Since July 2015 and at the initiative of this Town Council, the first bilingual signs have been installed for the signposting of addresses and the entrance to the villages, respecting the traditional nomenclature following toponymic advice from the El Teixu Association, which has been working since 2007 for the knowledge, dissemination and transmission of the Asturllionés language.

It is worth mentioning the annual celebration of the León Products Fair, organised by the Diputación Provincial, held in mid-October at the Palacio de Exposiciones y Congresos, which is an important platform for the dissemination of agri-food products.

This annual fair of the Products of León is the maximum exponent of León's agri-food production, and already has a long tradition and popular acceptance, having celebrated its XXVII edition in 2021, with the participation of 95 agri-food producers in 91 stands, representing all the quality figures with which the province of León counts, whether Designation of Origin (DO), Protected Geographical Indication (PGI) or Guarantee Mark (GM). In the case of the Mountains of León GIAHS, this territory is a benchmark for quality food brands and, with 16 seals, it has the largest number of them in Spain, being one of the first in Europe. For the first time in 2021, there was a space dedicated to organic producers, with a total of 7 agri-food producers offering their organic products.

The high quality of León's gastronomy and productions, together with its high level of popular and specialised public acceptance, granted León the status of Spanish Capital of Gastronomy in 2018, making it the most successful capital of Spanish gastronomy of all those that have been held to date.

## MARKETS AND AGRICULTURAL AND LIVESTOCK FAIRS IN THE MOUNTAINS OF LEÓN GIAHS TERRITORY

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Agricultural and livestock	Location	Dates	Supplementary information
Biocastanea – Feria Internacional de la Castañicultura	Carracedelo (El Bierzo)	Mid-November	
Concurso-Exposición de Ganado Caballar Hispano-Bretón	San Emiliano	Last Sunday in August	San Emiliano is home to the Asociación Nacional de Ganado Equino Hispano-Bretón, which is a crossbreeding of Spanish mares with French draft studs. This competition is the most important in the area and brings together hundreds
Exposición de Ganado Vacuno	San Emiliano	14 August	
Feria Agroalimentaria de El Espino	El Espino (Vega de Espinareda)	First weekend in August	This small town of El Espino is famous for its



Agricultural and livestock	Location	Dates	Supplementary information
			<p>traditional livestock fairs on the 1st and 15th of each month, the most popular being on the 1st of January, 1st of May and 15th of August. It has been in existence for at least seven centuries and all kinds of animals were bought and sold; among other things, pigs were bought for slaughter, as well as tools and implements. It extended its influence over Ancares, Fornela and the Sil valley. Like most of the others, it is increasingly accompanied by flea market-type sales. The Agri-Food Fair is relatively recent (13 editions).</p>
<p>Feria Agroalimentaria y Multisectorial de Carracedelo</p>	<p>Carracedelo (El Bierzo)</p>	<p>First weekend in June</p>	<p>It includes the Castilla y León Food Craftsmen's Fair (endorsed by the Tierra de Sabor seal) and the Roman Wine Fair.</p>
			<p>This fair is organised by the Pereda camping site in collaboration</p>

Agricultural and livestock	Location	Dates	Supplementary information
Feria de Artesanía Valle de Ancares	Pereda de Ancares (Candín)	August	with the A Morteira Association and the Candín Town Council. With this initiative, the organisation aims to maintain and conserve traditional rural culture and the last remnants of nature in its purest form.
Feria de perros de caza	Camponaraya	March	This fair brings together more than 600 specimens of different breeds and attracts an average of eight thousand visitors. The Camponaraya Exhibition Centre is open to the world of hunting for the exhibition of the best big and small hunting dogs; and the circuits prepared for the different wild boar tracking trials (which count towards the Federation Championship of Hunting of Castilla y León), allowing to enjoy the skills and faculties of the tracking dogs in the trailla modality. In collaboration with the bars and restaurants of

Agricultural and livestock	Location	Dates	Supplementary information
			the locality offers the Jornadas de Gastronomía de la Caza (Hunting Gastronomy Days), where we can enjoy the variety of game tapas offered by these bars and restaurants.
Feria de la Cecina de Chivo	Vegacervera	November	Agro-food fair that aims to reinforce local products with the participation of stands of local “chacineros” and tastings such as goat soups, “preñaos” with goat sausage, moonshines, buns and wines. The events are completed with the raffle of the young goat and Leonese dances.
Feria de la Cruz de Mayo	Cacabelos	May	At the fair you can find articles and textile products, costume jewellery, livestock, wood, antiques, garden products, octopus, agricultural machinery, clay, handicrafts...
Feria de Riaño	Riaño	The first Saturday following November 2	It has a livestock competition that is a benchmark in the whole region and a wide variety of

Agricultural and livestock	Location	Dates	Supplementary information
			stands selling local products.
Feria de San Miguel	Cacabelos	September	The Feria de San Miguel has a tradition of more than 700 years. Since King Sancho IV granted permission for the Feria Caballar de San Miguel, it has become a renowned event in El Bierzo region and in the northwest of Spain. It brings together a large horse show, and the annual market in the Plaza Mayor.
Feria del caballo hispano-bretón	San Emiliano	Every 14 October and 8 November	This livestock fair serves as a meeting point for breeders from all over the mountains.
Feria del caballo de pura raza española	Camponaraya	May	The fair welcomes professionals and enthusiasts of the horse world to enjoy all the related activities and to contemplate specimens of great beauty. It has the collaboration of the Junta de Castilla y León, the Diputación de León and ANCCE, the National Association of Spanish Purebred

Agricultural and livestock	Location	Dates	Supplementary information
			<p>Breeders. The Purebred Spanish Horse morphological competition is a qualifying event for the ANCCE Spanish Championships and hosts the best specimens on</p>
Feria del Pastero	Portilla de la Reina, Boca de Huérgano	Second Saturday in August	<p>Agricultural fair of exhibition and sale of pastured calves, and sale of agricultural products</p>
Feria del Pimiento y de la Fruta del Bierzo	Carracedelo (El Bierzo)	Early October	<p>It includes stands of producers and processing companies, sale of peppers and fruit, roasted peppers... It includes the sale of reineta apples, conferencia pears and roasted peppers from El Bierzo. In addition to the machinery</p>
Feria del Vino DO Bierzo	Cacabelos	April	<p>The 2019 edition included 14 wineries, accounting for 70% of the wine production, with 27% of the production being exported wines. Culture and gastronomy are present with a variety of activities. It also includes lectures and</p>

Agricultural and livestock	Location	Dates	Supplementary information
			talks related to the world of wine tasting and new models of wine sales and consumption.
Feria de la Cerámica, Música y Ganado	Villafranca del Bierzo	July	
Feria de la Trashumancia de Orallo	Orallo, Villablino, Laciana	It is held in mid-July to coincide with the patron saint's festivities	A festival to commemorate the importance of the transhumant herds in the area. Sheep and mastiff shows are organised, as well as various cultural activities, recitals in “Pastuezo”, theatre, traditional games
Feria Ganadera	Oseja de Sajambre	24 October or Saturday thereafter	With agri-food and handicraft exhibition
Feria ganadera de La Feriona	Villablino, Laciana	12 October. On 12 November, the “Ferina” takes place, a replica of the “Feriona” but on a smaller scale.	Show of cows, horses, mastiff dogs, poultry. It is accompanied by stands selling a variety of products, including hazelnuts, garlic, salted fish, bread and sweets. Octopus is traditionally eaten in the Galician stands and in the local bars and restaurants.
Feria Internacional de la	Camponaraya	October	A honey produced in the region of

Agricultural and livestock	Location	Dates	Supplementary information
			<p>El Bierzo, whose price, around 150 euros per kilo, makes it one of the most expensive in Europe and the second most expensive in the world.</p> <p>The programme includes a series of activities aimed at bringing the public closer to the world of honey and its by-products, tastings, live extractions and presentations on the benefits of the different products, as well as on the advantages that the practice of beekeeping brings to the environment.</p> <p>The fair allows direct contact between the different producers of the Sociedad Cooperativa Apícola del Bierzo.</p>
<p>Feria sectorial Muestra de gallos de pluma y mosca artificial - SOPEÑA</p>	<p>La Vecilla</p>	<p>March</p>	<p>This fair dedicated to this singular species, its breeding and its peeling system is regulated by a Sectorial Association, and it is the Town Council who dedicates this consolidated exhibition about feathered rooster and artificial</p>

Agricultural and livestock	Location	Dates	Supplementary information
			<p>fly. In addition, the Town Council has set up a museum dedicated to this emblematic animal, where photographs, sculptures, tools, documents, etc. are exhibited. It includes different activities, all of them closely linked to the world of the feathers of this emblematic rooster, which are used for the art of fishing; demonstrations of the peeling of these feathers, of the assembly of the different flies and a competition of rooster feather assemblers in the categories of children and adults.</p>
Feria Tradicional	Cármenes	Second Sunday in October	Livestock and craft fair. A large-scale tasting of lamb stew is held
Feria tradicional	Vegas del Condado	The first Sunday in August	Fair with stalls selling local products and handicrafts. A leonese stew is prepared.
Feria Tradicional Babiana	Cabrillanes, Babia	First weekend in August	Its aim is to raise awareness of the traditional trades and work in the region of Babia, and to generate a



Agricultural and livestock	Location	Dates	Supplementary information
			<p>common space for associations and craftsmen of the municipality to share their interests. The children's activities are particularly noteworthy, with races for children, such as the "rosca", rope and skittles. There is a fishing activity for the little ones and workshops on basket weaving and painting. There are also traditional dances, concerts and various workshops on basketry, pottery, etc. for adults. And to preserve the flavours of Babia, a great sheep stew is made and offered for lunch on Sunday to all those attending the fair.</p>
Ferias ganaderas	Puebla de Lillo	September and November	Montaña de Riaño y Mampodre Regional Park. In November, the Jornadas de la Matanza (Slaughter Days) take place.
Ferias y Gran Corderada en "el Regacho"	Garaño (Soto y Amío)	Around 16 August	
Ferias de Puente de Domingo Flórez	Puente de Domingo Flórez	1st and 15th of each month	Octopus with "cachelos" and wine from El

Agricultural and livestock	Location	Dates	Supplementary information
Mercado de Ajos	Villa del Boeza (Bembibre)	July	A market rooted in the 15Th century, which was very popular among the inhabitants of the Boeza basin, was held on June 29, the feast of St. Peter the Apostle. In addition to the strings of garlic that will be found everywhere, braided or not, visitors can enjoy the craft stalls and other activities programmed by the Bembibre Department of Tourism and Festivities.
Mercau Tsacianiegu / Mercado Lacianiego	Villablino, Laciana	Every first weekend in August	Traditional market in which the customs of the region of a century ago are revived with demonstrations of music, dances and traditional work, the representation of the old wedding from Laciana and the sale of handicraft products
REINATUR - Feria de Caza, Pesca y Naturaleza	Boca de Huérgano	Third weekend in March	The annual big game auction of the Riaño Regional Hunting Reserve and the Gastronomic Hunting Days are held in parallel with the

Agricultural and livestock	Location	Dates	Supplementary information
			collaboration of several restaurants that offer a special menu prepared with game meats.

Table 17. Main agricultural and livestock markets and fairs in the Mountains of León GIAHS territory

## **SOCIAL ORGANISATIONS**

A GIAHS monitoring and evaluation committee will be set up to assess the actions and initiatives set out in the action plan that is currently being developed. This commission will work in a joint and coordinated manner, with a methodology of meetings and pooling to facilitate direct communication between the different local agents. Its structure will be representative of the whole territory, agreed and articulated in a protocol that ensures its correct functioning.

The commission will be made up of the public administrations of the 97 municipalities that make up the GIAHS territory and the Regional Council of El Bierzo under the presidency of Diputación de León. These entities are joined by the different Local Action Groups, the seven biosphere reserves, farmers' and livestock breeders' associations, agri-food quality seals, universities and research centres, and are open to all those local agents who are directly involved in any of the GIAHS heritage areas.

## 5. LANDSCAPES AND SEASCAPES FEATURES

### GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE LANDSCAPE

The proposed area covers a wide range of mountains in the Cantabrian Mountains, from Picos de Europa to the Galician-Leonese Mountains, passing through the Central Mountains and the Montes de León, together with the area of contact with the reliefs of the plateau.

The variety of the landscape is based on the diversity of the materials that form these reliefs, which give rise to important morphological differences, with the strong contrast between the rugged forms of the limestone of Picos de Europa and the rounded forms of the Montes de León and the hills of the areas that link up with the countryside.

This mountainous area is organised around the river valleys, which are sometimes strongly embedded and have very well-defined characteristics: gorges and passes on the one hand and wide valleys on the other (river Sil). These valleys, mostly oriented from north to south and almost always with difficult communications between them, have traditionally been the basis of territorial organisation; they are the main articulators of this territory.



"BEECH FOREST OF LA BOYARIZA"

Photo: José Antonio Álvarez-Canal

In the Mountains of León GIAHS territory there are a large number of peaks that exceed 2,000 metres in altitude. Of course, within the Mountains of León, the ones with the greatest presence, both in terms of quantity and height, are undoubtedly the ones located at Picos de Europa National Park, finding the largest and most spectacular ones in León, as 40% of the peaks over 2,000 metres high in the Picos de Europa are located (totally or

partially) in León, and of the 10 highest peaks in Picos de Europa, 9 are in the province of León.

The Babia Biosphere Reserve, located in the north of the province of León, has a total of 50 peaks over 2,000 metres high, with the imposing Peña Ubiña standing out above them all.

Also in the Montes de León there are up to 11 peaks over 2,000 metres, with Mount Teleno as the most outstanding of all, and in the Sierra de Gistredo, located in the south-western fringe of the Cantabrian Mountains, there are up to 18 peaks that are also over 2,000 metres high.

Some of the most outstanding peaks in this unique and diverse landscape are:

- Torre Cerredo: At 2,649 metres, it is located in the Central Massif of Picos de Europa or Urrieles Massif, on the border between the provinces of Asturias and León. Its summit, with a drop of more than 2,200 metres above the Cares River, has magnificent views of the western massif and the channels that flow into the Cares gorge.
- Torre del Llambrión: At 2642 metres high, it is the second highest peak in the mountain range and in the province, after Torre Cerredo. Torre del Tiro Tirso: 2,640 metres.
- Torre sin Nombre: 2,620 metres
- Torre de Casiano de Prado: 2,618 metres
- Torre Blanca: 2,618 metres
- Torre de la Palanca: 2,610 metres
- Torre de las Llastrias: 2,607 metres
- Torre de la Bermeja: 2,603 metres
- Torre del Hoyo Grande: 2,596 metres

### **Mountain valleys**

Some of the most impressive landscapes in the province of León are hidden in valleys off the most common routes. Places that have been shaped over the centuries in direct relation to human action, in an anthropisation that has generated very powerful collective identities. Valleys that preserve their natural and cultural heritage in harmony with the respect of their inhabitants for nature.

- Reyero Valley. Located in the Montaña de Riaño y Mampodre Regional Park, formerly known as the Picos de Europa Regional Park, it is one of the most impressive scenery in this valley of León. The valley is home to small villages with stone buildings and tile roofs, in a setting made up of small streams with crystal-clear water, leafy oak groves and the proximity of the Valdehigüende pass. A suitable area for hunting near the beech trees of "la humildad".
- River Casares Valley. It is located in the heart of the Alto Bernesga Biosphere Reserve and is home to a wide variety of vegetation, such as holm oaks, oaks and beeches, with small villages with an ancestral tradition in the curing of sausages. The centenary beeches of the Faedo de La Boyariza stand out, of moderate extension but profoundly intense, which is configured as a beech forest of great ecological and scenic value.
- River Curueño Valley. The valley serves as a gateway from the typical riverside landscapes in the village of Santa Colomba de Curueño to the highest peaks at the Puerto de Vegarada, and is only 33 kilometres apart. Vegarada is one of the highest mountain passes in the Cantabrian Mountains. It runs next to the protected area of Las Ubiñas-La Mesa Natural Park (also a biosphere reserve), in an environment with a great wealth of fauna and flora, as well as a natural viewpoint of great scenic beauty. From the summit you can see some of the high peaks of this stretch of the mountain range: to the south, the dividing line of the Sierra del Cuadro, with La Solana, Huevo de Faro, La Fitona, and Estorbín de Valverde, the roof of the Aller town council; and to the north, the mountain range of Fuentes de Invierno or Ajo, with El Fuentes, Pico del Oso or Nogales; and already in Asturias, the unmistakable silhouette of Peñarredonda. The landscape is made up of mountains, waterfalls, gorges and forests of all kinds. The snow in Riopinos has led to the creation of the San Isidro Ski Resort and the planning of routes that show us the waterfalls. Throughout the valley, there are innumerable Roman and medieval bridges built and added to the landscape by the presence of the different communities, with the Roman road still preserved in some stretches and linking small villages scattered throughout the valley.
- Valdeburón Valley. It runs between Burón and Puerto de Tarna and is home to extensive forests of beech, oak, ash, yew and birch trees. Its landscape, practices and customs offer many possibilities and resources associated with nature, tourism and gastronomy throughout the numerous villages scattered throughout the valley.
- Sierra de Ancares: It is a spur of the Cantabrian Mountains with altitudes of over 1,800 metres. It forms the northern and north-western boundary of El Bierzo. Some 90% of its materials are sandstone, slate and quartzite; granite can be found in Porcarizas, Campo del Agua or Suárbol, while limestone and marble appear in a very thin strip between Villar de Acero and Tejeira. At the bottom of the valleys the materials are Quaternary. Glacial modelling is important (some small cirque lakes, moraines...) and river valleys are extremely important: Fornela, Ancares, Burbia, Tejeira-Porcarizas and tributaries of the Valcarce on its northern side.

- Sierra de Gistredo/Macizo del Catoute: These are two parallel mountain ranges that delimit El Bierzo to the north and north-east, with altitudes of over 2,000 metres, with important remains of glacial activity (trough valleys, lakes, moraines...), often modified by the fluvial network. The fluvial network is subdivided into two sides: the north (Valseco, Salentinos, Primout-Pardamaza and Velasco-Valdegaden) towards the Sil and the south (Noceda, Quintana, Urdiales, Argollada and Susano) towards the Boeza.
- Montes de León: They delimit El Bierzo to the east and therefore, together with the Gistredo/Catoute mountain range, separate the Duero depression from the intramountain basin that is El Bierzo. There are several sectors: a northern sector that goes from the Sierra de Gistredo to Brañuelas; the central sector that includes the mountain passes of Manzanal and Foncebadón and the southern sector up to the Montes Aquilianos with altitudes of over 1,800 metres. The main river valleys are those of the Boeza and its tributaries, Tremor, Noceda, Meruelo, Oza, and on the southern slopes of Montes Aquilianos some streams that flow into the river Cabrera.
- Sierra del Caurel, western boundary of El Bierzo, separating it from another tectonic rift (Valdeorras). It is subdivided into the Sierra de los Caballos in the centre and the Sierra de la Encina de la Lastra in the south, with altitudes of around 1,500 metres. The main watercourses giving rise to their respective valleys are the Selmo, which rises in the province of Lugo, in Visuña, and the Valcarce, which rises in Mount Cebreiro and receives the Barjas on its right and the Balboa on its left.
- La Hoya Berciana constitutes a very peculiar group in the geographical environment of the Galician-Leonese mountains; made up of areas with altitudes of less than 700 metres, dropping below 500 metres in its southernmost part. Its materials are Tertiary and Quaternary and it is subdivided into two large basins:
  - That of Ponferrada (crossed by the river Sil).
  - That of Bembibre (crossed by the river Boeza).

The division between both basins is given by the crystalline and metamorphic dome of Virgen de la Peña; secondly, there are other basins with a smaller surface area and which, due to their altitude, must be considered medium-high basins; this is the case of the Vega de Espinareda/Fabero basin and, to a lesser extent, the Carucedo basin.

With regard to the hydrological system, Estanislao de Luis Calabuig<sup>14</sup> tells us that with its drainage network, coupled unfailingly to the current orography of the territory, it is a natural way of interpreting the landscape. On the other hand, water flows and their annual and seasonal behaviour organise the rest of the ecological systems according to their levels of dependence, and also determine and model the potential forms of exploitation and use by the human species, always conditioned by the need for this resource. In short, water becomes the vehicle that connects all the phenomena that take place on the landscape board.



"SAJAMBRE MOUNTAINS IN PICOS DE EUROPA"  
Photo: José Antonio Álvarez-Canal

The Mountains of León GIAHS territory is divided between three large hydrological demarcations: the Duero basin, characterised by its territorial dominance; the Sil sub-basin, a donor of the Miño, which defines a region of great significance due to its idiosyncrasy; and small parts of the Cantabrian basin, mainly represented by the valleys of Valdeón and Sajambre.

The main river gives its name to the basin, which is structured as a complex system of streams, brooks and rivers of lower order that end up connecting as tributaries to the main axis to define the fluvial network, following more or less precise directions until reaching the gravitational equilibrium profile. The landforms design the network by drawing, in close collaboration with the lithological substratum and vegetation, different landscapes for each stretch, for each river and for each system. It is changeable, but permanent in that move. The route is outlined in a continuous process of erosion-transport-sedimentation, with the effects of each extraordinary event and those of the slow but relentless passage of time being carved out with precision.

Gorges, canyons, gorges, ravines, cliffs, escarpments, terraces, slopes, hillsides, valleys, troughs, etc., recall in their particular phenomena the history of river landscapes.

In the northern basin, the rivers Cares and Sella, although not very common in the territory, are well known for their beauty spots. The valleys of Valdeón and Sajambre are representative landscapes of the high mountains. They share neighbourhood, orientation and geological feats, but remain unique in structure and different in their landscapes from the rest of the province. Crags and towers capture the attributes of peculiarity and the scenic background, simulating closed containers as a whole.



The basins are cut by impressive gaps through which its main rivers escape, proud to have carved the Garganta Divina and the Desfiladero de los Beyos. Under the rocky ridges of white limestone and black siliceous limestone, behind the rocky outcrops and where the depth of the soil no longer compromises the vegetation, a rock flora appears, in many cases with an original distribution. Below, beech forests cover the already attenuated shady slopes of the Mountains of Europe, with patches of mixed forests on the middle and sunnier slopes, where sessile and black oaks, plane trees, walnut trees, whitebeams, hazelnut trees and yew trees give life to a typically Atlantic habitat. Hollies in the clearings and in occasional spots serval and birch trees are accompanied by blueberry undergrowth. Majadas such as those of Vegabaño give their own name to a centuries-old tradition. For the winter larder, the harvest of the meadows scattered on the gently sloping hillsides or in the valley is kept. Villages silhouetted by hórreos and stone houses. Landscapes that show their culture and traditions, that paint in green and ooze humidity even in the place names.

The life associated with rivers depends on several factors: solar energy in the form of light and heat, the water itself as a specific statement of the flows and the way it manifests itself, the dissolved oxygen essential for breathing and food, in the river itself or in its surroundings. These variables derive in a longitudinal gradient and all of this is imbricated and related through the trophic chain, organising a biological system that slides, like the river, in a gear of continuous change from its source to its mouth, offering a great variety of landscapes in incessant mutation and with innumerable possibilities.

#### **Natural context and land use**

Human activities place us before a GIAHS of secular occupation where the economy has traditionally revolved around agricultural activities and where the use of uncultivated space has been until recent periods an important element of the different domestic economies (especially in the mountain area), which is a factor to be taken into account in order to understand another of the important characteristics of the natural vegetation.

The uniqueness of the territory proposed for GIAHS recognition is that it lies on the border between two macrobioclimates: Mediterranean and Atlantic with the oceanic pluviaseasonal Mediterranean and Temperate-oceanic bioclimates respectively. The existence of drought during the summer is the fundamental difference between the two units. This summer aridity or summer drought means that, for at least two consecutive months of the summer, the value in millimetres of precipitation in that period is less than twice the average temperature of the same months expressed in degrees Celsius. This summer drought marks a notable difference between Mediterranean and Atlantic flora and vegetation. The Mediterranean macrobioclimate has its greatest territorial representation in the centre and west of all continents.

In the area proposed for the recognition of the GIAHS, it is dominant to the south of a line that could be drawn in the towns of Cistierna, Boñar, La Robla or Barrios de Luna and that constitutes a laboratory for climate change, as it will be explained below.

The rest of the area is characterised by an Atlantic macro-bioclimate and therefore by the absence of summer drought. In some territories, summer drought may be attenuated, thus determining the existence of the sub-Mediterranean bioclimatic variant, which will condition the existence of certain types of flora and vegetation. Each one of these macro-bioclimate is characterised by the so-called bioclimatic floors, understood as each one of the spaces that follow one another altitudinally with the consequent variations in temperature (thermotypes) and precipitation (ombrotypes). Thus, in the Mediterranean macro-bioclimate we differentiate in the study area the Mesomediterranean thermotypes (only in the region of El Bierzo and at altitudes below 700 m) and Supramediterranean. In the Atlantic areas, the thermotypes represented range from Mesotemperate (in the river Cares valley) to Cryotemperate (occasionally found on the peaks of Picos de Europa in Leon at altitudes above 2400 m). The areas with the lowest levels of precipitation (sub-humid ombric type) are located in Maragatería and Bierzo Bajo and the rainiest (hyper-humid and ultra-hyper-humid types) are located on the peaks of Picos de Europa, Ancares, Sierra del Gistredo and Montes de León).

Each bioclimatic zone determines the existence of so-called vegetation zones in which vegetation types with very different structures can be differentiated, as will be discussed in the section on the vegetation landscape.

The bioclimatic diversity mentioned in the previous section, together with a great geomorphological and lithological variability and a high floristic richness (including an important number of endemic species), determines a notable biogeographical heterogeneity in the area proposed for the recognition of the GIAHS.

The territory is included in the Holarctic Kingdom, within which two regions are recognised: Eurosiberian and Mediterranean. In the Eurosiberian region, the Atlantic macro-bioclimate is clearly dominant, while the Mediterranean region is characterised by the Mediterranean. We can, however, recognise temperate areas in the Mediterranean region in the high areas of the mountain systems (Montes Aquilianos, Sierra Cabrera, Trevinca, etc.) due to the compensation of the summer drought mentioned above.

Seven biogeographical sectors are recognised in the study area: four in the Eurosiberian Region and three in the Mediterranean Region.

The vegetation landscape of the area studied is extremely diverse in relation to the bioclimatic and edaphic variability previously indicated. In the Eurosiberian areas, characterised by a temperate macro-bioclimate, deciduous forests dominate in the mesotemperate, supratemperate and lower levels of the orotemperate thermotypes. The tree layer of these forests is composed of trees that lose their leaves every year during the unfavourable season. In the territories of the Cantabrian Mountains and its foothills, the beech forests (faedos) stand out, which develop more profusely as we move eastwards, due to the decrease in summer drought in the W-E direction. Beech is indifferent to the substrate, so these forests can thrive in both acidic and basic substrates. There are six series of beech forest vegetation recognised in the supratemperate and orotemperate thermotypes of humid-hyper-humid character in these territories.

Among others, the relict beech forest of Busmayor in the municipality of Barjas (in the foothills of the Sierra del Caurel) is the most westerly in Europe.



"THE RIVER TORÍO, BRAVE AS IT PASSES THROUGH GETINO"

Photo: José Antonio Álvarez-Canal

Also representative of the Eurosiberian region are the birches (*Betula celtiberica* forests), developed in the upper supratemperate and lower orotemperate thermotypes when the substrates are poor in bases and in more continental areas than the beech forests.

In areas with an Atlantic macro-bioclimate, there are also numerous forests dominated by species of genus *Quercus*, such as the orocantabrian oak (*Quercus orocantabrica*), sessile oak (*Quercus petraea*) and Pyrenean oak (*Quercus pyrenaica*). The first ones stand out for being dominated by the orocantábric oak, which is endemic to the Cantabrian Mountains, the Queixa mountain range and the Sanabria mountains. They thrive on acidic south-facing slopes and spurs, always above 1000 m altitude in the Cantabrian Mountains and Montes de León in the upper supratemperate and lower orotemperate thermotypes. The Pyrenean oak forests (*Quercus pirenaica*), and the Portuguese oak forests (*Quercus faginea*), both of marcescent character, mark the transition between the temperate and the Mediterranean macro-bioclimate, which is why in the former they always occur under the existence of the sub-Mediterranean variant. The series of vegetation to which these forests belong is exclusive to the orocantábric territories.

Also noteworthy for their originality in temperate areas are the holm oak forests (relict forests of *Quercus rotundifolia*) and the juniper forests (*Juniperus thurifera*). The former can be found in La Robla, Beberino or Boñar and the latter in Mirantes de Luna, Crémenes or Besande. They are both typical Mediterranean forests, which in temperate

zones grow on base-rich substrates, skeletal soils and meridional exposures.

As they ascend in altitude and when the thermal and ombic conditions do not allow the forest to develop, they are replaced by creeping junipers, which are low shrubs. On the mountain tops the potential vegetation corresponds to psicroxerophilous grasslands dominated by perennial herbaceous and cushion grasses with an important presence of endemic plants.

In the Mediterranean region, evergreen forests adapted to the existence of summer drought dominate. The areas proposed for GIAHS recognition include holm oak and Pyrenean oak forests. The former in dry-subhumid meso and supramediterranean thermotypes on both acidic and basic substrates. The Pyrenean oak forests thrive in the subhumid-humid supramediterranean bioclimatic zone and only on substrates poor in bases. The vegetation series in which these Mediterranean forests are included are different from those existing in the Eurosiberian Region, which determines a remarkable floristic and vegetational diversity in the study area.

When forests are altered or degraded by natural or anthropogenic causes, they will be replaced by shrub vegetation of a different size and also by grassland or pasture. The larger shrubs (nannofanerophytic) correspond to broom fields (on base-poor substrates) or to hawthorns (on base-rich substrates). The broom forests are dominated by the brooms (*Genista sp.*) and (*Cytisus sp.*), some of whose species are endemic. The hawthorns are dominated by thorny plants of the genera (*Rosa sp.*, *Crataegus sp.*, *Prunus sp.* or *Berberis sp.*). The lower shrubs (camephytic) are heaths (dominated by *Erica sp.* species) when the substrates are poor in bases and gorse on calcareous substrates dominated by thorny species of the genus *Genista sp.* There are also frequent meadows and pastures whose floristic composition will be different depending on how they are managed. In the Eurosiberian region, the most important species-rich mowing meadows grow on deep soils, almost always neutral or basic, and are usually fertilised with manure and direct livestock droppings. In addition to grazing, they have traditionally been used for winter feeding by mowing and haymaking.

Many of the plant formations mentioned above are natural habitats with a high value in terms of nature conservation and biodiversity at national and European level and are included with protection figures in Directive 92/43/EEC. Most of them contain flora species of great conservation interest, including several rare, endemic and/or protected species.

In relation to the orographic basins, due to its mountainous structure between three hydrographic basins: Cantabrian, Miño-Sil and Duero. The Cantabrian basin is formed, on the one hand, in the valleys of Sajambre and Valdeón, drained by the rivers Sella and Cares, and on the other hand, in the valleys of Balouta and Suarbol with the rivers Balouta and Moreira, which flow into the river Navia. The Miño-Sil basin is characterised by the Sil system, which rises at an altitude of over 1,500 metres on the Leonese side of the Somiedo pass, crosses the districts of Laciana, El Bierzo and La Cabrera Baja and has as its main tributaries, within the province, the rivers Boeza, Cúa and Burbia, Selmo and Cabrera. Finally, the main axis of the Duero basin is the river Esla, one of the main tributaries of the Duero with 5040 hm<sup>3</sup> per year. Most of the river courses of the basin flow into it through its tributaries Porma (with its tributary Curueño), Bernesga (with its tributary Torío), Cea and Órbigo (with its tributaries Tuerto, Turienzo,

Duerna, Jamuz and Eria).

The lakes and lagoons of natural origin correspond to a glacial origin. The Ausente and Isoba lakes in Puebla de Lillo, the lake of La Baña, the lake of Truchillas or the Pozo Cheiroso in Valdeprado are some of the most outstanding.

Most watercourses have their flow regulated by reservoirs, dams and weirs. In the Miño-Sil basin are those of La Campañana, Las Rozas, Matalavilla and Bárcena. With the exception of the latter, which is also used for water supply and irrigation, all of them serve to generate hydroelectric power. In the Duero basin are the Barrios de Luna, Casares, Porma, Riaño and Villameca hydroelectric power stations, which also generate hydroelectric energy in addition to their use for water supply and irrigation. In the case of those of Barrios de Luna, Porma and Riaño, they are also used for the practice of nautical sports, with the School of Nautical Sports of Castilla y León being located in the river Porma.

The Fuencaliente spring in Caldas de Luna also stands out, with waters that gush forth at a temperature of 28°C and a spa that has been used since the beginning of the 20th century.

In terms of climate change, the GIAHS territory is a laboratory for the study of climate change since, as mentioned above, it is located on the border between temperate oceanic and Mediterranean climates, the latter characterised by summer drought. The University of León is analysing this issue in the municipalities of this transition zone formed by a line drawn in the municipalities of Cistierna, Boñar, La Vecilla, La Robla, Barrios de Luna and Riello, which have periods of summer with drought and others without it.

Climate change may lead to an advancing Mediterranean climate with consequences due to rising temperatures and falling precipitation, with repercussions not only in terms of latitude, but also in terms of altitude. The appearance of Mediterranean plants and the adaptation of species such as the Teleno capercaillie are an example of this.

In relation to crops, the effects on crops, especially rainfed crops, are of concern. On the other hand, the conditions are ripe for the introduction of new crops such as olives and stone fruit in La Hoya del Bierzo. More virulent pests such as the pine processionary are also detected.

### **Agricultural landscape**

The extension of the Mountains of León and the nuances derived from the ecological conditions of the territory itself have given rise to a wide diversity of agricultural landscapes. A rich variety that has influenced the economy of the rural inhabitants, allocating certain sectors to a specific type of agricultural use. Within this variety of agricultural landscape, vineyards and fruit growing, among others, stand out, as well as other uses such as livestock farming, as developed in previous chapters through the most characteristic products derived from these crops.

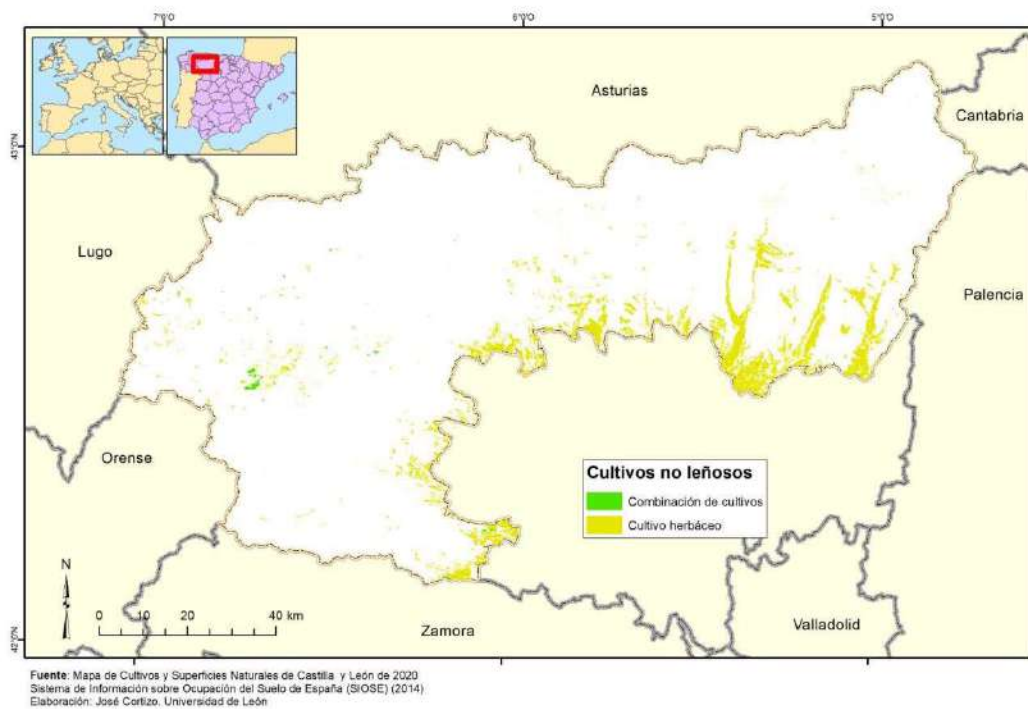


Figure 10. Non-woody crop maps

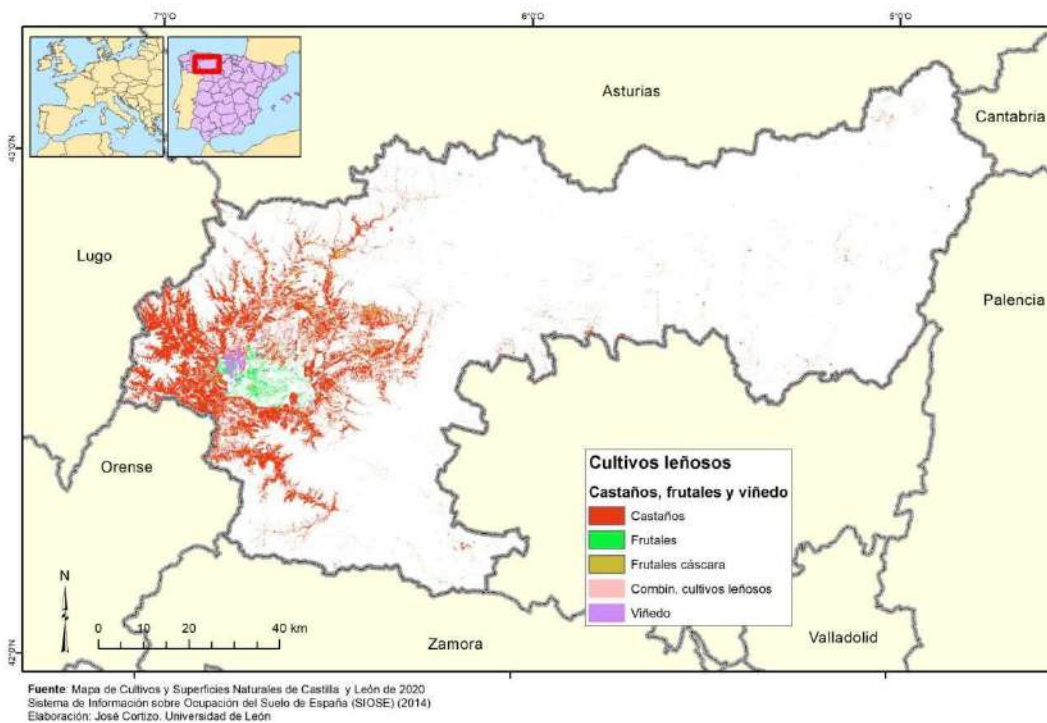


Figure 11. Woody crops maps

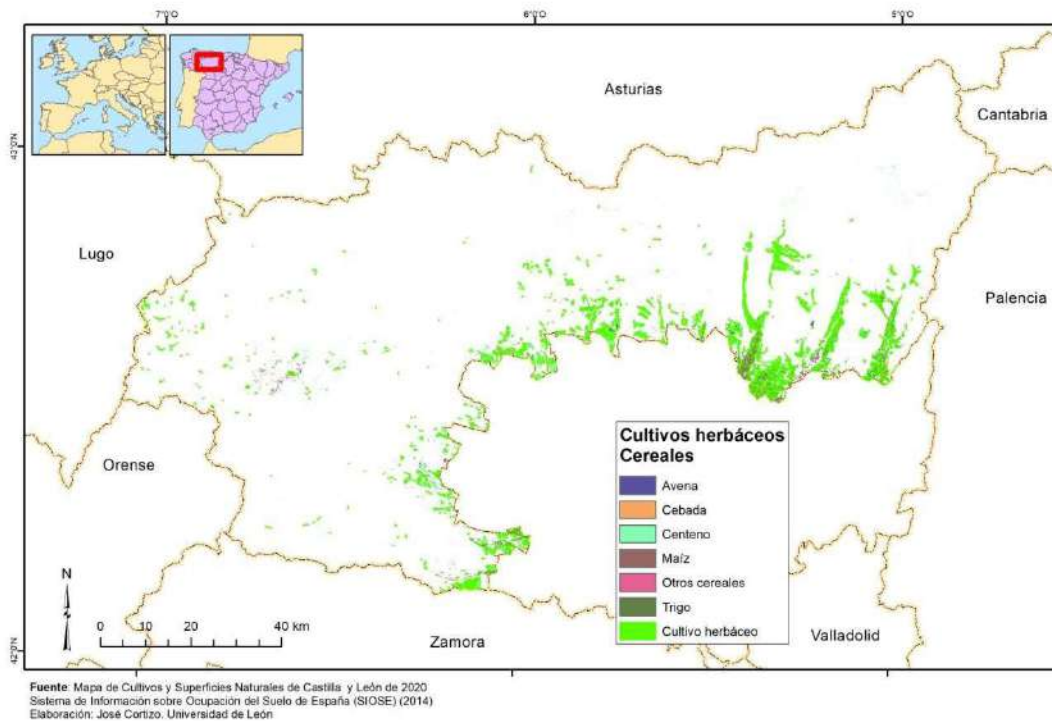


Figure 12. Arable crops (cereals) map

### Settlements and other built structures

The Mountains of León GIAHS stands out for its unique traditional architecture with constructions, mostly built in dry stone, a technique that was recognised by UNESCO in the List for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage 2018. Among the most relevant we find the following:

- **Underground cellars:** Caves dug into the ground, typical of those areas where vine cultivation has had a certain importance. Situated on small hills or promontories of clayey earth to take advantage of the slope, they are structured inside in the form of galleries that give access to small spaces. Originally, they were intended for the preparation, ageing and care of wine, as their interior achieves a constant temperature of between 14 and 15 degrees Celsius, which is very favourable for the stability of the wine. Those of La Ribera and Tedejo are particularly noteworthy.
- **Huts or cabana de brañeiros or chozos de pastores.** Place where the shepherds gather, their shelter to spend the night in the "brañas" or "majadas" during the "branu" (summer in Leonese language), when the livestock do not go down to sleep in the village. The people, with their belongings and livestock, moved to take advantage of the higher pastures to milk the cows daily. They have a circular base and a conical shape. It is made of stone at its base and its frame is made of wood, on top of which the roof is woven with brooms and broomsticks and, at the corners, there are plugs to prevent water from entering and also to keep out the cold. Some are roofed with tiles. In the same room there is usually a sleeping area and a small fireplace to provide warmth.



"LIVESTOCK PEN AND HUT"

Villanueva de Omaña (Murias de Paredes) Photo: Julio Álvarez Rubio.

- **Houses in the mountains of León.** They adapt their structure to the peculiarities of each region. Originally the roof was made of thatch and plant material. Most of them have a shed to shelter tools, carts and an inner pen for hens and rabbits. They are usually rectangular in shape with separate livestock buildings. The eastern area is dominated by tile roofs and the western area by dark slate roofs. Many of them have wooden corridors on the upper part of the façade, especially houses in La Cabrera. Some of them have an external staircase leading to the corridor; others, such as the ones in Laciana, were built in a semicircle. The houses from Babia or the “casas con panera” are also exceptional examples of popular architecture. El Bierzo shows a multitude of buildings similar in appearance to the house of La Cabrera, with constructions built on the slopes of the hills, with the living area at the top, peculiar slate roofs and simple ornamentation.





"TRADITIONAL CONSTRUCTION"  
Region of La Cabrera.  
Photo: José Antonio Álvarez-Canal



"TRADITIONAL HOUSE"  
Gete, in the Central Mountains  
Photo: José Antonio Álvarez-

Canal



"TRADITIONAL HOUSE"  
Santa Colomba de Somoza  
Photo: José Antonio Álvarez-Canal

- **Cuts and pens for livestock.** They are enclosed spaces, built to house domestic animals (sheep, cattle, goats) and are one of the exponents of the ethnographic and cultural heritage of the Mountains of León GIAHS territory.



"LIVESTOCK PEN"  
Lazado (Murias de Paredes) Photo: Alipio J. García de Celis

- **“Cortines” to protect the hives from bears and fires.**



“CORTÍN IN ANCARES”

Cela (Villafranca del Bierzo). Author Alipio J. García de Celis

- **Community ovens:** In the Mountains of León GIAHS territory, there are areas and districts that have community ovens of great value in terms of popular architecture; they are ovens that also show their rounded shape on the outside of the house and, as they face the street and are visible to everyone, they form an urban landscape of high aesthetic value in the corner where they are located and where they are found. Among the areas of the Mountains of León GIAHS territory that have ovens, often protected under a roof, outside the dwelling, we can mention both stone and clay architecture, which speaks of their extraordinary variety. Thus, we find these buildings in La Cabrera, las Omañas, on the banks of the rivers Porma, Esla (of great interest are those in the region of Rueda) and Cea, or outside the territory in areas of Tierra de Campos, among others.



"OVEN"

Photo: Los Ancares Leoneses Biosphere Reserve

- **Leonese-type "hórreos"**, with a rectangular floor plan and a gabled roof with a horizontal arrangement of the wall boards, more common in the eastern Leonese mountains, and of the Asturian influence, with a square floor plan and a four-sided roof with a vertical arrangement of the wooden boards. In Riaño and Picos de Europa, the "hórreo" is large and can stand on four, six or nine pilasters with a tile roof. Its function is to store food, cereals and even the precious products of the 'slaughter' and, being elevated from the ground, to protect them from humidity, rodents, etc.



"HÓRREO IN VILLARBÓN"  
Source Jesús Javier Ortiz Trapote

- **Grape presses.** Its mechanism is based on the primitive application of the lever theory, converting a rotary motion into a vertical displacement. The main element of its structure is the wood beam, usually made of chestnut, walnut or blackwood. At one end, the beam is joined through the “femia” to the spindle or “fuso”, which

is a vertical, threaded piece of wood attached to a large stone or “cantón”. At its lower end it is perforated and crossed with a piece of iron or wood called a “tranca” which, pushed by two people, is used to turn the spindle. Halfway along the length of the beam are the “velas”, pieces which, resting on the front wall of the pressing tank and attached at the top to the deck, serve to guide the beam vertically as it descends. At the other end of the spindle, the beam is fitted into a kind of niche called “cárcel”. At ground level, there is the pressing tank (where the pile of grapes is made in the shape of a tube or cylinder and which is called “pie”) which, together with the “lagaretas” (where the grapes are crushed before pressing) and the “pilo”, complete the design of the grape press.



"TRADITIONAL PRESS FOR GRAPE PRESSING"  
Photo: Los Ancares Leoneses Biosphere Reserve



"TRADITIONAL PRESS FOR GRAPE PRESSING"  
Photo: Los Ancares Leoneses Biosphere Reserve

- **Presses for pressing and wax production.** The wax is pressed to remove impurities, thus obtaining the raw or virgin wax. For industrial processes, the technology used was either vertical screw presses or beam presses, the latter being the most prominent wax pressing element. Beam wax presses have a copper boiler where the remains of the hives are boiled, a system of stone piles to separate the wax from the water and impurities by different densities and a set of cooling piles, also made of stone, to obtain the wax in block.
- **Flour mills.** For many centuries, the only industries present in the villages of León were the forges and ironworks and the mills, as factories of greater or lesser pretensions whose mission of converting cereal into flour and fodder, with the help of the power of water, was absolutely essential for the survival of the villagers. Water-powered mills were a feature of the localities of the Mountains of León GIAHS territory. In each village, on important rivers or nearby streams, there were one or more mills, perfectly distributed on the ground. Wherever there was a medium-sized stream, there was at least one small mill, located in the vicinity of the village and near bridges and pontoons. Its widespread use led it to become part of the landscape, and in some localities its number could increase to the point where it could satisfy all the neighbours.



"MILL"

Source: Laura Martín Martínez

- **Dry stone walls** for the delimitation of agricultural and/or livestock properties. The dry-stone technique is a living tradition, testimony to man adaptation to the environment to make use of resources in an ingenious and sustainable way, through the use of stone as the only building material. It has made it possible to erect and maintain a great diversity of

indispensable structures for agricultural, livestock and forestry activities and to enable the productive use of the land by the community. Therefore, its practice helps to structure the rural environment and reinforces the collective identity of the communities and its enhancement means the dignification of a historical way of understanding the territory. It also has important implications for economic development and sustainability of the rural areas.



"DRY STONE BOUNDARY IN THE BABIA REGION"

Photo: José Antonio Álvarez-Canal

- **Hay lofts.** Constructions made of adobe, mud mixed with straw, which is moulded into bricks and left to dry in the air for building purposes. Its excellent properties as a thermal insulator allow houses to be kept warmer in winter and cooler in summer, and in the case of hay lofts, to keep the cereal straw dry and well protected from humidity for its continued use during the year.
- **Pigeon lofts.** Constructions of adobe or mud walls with wooden and tile roofs, in different shapes: circular, square, rectangular or polygonal. Pigeons nest in the inner walls and access is only possible through small openings in the roof. A door barely allows people to enter, to leave food, water, collect the squabs and remove the dung that is used to fertilise the fields.





"PIGEON LOFT IN SAN PEDRO DE OLLEROS"

Photo: Los Ancares Leoneses Biosphere Reserve

- **Pallozas**, constructions of thick stone walls with "teito" roofs, made WITH "cuelmos" (bunches of rye straw). The roofers would re-roof the roofs every five or six years. They have an elliptical or quadrangular floor plan in which the dwelling and the space for livestock are arranged together. This feature made it possible to take advantage of the heat given off by the animals and thus overcome the rigours of winter. The roof is thatched with a conical shape or gabled. The best examples are preserved in Los Ancares of León and are particularly important in Balouta, Campo del Agua and Burbia. They remain today as haystacks and auxiliary buildings.
- Private **pasture boundaries** made with dry stone walls or with "sebes", living hedges made by stringing branches together (willows). The latter system is very characteristic of the Leonese mountains. They retain an important ecological role as food and shelter for numerous species of birds and small mammals. The ones preserved in Riello, in the Omaña valley, stand out.



“PALLOZA”

Photo: Los Ancares Leoneses Biosphere Reserve



"BOUNDARIES BETWEEN PRIVATE MEADOWS"

Montrondo (Murias de Paredes)

Photo: Alipio J. García de Celis

- **Chestnut dryers.** Stone buildings used for drying chestnuts. They were designed so that the harvesters could live in them during the harvesting season. They consisted of a ground floor that served as a dwelling and an upper one in which the fruit was dried.
- **Traps for hunting wolves:** “corrales, corralones, chorcocos”



"WOLF PEN IN SÉSAMO"

Photo: Los Ancares Leoneses Biosphere Reserve

### **Sustainability and resilience**

In recent decades, the progressive social, political, economic and natural changes related to climate change have led to the configuration of new roles and forms of management adapted to these circumstances. The anthropisation of the landscape, and in the specific case of the Mountains of León, is a phenomenon that has been going on for centuries. The different communities have been building a profile based on obtaining resources, taking into account natural and seasonal cycles and the risks they entail. Droughts, floods, heavy snowfalls and other natural factors are part of the adaptability of the people of this territory.

This adaptability has been conditioned in recent decades by climate change and, to a large extent, by rural depopulation, which has led to the abandonment of certain practices and knowledge that contribute effectively to mitigating all these factors. From honey production, different crops, vineyards and other agricultural resources, there is a symbiosis that benefits the different natural ecosystems. In the same way, ancestral practices and knowledge are safeguarded, something vital to contribute to the durability and sustainability of the nearest environment.

In this sense, the Mountains of León GIAHS takes advantage of the different measures made available to the different communities by the administrations. Cooperation between administrations and local actors is only effective through direct relationships and work, paying special attention to the communities that are the main bearers and knowers of the situation.

In this sense, the European Landscape Convention aims to promote the protection, management and planning of landscapes, as well as to organise European cooperation in this field.

The general purpose of the Convention is to encourage public authorities to adopt policies and measures at local, regional, national and international levels to protect, plan and manage European landscapes with a view to conserving and improving their quality and to lead the public, institutions and local and regional authorities to recognise the value and importance of landscape and to take part in public decisions relating to it. These measures, in the case of the Mountains of León will systematically contribute to mitigating the natural risks to the landscape that have been occurring in recent years due to climate change.

The Convention recognises all forms of European landscapes, natural, rural, urban and peri-urban, and both emblematic and ordinary landscapes. It concerns the natural, cultural and humanised components and their interconnections. The Convention considers that the natural and cultural values linked to the diversity and quality of European landscapes imply a duty for European countries to work collectively for their protection, planning and management.

The European Landscape Convention commits to take general measures for the recognition of landscapes; for their definition and characterisation; for the implementation of policies for their protection and management; for public participation and for the integration of landscapes into spatial planning policies, as well as into economic, social, cultural and environmental policies. Also on public awareness, education and training of experts.

In accordance with the recommendations of the European Convention and as an example of these mandatory measures, the Resolution of December 4 2020, of the Secretary of State for Tourism, published the Agreement with the Junta de Castilla y León and the Diputación de León, for the implementation of the Tourism Sustainability Plan in Montaña de Riaño. The purpose of this agreement is to articulate the collaboration between the signatory parties with the aim of executing the Tourism Sustainability Plan in Montaña de Riaño.

This plan aims, among other objectives, to integrate the different initiatives of the local actors in a single plan with a common goal: the sustainable development of the territory, providing a common roadmap for the cooperation of the actors involved; to promote a management model of the tourist destination capable of leading the implementation of the Strategic Tourism Plan, and to follow the evolution of the tourist destination in a timely manner in order to achieve a continuous improvement: to improve the use of tourism resources; to train and support the actors in the sector, providing them with new skills to reach the market, create experiences, get a differentiate promotion and teach them how to sell, improve the promotion of tourism services and products, increasing their economic profitability and the well-being of the local population, and helping to halt

depopulation.

The Mountains of León GIAHS has all the characteristics described in the European Convention in this respect. Its diverse resources and its potential for rural development in harmony with the natural environment and the immediate surroundings of its inhabitants make it worthy of this recognition.

## **EPILOGUE**

The territory covered by the Mountains of León GIAHS candidacy is a clear example of the age-old interaction between human beings and the nature that surrounds them, so that this relationship has unfailingly permeated their direct natural and agronomic environment, leaving an indelible mark on their culture and anthropological values.

It is an extensive territory that combines in its internal variety an undeniable agronomic and landscape value with an unquestionable wealth of biodiversity and genetic heritage, which in turn has given it over the centuries a cultural richness and sociological idiosyncrasy that are in themselves a treasure for the whole of the citizenship that must be preserved.

This varied mountainous territory, which encompasses a large part of the western Cantabrian Mountains and its foothills, demonstrates like no other that although man is capable of transforming and creating landscapes, it is no less true that landscapes also shape their inhabitants and contribute to creating their societies as they are. They thus transcend their status as passive geographical elements to participate actively in the history of the peoples who have inhabited the valleys, mountains and waterways included in this candidacy for centuries.

There are few places like the Province of León, and particularly its mountainous heartland, that have such a wealth of perfectly integrated agronomic, landscape and cultural values. It is no coincidence that León is the administrative unit with the highest number of Biosphere Reserves in the world (7), with 40% of its surface area protected, while at the same time it is Spain's leading producer of agri-food covered by different quality assurance labels (16). All this would not have been possible without the actions over centuries and generations of its inhabitants, linked and united to the territory and at the same time open to the world, having offered it the best of themselves and some of its main values, such as the first democratic parliamentary courts in history, the Cortes de León of 1188, which has earned it recognition by UNESCO as the "cradle of parliamentarism".

However, neither the people nor their territories are isolated or stagnant in time entities. Over the last few decades, this area has suffered a population decline due to the emigration from the countryside to the city, which has been exacerbated by the end of an economy that relied on the exploitation of its coal mining wealth and its associated industry as its main economic mainstay. Facing such a turn in history, the people of the Mountains of León have been willing and able to look back to their own origins, to their immediate surroundings and to the riches of their privileged nature. Aware of the need to build an environmentally, economically and socially sustainable society and economy, there is nothing better than using natural resources in an intelligent, balanced and responsible way.

In this context, the application for the recognition of its territory as a Globally Important Agricultural Heritage System under the auspices of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) shows the continuous commitment of this territory and its people to the preservation of the agronomic, environmental and cultural heritage, while at the same time constituting an unquestionable stimulus for its inhabitants and a hope to keep their territory alive and active by basing its development in a responsible manner on its own environment and traditional principles.

It is with this idea that this candidacy is presented and this is the guiding idea that will regulate the management of the Mountains of León GIAHS.



# ANNEXES

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GIAHS CANDIDACY | SPAIN 2022

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# ANNEX I

## GIAHS ORGANIZATIONS

### Public administrations

- 97 town councils (see annex 2)
- Consejo Comarcal de El Bierzo
- Diputación de León (coordination)

### Local Action Groups

- ADESCAS (Asociación Intermunicipal para el Desarrollo Local de la Zona de Sahagún-Sureste de León)
- ASODEBI (Asociación para el Desarrollo de la Comarca Berciana)
- Cuatro Valles
- Montañas de Riaño
- Montañas de Teleno

### Biosphere Reserves

- Alto Bernesga
- Ancares Leoneses
- Babia
- Laciana
- Los Argüellos
- Omaña y Luna
- Picos de Europa (also a National Park)

### Farmers' and stockbreeders' associations

- ASAJA León
- Asociación de agricultura ecológica La Hoya del Bierzo Asociación
- de apicultores del Bierzo
- Asociación de criadores de carne Montañas de Teleno Asociación
- de ganaderos de El Bierzo
- Asociación Carne de Altura de las Brañas Leonesas
- Asociación de Ganaderos Criadores Ternera Bierzo TERNABI
- Asociación de Ganaderos Criadores de Ganado Equino de Raza Hispano Breton
- Asociación de ganaderos de la reserva de la biosfera de Ancares AGARBALE
- Asociación de Productores "Alimentos Artesanos Montañas del Teleno" Asociación
- de productores agroalimentarios de Cistierna
- Asociación de Productores Agroalimentarios del Bierzo
- Asociación de Productores Agroalimentarios de León
- Asociación de propietarios forestales de León ASFOLE
- Asociación de Setas de Babia
- Agrupación Empresarial Bodegas Innovadoras del Bierzo " Autóctona" Asociación
- Leonesa de Apicultores - ALA

- Asociación Profesional de Apicultores Leoneses
- COAG León
- Mesa del castaño del Bierzo
- Unión de Ganaderos y Agricultores de León Asociación
- Berciana de Agricultores

### **Agri-food quality seals**

- D. O. Bierzo
- I.G.P. Botillo Del Bierzo
- I.G.P. Mantecadas de Astorga
- I.G.P. Alubia de la Bañeza-León
- D.O. Manzana Reineta del Bierzo
- I.G.P. Pimiento Asado del Bierzo
- I.G.P. Queso de Valdeón
- I.G.P. Cecina de León
- M.G. Pera Conferencia del Bierzo
- M.G. Castaña del Bierzo
- M.G. Cereza del Bierzo
- M.G. Cecina de Chivo
- M.C. Chorizo de León

### **Universities and research centres**

- UNED Ponferrada through its Chair of Sustainable Territories and Local Development
- University of León

# ANNEX II

## MUNICIPALITIES IN THE GIAHS.

### AREA, CURRENT POPULATION AND ALTITUDE.

Municipality	E-mail	Km2	Inhabitant 2020	Altitude in m
Acebedo	info@aytoacebedo.es	50.18	184	1,153
Almanza	info@aytoalmanza.es	141.97	581	917
Arganza	aytoarganza@ccbierzo.com	40.04	774	598
Balboa	info@ayuntamientodebalboa.org	51.13	292	720
Barjas	aytoarjas@ccbierzo.com	57.74	172	844
Bembibre	silvia.cao@aytobembibre.es, secretario@aytobembibre.es	63.49	8,598	644
Benuza	ayuntamiento@benuza.org	173.16	482	785
Berlanga del Bierzo	aytoberlanga@ccbierzo.com	27.92	354	805
Boca de Huérgano	bocahuergano@telefonica.net	291.88	455	1,111
Boñar	infoweb@aytobonar.es	180.64	1,816	974
Borrenes	ayuntamiento@borrenes.org	36.43	309	556
Arms	info@aytobrazuelo.es	98.22	337	966
Burón	info@aytoburon.es	157.70	303	1,092
Rare Cabins	info@cabanasraras.org	19.14	1,335	557
Cabrillanes	info@aytocabrillanes.es	170.59	747	1,249
Cacabelos	info@cacabelos.org	32.71	4,996	479
Camponaraya	alcaldia@camponaraya.org	29.17	4,097	490
Candin	candin@ccbierzo.net	139.83	249	907
Carmenes	info@aytocarmenes.es	154.13	344	1,158
Carracedelo	ayuntamiento@carracedelo.org	32.48	3,364	455
Carrocera	info@aytocarrocera.es	66.01	446	1,049
Carucedo	ayuntamiento@carucedo.es	35.05	531	515
Castrillo de Cabrera	info@aytoastrillodecabrera.es	116.02	111	1,062
Castrocontrigo	alcaldia@aytocastrocontrigo.es	194.67	725	915

Municipality	E-mail	Km2	Inhabitants 2020	Altitude in m
Castropodame	ayuntamiento@aytocastropodame.com	59.67	1,629	747
Cebanico	info@aytocebanico.es	89.74	148	940
Cistierna	ayuntamiento@cistierna.es	97.60	3,090	948
Narrow	aytocongosto@ccbierzo.com	36.86	1,446	689
Corullón	ayuntamiento@corullon.es	78.40	887	523
Crémenes	info@aytocremenes.es	153.12	527	1,003
Pictures	ayuntamiento@ayuntamientamientodecuadros.es	109.75	2,035	900
Cubillas de Rueda	info@aytocubillasderueda.es	86.82	409	892
Cubillos del Sil	cubillos@aytocubillosdelsil.com	53.48	1,768	578
Encinedo	info@aytoencinedo.es	195.29	690	997
Fabero	consultas@fabero.org	54.54	4,386	676
Folgozo de la Ribera	info@aytofolgozo.es	69.33	1,045	774
Garrafe de Torio	info@aytogarrafedetorio.es	125.30	1,513	920
Gradefes	info@aytogradefes.org	205.88	931	851
Igüeña	aytoiguena@ccbierzo.com	206.31	1,123	914
La Ercina	aytoaercina@telefonica.net	105.03	441	1,102
Pola de Gordón	info@aytolapoladegordon.es	157.70	3,120	1,004
La Robla	info@aytolarobla.es	85.25	3,752	955
La Vecilla	info@aytolavecilla.es	44.30	393	1,006
Las Omañas	info@aytolasomanas.es	32.51	267	934
Los Barrios de Luna	info@aytolosbarriosdeluna.es	94.34	307	1,032
Lucillo	aytolucillo@live.com	165.09	367	1,220
Luyego	info@aytoluyego.es	132.44	590	1,071
Maraña	info@aytomarana.es	33.57	112	1,246
Matallana de Torío	info@aytomatallanadetorio.es	73.47	1,270	1,022
Molinaseca	ayto@molinaseca.org	79.73	862	588
Murias de Paredes	info@aytomuriasdeparedes.es	202.36	371	1,254
Noceda del Bierzo	ayuntamiento@nocedadelbierzo.es	72.22	640	831

Municipality	E-mail	Km2	Inhabitants 2020	Altitude in m
Oencia	oencia@ccbierzo.net	97.74	270	848
Oseja de Sajambre	info@aytoosejadesajambre.es	71.77	224	740
Palacios del Sil	aytopalacios@telefonica.net, aytopalaciosdelsil@gmail.com	181.40	907	864
Páramo del Sil	info@paramodelsil.es	190.17	1,255	867
Peranzanes	aytoperanzanes@gmail.com	117.71	279	949
Ponferrada	alcaldia@ponferrada.org	283.54	64,509	512
Posada de Valdeón	valdeon@valdeon.org	164.03	415	927
Prado de la Guzpeña	info@aytopradodelaguzpena.es	22.94	104	1,046
Priaranza del Bierzo	aytopriaranza@ccbierzo.com	33.74	773	512
Prioro	info@aytoprioro.es	48.98	332	1,120
Puebla de Lillo	info@aytopuebladelillo.es	171.42	652	1,137
Puente de Domingo Flórez	info@puentededomingoflorez.co m	59.28	1,458	377
Quintana del Castillo	info@aytoquintanadelcastillo.es	155.71	721	1,016
Quintana y Congosto	info@aytoquintanaycongosto	88.52	375	815
Reyero	info@aytoreyero.es	26.20	123	1,148
Riaño	info@aytoriano.es	97.62	458	1,130
Riello	aytoriello@gmail.com	236.10	622	1,040
Rioseco de Tapia	aytorioseco@yahoo.es	72.23	381	953
Sabero	info@aytosabero.es city councilsseeo@gmail.com	24.94	1,123	982
San Emiliano	info@aytosanemiliano.es	210.05	627	1,180
Sancedo	ayuntamiento@aytosancedo.es	31.04	546	673
Santa Colomba de Curueño	info@santacolombadecurueno.e s	91.97	473	926
Santa Colomba de Somoza	aytostacolomba@live.com	179.29	501	989
Santa Maria de Ordás	secretary@aytosantamariadeord as.es	45.61	315	947
Sena de Luna	info@aytosenadeluna.es	147.91	366	1,139
Sobrado	aytosobrado@ccbierzo.com	41.01	301	426

Municipality	E-mail	Km2	Inhabitants 2020	Altitude in m
Soto y Amío	info@aytosotoyamio.es alcaldia@aytosotoyamio.es	69.23	773	783
Toral de los Vados	info@toraldelosvados.es	24.17	1,812	530
Toreno	ayuntamiento@toreno.net	103.65	3,012	659
Torre del Bierzo	ayuntamiento@TorredelBierzo.es	119.42	2,114	726
Trabadelo	info@trabadelo.org	69.81	333	593
Truchas	info@aytotruchas.es	301.73	419	1,118
Valdelugeros	aytolugeros@hotmail.com	143.50	515	1,202
Valdepiélago	info@aytovaldepielago.es	56.82	307	1,027
Valderrueda	info@aytovalderrueda.es	160.76	827	1,033
Valdesanmario	info@aytovaldesamario.es	61.78	189	1,027
Vega de Espinareda	secretary@aytovegadespinareda.com	132.21	2,044	604
Vega de Valcarce	secretaria@vegadevalcarce.net	69.44	587	630
Vegacervera	info@aytovegacervera.es	34.90	267	1,038
Vegaquemada	info@aytovegaquemada.es	72.96	438	936
Vegas del Condado	secretary@aytovegadelcondado.es	122.92	1,109	860
Villablino	alcalde@aytovillablino.com, ayuntamiento@aytovillablino.com	228.48	8,444	1,015
Villafranca del Bierzo	info@villafrancadelbierzo.org	177.67	2,855	499
Villagaton	info@aytovillagaton.es	167.21	627	1,013
Villamanín	info@aytovillamanin.es	176.84	911	1,133
TOTAL		10,444.82	171,414	

# ANNEX III

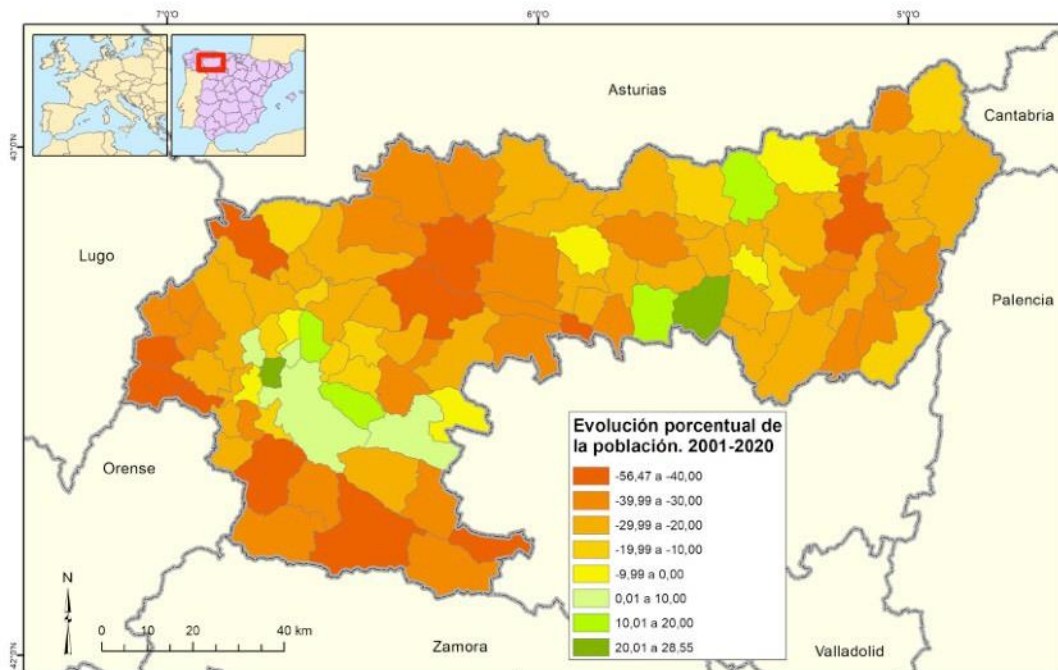
## ADDITIONAL MAPS

1



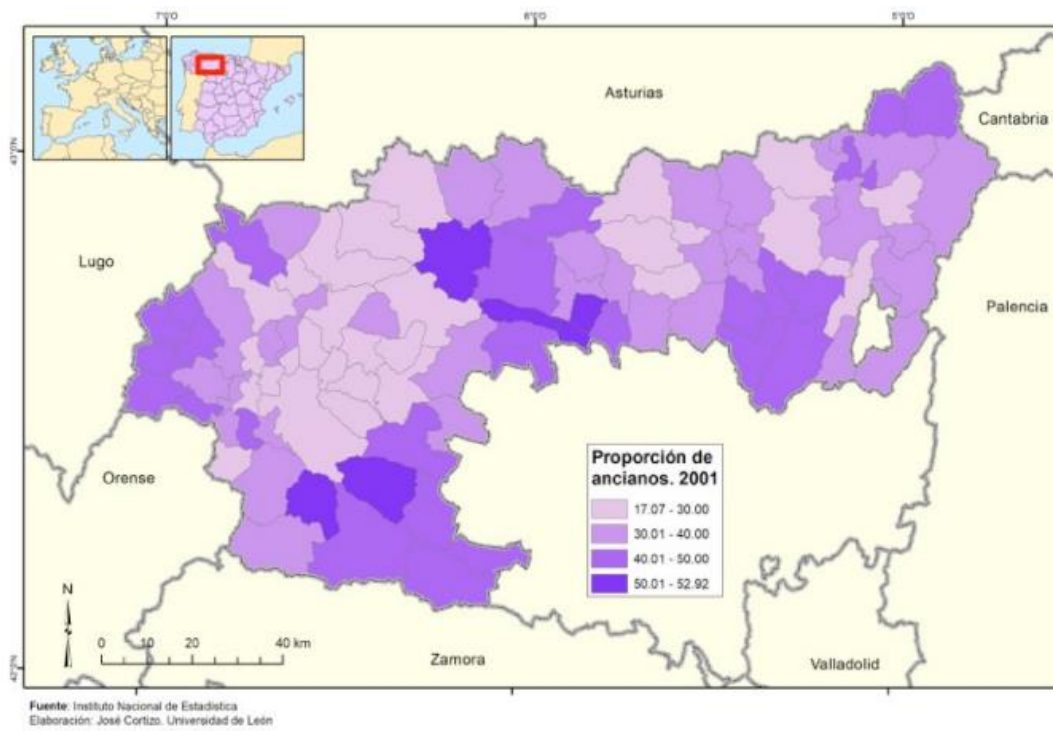
Fuente: Ministerio de Transportes Movilidad y Agenda Urbana  
Elaboración: José Cortizo, Universidad de León

2

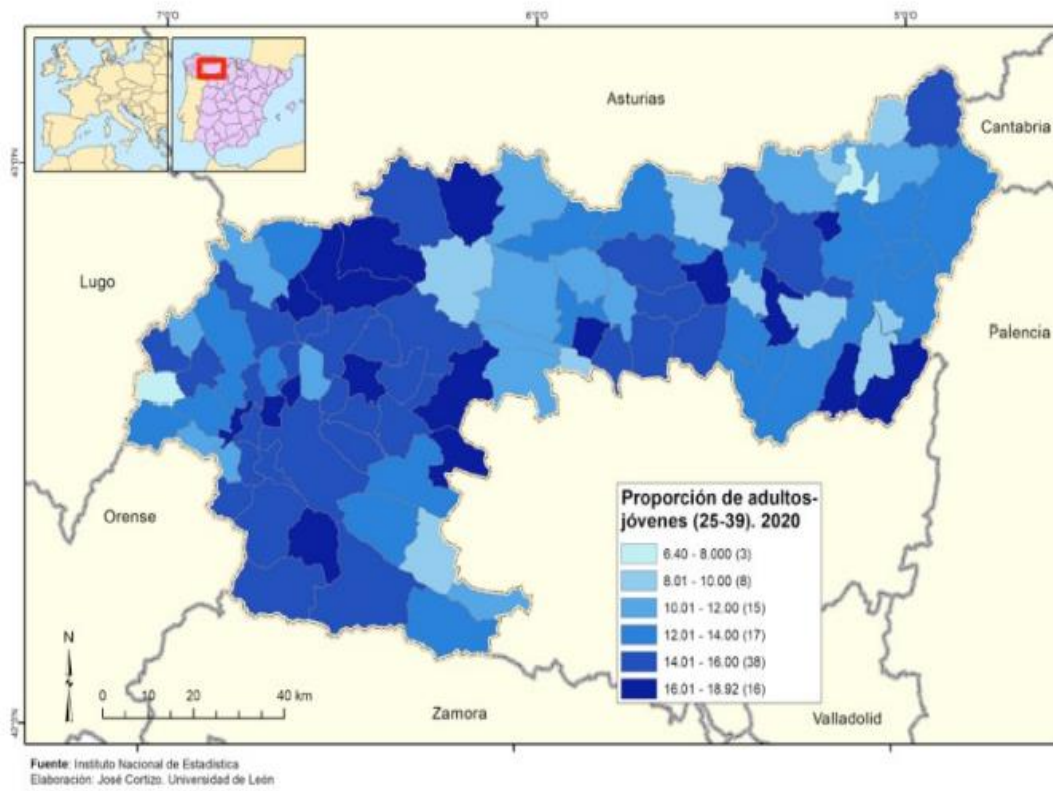


Fuente: Instituto Nacional de Estadística  
Elaboración: José Cortizo, Universidad de León

3

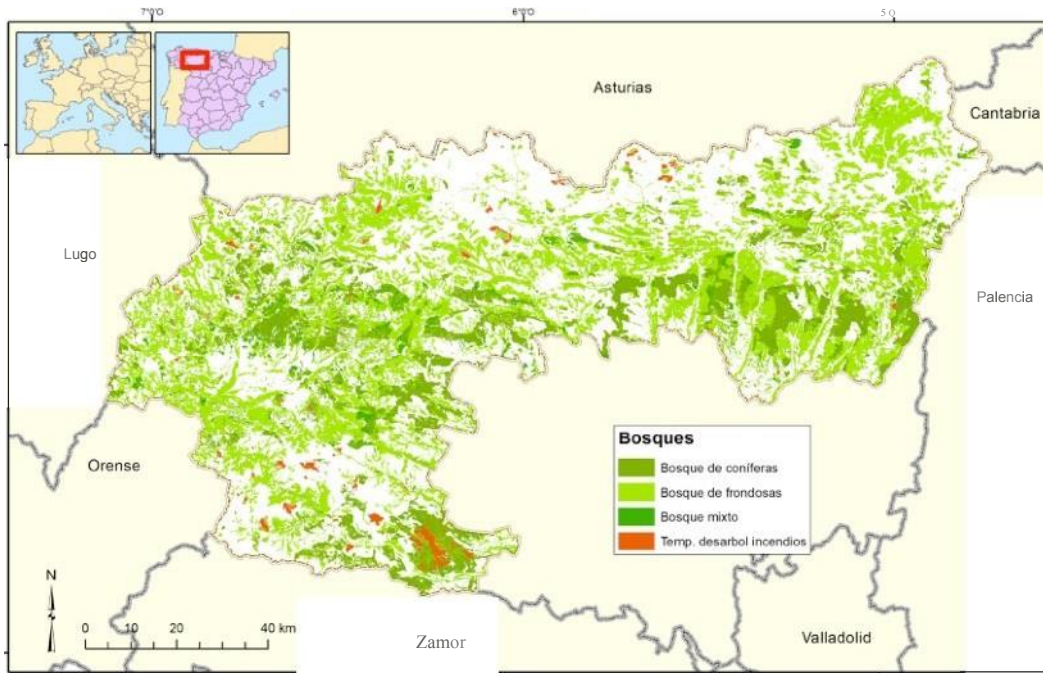


4



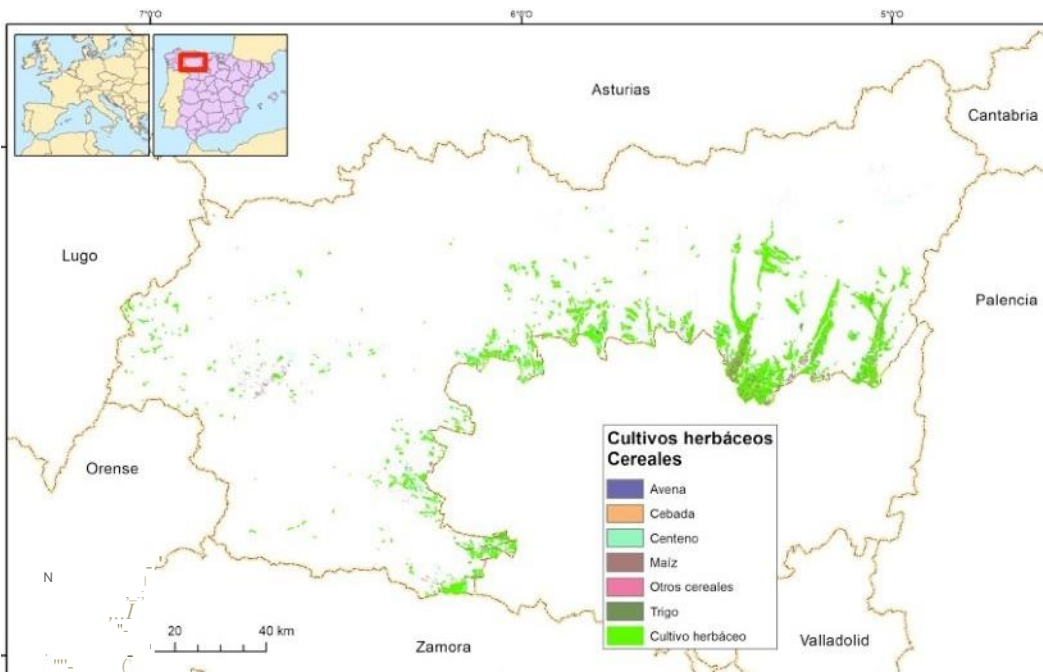


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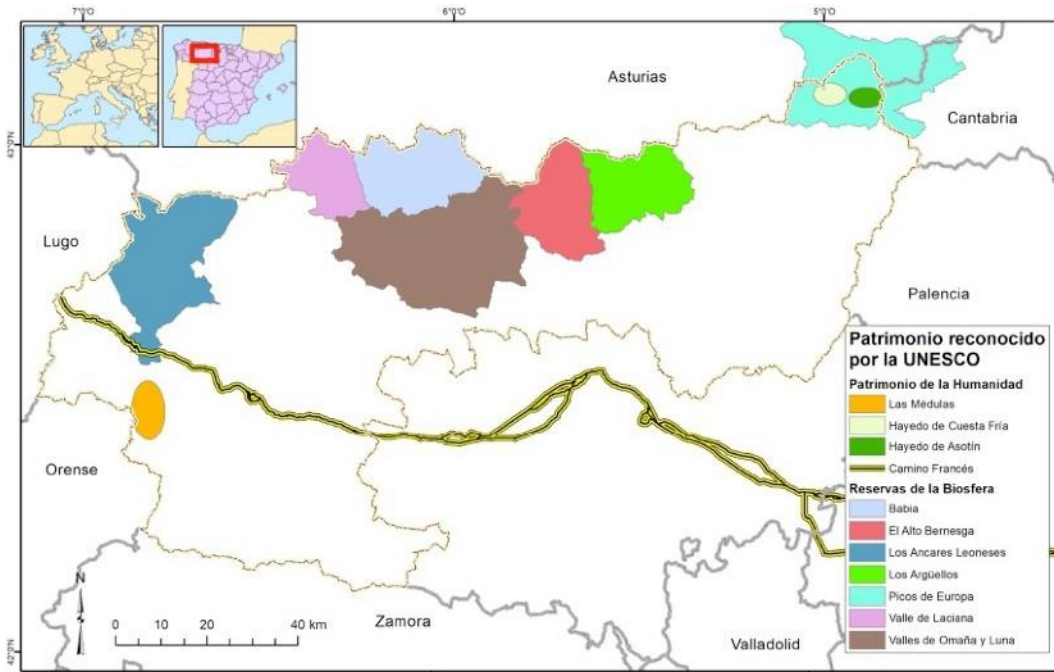
Fuente: Map of Cultivos y S1419rficies NatXales from Castilla y León from 2020 / System of Information on Occupation of Soil from España (SIOSE)(2014) & g. E& botaeion. Jo. Corlito Univ.ridad from L116

6



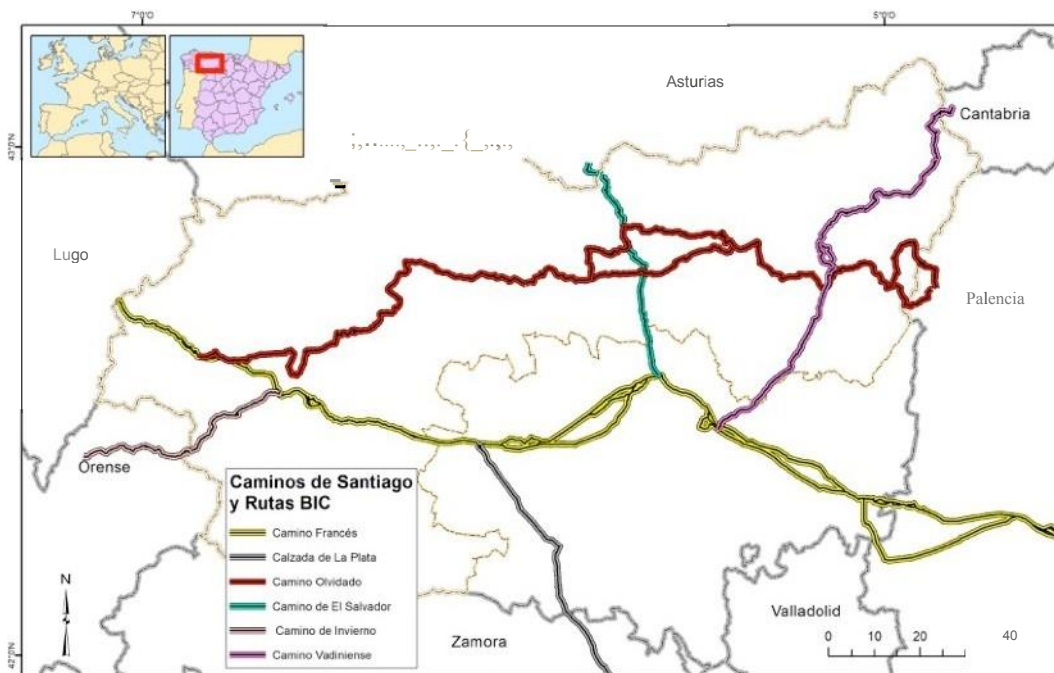
Fuente: Map of Cultivos y S1419rficies NatXales from Castilla y León from 2020 / System of Information on Occupation of Soil from España (SIOSE)(2014) & g. E& botaeion. Jo. Corlito Univ.ridad from L116

7



Fuente: UNESCO y Ministerio de Cultura (MITCCO) España.   
 JoM Cortizo Un11r<Sldldid <Se Leiot

8



Fuente: Instituto Nacional Geográfico (IGN), Junta de Castilla y León (Consejo de Turismo),   
 Federación de Asociaciones de Amigos de la Cañada Real Leonesa Occidental.   
 "Instituto Geográfico de España, Instituto Geográfico de España"

# ANNEX IV

## LIVESTOCK AND AGRICULTURE TABLES

### GIAHS TERRITORY BOVINE LIVESTOCK

PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	FEMALES UNDER 24 MONTHS	MALES UNDER 24 MONTHS	FEMALES OVER 24 MONTHS	MALES OVER 24 MONTHS
LEÓN	ASTORGA	BRAZUELO	Fattening or feedlot	40	27	0	0
LEÓN	ASTORGA	BRAZUELO	Meat production	48	33	191	5
LEÓN	ASTORGA	LUCILLO	Meat production	203	86	382	8
LEÓN	ASTORGA	LUYEGO	Fattening or feedlot	1	2	0	0
LEÓN	ASTORGA	LUYEGO	Meat production	88	24	117	6
LEÓN	ASTORGA	QUINTANA DEL CASTILLO	Meat production	134	65	211	8
LEÓN	ASTORGA	QUINTANA DEL CASTILLO	Milk production	2	0	0	0
LEÓN	ASTORGA	SANTA COLOMBA DE SOMOZA	Fattening or feedlot	0	1	0	0
LEÓN	ASTORGA	SANTA COLOMBA DE SOMOZA	Meat production	546	223	871	35
LEÓN	ASTORGA	VILLAGATON	Meat production	293	82	644	64
LEÓN	BOÑAR	BOÑAR	Fattening or feedlot	52	63	0	0
LEÓN	BOÑAR	BOÑAR	Meat production	414	251	922	31
LEÓN	BOÑAR	BOÑAR	Milk production	33	10	104	1
LEÓN	BOÑAR	BOÑAR	Mixed breeding (meat and milk)	8	3	53	3

PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	FEMALES UNDER 24 MONTHS	MALES UNDER 24 MONTHS	FEMALES OVER 24 MONTHS	MALES OVER 24 MONTHS
LEÓN	BOÑAR	ERCINA (LA)	Meat production	31	4	63	1
LEÓN	BOÑAR	ERCINA (LA)	Milk production	15	0	40	0
LEÓN	BOÑAR	ERCINA (LA)	Mixed breeding (meat and milk)	2	0	4	0
LEÓN	BOÑAR	PUEBLA DE LILLO	Meat production	483	267	1,085	36
LEÓN	BOÑAR	REYERO	Meat production	260	148	587	63
LEÓN	BOÑAR	REYERO	Mixed breeding (meat and milk)	58	45	162	6
LEÓN	BOÑAR	VALDELUGUEROS	Meat production	522	249	1,313	38
LEÓN	BOÑAR	VALDEPIELAGO	Fattening or feedlot	0	1	0	0
LEÓN	BOÑAR	VALDEPIELAGO	Meat production	127	51	310	9
LEÓN	BOÑAR	VALDEPIELAGO	Milk production	39	5	84	2
LEÓN	BOÑAR	VECILLA (LA)	Meat production	51	32	120	6
LEÓN	BOÑAR	VECILLA (LA)	Milk production	23	7	61	2
LEÓN	BOÑAR	VECILLA (LA)	Mixed breeding (meat and milk)	4	6	11	2
LEÓN	BOÑAR	VEGAQUEMADA	Meat production	80	65	238	85
LEÓN	BOÑAR	VEGAQUEMADA	Milk production	20	11	110	1
LEÓN	CARRIZO DE LA RIBERA	OMAÑAS (LAS)	Fattening or feedlot	3	0	6	0
LEÓN	CARRIZO DE LA RIBERA	OMAÑAS (LAS)	Meat production	60	39	75	15

PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	FEMALES UNDER 24 MONTHS	MALES UNDER 24 MONTHS	FEMALES OVER 24 MONTHS	MALES OVER 24 MONTHS
LEÓN	CARRIZO DE LA RIBERA	RIOSECO DE TAPIA	Fattening or feedlot	2	8	0	11
LEÓN	CARRIZO DE LA RIBERA	RIOSECO DE TAPIA	Meat production	136	146	339	46
LEÓN	CARRIZO DE LA RIBERA	RIOSECO DE TAPIA	Milk production	3	0	21	0
LEÓN	CARRIZO DE LA RIBERA	RIOSECO DE TAPIA	Mixed breeding (meat and milk)	4	3	16	1
LEÓN	CISTIerna	CEBANICO	Fattening or feedlot	82	244	15	12
LEÓN	CISTIerna	CEBANICO	Meat production	46	25	148	12
LEÓN	CISTIerna	CEBANICO	Milk production	78	3	122	0
LEÓN	CISTIerna	CISTIerna	Fattening or feedlot	3,836	3,532	14	101
LEÓN	CISTIerna	CISTIerna	Meat production	239	139	566	24
LEÓN	CISTIerna	CISTIerna	Milk production	43	2	101	0
LEÓN	CISTIerna	CREMENES	Meat production	243	181	511	45
LEÓN	CISTIerna	CREMENES	Milk production	27	0	41	0
LEÓN	CISTIerna	CREMENES	Mixed breeding (meat and milk)	23	11	48	1
LEÓN	CISTIerna	PRADO DE LA GUZPEÑA	Meat production	16	15	61	4
LEÓN	CISTIerna	PRIORO	Fattening or feedlot	122	103	7	0
LEÓN	CISTIerna	PRIORO	Meat production	212	75	639	17
LEÓN	CISTIerna	PRIORO	Mixed breeding (meat and milk)	8	6	13	0

PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	FEMALES UNDER 24 MONTHS	MALES UNDER 24 MONTHS	FEMALES OVER 24 MONTHS	MALES OVER 24 MONTHS
LEÓN	CISTIerna	SABERO	Fattening or feedlot	30	0	0	0
LEÓN	CISTIerna	SABERO	Meat production	45	18	85	4
LEÓN	CISTIerna	VALDERRUEDA	Fattening or feedlot	199	0	18	8
LEÓN	CISTIerna	VALDERRUEDA	Meat production	387	201	747	89
LEÓN	CISTIerna	VALDERRUEDA	Mixed breeding (meat and milk)	1	1	4	0
LEÓN	FABERO	BERLANGA DEL BIERZO	Meat production	68	2	89	3
LEÓN	FABERO	CANDIN	Meat production	173	105	432	21
LEÓN	FABERO	FABERO	Fattening or feedlot	3	0	0	0
LEÓN	FABERO	FABERO	Meat production	78	45	118	9
LEÓN	FABERO	PARAMO DEL SIL	Meat production	215	109	534	27
LEÓN	FABERO	PERANZANES	Meat production	55	45	212	8
LEÓN	FABERO	VEGA DE ESPINAREDA	Fattening or feedlot	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	FABERO	VEGA DE ESPINAREDA	Meat production	50	24	103	9
LEÓN	LA BAÑEZA	CASTRILLO DE CABRERA	Meat production	185	109	353	13
LEÓN	LA BAÑEZA	CASTROCALBON	Meat production	105	61	245	4
LEÓN	LA BAÑEZA	CASTROCON TRIGO	Meat production	85	20	203	6
LEÓN	LA BAÑEZA	DESTRIANA	Fattening or feedlot	0	1	0	0
LEÓN	LA BAÑEZA	ENCINEDO	Meat production	112	43	315	14

PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	FEMALES UNDER 24 MONTHS	MALES UNDER 24 MONTHS	FEMALES OVER 24 MONTHS	MALES OVER 24 MONTHS
LEÓN	LA BAÑEZA	QUINTANA Y CONGOSTO	Fattening or feedlot	0	0	1	18
LEÓN	LA BAÑEZA	QUINTANA Y CONGOSTO	Meat production	15	0	37	1
LEÓN	LA BAÑEZA	QUINTANA Y CONGOSTO	Mixed breeding (meat and milk)	45	6	79	2
LEÓN	LA BAÑEZA	TRUCHAS	Meat production	546	272	1389	42
LEÓN	LEÓN	CUADROS	Fattening or feedlot	0	2	0	0
LEÓN	LEÓN	CUADROS	Meat production	81	43	231	38
LEÓN	LEÓN	CUADROS	Mixed breeding (meat and milk)	0	1	2	0
LEÓN	LEÓN	GARRAFE DE TORIO	Fattening or feedlot	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	LEÓN	GARRAFE DE TORIO	Meat production	149	138	292	14
LEÓN	LEÓN	GARRAFE DE TORIO	Milk production	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	LEÓN	GARRAFE DE TORIO	Mixed breeding (meat and milk)	34	12	56	2
LEÓN	LEÓN	GRADEFES	Fattening or feedlot	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	LEÓN	GRADEFES	Meat production	100	58	202	6
LEÓN	LEÓN	GRADEFES	Milk production	438	13	653	1
LEÓN	LEÓN	GRADEFES	Mixed breeding (meat and milk)	11	2	42	0
LEÓN	LEÓN	SANTA COLOMBA DE CURUEÑO	Meat production	66	30	139	6

PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	OOOTECHNICAL CLASSIFICATION	FEMALES UNDER 24 MONTHS	MALES UNDER 24 MONTHS	FEMALES OVER 24 MONTHS	MALES OVER 24 MONTHS
LEÓN	LEÓN	SANTA COLOMBA DE CURUEÑO	Milk production	38	13	58	18
LEÓN	LEÓN	SANTA COLOMBA DE CURUEÑO	Mixed breeding (meat and milk)	81	6	107	3
LEÓN	LEÓN	VEGAS DEL CONDADO	Fattening or feedlot	6	491	3	18
LEÓN	LEÓN	VEGAS DEL CONDADO	Meat production	105	100	238	25
LEÓN	LEÓN	VEGAS DEL CONDADO	Milk production	1021	45	1608	1
LEÓN	LEÓN	VEGAS DEL CONDADO	Mixed breeding (meat and milk)	127	30	264	0
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	CARMENES	Meat production	392	232	985	53
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	MATALLANA	Meat production	255	135	630	20
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	MATALLANA	Mixed breeding (meat and milk)	51	24	112	4
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	POLA DE GORDON (LA)	Meat production	513	259	1,199	36
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	POLA DE GORDON (LA)	Mixed breeding (meat and milk)	3	0	0	0
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	ROBLA (LA)	Meat production	101	38	197	6
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	ROBLA (LA)	Mixed breeding (meat and milk)	35	6	63	3
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	VEGACERVERA	Meat production	124	64	272	9
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	VEGACERVERA	Milk production	16	4	17	0
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	VILLAMANIN	Fattening or feedlot	6	3	2	1



PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	FEMALES UNDER 24 MONTHS	MALES UNDER 24 MONTHS	FEMALES OVER 24 MONTHS	MALES OVER 24 MONTHS
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	VILLAMANIN	Meat production	820	457	2,137	62
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	VILLAMANIN	Mixed breeding (meat and milk)	65	22	185	6
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	BEMBIBRE	Fattening or feedlot	1	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	BEMBIBRE	Meat production	57	21	119	4
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	BENUZA	Meat production	172	58	387	10
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	BORRENES	Meat production	13	3	26	1
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CABAÑAS RARAS	Fattening or feedlot	0	0	2	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CABAÑAS RARAS	Meat production	8	3	10	1
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CACABELOS	Meat production	5	3	10	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CAMPONARAYA	Fattening or feedlot	125	16	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CAMPONARAYA	Meat production	9	9	27	3
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CAMPONARAYA	Mixed breeding (meat and milk)	2	1	1	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CARRACEDELO	Fattening or feedlot	1	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CARRACEDELO	Meat production	33	20	66	5
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CARUCEDO	Fattening or feedlot	0	0	0	1
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CARUCEDO	Meat production	8	3	13	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CASTROPODAME	Meat production	42	18	86	3

PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	FEMALES UNDER 24 MONTHS	MALES UNDER 24 MONTHS	FEMALES OVER 24 MONTHS	MALES OVER 24 MONTHS
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CASTROPODAME	Mixed breeding (meat and milk)	2	0	4	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CONGOSTO	Meat production	46	23	103	3
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CUBILLOS DEL SIL	Fattening or feedlot	0	2	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CUBILLOS DEL SIL	Meat production	28	14	98	5
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	FOLGOSO DE LA RIBERA	Meat production	130	40	292	9
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	IGUEÑA	Meat production	216	112	534	28
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	MOLINASECA	Meat production	97	33	162	5
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	NOCEDA	Fattening or feedlot	0	0	1	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	NOCEDA	Meat production	141	62	326	10
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	PONFERRADA	Fattening or feedlot	26	24	0	1
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	PONFERRADA	Meat production	103	67	278	10
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	PRIARANZA DEL BIERZO	Fattening or feedlot	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	PRIARANZA DEL BIERZO	Meat production	42	32	166	13
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	PUENTE DE DOMINGO FLOREZ	Fattening or feedlot	19	8	1	1
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	DOMINGO FLOREZ BRIDGE	Meat production	22	13	44	4
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	SANCEDO	Fattening or feedlot	3	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	SANCEDO	Meat production	20	7	42	1

PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	FEMALES UNDER 24 MONTHS	MALES UNDER 24 MONTHS	FEMALES OVER 24 MONTHS	MALES OVER 24 MONTHS
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	TORENO	Fattening or feedlot	30	53	2	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	TORENO	Meat production	185	57	364	17
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	TORRE DEL BIERZO	Meat production	67	55	145	5
LEÓN	RIAÑO	ACEBEDO	Meat production	354	197	897	22
LEÓN	RIAÑO	BOCA DE HUERGANO	Fattening or feedlot	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	RIAÑO	BOCA DE HUERGANO	Meat production	307	167	669	20
LEÓN	RIAÑO	BOCA DE HUERGANO	Milk production	6	2	27	0
LEÓN	RIAÑO	BURON	Fattening or feedlot	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	RIAÑO	BURON	Meat production	403	196	1,061	30
LEÓN	RIAÑO	BURON	Milk production	11	1	34	0
LEÓN	RIAÑO	MARAÑA	Meat production	142	119	312	13
LEÓN	RIAÑO	OSEJA DE SAJAMBRE	Meat production	144	53	347	12
LEÓN	RIAÑO	POSADA DE VALDEON	Meat production	171	98	413	12
LEÓN	RIAÑO	RIAÑO	Fattening or feedlot	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	RIAÑO	RIAÑO	Meat production	300	208	786	18
LEÓN	RIAÑO	RIAÑO	Mixed breeding (meat and milk)	6	10	21	1
LEÓN	RIELLO	BARRIOS DE LUNA (LOS)	Meat production	95	50	267	13
LEÓN	RIELLO	TROLLEY	Fattening or feedlot	106	10	1	2

PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	FEMALES UNDER 24 MONTHS	MALES UNDER 24 MONTHS	FEMALES OVER 24 MONTHS	MALES OVER 24 MONTHS
LEÓN	RIELLO	CARROCERA	Meat production	245	104	626	43
LEÓN	RIELLO	CARROCERA	Mixed breeding (meat and milk)	33	6	32	0
LEÓN	RIELLO	MURIAS DE PAREDES	Meat production	421	334	1,125	88
LEÓN	RIELLO	MURIAS DE PAREDES	Mixed breeding (meat and milk)	20	4	85	2
LEÓN	RIELLO	RIELLO	Meat production	583	319	1,249	118
LEÓN	RIELLO	RIELLO	Mixed breeding (meat and milk)	2	0	2	0
LEÓN	RIELLO	SOTO Y AMIO	Fattening or feedlot	132	0	10	0
LEÓN	RIELLO	SOTO Y AMIO	Meat production	108	117	240	11
LEÓN	RIELLO	SOTO Y AMIO	Mixed breeding (meat and milk)	9	4	28	1
LEÓN	RIELLO	VALDESAMARIO	Meat production	37	16	58	4
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	CABRILLANES	Fattening or feedlot	1	1	16	8
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	CABRILLANES	Meat production	598	348	1,333	72
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	CABRILLANES	Milk production	56	20	156	3
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	CABRILLANES	Mixed breeding (meat and milk)	26	79	67	38
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	PALACIOS DEL SIL	Fattening or feedlot	1	0	0	0
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	PALACIOS DEL SIL	Meat production	244	111	517	24

PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	FEMALES UNDER 24 MONTHS	MALES UNDER 24 MONTHS	FEMALES OVER 24 MONTHS	MALES OVER 24 MONTHS
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	SAN EMILIANO	Meat production	736	373	1,787	78
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	SAN EMILIANO	Milk production	14	5	21	1
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	SAN EMILIANO	Mixed breeding (meat and milk)	130	78	420	22
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	SENA DE LUNA	Meat production	297	147	683	22
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	SENA DE LUNA	Mixed breeding (meat and milk)	39	9	91	4
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	VILLABLINO	Fattening or feedlot	1	3	6	0
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	VILLABLINO	Meat production	770	374	1,753	160
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	VILLABLINO	Mixed breeding (meat and milk)	13	12	6	3
LEÓN	VILAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	BALBOA	Meat production	206	71	542	23
LEÓN	VILAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	BARJAS	Meat production	97	49	202	5
LEÓN	VILAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	CORULLON	Fattening or feedlot	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	VILAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	CORULLON	Meat production	75	33	183	7
LEÓN	VILAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	OENCIA	Meat production	73	17	155	5
LEÓN	VILAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	SOBRADO	Meat production	27	4	20	1
LEÓN	VILAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	TORAL DE LOS VADOS	Meat production	13	4	19	1

PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	FEMALES UNDER 24 MONTHS	MALES UNDER 24 MONTHS	FEMALES OVER 24 MONTHS	MALES OVER 24 MONTHS
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	TRABADELO	Meat production	97	49	239	9
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	VEGA DE VALCARCE	Fattening or feedlot	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	VEGA DE VALCARCE	Meat production	259	133	581	22
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	Fattening or feedlot	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	Meat production	42	34	103	9
			<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>24,898</b>	<b>14,309</b>	<b>45,583</b>	<b>2,378</b>

## GIAHS TERRITORY CAPRINE LIVESTOCK

PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	NO REPR. < 4 MONTHS	NO REPR. 4 TO 12 MONTHS	REPR. MALES	REPR. FEMALES
LEÓN	ASTORGA	BRAZUELO	Meat production	0	0	5	74
LEÓN	ASTORGA	LUCILLO	Meat production	1	0	2	18
LEÓN	ASTORGA	LUYEGO	Meat production	0	0	8	152
LEÓN	ASTORGA	QUINTANA DEL CASTILLO	Meat production	2	0	5	66
LEÓN	ASTORGA	SANTA COLOMBA DE SOMOZA	Feedlot	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	ASTORGA	SANTA COLOMBA DE SOMOZA	Meat production	1	2	5	43
LEÓN	BOÑAR	BOÑAR	Meat production	1	21	11	266
LEÓN	BOÑAR	BOÑAR	Milk production	0	0	1	1
LEÓN	BOÑAR	ERCINA (LA)	Meat production	0	0	0	3
LEÓN	BOÑAR	PUEBLA DE LILLO	Meat production	0	3	2	16
LEÓN	BOÑAR	REYERO	Meat production	1	0	0	3
LEÓN	BOÑAR	VALDELUGUE ROS	Meat production	22	22	17	312
LEÓN	BOÑAR	VALDEPIELAGO	Meat production	0	0	1	9
LEÓN	BOÑAR	VECILLA (LA)	Meat production	0	0	2	29
LEÓN	BOÑAR	VEGAQUEMADA	Meat production	4	0	2	12
LEÓN	CISTIerna	ALMANZA	Meat production	0	4	2	25

PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	NO REPR. < 4 MONTHS	NO REPR. 4 TO 12 MONTHS	REPR. MALES	REPR. FEMALES
LEÓN	CISTIerna	CEBANICO	Meat production	0	0	6	82
LEÓN	CISTIerna	CISTIerna	Meat production	5	66	17	283
LEÓN	CISTIerna	CISTIerna	Milk production	0	147	10	295
LEÓN	CISTIerna	CISTIerna	Mixed breeding (meat and milk)	1	70	15	399
LEÓN	CISTIerna	CREMENES	Meat production	3	88	33	282
LEÓN	CISTIerna	CREMENES	Milk production	70	0	15	314
LEÓN	CISTIerna	CUBILLAS DE RUEDA	Meat production	0	0	3	105
LEÓN	CISTIerna	PRADO DE LA GUZPEÑA	Milk production	0	0	12	430
LEÓN	CISTIerna	PRIORO	Meat production	0	0	4	57
LEÓN	CISTIerna	SABERO	Meat production	4	4	1	47
LEÓN	CISTIerna	VALDERRUEDA	Meat production	24	9	23	226
LEÓN	CISTIerna	VALDERRUEDA	Milk production	20	0	19	682
LEÓN	FABERO	CANDIN	Meat production	0	4	0	6
LEÓN	FABERO	FABERO	Meat production	0	0	5	28
LEÓN	FABERO	PARAMO DEL SIL	Meat production	0	8	3	49
LEÓN	FABERO	PERANZANES	Meat production	0	0	1	16
LEÓN	FABERO	VEGA DE ESPINAREDA	Meat production	18	11	5	68



PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	NO REPR. < 4 MONTHS	NO REPR. 4 TO 12 MONTHS	REPR. MALES	REPR. FEMALES
LEÓN	LA BAÑEZA	CASTRILLO DE CABRERA	Meat production	0	0	0	3
LEÓN	LA BAÑEZA	CASTROCON TRIGO	Meat production	3	0	5	26
LEÓN	LA BAÑEZA	ENCINEDO	Meat production	0	33	2	118
LEÓN	LA BAÑEZA	QUINTANA Y CONGOSTO	Meat production	0	0	2	18
LEÓN	LEÓN	CUADROS	Meat production	6	3	5	128
LEÓN	LEÓN	GARRAFE DE TORIO	Meat production	0	3	4	194
LEÓN	LEÓN	GARRAFE DE TORIO	Milk production	0	40	7	310
LEÓN	LEÓN	GRADEFES	Meat production	15	12	5	222
LEÓN	LEÓN	GRADEFES	Milk production	0	0	2	225
LEÓN	LEÓN	SANTA COLOMBA DE CURUEÑO	Meat production	0	0	1	17
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	CARMENES	Meat production	26	6	8	164
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	MATALLANA	Meat production	31	8	11	301
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	MATALLANA	Milk production	30	0	7	348
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	POLA DE GORDON (LA)	Meat production	9	0	11	134
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	ROBLA (LA)	Meat production	10	0	7	163
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	VEGACERVERA	Meat production	3	0	9	149

PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	NO REPR. < 4 MONTHS	NO REPR. 4 TO 12 MONTHS	REPR. MALES	REPR. FEMALES
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	VILLAMANIN	Meat production	4	2	8	94
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	ARGANZA	Meat production	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	BEMBIBRE	Meat production	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	BENUZA	Meat production	0	0	6	209
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CABAÑAS RARAS	Meat production	5	0	0	1
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CACABELOS	Meat production	20	10	2	67
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CAMPONARAYA	Meat production	0	0	1	3
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CARRACEDELO	Meat production	0	0	1	18
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CARUCEDO	Meat production	0	3	0	4
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CASTROPODAME	Meat production	0	0	1	12
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CONGOSTO	Meat production	0	0	3	25
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CUBILLOS DEL SIL	Meat production	1	2	0	4
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	FOLGOSO DE LA RIBERA	Meat production	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	IGUEÑA	Meat production	0	0	1	7
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	NOCEDA	Meat production	0	0	1	17
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	PONFERRADA	Meat production	0	0	12	311
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	PRIARANZA DEL BIERZO	Meat production	0	4	3	22
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	SANCEDO	Meat production	0	0	2	16

PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	NO REPR. < 4 MONTHS	NO REPR. 4 TO 12 MONTHS	REPR. MALES	REPR. FEMALES
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	TORENO	Meat production	0	21	7	118
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	TORRE DEL BIERZO	Meat production	0	0	3	21
LEÓN	RIAÑO	ACEBEDO	Meat production	8	0	2	30
LEÓN	RIAÑO	BOCA DE HUERGANO	Meat production	12	0	5	67
LEÓN	RIAÑO	BURON	Meat production	0	56	3	60
LEÓN	RIAÑO	BURON	Milk production	0	4	7	67
LEÓN	RIAÑO	MARAÑA	Meat production	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	RIAÑO	POSADA DE VALDEON	Meat production	18	0	10	155
LEÓN	RIAÑO	RIAÑO	Meat production	0	0	4	0
LEÓN	RIELLO	BARRIOS DE LUNA (LOS)	Meat production	0	8	22	232
LEÓN	RIELLO	CARROCERA	Meat production	0	39	11	170
LEÓN	RIELLO	MURIAS DE PAREDES	Meat production	1	0	3	32
LEÓN	RIELLO	RIELLO	Meat production	4	7	6	90
LEÓN	RIELLO	SOTO Y AMIO	Meat production	0	5	5	37
LEÓN	RIELLO	VALDESAMARIO	Meat production	4	13	1	103
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	CABRILLANES	Meat production	37	21	15	241
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	CABRILLANES	Milk production	0	0	18	662
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	PALACIOS DEL SIL	Meat production	2	8	4	171

PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	NO REPR. < 4 MONTHS	NO REPR. 4 TO 12 MONTHS	REPR. MALES	REPR. FEMALES
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	PALACIOS DEL SIL	Milk production	0	0	2	14
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	PALACIOS DEL SIL	Mixed breeding (meat and milk)	0	0	0	11
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	SAN EMILIANO	Meat production	0	1	2	63
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	SENA DE LUNA	Feedlot	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	SENA DE LUNA	Meat production	15	36	3	127
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	VILLABLINO	Meat production	16	21	31	221
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	BALBOA	Meat production	0	0	0	4
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	BARJAS	Meat production	0	0	2	58
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	OENCIA	Meat production	0	0	1	10
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	TORAL DE LOS VADOS	Meat production	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	TRABADELO	Meat production	0	0	1	5
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	VEGA DE VALCARCE	Meat production	2	0	2	8
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	VEGA DE VALCARCE	Milk production	40	0	10	295
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	Meat production	30	50	5	172
			<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>10,972</b>

## OVINE LIVESTOCK

PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	NO REPR. < 4 MONTHS	NO REPR. 4 TO 12 MONTHS	REPR. MALES	REPR. FEMALES
LEÓN	ASTORGA	BRAZUELO	Meat production	0	0	17	1,163
LEÓN	ASTORGA	LUCILLO	Meat production	340	73	55	3,939
LEÓN	ASTORGA	LUYEGO	Meat production	75	0	42	3,735
LEÓN	ASTORGA	QUINTANA DEL CASTILLO	Meat production	27	9	31	1,103
LEÓN	ASTORGA	QUINTANA DEL CASTILLO	Milk production	0	0	27	495
LEÓN	ASTORGA	QUINTANA DEL CASTILLO	Mixed breeding (meat and milk)	0	0	5	560
LEÓN	BOÑAR	BOÑAR	Feedlot	12	0	1	3
LEÓN	BOÑAR	BOÑAR	Meat production	28	93	66	1,958
LEÓN	BOÑAR	ERCINA (LA)	Meat production	16	25	21	436
LEÓN	BOÑAR	PUEBLA DE LILLO	Meat production	12	6	17	900
LEÓN	BOÑAR	VALDELUGUEROS	Meat production	279	5	66	1,464
LEÓN	BOÑAR	VALDEPIELAGO	Meat production	0	7	5	70
LEÓN	BOÑAR	VECILLA (LA)	Meat production	2	60	14	477
LEÓN	BOÑAR	VEGAQUEMADA	Meat production	24	19	14	439
LEÓN	BOÑAR	VEGAQUEMADA	Milk production	0	0	18	345
LEÓN	CARRIZO DE LA RIBERA	OMANAS (LAS)	Meat production	35	0	4	189

PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	NO REPR. < 4 MONTHS	NO REPR. 4 TO 12 MONTHS	REPR. MALES	REPR. FEMALES
LEÓN	CARRIZO DE LA RIBERA	OMANAS (LAS)	Milk production	0	0	74	2,476
LEÓN	CARRIZO DE LA RIBERA	RIOSECO DE TAPIA	Meat production	12	0	8	231
LEÓN	CARRIZO DE LA RIBERA	SANTA MARIA DE ORDAS	Meat production	22	0	15	191
LEÓN	CISTIerna	ALMANZA	Meat production	21	133	53	2,435
LEÓN	CISTIerna	ALMANZA	Milk production	0	0	5	427
LEÓN	CISTIerna	CEBANICO	Meat production	38	99	36	3,062
LEÓN	CISTIerna	CEBANICO	Milk production	0	0	26	764
LEÓN	CISTIerna	CISTIerna	Feedlot	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	CISTIerna	CISTIerna	Meat production	170	25	39	1,458
LEÓN	CISTIerna	CISTIerna	Milk production	0	41	23	688
LEÓN	CISTIerna	CISTIerna	Mixed breeding (meat and milk)	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	CISTIerna	CREMENES	Meat production	38	76	8	180
LEÓN	CISTIerna	CUBILLAS DE RUEDA	Meat production	0	0	27	1,207
LEÓN	CISTIerna	CUBILLAS DE RUEDA	Milk production	80	0	41	1,945
LEÓN	CISTIerna	CUBILLAS DE RUEDA	Mixed breeding (meat and milk)	53	40	38	1,304
LEÓN	CISTIerna	PRADO DE LA GUZPEÑA	Milk production	0	0	6	442

PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	NO REPR. < 4 MONTHS	NO REPR. 4 TO 12 MONTHS	REPR. MALES	REPR. FEMALES
LEÓN	CISTIerna	PRIORO	Feedlot	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	CISTIerna	PRIORO	Meat production	56	47	19	973
LEÓN	CISTIerna	SABERO	Meat production	0	0	1	9
LEÓN	CISTIerna	VALDERRUEDA	Meat production	63	35	50	1,631
LEÓN	CISTIerna	VALDERRUEDA	Milk production	0	86	6	310
LEÓN	FABERO	BERLANGA DEL BIERZO	Meat production	0	0	4	41
LEÓN	FABERO	CANDIN	Meat production	0	0	4	39
LEÓN	FABERO	FABERO	Meat production	4	8	13	176
LEÓN	FABERO	PARAMO DEL SIL	Meat production	2	16	15	206
LEÓN	FABERO	PERANZANES	Meat production	0	0	1	7
LEÓN	FABERO	VEGA DE ESPINAREDA	Meat production	4	4	15	239
LEÓN	LA BAÑEZA	CASTROCONTRI GO	Meat production	0	0	14	912
LEÓN	LA BAÑEZA	CASTROCONTRI GO	Milk production	0	0	4	118
LEÓN	LA BAÑEZA	CEBRONES DEL RIO	Meat production	100	0	16	696
LEÓN	LA BAÑEZA	CEBRONES DEL RIO	Milk production	180	0	32	1,264
LEÓN	LA BAÑEZA	ENCINADO	Meat production	1	2	3	52
LEÓN	LA BAÑEZA	QUINTANA Y CONGOSTO	Milk production	0	0	2	131
LEÓN	LA BAÑEZA	TRUCHAS	Meat production	45	4	10	334

PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	NO REPR. < 4 MONTHS	NO REPR. 4 TO 12 MONTHS	REPR. MALES	REPR. FEMALES
LEÓN	LEÓN	CUADROS	Meat production	113	104	46	1,499
LEÓN	LEÓN	CUADROS	Mixed breeding (meat and milk)	0	0	3	313
LEÓN	LEÓN	GARRAFE DE TORIO	Feedlot	0	1	1	3
LEÓN	LEÓN	GARRAFE DE TORIO	Meat production	16	15	43	759
LEÓN	LEÓN	GRADEFES	Meat production	233	47	36	1,864
LEÓN	LEÓN	GRADEFES	Milk production	0	0	11	790
LEÓN	LEÓN	GRADEFES	Mixed breeding (meat and milk)	50	0	38	1,877
LEÓN	LEÓN	SANTA COLOMBA DE CURUEÑO	Feedlot	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	LEÓN	SANTA COLOMBA DE CURUEÑO	Meat production	0	0	27	740
LEÓN	LEÓN	SANTA COLOMBA DE CURUEÑO	Milk production	210	0	15	785
LEÓN	LEÓN	SANTA COLOMBA DE CURUEÑO	Mixed breeding (meat and milk)	0	0	112	1,378
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	CARMENES	Meat production	0	0	3	42
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	MATALLANA	Meat production	580	33	67	2,912
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	POLA DE GORDON (LA)	Meat production	5	0	23	268
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	POLA DE GORDON (LA)	Mixed breeding (meat and milk)	52	0	12	284
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	ROBLA (LA)	Meat production	95	3	81	1,523



PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	NO REPR. < 4 MONTHS	NO REPR. 4 TO 12 MONTHS	REPR. MALES	REPR. FEMALES
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	VEGACERVERA	Meat production	315	0	64	2,439
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	VEGACERVERA	Milk production	0	0	5	123
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	VILLAMANIN	Meat production	277	29	91	3,978
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	ARGANZA	Meat production	0	0	10	258
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	BEMBIBRE	Meat production	0	7	5	74
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	BENUZA	Meat production	2	5	7	89
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	BORRENES	Meat production	0	0	5	61
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CABAÑAS RARAS	Meat production	0	0	26	770
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CACABELOS	Meat production	0	0	1	26
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CAMPONARAYA	Meat production	8	4	2	47
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CARRACEDELO	Meat production	0	0	6	195
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CARUCEDO	Meat production	0	0	1	6
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CASTROPODAME	Meat production	0	0	18	465
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CONGOSTO	Feedlot	0	0	1	6
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CONGOSTO	Meat production	2	0	10	315
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CONGOSTO	Mixed breeding (meat and milk)	0	0	1	2
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CUBILLOS DEL SIL	Meat production	45	7	13	370
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	FOLGOSO DE LA RIBERA	Meat production	0	0	2	56

PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	NO REPR. < 4 MONTHS	NO REPR. 4 TO 12 MONTHS	REPR. MALES	REPR. FEMALES
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	IGUEÑA	Meat production	0	1	3	27
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	MOLINASECA	Feedlot	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	MOLINASECA	Meat production	0	0	1	13
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	NOCEDA	Meat production	6	6	10	155
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	PONFERRADA	Meat production	12	64	49	1,481
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	PRIARANZA DEL BIERZO	Meat production	0	25	1	27
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	PUENTE DE DOMINGO FLOREZ	Meat production	0	0	3	30
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	SANCEDO	Meat production	0	0	7	217
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	TORENO	Meat production	0	0	21	443
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	TORRE DEL BIERZO	Meat production	6	0	13	241
LEÓN	RIAÑO	ACEBEDO	Feedlot	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	RIAÑO	ACEBEDO	Meat production	117	0	33	710
LEÓN	RIAÑO	BOCA DE HUERGANO	Meat production	64	5	16	779
LEÓN	RIAÑO	BURON	Meat production	0	14	5	93
LEÓN	RIAÑO	OSEJA DE SAJAMBRE	Meat production	2	10	5	41
LEÓN	RIAÑO	POSADA DE VALDEON	Meat production	8	0	10	136
LEÓN	RIAÑO	RIAÑO	Feedlot	5	0	0	0
LEÓN	RIAÑO	RIAÑO	Meat production	0	0	9	16
LEÓN	RIELLO	BARRIOS DE LUNA (LOS)	Meat production	0	4	2	32

PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	NO REPR. < 4 MONTHS	NO REPR. 4 TO 12 MONTHS	REPR. MALES	REPR. FEMALES
LEÓN	RIELLO	CARROCERA	Meat production	47	20	26	408
LEÓN	RIELLO	MURIAS DE PAREDES	Meat production	0	1	5	24
LEÓN	RIELLO	RIELLO	Meat production	48	67	57	1334
LEÓN	RIELLO	SOTO Y AMIO	Meat production	25	6	17	348
LEÓN	RIELLO	VALDESAMARIO	Meat production	16	25	5	161
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	CABRILLANES	Meat production	19	11	18	253
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	PALACIOS DEL SIL	Meat production	5	10	22	257
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	SAN EMILIANO	Meat production	60	104	86	2,257
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	SAN EMILIANO	Mixed breeding (meat and milk)	0	0	1	2
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	SENA DE LUNA	Meat production	26	10	9	123
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	VILLABLINO	Meat production	20	25	53	418
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	BALBOA	Meat production	0	0	4	135
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	BARJAS	Meat production	0	0	3	30
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	CORULLON	Meat production	0	12	15	203
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	OENCIA	Meat production	0	0	3	104
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	SOBRADO	Meat production	0	0	0	0

PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	NO REPR. < 4 MONTHS	NO REPR. 4 TO 12 MONTHS	REPR. MALES	REPR. FEMALES
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	TORAL DE LOS VADOS	Meat production	2	0	5	67
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	TRABADELO	Meat production	2	22	6	85
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	VEGA DE VALCARCE	Meat production	0	0	2	18
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	Meat production	0	2	3	41
			<b>TOTALS</b>	4,232	1,612	2,325	76,250

## EQUINE LIVESTOCK

PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	< 6 MONTHS	6 - 12 MONTHS	12-36 MONTHS	STUDS > 36 MONTHS	REPR. FEMALES > 36 MONTHS	NON-REPRODUCTIVE > 36 MONTHS
LEÓN	ASTORGA	BRAZUELO	Mixed breeding	0	0	0	0	1	1
LEÓN	ASTORGA	BRAZUELO	Breeding for meat	0	0	0	0	1	0
LEÓN	ASTORGA	LUCILLO	Mixed breeding	0	0	0	1	4	7
LEÓN	ASTORGA	LUCILLO	Breeding for meat	0	0	0	1	1	1
LEÓN	ASTORGA	LUCILLO	Breeding for saddle	0	0	0	1	1	1
LEÓN	ASTORGA	LUYEGO	Wild or semi-wild horses operations	0	1	0	1	6	1
LEÓN	ASTORGA	LUYEGO	Non-commercial operations	0	0	0	1	0	0
LEÓN	ASTORGA	LUYEGO	Mixed breeding	0	0	0	1	1	1
LEÓN	ASTORGA	LUYEGO	Breeding for meat	0	0	0	0	0	1
LEÓN	ASTORGA	QUINTANA DEL CASTILLO	Non-commercial operations	0	0	0	1	0	0
LEÓN	ASTORGA	QUINTANA DEL CASTILLO	Mixed breeding	0	0	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	ASTORGA	QUINTANA DEL CASTILLO	Breeding for meat	0	0	2	1	1	0
LEÓN	BOÑAR	BOÑAR	Wild or semi-wild horses operations	3	35	10	5	89	0
LEÓN	BOÑAR	BOÑAR	Non-commercial operations	0	0	0	0	1	0
LEÓN	BOÑAR	BOÑAR	Mixed breeding	0	2	49	20	82	7

PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	< 6 MONTHS	6 - 12 MONTHS	12-36 MONTHS	STUDS > 36 MONTHS	REPR. FEMALES > 36 MONTHS	NON-REPRODUCTIVE > 36 MONTHS
LEÓN	BOÑAR	BOÑAR	Breeding for meat	0	3	1	5	5	1
LEÓN	BOÑAR	BOÑAR	Breeding for saddle	0	0	0	2	1	0
LEÓN	BOÑAR	ERCINA (LA)	Non-commercial operations	0	0	0	0	1	0
LEÓN	BOÑAR	ERCINA (LA)	Mixed breeding	0	0	1	7	13	0
LEÓN	BOÑAR	PUEBLA DE LILLO	Wild or semi-wild horses operations	1	41	10	7	99	3
LEÓN	BOÑAR	PUEBLA DE LILLO	Mixed breeding	7	1	37	8	62	2
LEÓN	BOÑAR	PUEBLA DE LILLO	Breeding for meat	0	0	0	2	6	0
LEÓN	BOÑAR	PUEBLA DE LILLO	Breeding for saddle	0	0	0	1	1	0
LEÓN	BOÑAR	REYERO	Wild or semi-wild horses operations	0	6	0	0	8	0
LEÓN	BOÑAR	REYERO	Mixed breeding	0	0	1	2	4	1
LEÓN	BOÑAR	REYERO	Breeding for meat	0	0	0	0	2	0
LEÓN	BOÑAR	VALDELUGUE ROS	Wild or semi-wild horses operations	1	3	3	1	5	0
LEÓN	BOÑAR	VALDELUGUE ROS	Non-commercial operations	0	0	0	1	1	0
LEÓN	BOÑAR	VALDELUGUE ROS	Mixed breeding	0	0	4	4	9	0
LEÓN	BOÑAR	VALDELUGUE ROS	Breeding for saddle	0	0	0	1	1	0

PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	< 6 MONTHS	6 - 12 MONTHS	12-36 MONTHS	STUDS > 36 MONTHS	REPR. FEMALES > 36 MONTHS	NON-REPRODUCTIVE > 36 MONTHS
LEÓN	BOÑAR	VALDEPIELAGO	Wild or semi-wild horses operations	0	0	0	0	0	1
LEÓN	BOÑAR	VALDEPIELAGO	Mixed breeding	0	0	3	5	5	0
LEÓN	BOÑAR	VALDEPIELAGO	Breeding for meat	0	0	2	1	20	0
LEÓN	BOÑAR	VECILLA (LA)	Wild or semi-wild horses operations	2	0	0	1	7	0
LEÓN	BOÑAR	VECILLA (LA)	Non-commercial operations	0	0	2	1	5	0
LEÓN	BOÑAR	VECILLA (LA)	Mixed breeding	0	0	0	3	0	0
LEÓN	BOÑAR	VECILLA (LA)	Breeding for meat	0	1	3	7	8	1
LEÓN	BOÑAR	VEGAQUEEMADA	Wild or semi-wild horses operations	0	18	6	4	44	0
LEÓN	BOÑAR	VEGAQUEEMADA	Non-commercial operations	0	0	0	0	1	0
LEÓN	BOÑAR	VEGAQUEEMADA	Mixed breeding	0	0	11	1	11	4
LEÓN	BOÑAR	VEGAQUEEMADA	Breeding for meat	1	0	6	1	11	2
LEÓN	BOÑAR	VEGAQUEEMADA	Breeding for saddle	0	0	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	CARRIZO DE LA RIBERA	OMAÑAS (LAS)	Wild or semi-wild horses operations	13	0	2	1	15	0
LEÓN	CARRIZO DE LA RIBERA	OMAÑAS (LAS)	Mixed breeding	0	0	3	3	13	0

PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	< 6 MONTHS	6 - 12 MONTHS	12-36 MONTHS	STUDS > 36 MONTHS	REPR. FEMALES > 36 MONTHS	NON-REPRODUCTIVE > 36 MONTHS
LEÓN	CARRIZO DE LA RIBERA	OMAHÑAS (LAS)	Breeding for meat	0	0	0	1	0	0
LEÓN	CARRIZO DE LA RIBERA	OMAHÑAS (LAS)	Breeding for saddle	0	0	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	CARRIZO DE LA RIBERA	RIOSECO DE TAPIA	Wild or semi-wild horses operations	0	5	1	3	14	1
LEÓN	CARRIZO DE LA RIBERA	RIOSECO DE TAPIA	Non-commercial operations	0	0	0	2	1	0
LEÓN	CARRIZO DE LA RIBERA	RIOSECO DE TAPIA	Mixed breeding	0	0	1	5	3	2
LEÓN	CARRIZO DE LA RIBERA	SANTA MARIA DE ORDAS	Wild or semi-wild horses operations	2	0	2	1	5	0
LEÓN	CARRIZO DE LA RIBERA	SANTA MARIA DE ORDAS	Mixed breeding	0	3	2	1	7	0
LEÓN	CARRIZO DE LA RIBERA	SANTA MARIA DE ORDAS	Breeding for meat	0	0	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	CISTIerna	ALMANZA	Non-commercial operations	0	0	0	2	1	0
LEÓN	CISTIerna	ALMANZA	Breeding for meat	0	0	0	1	2	0
LEÓN	CISTIerna	CEBANICO	Mixed breeding	0	0	0	1	2	0
LEÓN	CISTIerna	CISTIerna	Wild or semi-wild horses operations	5	12	30	37	65	12
LEÓN	CISTIerna	CISTIerna	Non-commercial operations	0	0	1	0	2	0
LEÓN	CISTIerna	CISTIerna	Mixed breeding	0	0	1	1	3	0
LEÓN	CISTIerna	CISTIerna	Breeding for meat	0	0	13	2	12	0



PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	< 6 MONTHS	6 - 12 MONTHS	12-36 MONTHS	STUDS > 36 MONTHS	REPR. FEMALES > 36 MONTHS	NON-REPRODUCTIVE > 36 MONTHS
LEÓN	CISTIerna	CREMENES	Wild or semi-wild horses operations	1	31	28	8	94	5
LEÓN	CISTIerna	CREMENES	Non-commercial operations	0	0	1	1	4	0
LEÓN	CISTIerna	CREMENES	Mixed breeding	0	0	0	2	4	2
LEÓN	CISTIerna	CREMENES	Breeding for meat	0	0	3	0	4	0
LEÓN	CISTIerna	CUBILLAS DE RUEDA	Wild or semi-wild horses operations	0	68	2	6	83	0
LEÓN	CISTIerna	CUBILLAS DE RUEDA	Mixed breeding	0	0	0	1	2	0
LEÓN	CISTIerna	CUBILLAS DE RUEDA	Breeding for meat	0	0	0	0	2	0
LEÓN	CISTIerna	PRADO DE LA GUZPEÑA	Wild or semi-wild horses operations	0	3	6	4	17	1
LEÓN	CISTIerna	PRADO DE LA GUZPEÑA	Breeding for meat	0	0	1	0	3	1
LEÓN	CISTIerna	PRIORO	Wild or semi-wild horses operations	14	11	9	4	42	0
LEÓN	CISTIerna	PRIORO	Breeding for meat	0	0	4	2	20	0
LEÓN	CISTIerna	SABERO	Non-commercial operations	0	0	1	0	0	2
LEÓN	CISTIerna	SABERO	Mixed breeding	0	0	0	0	0	1

PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	< 6 MONTHS	6 - 12 MONTHS	12-36 MONTHS	STUDS > 36 MONTHS	REPR. FEMALES > 36 MONTHS	NON-REPRODUCTIVE > 36 MONTHS
LEÓN	CISTIerna	VALDERRUEDA	Wild or semi-wild horses operations	0	9	5	4	31	1
LEÓN	CISTIerna	VALDERRUEDA	Non-commercial operations	0	0	4	4	8	0
LEÓN	CISTIerna	VALDERRUEDA	Mixed breeding	0	0	1	6	13	1
LEÓN	CISTIerna	VALDERRUEDA	Breeding for meat	0	1	8	5	17	0
LEÓN	FABERO	BERLANGA DEL BIERZO	Mixed breeding	0	0	1	0	0	0
LEÓN	FABERO	BERLANGA DEL BIERZO	Breeding for meat	0	0	0	3	2	1
LEÓN	FABERO	CANDIN	Mixed breeding	0	1	0	1	6	0
LEÓN	FABERO	CANDIN	Breeding for meat	1	0	0	2	6	0
LEÓN	FABERO	FABERO	Non-commercial operations	0	0	0	0	2	0
LEÓN	FABERO	FABERO	Mixed breeding	0	0	0	2	3	0
LEÓN	FABERO	FABERO	Breeding for meat	0	0	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	FABERO	PARAMO DEL SIL	Mixed breeding	0	0	0	2	8	2
LEÓN	FABERO	PARAMO DEL SIL	Breeding for meat	0	0	6	5	11	1
LEÓN	FABERO	PARAMO DEL SIL	Breeding for saddle	0	0	0	0	1	0
LEÓN	FABERO	PERANZANES	Non-commercial operations	0	0	0	1	1	0
LEÓN	FABERO	PERANZANES	Mixed breeding	0	0	0	0	0	0

PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	< 6 MONTHS	6 - 12 MONTHS	12-36 MONTHS	STUDS > 36 MONTHS	REPR. FEMALES > 36 MONTHS	NON-REPRODUCTIVE > 36 MONTHS
LEÓN	FABERO	PERANZANES	Breeding for meat	0	0	0	0	0	1
LEÓN	FABERO	VEGA DE ESPINAREDA	Mixed breeding	0	0	2	3	4	1
LEÓN	FABERO	VEGA DE ESPINAREDA	Breeding for meat	0	0	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	LA BAÑEZA	CASTROCONT RIGO	Non-commercial operations	0	0	0	2	0	0
LEÓN	LA BAÑEZA	CASTROCONT RIGO	Breeding for meat	0	3	0	1	4	0
LEÓN	LA BAÑEZA	CASTROCONT RIGO	Breeding for saddle	0	0	1	0	0	0
LEÓN	LA BAÑEZA	ENCINEDO	Breeding for meat	0	0	4	0	2	0
LEÓN	LA BAÑEZA	ENCINEDO	Breeding for saddle	0	0	0	1	0	0
LEÓN	LA BAÑEZA	QUINTANA Y CONGOSTO	Non-commercial operations	0	0	0	0	1	1
LEÓN	LA BAÑEZA	QUINTANA Y CONGOSTO	Mixed breeding	0	0	0	2	0	0
LEÓN	LA BAÑEZA	QUINTANA Y CONGOSTO	Breeding for saddle	0	0	0	2	2	0
LEÓN	LA BAÑEZA	TRUCHAS	Wild or semi-wild horses operations	0	0	0	0	1	0
LEÓN	LA BAÑEZA	TRUCHAS	Non-commercial operations	0	0	0	0	0	1
LEÓN	LA BAÑEZA	TRUCHAS	Mixed breeding	0	0	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	LA BAÑEZA	TRUCHAS	Breeding for saddle	0	0	0	1	2	0
LEÓN	LEÓN	CUADROS	Wild or semi-wild horses operations	0	1	3	0	0	0

PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	< 6 MONTHS	6 - 12 MONTHS	12-36 MONTHS	STUDS > 36 MONTHS	REPR. FEMALES > 36 MONTHS	NON-REPRODUCTIVE > 36 MONTHS
LEÓN	LEÓN	CUADROS	Non-commercial operations	0	0	0	1	3	2
LEÓN	LEÓN	CUADROS	Mixed breeding	0	0	1	4	9	2
LEÓN	LEÓN	CUADROS	Breeding for meat	0	0	1	1	0	1
LEÓN	LEÓN	CUADROS	Breeding for saddle	0	0	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	LEÓN	GARRAFE DE TORIO	Wild or semi-wild horses operations	5	25	10	3	45	8
LEÓN	LEÓN	GARRAFE DE TORIO	Non-commercial operations	0	1	1	3	1	1
LEÓN	LEÓN	GARRAFE DE TORIO	Mixed breeding	0	2	5	10	28	6
LEÓN	LEÓN	GARRAFE DE TORIO	Breeding for meat	0	0	1	3	2	2
LEÓN	LEÓN	GARRAFE DE TORIO	Breeding for saddle	0	0	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	LEÓN	GRADEFES	Mixed breeding	0	0	0	0	4	0
LEÓN	LEÓN	GRADEFES	Breeding for meat	0	0	0	1	1	0
LEÓN	LEÓN	GRADEFES	Breeding for saddle	0	0	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	LEÓN	SANTA COLOMBA DE CURUEÑO	Wild or semi-wild horses operations	0	0	0	1	8	0
LEÓN	LEÓN	SANTA COLOMBA DE CURUEÑO	Mixed breeding	0	0	4	2	8	0
LEÓN	LEÓN	SANTA COLOMBA DE CURUEÑO	Breeding for meat	0	0	6	2	6	0

PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	< 6 MONTHS	6 - 12 MONTHS	12-36 MONTHS	STUDS > 36 MONTHS	REPR. FEMALES > 36 MONTHS	NON-REPRODUCTIVE > 36 MONTHS
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	CARMENES	Wild or semi-wild horses operations	35	48	29	8	138	2
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	CARMENES	Non-commercial operations	0	0	0	1	0	0
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	CARMENES	Mixed breeding	0	0	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	CARMENES	Breeding for meat	0	0	1	0	6	0
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	CARMENES	Breeding for saddle	0	0	0	1	0	0
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	MATALLANA	Wild or semi-wild horses operations	0	7	1	1	21	1
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	MATALLANA	Mixed breeding	0	0	0	5	7	2
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	MATALLANA	Breeding for meat	0	0	1	2	1	3
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	MATALLANA	Breeding for saddle	0	0	1	2	2	0
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	POLA DE GORDON (LA)	Wild or semi-wild horses operations	5	93	41	14	214	3
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	POLA DE GORDON (LA)	Non-commercial operations	0	0	0	4	0	1
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	POLA DE GORDON (LA)	Mixed breeding	0	0	0	1	1	1
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	POLA DE GORDON (LA)	Breeding for meat	0	0	3	2	14	2
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	POLA DE GORDON (LA)	Breeding for saddle	0	1	0	3	1	1

PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	< 6 MONTHS	6 - 12 MONTHS	12-36 MONTHS	STUDS > 36 MONTHS	REPR. FEMALES > 36 MONTHS	NON-REPRODUCTIVE > 36 MONTHS
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	ROBLA (LA)	Wild or semi-wild horses operations	10	10	0	1	24	0
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	ROBLA (LA)	Non-commercial operations	0	0	0	0	1	0
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	ROBLA (LA)	Mixed breeding	0	0	0	5	0	0
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	ROBLA (LA)	Breeding for meat	0	0	0	0	1	2
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	ROBLA (LA)	Breeding for saddle	0	0	0	1	4	0
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	VEGACERVENA	Wild or semi-wild horses operations	1	0	0	1	2	0
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	VEGACERVENA	Non-commercial operations	0	0	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	VEGACERVENA	Breeding for meat	0	0	0	1	0	0
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	VILLAMANIN	Wild or semi-wild horses operations	18	78	78	35	344	7
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	VILLAMANIN	Mixed breeding	2	0	2	2	13	0
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	VILLAMANIN	Breeding for meat	2	0	8	4	15	0
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	VILLAMANIN	Breeding for saddle	0	0	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	ARGANZA	Non-commercial operations	0	0	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	BEMBIBRE	Non-commercial operations	0	0	0	1	1	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	BEMBIBRE	Mixed breeding	0	0	4	6	17	4

PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	< 6 MONTHS	6 - 12 MONTHS	12-36 MONTHS	STUDS > 36 MONTHS	REPR. FEMALES > 36 MONTHS	NON-REPRODUCTIVE > 36 MONTHS
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	BEMBIBRE	Breeding for meat	0	0	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	BENUZA	Mixed breeding	0	1	0	1	1	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	BENUZA	Breeding for meat	0	0	0	3	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	BORRENES	Mixed breeding	1	0	0	0	3	1
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	BORRENES	Breeding for meat	0	0	0	0	1	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CABAÑAS RARAS	Non-commercial operations	0	0	0	4	2	1
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CACABELOS	Fattening	0	0	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CACABELOS	Non-commercial operations	1	0	3	1	4	1
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CACABELOS	Mixed breeding	0	2	14	7	14	3
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CACABELOS	Breeding for meat	0	0	4	1	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CAMPONARAYA	Non-commercial operations	0	0	0	2	3	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CAMPONARAYA	Mixed breeding	0	1	5	1	11	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CAMPONARAYA	Breeding for meat	0	0	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CARRACEDELO	Non-commercial operations	0	0	0	1	1	1
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CARRACEDELO	Mixed breeding	0	0	0	0	2	2
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CARRACEDELO	Breeding for meat	0	0	0	0	2	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CARUCEDO	Non-commercial operations	0	0	0	0	0	0

PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	< 6 MONTHS	6 - 12 MONTHS	12-36 MONTHS	STUDS > 36 MONTHS	REPR. FEMALES > 36 MONTHS	NON-REPRODUCTIVE > 36 MONTHS
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CARUCEDO	Mixed breeding	0	0	0	0	3	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CASTROPODAME	Non-commercial operations	0	0	0	0	3	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CASTROPODAME	Mixed breeding	0	0	0	0	2	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CASTROPODAME	Breeding for meat	0	0	0	2	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CONGOSTO	Non-commercial operations	0	0	0	0	1	1
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CONGOSTO	Mixed breeding	0	0	0	0	1	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CUBILLOS DEL SIL	Non-commercial operations	0	0	0	0	1	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CUBILLOS DEL SIL	Mixed breeding	0	2	2	2	7	1
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CUBILLOS DEL SIL	Breeding for meat	0	0	1	0	2	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	FOLGOSO DE LA RIBERA	Mixed breeding	0	0	2	2	15	2
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	FOLGOSO DE LA RIBERA	Breeding for meat	0	0	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	IGUEÑA	Non-commercial operations	0	0	2	3	2	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	IGUEÑA	Mixed breeding	0	0	0	5	6	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	MOLINASECA	Non-commercial operations	0	0	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	MOLINASECA	Mixed breeding	0	0	0	0	2	1
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	NOCEDA	Non-commercial operations	0	0	0	0	1	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	NOCEDA	Mixed breeding	0	0	0	0	3	0



PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	< 6 MONTHS	6 - 12 MONTHS	12-36 MONTHS	STUDS > 36 MONTHS	REPR. FEMALES > 36 MONTHS	NON-REPRODUCTIVE > 36 MONTHS
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	NOCEDA	Breeding for meat	0	0	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	PONFERRADA	Fattening	0	0	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	PONFERRADA	Non-commercial operations	0	0	2	3	2	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	PONFERRADA	Mixed breeding	0	0	9	7	16	1
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	PONFERRADA	Breeding for meat	0	0	0	2	2	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	PRIARANZA DEL BIERZO	Non-commercial operations	0	0	1	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	PRIARANZA DEL BIERZO	Mixed breeding	0	0	0	1	1	1
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	PUENTE DE DOMINGO FLOREZ	Fattening	0	0	0	0	1	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	PUENTE DE DOMINGO FLOREZ	Non-commercial operations	0	0	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	PUENTE DE DOMINGO FLOREZ	Breeding for saddle	0	0	0	1	11	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	TORENO	Non-commercial operations	0	0	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	TORENO	Mixed breeding	0	0	1	4	7	5
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	TORENO	Breeding for meat	1	0	2	1	5	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	TORRE DEL BIERZO	Wild or semi-wild horses operations	5	3	0	1	10	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	TORRE DEL BIERZO	Non-commercial operations	0	0	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	TORRE DEL BIERZO	Mixed breeding	0	0	0	0	2	0

PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	< 6 MONTHS	6 - 12 MONTHS	12-36 MONTHS	STUDS > 36 MONTHS	REPR. FEMALES > 36 MONTHS	NON-REPRODUCTIVE > 36 MONTHS
LEÓN	RIAÑO	ACEBEDO	Wild or semi-wild horses operations	10	150	44	22	262	8
LEÓN	RIAÑO	ACEBEDO	Mixed breeding	0	0	0	9	1	0
LEÓN	RIAÑO	ACEBEDO	Breeding for meat	0	3	1	1	9	1
LEÓN	RIAÑO	BOCA DE HUERGANO	Wild or semi-wild horses operations	16	63	35	17	205	3
LEÓN	RIAÑO	BOCA DE HUERGANO	Mixed breeding	0	0	1	1	3	1
LEÓN	RIAÑO	BOCA DE HUERGANO	Breeding for meat	0	0	8	3	25	0
LEÓN	RIAÑO	BURON	Wild or semi-wild horses operations	12	67	19	19	182	6
LEÓN	RIAÑO	BURON	Mixed breeding	20	4	7	2	19	0
LEÓN	RIAÑO	BURON	Breeding for meat	0	0	0	0	1	0
LEÓN	RIAÑO	MARAÑA	Wild or semi-wild horses operations	10	38	18	6	30	39
LEÓN	RIAÑO	MARAÑA	Mixed breeding	0	0	0	3	9	0
LEÓN	RIAÑO	MARAÑA	Breeding for meat	0	0	0	0	2	0
LEÓN	RIAÑO	OSEJA DE SAJAMBRE	Wild or semi-wild horses operations	1	5	2	3	22	1

PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	< 6 MONTHS	6 - 12 MONTHS	12-36 MONTHS	STUDS > 36 MONTHS	REPR. FEMALES > 36 MONTHS	NON-REPRODUCTIVE > 36 MONTHS
LEÓN	RIAÑO	OSEJA DE SAJAMBRE	Non-commercial operations	0	0	0	0	1	0
LEÓN	RIAÑO	OSEJA DE SAJAMBRE	Mixed breeding	0	0	3	2	18	0
LEÓN	RIAÑO	OSEJA DE SAJAMBRE	Breeding for meat	0	0	4	1	15	0
LEÓN	RIAÑO	OSEJA DE SAJAMBRE	Breeding for saddle	0	0	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	RIAÑO	POSADA DE VALDEON	Wild or semi-wild horses operations	2	8	5	3	40	1
LEÓN	RIAÑO	POSADA DE VALDEON	Mixed breeding	0	0	2	0	7	0
LEÓN	RIAÑO	POSADA DE VALDEON	Breeding for meat	0	1	2	1	3	1
LEÓN	RIAÑO	POSADA DE VALDEON	Breeding for saddle	0	1	0	0	1	0
LEÓN	RIAÑO	RIAÑO	Wild or semi-wild horses operations	0	41	91	11	175	0
LEÓN	RIAÑO	RIAÑO	Mixed breeding	0	0	0	1	4	0
LEÓN	RIAÑO	RIAÑO	Breeding for meat	0	35	12	2	32	0
LEÓN	RIELLO	BARRIOS DE LUNA (LOS)	Wild or semi-wild horses operations	0	19	10	2	31	0
LEÓN	RIELLO	BARRIOS DE LUNA (LOS)	Mixed breeding	0	0	2	5	8	2
LEÓN	RIELLO	BARRIOS DE LUNA (LOS)	Breeding for meat	0	0	0	0	1	0

PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	< 6 MONTHS	6 - 12 MONTHS	12-36 MONTHS	STUDS > 36 MONTHS	REPR. FEMALES > 36 MONTHS	NON-REPRODUCTIVE > 36 MONTHS
LEÓN	RIELLO	CARROCERA	Wild or semi-wild horses operations	0	0	0	1	4	0
LEÓN	RIELLO	CARROCERA	Mixed breeding	1	0	4	4	16	3
LEÓN	RIELLO	CARROCERA	Breeding for meat	0	0	2	1	7	0
LEÓN	RIELLO	MURIAS DE PAREDES	Fattening	1	1	6	1	3	0
LEÓN	RIELLO	MURIAS DE PAREDES	Wild or semi-wild horses operations	4	19	33	20	192	2
LEÓN	RIELLO	MURIAS DE PAREDES	Mixed breeding	0	0	1	1	3	4
LEÓN	RIELLO	MURIAS DE PAREDES	Breeding for meat	0	0	3	4	21	0
LEÓN	RIELLO	RIELLO	Wild or semi-wild horses operations	8	31	22	11	123	4
LEÓN	RIELLO	RIELLO	Non-commercial operations	0	0	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	RIELLO	RIELLO	Mixed breeding	0	0	0	8	12	2
LEÓN	RIELLO	RIELLO	Breeding for meat	0	0	3	0	14	1
LEÓN	RIELLO	RIELLO	Breeding for saddle	0	0	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	RIELLO	SOTO Y AMIO	Wild or semi-wild horses operations	0	15	5	3	36	1
LEÓN	RIELLO	SOTO Y AMIO	Mixed breeding	0	0	0	1	3	2

PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	< 6 MONTHS	6 - 12 MONTHS	12-36 MONTHS	STUDS > 36 MONTHS	REPR. FEMALES > 36 MONTHS	NON-REPRODUCTIVE > 36 MONTHS
LEÓN	RIELLO	SOTO Y AMIO	Breeding for meat	0	0	9	1	10	0
LEÓN	RIELLO	VALDESAMARINO	Wild or semi-wild horses operations	0	25	7	3	39	0
LEÓN	RIELLO	VALDESAMARINO	Non-commercial operations	0	0	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	CABRILLANES	Fattening	1	5	10	1	2	0
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	CABRILLANES	Wild or semi-wild horses operations	4	15	10	7	90	8
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	CABRILLANES	Non-commercial operations	0	0	0	1	2	0
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	CABRILLANES	Mixed breeding	0	0	2	9	24	3
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	CABRILLANES	Breeding for meat	0	0	12	7	39	3
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	CABRILLANES	Breeding for saddle	0	0	0	1	1	0
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	PALACIOS DEL SIL	Wild or semi-wild horses operations	0	0	3	1	31	4
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	PALACIOS DEL SIL	Non-commercial operations	0	0	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	PALACIOS DEL SIL	Mixed breeding	0	0	13	4	26	2
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	PALACIOS DEL SIL	Breeding for meat	0	0	6	4	12	1
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	PALACIOS DEL SIL	Breeding for saddle	0	0	0	0	0	0

PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	< 6 MONTHS	6 - 12 MONTHS	12-36 MONTHS	STUDS > 36 MONTHS	REPR. FEMALES > 36 MONTHS	NON-REPRODUCTIVE > 36 MONTHS
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	SAN EMILIANO	Wild or semi-wild horses operations	21	114	126	42	426	27
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	SAN EMILIANO	Non-commercial operations	0	0	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	SAN EMILIANO	Mixed breeding	14	3	26	5	44	1
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	SAN EMILIANO	Breeding for meat	6	3	80	16	187	0
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	SENA DE LUNA	Fattening	0	0	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	SENA DE LUNA	Wild or semi-wild horses operations	33	34	70	26	229	5
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	SENA DE LUNA	Mixed breeding	0	0	3	7	6	2
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	SENA DE LUNA	Breeding for meat	0	5	3	3	25	0
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	SENA DE LUNA	Breeding for saddle	0	0	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	VILLABLINO	Fattening	0	0	0	1	0	0
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	VILLABLINO	Wild or semi-wild horses operations	4	20	30	16	128	22
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	VILLABLINO	Non-commercial operations	0	0	0	3	2	0
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	VILLABLINO	Mixed breeding	1	1	16	48	76	13
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	VILLABLINO	Breeding for meat	0	1	31	16	65	6
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	VILLABLINO	Breeding for saddle	0	0	0	5	1	1

PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	< 6 MONTHS	6 - 12 MONTHS	12-36 MONTHS	STUDS > 36 MONTHS	REPR. FEMALES > 36 MONTHS	NON-REPRODUCTIVE > 36 MONTHS
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	BALBOA	Non-commercial operations	0	0	0	0	2	1
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	BALBOA	Mixed breeding	0	0	0	1	2	0
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	BARJAS	Non-commercial operations	0	0	0	1	1	0
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	BARJAS	Mixed breeding	0	0	1	0	4	0
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	CORULLON	Non-commercial operations	0	0	0	0	2	0
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	CORULLON	Mixed breeding	0	0	0	0	1	0
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	CORULLON	Breeding for meat	0	0	0	1	2	0
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	OENCIA	Wild or semi-wild horses operations	0	0	0	0	1	0
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	OENCIA	Non-commercial operations	0	0	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	OENCIA	Breeding for meat	0	0	0	0	1	0
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	SOBRADO	Non-commercial operations	0	0	0	1	0	0
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	SOBRADO	Mixed breeding	0	0	0	1	2	0
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	TORAL DE LOS VADOS	Non-commercial operations	0	0	0	4	5	1
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	TORAL DE LOS VADOS	Mixed breeding	0	0	0	0	3	0
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	TORAL DE LOS VADOS	Breeding for meat	0	0	0	0	0	0

PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	< 6 MONTHS	6 - 12 MONTHS	12-36 MONTHS	STUDS > 36 MONTHS	REPR. FEMALES > 36 MONTHS	NON-REPRODUCTIVE > 36 MONTHS
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	TRABADELO	Non-commercial operations	0	0	0	0	1	0
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	TRABADELO	Breeding for meat	0	0	0	1	1	0
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	TRABADELO	Breeding for saddle	0	0	0	0	1	0
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	VEGA DE VALCARCE	Fattening	0	0	0	1	0	0
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	VEGA DE VALCARCE	Wild or semi-wild horses operations	0	0	0	0	1	0
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	VEGA DE VALCARCE	Non-commercial operations	0	0	0	0	1	1
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	VEGA DE VALCARCE	Mixed breeding	0	0	0	0	0	1
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	VEGA DE VALCARCE	Breeding for meat	0	0	0	1	2	0
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	Non-commercial operations	0	0	1	1	4	0
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	Mixed breeding	0	0	0	1	2	0
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	Breeding for meat	0	0	0	0	1	0
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	Breeding for saddle	0	0	0	2	2	0



## GIAHS TERRITORY QUAIL LIVESTOCK

PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	FATTENING	HATCHING EGGS	REARING	LAYING	REPRODUCTIVE
LEÓN	BOÑAR	BOÑAR	Production for meat	0	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	CISTIerna	CISTIerna	Production for meat	0	24	0	0	0
LEÓN	FABERO	FABERO	Production for meat	40	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	FABERO	VEGA DE ESPINAREDA	Production for meat	4	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	POLA DE GORDON (LA)	Production for meat	20	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	ARGANZA	Production for meat	100	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CARRACEDELO	Production for meat	70	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	TORRE DEL BIERZO	Production for meat	2	0	0	0	0

## GIAHS TERRITORY PHEASANT LIVESTOCK

PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECHNICAL CLASSIFICATION	FATTENING	HATCHING EGGS	REARING	LAYING	REPRODUCTIVE
LEÓN	CISTIerna	CISTIerna	Production for meat	12	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	LEÓN	SANTA COLOMBA DE CURUEÑO	Production for meat	1	0	0	2	0
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	VILLAMANIN	Production for meat	4	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CACABELOS	Production for meat	0	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CAMPONARAYA	Production for meat	4	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	PONFERRADA	Production for meat	10	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	SOBRADO	Production for meat	8	0	0	0	8

## GIAHS TERRITORY PIGEON LIVESTOCK

PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	FATTENING	HATCHING EGGS	REARING	LAYING	REPRODUCTIVE
LEÓN	BOÑAR	BOÑAR	Production for meat	35	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	BOÑAR	ERCINA (LA)	Production for meat	50	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	BOÑAR	VALDELUGUEROS	Production for meat	0	0	0	0	10
LEÓN	FABERO	BERLANGA DEL BIERZO	Production for meat	2	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	FABERO	VEGA DE ESPINAREDA	Production for meat	10	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	LA BAÑEZA	BAÑEZA (LA)	Production for meat	14	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	MATALLANA	Production for meat	88	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	ROBLA (LA)	Production for meat	16	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	VILLAMANIN	Production for meat	10	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CAMPONARAYA	Production for meat	16	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	PONFERRADA	Production for meat	0	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	RIELLO	VALDESAMARIO	Production for meat	30	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	CORULLON	Production for meat	0	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	SOBRADO	Production for meat	40	0	0	0	10
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	TORAL DE LOS VADOS	Production for meat	12	0	0	0	0

## GIAHS TERRITORY DUCK LIVESTOCK

PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	FATTENING	HATCHING EGGS	REARING	LAYING	REPRODUCTIVE
LEÓN	BOÑAR	BOÑAR	Production for meat	4	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	BOÑAR	VALDEPIELAGO	Production for meat	0	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	BOÑAR	VECILLA (LA)	Production for meat	0	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	BOÑAR	VEGAQUEMADA	Production for meat	0	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	CISTIerna	ALMANZA	Production for meat	6	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	FABERO	BERLANGA DEL BIERZO	Production for meat	2	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	FABERO	VEGA DE ESPINAREDA	Production for meat	3	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	LEÓN	CUADROS	Production for meat	6	10	6	4	4
LEÓN	LEÓN	GARRAFE DE TORIO	Production for meat	0	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	VILLAMANIN	Production for meat	3	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CABAÑAS RARAS	Production for meat	2	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CARRACEDELO	Production for meat	2	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CARUCEDO	Production for meat	2	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CUBILLOS DEL SIL	Production for meat	0	0	0	5	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	PONFERRADA	Production for meat	0	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	TORRE DEL BIERZO	Production for meat	3	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	RIELLO	CARROCERA	Production for meat	4	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	RIELLO	SOTO Y AMIO	Production for meat	0	0	0	0	0

PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	FATTENING	HATCHING EGGS	REARING	LAYING	REPRODUCTIVE
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	SOBRADO	Production for meat	2	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	TORAL DE LOS VADOS	Production for meat	5	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	Production for meat	0	0	0	0	0

## GIAHS TERRITORY TURKEY LIVESTOCK

PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	FATTENING	HATCHING EGGS	REARING	LAYING	REPRODUCTIVE
LEÓN	BOÑAR	BOÑAR	Production for meat	2	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	BOÑAR	VEGAQUEMADA	Production for meat	0	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	CISTIerna	ALMANZA	Production for meat	0	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	CISTIerna	CISTIerna	Production for meat	4	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	CISTIerna	VALDERRUEDA	Production for meat	1	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	FABERO	FABERO	Production for meat	4	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	FABERO	PARAMO DEL SIL	Production for meat	2	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	FABERO	VEGA DE ESPINAREDA	Production for meat	3	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	LEÓN	CUADROS	Production for meat	3	6	7	8	0
LEÓN	LEÓN	GARRAFE DE TORIO	Production for meat	19	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	LEÓN	SANTA COLOMBA DE CURUEÑO	Production for meat	3	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	MATALLANA	Production for meat	12	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	POLA DE GORDON (LA)	Production for meat	4	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	VILLAMANIN	Production for meat	10	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	BEMBIBRE	Production for meat	3	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CAMPONARAYA	Production for meat	4	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CARRACEDELO	Production for meat	9	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CUBILLOS DEL SIL	Production for meat	4	0	0	0	4

PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	FATTENING	HATCHING EGGS	REARING	LAYING	REPRODUCTIVE
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	PONFERRADA	Production for meat	10	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	TORENO	Production for meat	0	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	TORRE DEL BIERZO	Production for meat	6	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	RIAÑO	ACEBEDO	Production for meat	2	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	RIELLO	MURIAS DE PAREDES	Production for meat	20	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	RIELLO	RIELLO	Production for meat	0	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	RIELLO	SOTO Y AMIO	Production for meat	0	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	VILLABLINO	Production for meat	4	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	SOBRADO	Production for meat	12	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	TORAL DE LOS VADOS	Production for meat	2	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	Production for meat	0	0	0	0	0

## GIAHS TERRITORY CHIKEN-HEN LIVESTOCK

PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECHNICAL CLASSIFICATION	FATTENING	HATCHING EGGS	REARING	LAYING	REPRODUCTIVE
LEÓN	ASTORGA	BRAZUELO	Production for meat	30	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	ASTORGA	LUCILLO	Production for meat	32	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	ASTORGA	LUCILLO	Production for eggs	0	0	0	142	0
LEÓN	ASTORGA	LUYEGO	Production for meat	36	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	ASTORGA	LUYEGO	Production for eggs	24	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	ASTORGA	QUINTANA DEL CASTILLO	Production for meat	28400	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	BOÑAR	BOÑAR	Production for meat	190	0	0	36	100
LEÓN	BOÑAR	BOÑAR	Production for eggs	78	0	0	269	5
LEÓN	BOÑAR	ERCINA (LA)	Breeding for eggs	0	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	BOÑAR	ERCINA (LA)	Production for meat	65	0	0	11	1
LEÓN	BOÑAR	ERCINA (LA)	Production for eggs	42	0	0	137	1
LEÓN	BOÑAR	PUEBLA DE LILLO	Production for meat	69	0	0	72	4
LEÓN	BOÑAR	PUEBLA DE LILLO	Production for eggs	27	0	0	206	1
LEÓN	BOÑAR	REYERO	Production for meat	15	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	BOÑAR	REYERO	Production for eggs	20	0	0	187	4
LEÓN	BOÑAR	VALDELUGUE ROS	Production for meat	138	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	BOÑAR	VALDELUGUE ROS	Production for eggs	0	0	0	222	16



PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	FATTENING	HATCHING EGGS	REARING	LAYING	REPRODUCTIVE
LEÓN	BOÑAR	VALDEPIELAGO	Production for meat	100	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	BOÑAR	VALDEPIELAGO	Production for eggs	32	0	0	69	2
LEÓN	BOÑAR	VECILLA (LA)	Production for meat	918	0	0	100	6
LEÓN	BOÑAR	VECILLA (LA)	Production for eggs	0	0	8	45	12
LEÓN	BOÑAR	VEGAQUEMADA	Production for meat	138	0	0	68	0
LEÓN	BOÑAR	VEGAQUEMADA	Production for eggs	12	0	0	123	4
LEÓN	CARRIZO DE LA RIBERA	OMANÑAS (LAS)	Production for meat	30	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	CARRIZO DE LA RIBERA	RIOSECO DE TAPIA	Multiplication for meat	0	0	0	0	17500
LEÓN	CARRIZO DE LA RIBERA	RIOSECO DE TAPIA	Production for meat	14	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	CARRIZO DE LA RIBERA	SANTA MARIA DE ORDAS	Production for meat	30	0	0	18	0
LEÓN	CISTIerna	ALMANZA	Production for meat	154	0	0	48	2
LEÓN	CISTIerna	ALMANZA	Production for eggs	0	0	0	6	0
LEÓN	CISTIerna	CEBANICO	Production for meat	105	0	0	8	0
LEÓN	CISTIerna	CISTIerna	Production for meat	330	0	0	71	1
LEÓN	CISTIerna	CISTIerna	Production for eggs	107	0	0	30	0
LEÓN	CISTIerna	CREMENES	Production for meat	79	0	0	79	0
LEÓN	CISTIerna	CREMENES	Production for eggs	3	0	0	15	0

PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	FATTENING	HATCHING EGGS	REARING	LAYING	REPRODUCTIVE
LEÓN	CISTIerna	CUBILLAS DE RUEDA	Production for meat	202	0	0	53	0
LEÓN	CISTIerna	CUBILLAS DE RUEDA	Production for eggs	0	0	0	9	0
LEÓN	CISTIerna	PRADO DE LA GUZPEÑA	Production for meat	8	4	0	8	0
LEÓN	CISTIerna	PRIORO	Production for meat	61	0	0	24	0
LEÓN	CISTIerna	SABERO	Production for meat	34	0	0	18	15
LEÓN	CISTIerna	SABERO	Production for eggs	22	0	0	10	0
LEÓN	CISTIerna	VALDERRUEDA	Production for meat	133	0	0	111	0
LEÓN	CISTIerna	VALDERRUEDA	Production for eggs	5	0	0	20	0
LEÓN	FABERO	BERLANGA DEL BIERZO	Production for meat	72	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	FABERO	CANDIN	Production for meat	157	0	0	20	0
LEÓN	FABERO	CANDIN	Production for eggs	8	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	FABERO	FABERO	Production for meat	265	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	FABERO	PARAMO DEL SIL	Production for meat	109	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	FABERO	PARAMO DEL SIL	Production for eggs	12	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	FABERO	PERANZANES	Production for meat	84	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	FABERO	VEGA DE ESPINAREDA	Production for meat	151	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	LA BAÑEZA	CASTROCONTRIGO	Production for meat	52,755	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	LA BAÑEZA	CASTROCONTRIGO	Production for eggs	15	0	0	0	0

PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	FATTENING	HATCHING EGGS	REARING	LAYING	REPRODUCTIVE
LEÓN	LA BAÑEZA	ENCINEDO	Production for meat	6	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	LA BAÑEZA	QUINTANA Y CONGOSTO	Production for meat	16	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	LA BAÑEZA	TRUCHAS	Production for meat	35	0	0	27	1
LEÓN	LEÓN	CUADROS	Production for meat	17,054	14	4	204	5
LEÓN	LEÓN	GARRAFE DE TORIO	Production for meat	98	0	10	338	0
LEÓN	LEÓN	GARRAFE DE TORIO	Production for eggs	0	0	0	60	0
LEÓN	LEÓN	GRADEFES	Production for meat	44	0	30	61	10
LEÓN	LEÓN	GRADEFES	Production for eggs	12	0	10	44	1
LEÓN	LEÓN	SANTA COLOMBA DE CURUEÑO	Production for meat	37	0	0	24	0
LEÓN	LEÓN	SANTA COLOMBA DE CURUEÑO	Production for eggs	12	0	0	25	0
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	CARMENES	Production for meat	35	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	MATALLANA	Production for meat	40	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	POLA DE GORDON (LA)	Production for meat	1,287	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	ROBLA (LA)	Production for meat	100	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	ROBLA (LA)	Production for eggs	60	0	0	89,466	0
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	VILLAMANIN	Production for meat	242	0	0	0	0

PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	FATTENING	HATCHING EGGS	REARING	LAYING	REPRODUCTIVE
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	ARGANZA	Production for meat	85	0	0	13	10
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	ARGANZA	Production for eggs	6	0	0	10	1
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	BEMBIBRE	Production for meat	10	5	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	BEMBIBRE	Production for eggs	6	0	0	8	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	BENUZA	Production for meat	22	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	BENUZA	Production for eggs	5	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CABAÑAS RARAS	Production for meat	100	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CABAÑAS RARAS	Production for eggs	32	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CACABELOS	Production for meat	216	0	0	0	2
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CACABELOS	Production for eggs	16	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CAMPONARAYA	Production for meat	211	20	0	10	7
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CAMPONARAYA	Production for eggs	72	0	0	18	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CARRACEDELO	Production for meat	231	0	0	14	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CARRACEDELO	Production for eggs	33	0	0	15	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CARUCEDO	Production for meat	39	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CASTROPODAME	Production for meat	62	0	0	9	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CASTROPODAME	Production for eggs	34	0	0	1,016	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CONGOSTO	Production for meat	24	0	0	3	0

PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	FATTENING	HATCHING EGGS	REARING	LAYING	REPRODUCTIVE
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CUBILLOS DEL SIL	Production for meat	133	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CUBILLOS DEL SIL	Production for eggs	20	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	IGUEÑA	Production for meat	17	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	MOLINASECA	Production for meat	60	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	PONFERRADA	Production for meat	106	0	0	6	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	PONFERRADA	Production for eggs	59	0	0	15	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	PRIARANZA DEL BIERZO	Production for meat	93	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	PRIARANZA DEL BIERZO	Production for eggs	34	0	0	14	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	PUENTE DE DOMINGO FLOREZ	Production for meat	94	0	0	10	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	SANCEDO	Production for meat	20	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	TORENO	Production for meat	60	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	TORRE DEL BIERZO	Production for meat	33,032	0	0	6	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	TORRE DEL BIERZO	Production for eggs	16	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	RIAÑO	ACEBEDO	Production for meat	242	0	0	0	21
LEÓN	RIAÑO	ACEBEDO	Production for eggs	0	0	0	12	0
LEÓN	RIAÑO	BOCA DE HUERGANO	Production for meat	286	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	RIAÑO	BURON	Production for meat	247	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	RIAÑO	MARAÑA	Production for meat	64	0	0	0	0

PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	FATTENING	HATCHING EGGS	REARING	LAYING	REPRODUCTIVE
LEÓN	RIAÑO	MARAÑA	Production for eggs	7	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	RIAÑO	OSEJA DE SAJAMBRE	Production for meat	153	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	RIAÑO	POSADA DE VALDEON	Production for meat	13	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	RIAÑO	RIAÑO	Production for meat	79	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	RIELLO	BARRIOS DE LUNA (LOS)	Production for meat	20	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	RIELLO	BARRIOS DE LUNA (LOS)	Production for eggs	4	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	RIELLO	CARROCERA	Production for meat	112	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	RIELLO	CARROCERA	Production for eggs	20	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	RIELLO	MURIAS DE PAREDES	Production for meat	119	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	RIELLO	MURIAS DE PAREDES	Production for eggs	15	0	0	205	0
LEÓN	RIELLO	RIELLO	Production for meat	267	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	RIELLO	RIELLO	Production for eggs	4	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	RIELLO	SOTO Y AMIO	Production for meat	130	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	RIELLO	VALDESAMARIO	Production for meat	127	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	RIELLO	VALDESAMARIO	Production for eggs	27	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	VILLABLANCO	CABRILLANES	Production for meat	0	0	0	42	0
LEÓN	VILLABLANCO	CABRILLANES	Production for eggs	30	0	0	98	0
LEÓN	VILLABLANCO	PALACIOS DEL SIL	Production for meat	56	0	0	87	13

PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	FATTENING	HATCHING EGGS	REARING	LAYING	REPRODUCTIVE
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	PALACIOS DEL SIL	Production for eggs	14	0	0	6	0
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	SAN EMILIANO	Production for meat	15	0	0	10	25
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	SAN EMILIANO	Production for eggs	20	0	0	0	20
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	VILLABLINO	Production for meat	62	0	0	51	0
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	VILLABLINO	Production for eggs	31	0	0	230	8
LEÓN	VILAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	BALBOA	Production for eggs	10	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	VILAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	BARJAS	Production for meat	6	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	VILAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	BARJAS	Production for eggs	0	0	0	10	0
LEÓN	VILAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	CORULLON	Production for meat	218	0	0	15	0
LEÓN	VILAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	CORULLON	Production for eggs	39	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	VILAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	OENCIA	Production for meat	0	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	VILAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	OENCIA	Production for eggs	7	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	VILAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	SOBRADO	Production for meat	21	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	VILAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	TORAL DE LOS VADOS	Production for meat	152	0	0	6	0
LEÓN	VILAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	TORAL DE LOS VADOS	Production for eggs	104	0	0	4	0

PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	FATTENING	HATCHING EGGS	REARING	LAYING	REPRODUCTIVE
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	TRABADELO	Production for meat	45	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	VEGA DE VALCARCE	Production for meat	20	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	VEGA DE VALCARCE	Production for eggs	5	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	Production for meat	173	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	Production for eggs	16	0	0	8	0



## GIAHS TERRITORY RABBIT LIVESTOCK

PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	BREEDING MALES	BREEDING FEMALES	FATTENING ANIMALS	REPLACEMENT	OTHER
LEÓN	ASTORGA	BRAZUELO	Production for meat	15	600	3,000	50	0
LEÓN	ASTORGA	LUYEGO	Production for meat	0	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	ASTORGA	QUINTANA DEL CASTILLO	Production for meat	0	600	5,500	200	0
LEÓN	ASTORGA	SANTA COLOMBA DE SOMOZA	Production for meat	5	3	2	0	0
LEÓN	BOÑAR	BOÑAR	Production for meat	6	19	16	0	0
LEÓN	BOÑAR	ERCINA (LA)	Production for meat	3	24	9	0	0
LEÓN	BOÑAR	PUEBLA DE LILLO	Production for meat	1	4	4	0	0
LEÓN	BOÑAR	REYERO	Production for meat	2	6	0	0	0
LEÓN	BOÑAR	VALDELUGUEROS	Production for meat	0	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	BOÑAR	VALDEPIELAGO	Production for meat	1	4	6	0	0
LEÓN	BOÑAR	VEGAQUEMADA	Production for meat	3	1,802	10,506	0	0
LEÓN	CARRIZO DE LA RIBERA	OMAHÑAS (LAS)	Production for meat	0	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	CARRIZO DE LA RIBERA	RIOSECO DE TAPIA	Multiplication	0	1,200	8,500	300	0
LEÓN	CARRIZO DE LA RIBERA	RIOSECO DE TAPIA	Production for meat	0	400	2,600	50	0
LEÓN	CISTIerna	ALMANZA	Production for meat	5	11	40	0	0
LEÓN	CISTIerna	CEBANICO	Production for meat	1	5	0	0	0
LEÓN	CISTIerna	CISTIerna	Production for meat	6	25	61	0	0

PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	BREEDING MALES	BREEDING FEMALES	FATTENING ANIMALS	REPLACEMENT	OTHER
LEÓN	CISTIerna	CREMENES	Production for meat	2	4	15	0	0
LEÓN	CISTIerna	CUBILLAS DE RUEDA	Production for meat	1	2	0	0	0
LEÓN	CISTIerna	PRADO DE LA GUZPEÑA	Production for meat	2	5	0	0	0
LEÓN	CISTIerna	PRIORO	Production for meat	1	3	0	0	0
LEÓN	CISTIerna	SABERO	Production for meat	3	4	20	0	0
LEÓN	CISTIerna	VALDERRUEDA	Production for meat	2	11	19	0	0
LEÓN	FABERO	CANDIN	Production for meat	3	5	9	0	0
LEÓN	FABERO	FABERO	Production for meat	0	2	0	0	0
LEÓN	FABERO	PARAMO DEL SIL	Production for meat	2	4	0	0	0
LEÓN	FABERO	VEGA DE ESPINAREDA	Production for meat	3	14	0	0	0
LEÓN	LA BAÑEZA	CASTROCONTRIGO	Production for meat	1	3	0	0	0
LEÓN	LEÓN	CUADROS	Artificial insemination centres	0	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	LEÓN	CUADROS	Multiplication	0	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	LEÓN	CUADROS	Production for meat	6	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	LEÓN	GARRAFE DE TORIO	Production for meat	5	13	20	0	0
LEÓN	LEÓN	GRADEFES	Production for meat	2	3	0	0	0
LEÓN	LEÓN	SANTA COLOMBA DE CURUEÑO	Production for meat	4	11	5	0	0

PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	BREEDING MALES	BREEDING FEMALES	FATTENING ANIMALS	REPLACEMENT	OTHER
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	MATALLANA	Production for meat	0	5	0	0	0
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	POLA DE GORDON (LA)	Production for meat	0	4	0	0	0
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	ROBLA (LA)	Production for meat	0	5	0	0	0
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	VILLAMANIN	Production for meat	2	14	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	ARGANZA	Production for meat	3	357	1800	180	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	BEMBIBRE	Production for meat	3	3	2	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	BENUZA	Production for meat	0	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CABAÑAS RARAS	Production for meat	6	14	12	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CACABELOS	Production for meat	1	1	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CAMPONARAYA	Production for meat	7	19	12	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CARRACEDELO	Production for meat	4	8	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CASTROPODAME	Production for meat	0	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CONGOSTO	Production for meat	2	2	15	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CUBILLOS DEL SIL	Production for meat	1	3	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	IGUEÑA	Production for meat	0	1	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	MOLINASECA	Production for meat	0	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	PONFERRADA	Production for meat	6	13	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	PRIARANZA DEL BIERZO	Production for meat	5	9	8	0	0

PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	BREEDING MALES	BREEDING FEMALES	FATTENING ANIMALS	REPLACEMENT	OTHER
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	PUENTE DE DOMINGO FLOREZ	Production for meat	5	13	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	TORENO	Production for meat	1	6	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	TORRE DEL BIERZO	Production for meat	2	5	8	0	0
LEÓN	RIAÑO	BOCA DE HUERGANO	Production for meat	0	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	RIELLO	CARROCERA	Production for meat	5	7	0	0	0
LEÓN	RIELLO	MURIAS DE PAREDES	Production for meat	0	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	RIELLO	RIELLO	Production for meat	6	10	0	0	0
LEÓN	RIELLO	VALDESAMARIO	Production for meat	1	3	0	0	0
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	CABRILLANES	Production for meat	1	3	10	0	0
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	PALACIOS DEL SIL	Production for meat	3	11	24	0	0
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	VILLABLINO	Production for meat	9	22	4	0	0
LEÓN	VILAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	BALBOA	Production for meat	0	530	2,000	100	0
LEÓN	VILAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	CORULLON	Production for meat	3	6	0	0	0
LEÓN	VILAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	SOBRADO	Production for meat	1	4	0	0	0
LEÓN	VILAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	TORAL DE LOS VADOS	Production for meat	1	1	0	0	0
LEÓN	VILAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	VILAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	Production for meat	2	4	0	0	0

## GIAHS TERRITORY PIG LIVESTOCK

PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	FATTENING	PIGLETS	REARING / TRANS.	FEMALES	REPLACEMENT
LEÓN	ASTORGA	LUCILLO	Fattening	0	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	ASTORGA	LUYEGO	Fattening	7	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	ASTORGA	QUINTANA DEL CASTILLO	Fattening	7	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	BOÑAR	BOÑAR	Fattening	24	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	BOÑAR	ERCINA (LA)	Fattening	8	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	BOÑAR	PUEBLA DE LILLO	Fattening	14	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	BOÑAR	REYERO	Fattening	8	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	BOÑAR	REYERO		3	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	BOÑAR	VALDELUGUEROS	Fattening	9	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	BOÑAR	VALDEPIELAGO	Fattening	2	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	BOÑAR	VECILLA (LA)	Fattening	0	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	BOÑAR	VEGAQUEMADA	Fattening	9	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	CARRIZO DE LA RIBERA	OMANÑAS (LAS)	Fattening	13	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	CARRIZO DE LA RIBERA	RIOSECO DE TAPIA	Fattening	28	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	CARRIZO DE LA RIBERA	SANTA MARIA DE ORDAS	Fattening	29	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	CISTIerna	ALMANZA	Fattening	25	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	CISTIerna	CEBANICO	Fattening	11	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	CISTIerna	CISTIerna	Fattening	28	0	0	2	0
LEÓN	CISTIerna	CREMENES	Fattening	12	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	CISTIerna	CUBILLAS DE RUEDA	Fattening	9	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	CISTIerna	PRADO DE LA GUZPEÑA	Fattening	6	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	CISTIerna	PRIORO	Fattening	18	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	CISTIerna	SABERO	Fattening	0	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	CISTIerna	VALDERRUEDA	Fattening	37	0	0	0	0

PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	FATTENING	PIGLETS	REARING / TRANS.	FEMALES	REPLACEMENT
LEÓN	FABERO	BERLANGA DEL BIERZO	Fattening	29	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	FABERO	CANDIN	Fattening	75	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	FABERO	FABERO	Fattening	91	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	FABERO	PARAMO DEL SIL	Fattening	59	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	FABERO	PERANZANES	Fattening	3	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	FABERO	VEGA DE ESPINAREDA	Fattening	65	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	FABERO	VEGA DE ESPINAREDA	Mixed type production	140	0	0	54	4
LEÓN	LA BAÑEZA	CASTROCONTRIGO	Fattening	1,901	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	LA BAÑEZA	QUINTANA Y CONGOSTO	Fattening	2,721	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	LA BAÑEZA	TRUCHAS	Fattening	8	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	LEÓN	CUADROS	Fattening	6	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	LEÓN	GARRAFE DE TORIO	Fattening	9	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	LEÓN	GRADEFES	Fattening	10	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	LEÓN	SANTA COLOMBA DE CURUEÑO	Fattening	7	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	MATALLANA	Fattening	11	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	MATALLANA	Closed-cycle production	0	0	0	14	0
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	POLA DE GORDON (LA)	Fattening	12	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	ROBLA (LA)	Fattening	4	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	VEGACERVERA	Fattening	4	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	VILLAMANIN	Fattening	12	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	ARGANZA	Fattening	44	0	0	0	0

PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	FATTENING	PIGLETS	REARING / TRANS.	FEMALES	REPLACEMENT
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	BEMBIBRE	Fattening	17	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	BENUZA	Fattening	6	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	BORRENES	Fattening	23	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CABAÑAS RARAS	Fattening	73	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CACABELOS	Fattening	125	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CAMPONARAYA	Fattening	141	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CARRACEDELO	Fattening	239	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CARUCEDO	Fattening	53	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CASTROPODAME	Fattening	42	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CONGOSTO	Fattening	10	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CUBILLOS DEL SIL	Fattening	41	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CUBILLOS DEL SIL		1	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	FOLGOSO DE LA RIBERA	Fattening	9	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	IGUEÑA	Fattening	25	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	MOLINASECA	Fattening	3	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	NOCEDA	Fattening	37	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	PONFERRADA	Fattening	114	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	PRIARANZA DEL BIERZO	Fattening	55	0	0	0	0

PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	FATTENING	PIGLETS	REARING / TRANS.	FEMALES	REPLACEMENT
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	PUENTE DE DOMINGO FLOREZ	Fattening	82	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	SANCEDO	Fattening	65	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	TORENO	Fattening	67	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	TORRE DEL BIERZO	Fattening	7	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	RIAÑO	ACEBEDO	Fattening	13	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	RIAÑO	BOCA DE HUERGANO	Fattening	37	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	RIAÑO	BURON	Fattening	40	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	RIAÑO	MARAÑA	Fattening	16	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	RIAÑO	OSEJA DE SAJAMBRE	Fattening	14	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	RIAÑO	POSADA DE VALDEON	Fattening	2	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	RIAÑO	RIAÑO	Fattening	8	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	RIELLO	BARRIOS DE LUNA (LOS)	Fattening	5	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	RIELLO	CARROCERA	Fattening	9	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	RIELLO	MURIAS DE PAREDES	Fattening	71	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	RIELLO	RIELLO	Fattening	59	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	RIELLO	SOTO Y AMIO	Fattening	17	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	RIELLO	VALDESAMARIO	Fattening	4	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	CABRILLANES	Fattening	78	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	PALACIOS DEL SIL	Fattening	127	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	SAN EMILIANO	Fattening	32	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	SENA DE LUNA	Fattening	2	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	VILLABLINO	Fattening	234	10	0	1	0



PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	FATTENING	PIGLETS	REARING / TRANS.	FEMALES	REPLACEMENT
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	BALBOA	Fattening	29	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	BARJAS	Fattening	3	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	CORULLON	Fattening	66	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	OENCIA	Fattening	36	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	SOBRADO	Fattening	32	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	TORAL DE LOS VADOS	Fattening	35	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	TRABADELO	Fattening	50	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	VEGA DE VALCARCE	Fattening	105	0	0	0	0
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	Fattening	66	0	0	0	0

## GIAHS TERRITORY RAINBOW TROUT

PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECHNICAL CLASSIFICATION	NO. OF EGGS	NO. OF FRY	Kgs EGGS / YEAR	Kgs FRY / YEAR	Kgs FATTENING ADULTS / YEAR	Kgs BREEDERS / YEAR
LEÓN	BOÑAR	PUEBLA DE LILLO	Fattening for human consumption	0000	50,000	1,000	65,000	0	0
LEÓN	LEÓN	SANTA COLOMBA DE CURUEÑO	Put and take fishery	0	0	0	0	3	0
LEÓN	LEÓN	VEGAS DEL CONDADO	Fattening for human consumption	0	0	0	0	107,962	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	NOCEDA	Fattening for human consumption	0	30,000	0	2,000	2,000	0
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	PONFERRADA	Put and take fishery	0	0	0	0	200	0
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	SOBRADO	Fattening for human consumption	0	200,000	0	4,000	60,000	0
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	TRABADELO	Fattening for human consumption	0	0	0	0	44,000	0
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	Put and take fishery	0	0	0	0	0	0

## GIAHS TERRITORY COMMON TROUT

PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECHNICAL CLASSIFICATION	NO. OF EGGS	NO. OF FRY	Kgs EGGS / YEAR	Kgs FRY / YEAR	Kgs FATTENING ADULTS / YEAR	Kgs BREEDERS / YEAR
LEÓN	LEÓN	VEGAS DEL CONDADO	Reproduction (Breeding stock)	1,594,222	68,000	1,100	1,100	1,900	1,900

## GIAHS TERRITORY BEE LIVESTOCK

PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	SPECIMENS
LEÓN	ASTORGA	BRAZUELO	Mixed	91
LEÓN	ASTORGA	BRAZUELO	Bee products production	505
LEÓN	ASTORGA	LUCILLO	Mixed	1,709
LEÓN	ASTORGA	LUCILLO	Bee products production	1,908
LEÓN	ASTORGA	LUYEGO	Mixed	469
LEÓN	ASTORGA	LUYEGO	Bee products production	619
LEÓN	ASTORGA	QUINTANA DEL CASTILLO	Mixed	663
LEÓN	ASTORGA	QUINTANA DEL CASTILLO	Bee products production	1,012
LEÓN	ASTORGA	SANTA COLOMBA DE SOMOZA	Mixed	65
LEÓN	ASTORGA	SANTA COLOMBA DE SOMOZA	Bee products production	184
LEÓN	ASTORGA	VILLAGATON	Mixed	180
LEÓN	ASTORGA	VILLAGATON	Bee products production	1,345
LEÓN	BOÑAR	BOÑAR	Mixed	837
LEÓN	BOÑAR	BOÑAR	Bee products production	455
LEÓN	BOÑAR	ERCINA (LA)	Mixed	76
LEÓN	BOÑAR	ERCINA (LA)	Bee products production	35
LEÓN	BOÑAR	PUEBLA DE LILLO	Mixed	69
LEÓN	BOÑAR	PUEBLA DE LILLO	Bee products production	61
LEÓN	BOÑAR	REYERO	Mixed	5
LEÓN	BOÑAR	VALDELUGUEROS	Mixed	59
LEÓN	BOÑAR	VALDELUGUEROS	Bee products production	168
LEÓN	BOÑAR	VALDEPIELAGO	Mixed	703

PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	SPECIMENS
LEÓN	BOÑAR	VALDEPIELAGO	Bee products production	215
LEÓN	BOÑAR	VEGAQUEMADA	Mixed	228
LEÓN	BOÑAR	VEGAQUEMADA	Bee products production	288
LEÓN	CARRIZO DE LA RIBERA	OMAHÑAS (LAS)	Mixed	58
LEÓN	CARRIZO DE LA RIBERA	OMAHÑAS (LAS)	Bee products production	356
LEÓN	CARRIZO DE LA RIBERA	RIOSECO DE TAPIA	Mixed	111
LEÓN	CARRIZO DE LA RIBERA	RIOSECO DE TAPIA	Bee products production	6
LEÓN	CARRIZO DE LA RIBERA	SANTA MARIA DE ORDAS	Mixed	264
LEÓN	CARRIZO DE LA RIBERA	SANTA MARIA DE ORDAS	Bee products production	286
LEÓN	CISTIerna	ALMANZA	Mixed	1,024
LEÓN	CISTIerna	ALMANZA	Bee products production	242
LEÓN	CISTIerna	CEBANICO	Mixed	922
LEÓN	CISTIerna	CEBANICO	Bee products production	507
LEÓN	CISTIerna	CISTIerna	Mixed	370
LEÓN	CISTIerna	CISTIerna	Bee products production	425
LEÓN	CISTIerna	CREMENES	Mixed	68
LEÓN	CISTIerna	CREMENES	Bee products production	64
LEÓN	CISTIerna	CUBILLAS DE RUEDA	Mixed	29
LEÓN	CISTIerna	CUBILLAS DE RUEDA	Bee products production	245
LEÓN	CISTIerna	PRIORO	Mixed	115
LEÓN	CISTIerna	PRIORO	Bee products production	89
LEÓN	CISTIerna	SABERO	Mixed	159

PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	SPECIMENS
LEÓN	CISTIerna	SABERO	Bee products production	5
LEÓN	CISTIerna	VALDERRUEDA	Mixed	823
LEÓN	CISTIerna	VALDERRUEDA	Bee products production	171
LEÓN	FABERO	CANDIN	Mixed	187
LEÓN	FABERO	CANDIN	Bee products production	55
LEÓN	FABERO	FABERO	Mixed	335
LEÓN	FABERO	FABERO	Bee products production	165
LEÓN	FABERO	PARAMO DEL SIL	Mixed	476
LEÓN	FABERO	PARAMO DEL SIL	Bee products production	61
LEÓN	FABERO	PERANZANES	Mixed	625
LEÓN	FABERO	PERANZANES	Bee products production	19
LEÓN	FABERO	VEGA DE ESPINAREDA	Mixed	476
LEÓN	FABERO	VEGA DE ESPINAREDA	Bee products production	1,792
LEÓN	LA BAÑEZA	CASTRILLO DE CABRERA	Mixed	8
LEÓN	LA BAÑEZA	CASTRILLO DE CABRERA	Bee products production	61
LEÓN	LA BAÑEZA	CASTROCONTRIGO	Mixed	395
LEÓN	LA BAÑEZA	CASTROCONTRIGO	Bee products production	127
LEÓN	LA BAÑEZA	ENCINEDO	Mixed	437
LEÓN	LA BAÑEZA	ENCINEDO	Bee products production	47
LEÓN	LA BAÑEZA	QUINTANA Y CONGOSTO	Mixed	51
LEÓN	LA BAÑEZA	QUINTANA Y CONGOSTO	Bee products production	34
LEÓN	LA BAÑEZA	TRUCHAS	Mixed	95

PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	SPECIMENS
LEÓN	LA BAÑEZA	TRUCHAS	Bee products production	17
LEÓN	LEÓN	CUADROS	Mixed	490
LEÓN	LEÓN	CUADROS	Bee products production	403
LEÓN	LEÓN	GARRAFE DE TORIO	Mixed	210
LEÓN	LEÓN	GARRAFE DE TORIO	Bee products production	1,016
LEÓN	LEÓN	GRADEFES	Mixed	365
LEÓN	LEÓN	GRADEFES	Bee products production	63
LEÓN	LEÓN	SANTA COLOMBA DE CURUEÑO	Mixed	528
LEÓN	LEÓN	SANTA COLOMBA DE CURUEÑO	Bee products production	213
LEÓN	LEÓN	VEGAS DEL CONDADO	Mixed	210
LEÓN	LEÓN	VEGAS DEL CONDADO	Bee products production	115
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	CARMENES	Mixed	27
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	CARMENES	Bee products production	28
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	MATALLANA	Mixed	68
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	MATALLANA	Bee products production	258
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	POLA DE GORDON (LA)	Mixed	1,937
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	POLA DE GORDON (LA)	Bee products production	201
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	ROBLA (LA)	Mixed	980
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	ROBLA (LA)	Bee products production	291
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	VILLAMANIN	Mixed	775

PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	SPECIMENS
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDÓN	VILLAMANIN	Bee products production	34
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	ARGANZA	Mixed	429
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	ARGANZA	Bee products production	25
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	BEMBIBRE	Mixed	25
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	BEMBIBRE	Bee products production	25
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	BENUZA	Mixed	25
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	BENUZA	Bee products production	924
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	BORRENES	Mixed	458
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	BORRENES	Bee products production	134
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CABAÑAS RARAS	Mixed	388
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CABAÑAS RARAS	Bee products production	21
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CACABELOS	Mixed	50
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CACABELOS	Bee products production	19
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CAMPONARAYA	Mixed	133
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CAMPONARAYA	Bee products production	7
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CARRACEDELO	Mixed	16
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CARRACEDELO	Bee products production	29
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CARUCEDO	Mixed	15
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CARUCEDO	Pollination	3,901
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CARUCEDO	Bee products production	10
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CASTROPODAME	Mixed	202
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CASTROPODAME	Bee products production	201
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CONGOSTO	Mixed	274

PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	SPECIMENS
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CONGOSTO	Bee products production	46
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CUBILLOS DEL SIL	Mixed	5
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CUBILLOS DEL SIL	Pollination	118
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	CUBILLOS DEL SIL	Bee products production	15
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	FOLGOSO DE LA RIBERA	Mixed	425
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	FOLGOSO DE LA RIBERA	Bee products production	51
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	IGUEÑA	Mixed	281
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	IGUEÑA	Bee products production	479
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	MOLINASECA	Mixed	1,080
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	MOLINASECA	Bee products production	480
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	NOCEDA	Mixed	570
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	NOCEDA	Bee products production	60
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	PONFERRADA	Mixed	112
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	PONFERRADA	Bee products production	1,743
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	PRIARANZA DEL BIERZO	Mixed	631
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	PRIARANZA DEL BIERZO	Bee products production	37
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	PUENTE DE DOMINGO FLOREZ	Mixed	6
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	PUENTE DE DOMINGO FLOREZ	Bee products production	373
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	SANCEDO	Mixed	126
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	SANCEDO	Bee products production	121
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	TORENO	Mixed	24
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	TORENO	Bee products production	158
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	TORRE DEL BIERZO	Mixed	973



PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	SPECIMENS
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	TORRE DEL BIERZO	Bee products production	506
LEÓN	RIAÑO	ACEBEDO	Mixed	1,022
LEÓN	RIAÑO	BOCA DE HUERGANO	Mixed	55
LEÓN	RIAÑO	BOCA DE HUERGANO	Bee products production	256
LEÓN	RIAÑO	BURON	Mixed	211
LEÓN	RIAÑO	BURON	Bee products production	67
LEÓN	RIAÑO	MARAÑA	Mixed	31
LEÓN	RIAÑO	OSEJA DE SAJAMBRE	Mixed	15
LEÓN	RIAÑO	OSEJA DE SAJAMBRE	Bee products production	45
LEÓN	RIAÑO	POSADA DE VALDEON	Mixed	8
LEÓN	RIAÑO	POSADA DE VALDEON	Bee products production	64
LEÓN	RIAÑO	RIAÑO	Mixed	131
LEÓN	RIAÑO	RIAÑO	Bee products production	30
LEÓN	RIELLO	BARRIOS DE LUNA (LOS)	Mixed	21
LEÓN	RIELLO	BARRIOS DE LUNA (LOS)	Bee products production	67
LEÓN	RIELLO	CARROCERA	Mixed	424
LEÓN	RIELLO	CARROCERA	Bee products production	345
LEÓN	RIELLO	MURIAS DE PAREDES	Mixed	755
LEÓN	RIELLO	MURIAS DE PAREDES	Bee products production	11
LEÓN	RIELLO	RIELLO	Mixed	47
LEÓN	RIELLO	RIELLO	Other	545
LEÓN	RIELLO	RIELLO	Bee products production	10
LEÓN	RIELLO	SOTO Y AMIO	Mixed	1,900
LEÓN	RIELLO	SOTO Y AMIO	Bee products production	376

PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	SPECIMENS
LEÓN	RIELLO	VALDESAMARIO	Mixed	611
LEÓN	RIELLO	VALDESAMARIO	Bee products production	259
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	CABRILLANES	Mixed	51
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	CABRILLANES	Bee products production	17
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	PALACIOS DEL SIL	Mixed	457
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	PALACIOS DEL SIL	Bee products production	568
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	SAN EMILIANO	Mixed	621
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	SAN EMILIANO	Bee products production	57
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	SENA DE LUNA	Mixed	156
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	SENA DE LUNA	Bee products production	21
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	VILLABLINO	Mixed	14
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	VILLABLINO	Bee products production	1,141
LEÓN	VILAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	BALBOA	Mixed	18
LEÓN	VILAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	BALBOA	Bee products production	5
LEÓN	VILAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	BARJAS	Mixed	92
LEÓN	VILAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	BARJAS	Bee products production	13
LEÓN	VILAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	CORULLON	Mixed	180
LEÓN	VILAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	CORULLON	Bee products production	86
LEÓN	VILAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	OENCIA	Mixed	826
LEÓN	VILAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	OENCIA	Bee products production	295
LEÓN	VILAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	SOBRADO	Mixed	105

PROV.	U.V.	MUNICIPALITY	ZOOTECNICAL CLASSIFICATION	SPECIMENS
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	SOBRADO	Bee products production	612
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	TORAL DE LOS VADOS	Mixed	27
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	TORAL DE LOS VADOS	Bee products production	27
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	TRABADELO	Mixed	0
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	TRABADELO	Bee products production	100
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	VEGA DE VALCARCE	Mixed	79
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	VEGA DE VALCARCE	Bee products production	174
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	Mixed	225
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	Bee products production	109

## MOUNTAINS OF LEÓN GIAHS TERRITORY ARABLE CROPS - Year 2020

Province	Municipality	Region	Crop group	Crop	Rainfed area (ha)	Irrigated area (ha)	Total area (ha)
LEÓN	ACEBEDO	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	VEGETABLES	OTHER FAMILY GARDENS	0	0.87	0.87
LEÓN	ALMANZA	TIERRAS DE LEON	CEREALS GRAIN	COMMON WHEAT	197.39	25.76	223.15
LEÓN	ALMANZA	TIERRAS DE LEON	CEREALS GRAIN	BARLEY	265.42	36.52	301.94
LEÓN	ALMANZA	TIERRAS DE LEON	CEREALS GRAIN	OATS	216.55	6.12	222.67
LEÓN	ALMANZA	TIERRAS DE LEON	CEREALS GRAIN	RYE	303.73		303.73
LEÓN	ALMANZA	TIERRAS DE LEON	CEREALS GRAIN	TRITICALE	88.29	0.6	88.89
LEÓN	ALMANZA	TIERRAS DE LEON	LEGUMES GRAIN	DRY BEANS	0	0.15	0.15
LEÓN	ALMANZA	TIERRAS DE LEON	LEGUMES GRAIN	CHICK PEA	0.45		0.45
LEÓN	ALMANZA	TIERRAS DE LEON	LEGUMES GRAIN	DRY PEAS	1.9		1.9
LEÓN	ALMANZA	TIERRAS DE LEON	INDUSTRIAL CROPS	SUNFLOWER	3.32		3.32
LEÓN	ALMANZA	TIERRAS DE LEON	FORAGE CROPS	FORAGE CEREALS	53.05	11.48	64.53
LEÓN	ALMANZA	TIERRAS DE LEON	FORAGE CROPS	FORAGE VETCH	95.42	12.21	107.63
LEÓN	ALMANZA	TIERRAS DE LEON	FORAGE CROPS	POLYPHYTIC GRASSLANDS	3.79		3.79
LEÓN	ALMANZA	TIERRAS DE LEON	FORAGE CROPS	RYE GRASS	60.52	0.2	60.72
LEÓN	ALMANZA	TIERRAS DE LEON	FORAGE CROPS	LUCERNE	9.34	0.93	10.27
LEÓN	ALMANZA	TIERRAS DE LEON	FORAGE CROPS	SAINFOIN	0.32		0.32
LEÓN	ALMANZA	TIERRAS DE LEON	VEGETABLES	STRAWBERRY	0	0.72	0.72

LEÓN	ALMANZA	TIERRAS DE LEON	VEGETABLES	OTHER FAMILY GARDENS	0.68	0.69	1.37
LEÓN	ARGANZA	BIERZO	FORAGE CROPS	FORAGE CEREALS	0.91		0.91
LEÓN	ARGANZA	BIERZO	FORAGE CROPS	FORAGE VETCH	3.16		3.16
LEÓN	ARGANZA	BIERZO	VEGETABLES	CABBAGE	0	0.15	0.15
LEÓN	ARGANZA	BIERZO	VEGETABLES	ONION	0	0.3	0.3
LEÓN	ARGANZA	BIERZO	VEGETABLES	OTHER FAMILY GARDENS	0	1.88	1.88
LEÓN	BALBOA	BIERZO	VEGETABLES	CABBAGE	0	0.12	0.12
LEÓN	BALBOA	BIERZO	VEGETABLES	OTHER FAMILY GARDENS	0	4.79	4.79
LEÓN	BEMBIBRE	BIERZO	CEREALS GRAIN	RYE	2.42		2.42
LEÓN	BEMBIBRE	BIERZO	FORAGE CROPS	LUCERNE	3.24		3.24
LEÓN	BEMBIBRE	BIERZO	VEGETABLES	PEPPER	0	0.2	0.2
LEÓN	BEMBIBRE	BIERZO	VEGETABLES	OTHER FAMILY GARDENS	0	33.61	33.61
LEÓN	BENUZA	LA CABRERA	VEGETABLES	OTHER FAMILY GARDENS	0	0.3	0.3
LEÓN	BOÑAR	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FORAGE CROPS	FORAGE CEREALS	5.14		5.14
LEÓN	BOÑAR	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FORAGE CROPS	POLYPHYTIC GRASSLANDS	0.76		0.76
LEÓN	BOÑAR	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FORAGE CROPS	LUCERNE	10.93		10.93
LEÓN	BOÑAR	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FORAGE CROPS	SAINFOIN	14.79		14.79
LEÓN	BOÑAR	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	VEGETABLES	OTHER FAMILY GARDENS	0	0.8	0.8
LEÓN	BORRENES	BIERZO	VEGETABLES	CABBAGE	0	0.15	0.15

LEÓN	BORRENES	BIERZO	VEGETABLES	OTHER FAMILY GARDENS	0	16.13	16.13
LEÓN	BRAZUELO	ASTORGA	CEREALS GRAIN	BARLEY	20.45		20.45
LEÓN	BRAZUELO	ASTORGA	CEREALS GRAIN	OATS	16.73		16.73
LEÓN	BRAZUELO	ASTORGA	CEREALS GRAIN	RYE	90.44		90.44
LEÓN	BRAZUELO	ASTORGA	INDUSTRIAL CROPS	OTHER IND CAMOMILE	0.39		0.39
LEÓN	BRAZUELO	ASTORGA	INDUSTRIAL CROPS	RAPE	6.83		6.83
LEÓN	BRAZUELO	ASTORGA	FORAGE CROPS	FORAGE CEREALS	63.89		63.89
LEÓN	BRAZUELO	ASTORGA	FORAGE CROPS	FORAGE VETCH	4.68		4.68
LEÓN	BRAZUELO	ASTORGA	FORAGE CROPS	LUCERNE	1.37		1.37
LEÓN	CABAÑAS RARAS	BIERZO	CEREALS GRAIN	COMMON WHEAT	0.19		0.19
LEÓN	CABAÑAS RARAS	BIERZO	CEREALS GRAIN	CORN GRAIN	0	0.79	0.79
LEÓN	CABAÑAS RARAS	BIERZO	INDUSTRIAL CROPS	HOPS	0	2.31	2.31
LEÓN	CABAÑAS RARAS	BIERZO	VEGETABLES	PEPPER	0	1.2	1.2
LEÓN	CABAÑAS RARAS	BIERZO	VEGETABLES	OTHER FAMILY GARDENS	0	1.36	1.36
LEÓN	CABRILLANES	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	VEGETABLES	OTHER FAMILY GARDENS	0	2.2	2.2
LEÓN	CACABELOS	BIERZO	CEREALS GRAIN	COMMON WHEAT	5.1	2.61	7.71
LEÓN	CACABELOS	BIERZO	CEREALS GRAIN	BARLEY	1.22	1.01	2.23
LEÓN	CACABELOS	BIERZO	CEREALS GRAIN	CORN GRAIN	0	0.83	0.83

LEÓN	CACABELOS	BIERZO	TUBERS	CONSUMPTION MIDSEASON POTATO	0	2.2	2.2
LEÓN	CACABELOS	BIERZO	FORAGE CROPS	FORAGE CEREALS	0.41	0.37	0.78
LEÓN	CACABELOS	BIERZO	FORAGE CROPS	RYE GRASS	0	0.16	0.16
LEÓN	CACABELOS	BIERZO	FORAGE CROPS	LUCERNE	0.58		0.58
LEÓN	CACABELOS	BIERZO	VEGETABLES	PUMPKIN	0	0.59	0.59
LEÓN	CACABELOS	BIERZO	VEGETABLES	OTHER CABBAGES	0	0.13	0.13
LEÓN	CACABELOS	BIERZO	VEGETABLES	TOMATO	0	0.26	0.26
LEÓN	CACABELOS	BIERZO	VEGETABLES	PEPPER	0	3.92	3.92
LEÓN	CACABELOS	BIERZO	VEGETABLES	CABBAGE	0	0.6	0.6
LEÓN	CACABELOS	BIERZO	VEGETABLES	BROCCOLI	0	0.19	0.19
LEÓN	CACABELOS	BIERZO	VEGETABLES	ONION	0	0.47	0.47
LEÓN	CACABELOS	BIERZO	VEGETABLES	LEEK	0	0.1	0.1
LEÓN	CACABELOS	BIERZO	VEGETABLES	TURNIP AND OTHERS	0	0.31	0.31
LEÓN	CACABELOS	BIERZO	VEGETABLES	OTHER FAMILY GARDENS	0	8.4	8.4
LEÓN	CACABELOS	BIERZO	VEGETABLES	LETTUCE	0	0.13	0.13
LEÓN	CAMPONA RAYA	BIERZO	CEREALS GRAIN	COMMON WHEAT	0	8.23	8.23
LEÓN	CAMPONA RAYA	BIERZO	CEREALS GRAIN	BARLEY	0.67	3.33	4
LEÓN	CAMPONA RAYA	BIERZO	CEREALS GRAIN	RYE	1.86	5.28	7.14
LEÓN	CAMPONA RAYA	BIERZO	CEREALS GRAIN	CORN GRAIN	0	9.04	9.04

LEÓN	CAMPONAR AYA	BIERZO	TUBERS	CONSUMPTION MIDSEASON POTATO	0	0.27	0.27
LEÓN	CAMPONA RAYA	BIERZO	FORAGE CROPS	FORAGE CEREALS	0.97		0.97
LEÓN	CAMPONA RAYA	BIERZO	FORAGE CROPS	FORAGE VETCH	0.36	3.06	3.42
LEÓN	CAMPONA RAYA	BIERZO	FORAGE CROPS	RYE GRASS	0.93		0.93
LEÓN	CAMPONA RAYA	BIERZO	FORAGE CROPS	LUCERNE	1.06		1.06
LEÓN	CAMPONA RAYA	BIERZO	VEGETABLES	PEPPER	0	4.24	4.24
LEÓN	CAMPONA RAYA	BIERZO	VEGETABLES	OTHER FAMILY GARDENS	0	2.15	2.15
LEÓN	CARRACE DELO	BIERZO	CEREALS GRAIN	COMMON WHEAT	3.01	1.89	4.9
LEÓN	CARRACE DELO	BIERZO	CEREALS GRAIN	BARLEY	0	2.57	2.57
LEÓN	CARRACE DELO	BIERZO	CEREALS GRAIN	RYE	1.63	1.16	2.79
LEÓN	CARRACE DELO	BIERZO	CEREALS GRAIN	CORN GRAIN	0	2.45	2.45
LEÓN	CARRACE DELO	BIERZO	TUBERS	CONSUMPTION MIDSEASON POTATO	0	2.06	2.06
LEÓN	CARRACE DELO	BIERZO	FORAGE CROPS	LUCERNE	2.17		2.17
LEÓN	CARRACE DELO	BIERZO	VEGETABLES	PEPPER	0	9.11	9.11
LEÓN	CARRACE DELO	BIERZO	VEGETABLES	OTHER FAMILY GARDENS	0.44	1.8	2.24
LEÓN	CARROCE RA	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	VEGETABLES	OTHER FAMILY GARDENS	0	4.67	4.67
LEÓN	CARUCEDO	BIERZO	CEREALS GRAIN	OATS	0	13.09	13.09
LEÓN	CARUCEDO	BIERZO	FORAGE CROPS	FORAGE CEREALS	2.41		2.41



LEÓN	CARUCEDO	BIERZO	VEGETABLES	CURLY OR SAVOY CABBAGE	0	0.2	0.2
LEÓN	CARUCEDO	BIERZO	VEGETABLES	CABBAGE	0	0.12	0.12
LEÓN	CARUCEDO	BIERZO	VEGETABLES	OTHER FAMILY GARDENS	0	4.51	4.51
LEÓN	CASTRILLO DE CABRERA	LA CABRERA	VEGETABLES	OTHER FAMILY GARDENS	0	4.1	4.1
LEÓN	CASTROCONTRIGO	LA CABRERA	CEREALS GRAIN	COMMON WHEAT	0	6.54	6.54
LEÓN	CASTROCONTRIGO	LA CABRERA	CEREALS GRAIN	BARLEY	32.3	55.62	87.92
LEÓN	CASTROCONTRIGO	LA CABRERA	CEREALS GRAIN	OATS	0	9.3	9.3
LEÓN	CASTROCONTRIGO	LA CABRERA	CEREALS GRAIN	RYE	163.61		163.61
LEÓN	CASTROCONTRIGO	LA CABRERA	CEREALS GRAIN	TRITICALE	96.64	26.53	123.17
LEÓN	CASTROCONTRIGO	LA CABRERA	LEGUMES GRAIN	DRY BEANS	0	0.46	0.46
LEÓN	CASTROCONTRIGO	LA CABRERA	TUBERS	CONSUMPTION LATE POTATO	0	4.78	4.78
LEÓN	CASTROCONTRIGO	LA CABRERA	FORAGE CROPS	FORAGE CEREALS	5.79	6.12	11.91
LEÓN	CASTROCONTRIGO	LA CABRERA	VEGETABLES	OTHER FAMILY GARDENS	0	19.16	19.16
LEÓN	CASTROPODAME	BIERZO	CEREALS GRAIN	COMMON WHEAT	0.17		0.17
LEÓN	CASTROPODAME	BIERZO	VEGETABLES	CABBAGE	0	0.14	0.14
LEÓN	CASTROPODAME	BIERZO	VEGETABLES	ONION	0	0.11	0.11
LEÓN	CASTROPODAME	BIERZO	VEGETABLES	OTHER FAMILY GARDENS	0	0.25	0.25

LEÓN	CEBANICO	TIERRAS DE LEON	CEREALS GRAIN	COMMON WHEAT	13.05	8.07	21.12
LEÓN	CEBANICO	TIERRAS DE LEON	CEREALS GRAIN	BARLEY	10.96	21.93	32.89
LEÓN	CEBANICO	TIERRAS DE LEON	CEREALS GRAIN	OATS	37.6	4.72	42.32
LEÓN	CEBANICO	TIERRAS DE LEON	CEREALS GRAIN	RYE	129.01		129.01
LEÓN	CEBANICO	TIERRAS DE LEON	CEREALS GRAIN	TRITICALE	32.23	7.89	40.12
LEÓN	CEBANICO	TIERRAS DE LEON	LEGUMES GRAIN	CHICK PEA	0.07	0.62	0.69
LEÓN	CEBANICO	TIERRAS DE LEON	FORAGE CROPS	FORAGE CEREALS	73.96	11.02	84.98
LEÓN	CEBANICO	TIERRAS DE LEON	FORAGE CROPS	FORAGE VETCH	149.43	10.34	159.77
LEÓN	CEBANICO	TIERRAS DE LEON	FORAGE CROPS	RYE GRASS	6.15	0.41	6.56
LEÓN	CEBANICO	TIERRAS DE LEON	FORAGE CROPS	LUCERNE	3.58	3.85	7.43
LEÓN	CEBANICO	TIERRAS DE LEON	VEGETABLES	OTHER FAMILY GARDENS	0	0.58	0.58
LEÓN	CEBANICO	TIERRAS DE LEON	SEEDS AND PLANT MATERIAL PROD.	STRAWBERRY SEEDLING	0	0.21	0.21
LEÓN	CISTIerna	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	CEREALS GRAIN	COMMON WHEAT	0	12.44	12.44
LEÓN	CISTIerna	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	CEREALS GRAIN	BARLEY	0	16.62	16.62
LEÓN	CISTIerna	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	CEREALS GRAIN	OATS	0	2.51	2.51
LEÓN	CISTIerna	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	CEREALS GRAIN	RYE	0	8.13	8.13
LEÓN	CISTIerna	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	CEREALS GRAIN	CORN GRAIN	0	3.04	3.04
LEÓN	CISTIerna	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	LEGUMES GRAIN	DRY PEAS	0	0.19	0.19
LEÓN	CISTIerna	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FORAGE CROPS	FORAGE CEREALS	26.18	7.32	33.5

LEÓN	CISTIerna	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FORAGE CROPS	FORAGE VETCH	80.2		80.2
LEÓN	CISTIerna	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FORAGE CROPS	POLYPHYTIC GRASSLANDS	0	1.18	1.18
LEÓN	CISTIerna	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FORAGE CROPS	FORAGE CORN	0	5.02	5.02
LEÓN	CISTIerna	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FORAGE CROPS	RYE GRASS	1	14.22	15.22
LEÓN	CISTIerna	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FORAGE CROPS	LUCERNE	4.07	51.4	55.47
LEÓN	CISTIerna	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FORAGE CROPS	CLOVER	0	2.1	2.1
LEÓN	CISTIerna	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FORAGE CROPS	SAINFOIN	0.61		0.61
LEÓN	CISTIerna	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	VEGETABLES	TOMATO	0	3.33	3.33
LEÓN	CISTIerna	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	VEGETABLES	PEPPER	0	0.66	0.66
LEÓN	CISTIerna	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	VEGETABLES	OTHER FAMILY GARDENS	0	1.46	1.46
LEÓN	CONGOSTO	BIERZO	CEREALS GRAIN	COMMON WHEAT	0.2		0.2
LEÓN	CONGOSTO	BIERZO	CEREALS GRAIN	RYE	6.97		6.97
LEÓN	CONGOSTO	BIERZO	VEGETABLES	CABBAGE	0	0.1	0.1
LEÓN	CONGOSTO	BIERZO	VEGETABLES	OTHER FAMILY GARDENS	0	4.2	4.2
LEÓN	CORULLON	BIERZO	CEREALS GRAIN	COMMON WHEAT	0.11		0.11
LEÓN	CORULLON	BIERZO	VEGETABLES	CABBAGE	0	0.1	0.1
LEÓN	CORULLON	BIERZO	VEGETABLES	ONION	0	0.12	0.12
LEÓN	CORULLON	BIERZO	VEGETABLES	OTHER FAMILY GARDENS	0	11.08	11.08

LEÓN	CREMENES	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	VEGETABLES	OTHER FAMILY GARDENS	0	5.7	5.7
LEÓN	CUADROS	TIERRAS DE LEON	CEREALS GRAIN	OATS	4		4
LEÓN	CUADROS	TIERRAS DE LEON	CEREALS GRAIN	RYE	72.91		72.91
LEÓN	CUADROS	TIERRAS DE LEON	TUBERS	CONSUMPTION MIDSEASON POTATO	0	0.39	0.39
LEÓN	CUADROS	TIERRAS DE LEON	INDUSTRIAL CROPS	RAPE	51.34		51.34
LEÓN	CUADROS	TIERRAS DE LEON	FORAGE CROPS	FORAGE CEREALS	31.22		31.22
LEÓN	CUADROS	TIERRAS DE LEON	FORAGE CROPS	LUCERNE	1.54	0.14	1.68
LEÓN	CUADROS	TIERRAS DE LEON	VEGETABLES	BORAGE	0	0.2	0.2
LEÓN	CUADROS	TIERRAS DE LEON	VEGETABLES	GREEN CABBAGE	0	0.15	0.15
LEÓN	CUADROS	TIERRAS DE LEON	VEGETABLES	CABBAGE	0	0.2	0.2
LEÓN	CUADROS	TIERRAS DE LEON	VEGETABLES	OTHER FAMILY GARDENS	0	3.82	3.82
LEÓN	CUADROS	TIERRAS DE LEON	VEGETABLES	LETTUCE	0	0.38	0.38
LEÓN	CUBILLAS DE RUEDA	TIERRAS DE LEON	CEREALS GRAIN	DURUM WHEAT	0	0.4	0.4
LEÓN	CUBILLAS DE RUEDA	TIERRAS DE LEON	CEREALS GRAIN	COMMON WHEAT	39.12	54.45	93.57
LEÓN	CUBILLAS DE RUEDA	TIERRAS DE LEON	CEREALS GRAIN	BARLEY	4.94	5.96	10.9
LEÓN	CUBILLAS DE RUEDA	TIERRAS DE LEON	CEREALS GRAIN	OATS	51.67	35.05	86.72
LEÓN	CUBILLAS DE RUEDA	TIERRAS DE LEON	CEREALS GRAIN	RYE	94.3	40.36	134.66
LEÓN	CUBILLAS DE RUEDA	TIERRAS DE LEON	CEREALS GRAIN	TRITICALE	9.93	11.14	21.07

LEÓN	CUBILLAS DE RUEDA	TIERRAS DE LEON	CEREALS GRAIN	CORN GRAIN	0	35.6	35.6
LEÓN	CUBILLAS DE RUEDA	TIERRAS DE LEON	LEGUMES GRAIN	DRY BEANS	0	0.73	0.73
LEÓN	CUBILLAS DE RUEDA	TIERRAS DE LEON	INDUSTRIAL CROPS	SUNFLOWER	18.07	26.33	44.4
LEÓN	CUBILLAS DE RUEDA	TIERRAS DE LEON	FORAGE CROPS	FORAGE CEREALS	3.53		3.53
LEÓN	CUBILLAS DE RUEDA	TIERRAS DE LEON	FORAGE CROPS	FORAGE VETCH	30.62	41.82	72.44
LEÓN	CUBILLAS DE RUEDA	TIERRAS DE LEON	FORAGE CROPS	POLYPHYTIC GRASSLANDS	22.98	27.51	50.49
LEÓN	CUBILLAS DE RUEDA	TIERRAS DE LEON	FORAGE CROPS	FORAGE CORN	0	20.2	20.2
LEÓN	CUBILLAS DE RUEDA	TIERRAS DE LEON	FORAGE CROPS	RYE GRASS	11.13	6.23	17.36
LEÓN	CUBILLAS DE RUEDA	TIERRAS DE LEON	FORAGE CROPS	LUCERNE	11.65	28.65	40.3
LEÓN	CUBILLOS DEL SIL	BIERZO	VEGETABLES	OTHER FAMILY GARDENS	0	4.24	4.24
LEÓN	GARRAFE DE TORIO	TIERRAS DE LEON	CEREALS GRAIN	COMMON WHEAT	79.98		79.98
LEÓN	GARRAFE DE TORIO	TIERRAS DE LEON	CEREALS GRAIN	BARLEY	38.92	5.76	44.68
LEÓN	GARRAFE DE TORIO	TIERRAS DE LEON	CEREALS GRAIN	RYE	17.33		17.33
LEÓN	GARRAFE DE TORIO	TIERRAS DE LEON	CEREALS GRAIN	TRITICALE	8.55		8.55
LEÓN	GARRAFE DE TORIO	TIERRAS DE LEON	LEGUMES GRAIN	CHICK PEA	0.12	0.08	0.2
LEÓN	GARRAFE DE TORIO	TIERRAS DE LEON	LEGUMES GRAIN	DRY PEAS	2.72	0.26	2.98
LEÓN	GARRAFE DE TORIO	TIERRAS DE LEON	FORAGE CROPS	FORAGE CEREALS	15.25	8.89	24.14
LEÓN	GARRAFE DE TORIO	TIERRAS DE LEON	FORAGE CROPS	FORAGE VETCH	6.8	1.37	8.17
LEÓN	GARRAFE DE TORIO	TIERRAS DE LEON	FORAGE CROPS	POLYPHYTIC GRASSLANDS	2.64	0.15	2.79

LEÓN	GARRAFE DE TORIO	TIERRAS DE LEON	FORAGE CROPS	FORAGE CORN	0	0.1	0.1
LEÓN	GARRAFE DE TORIO	TIERRAS DE LEON	FORAGE CROPS	LUCERNE	15.86	6.55	22.41
LEÓN	GARRAFE DE TORIO	TIERRAS DE LEON	VEGETABLES	OTHER FAMILY GARDENS	0.36	0.41	0.77
LEÓN	GRADEFES	TIERRAS DE LEON	CEREALS GRAIN	COMMON WHEAT	410.12	87.51	497.63
LEÓN	GRADEFES	TIERRAS DE LEON	CEREALS GRAIN	BARLEY	224.41	20.71	245.12
LEÓN	GRADEFES	TIERRAS DE LEON	CEREALS GRAIN	OATS	372.13	24.45	396.58
LEÓN	GRADEFES	TIERRAS DE LEON	CEREALS GRAIN	RYE	146.96		146.96
LEÓN	GRADEFES	TIERRAS DE LEON	CEREALS GRAIN	TRITICALE	48.25	22.28	70.53
LEÓN	GRADEFES	TIERRAS DE LEON	CEREALS GRAIN	CORN GRAIN	0	313.59	313.59
LEÓN	GRADEFES	TIERRAS DE LEON	LEGUMES GRAIN	CHICK PEA	3.67	0.44	4.11
LEÓN	GRADEFES	TIERRAS DE LEON	TUBERS	CONSUMPTION LATE POTATO	0	3.01	3.01
LEÓN	GRADEFES	TIERRAS DE LEON	INDUSTRIAL CROPS	SUNFLOWER	20.91	89.66	110.57
LEÓN	GRADEFES	TIERRAS DE LEON	FORAGE CROPS	FORAGE CEREALS	3.18		3.18
LEÓN	GRADEFES	TIERRAS DE LEON	FORAGE CROPS	FORAGE VETCH	129.2	12.21	141.41
LEÓN	GRADEFES	TIERRAS DE LEON	FORAGE CROPS	POLYPHYTIC GRASSLANDS	9.31		9.31
LEÓN	GRADEFES	TIERRAS DE LEON	FORAGE CROPS	FORAGE CORN	0	104.6	104.6
LEÓN	GRADEFES	TIERRAS DE LEON	FORAGE CROPS	RYE GRASS	11.83	12.13	23.96
LEÓN	GRADEFES	TIERRAS DE LEON	FORAGE CROPS	LUCERNE	78.89	116.37	195.26
LEÓN	GRADEFES	TIERRAS DE LEON	FORAGE CROPS	CLOVER	0	3.46	3.46

LEÓN	GRADEFES	TIERRAS DE LEON	FORAGE CROPS	SAINFOIN	5.65		5.65
LEÓN	GRADEFES	TIERRAS DE LEON	VEGETABLES	OTHER FAMILY GARDENS	0.02	1.26	1.28
LEÓN	IGUEÑA	BIERZO	VEGETABLES	OTHER FAMILY GARDENS	0	10.3	10.3
LEÓN	LUCILLO	LA CABRERA	TUBERS	CONSUMPTION LATE POTATO	0	1.93	1.93
LEÓN	LUCILLO	LA CABRERA	VEGETABLES	OTHER FAMILY GARDENS	0	2.28	2.28
LEÓN	LUYEGO	LA CABRERA	CEREALS GRAIN	COMMON WHEAT	38.38		38.38
LEÓN	LUYEGO	LA CABRERA	CEREALS GRAIN	BARLEY	8.24		8.24
LEÓN	LUYEGO	LA CABRERA	CEREALS GRAIN	RYE	358.36		358.36
LEÓN	LUYEGO	LA CABRERA	CEREALS GRAIN	TRITICALE	5.98		5.98
LEÓN	LUYEGO	LA CABRERA	CEREALS GRAIN	CORN GRAIN	0	8.31	8.31
LEÓN	LUYEGO	LA CABRERA	TUBERS	CONSUMPTION LATE POTATO	0	3.79	3.79
LEÓN	LUYEGO	LA CABRERA	INDUSTRIAL CROPS	RAPE	18.91		18.91
LEÓN	LUYEGO	LA CABRERA	FORAGE CROPS	FORAGE CEREALS	70.5	10.51	81.01
LEÓN	LUYEGO	LA CABRERA	FORAGE CROPS	FORAGE VETCH	67.85	2.72	70.57
LEÓN	LUYEGO	LA CABRERA	FORAGE CROPS	POLYPHYTIC GRASSLANDS	1.34		1.34
LEÓN	LUYEGO	LA CABRERA	FORAGE CROPS	FORAGE CORN	0	2.3	2.3
LEÓN	LUYEGO	LA CABRERA	FORAGE CROPS	RYE GRASS	2.76		2.76
LEÓN	LUYEGO	LA CABRERA	FORAGE CROPS	LUCERNE	1.49		1.49

LEÓN	LUYEGO	LA CABRERA	VEGETABLES	OTHER FAMILY GARDENS	0	9.66	9.66
LEÓN	MATALLANA	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	VEGETABLES	OTHER FAMILY GARDENS	0	8.2	8.2
LEÓN	MOLINASECA	BIERZO	VEGETABLES	OTHER FAMILY GARDENS	0	1.53	1.53
LEÓN	MURIAS DE PAREDES	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	VEGETABLES	OTHER FAMILY GARDENS	0	1.81	1.81
LEÓN	NOCEDA	BIERZO	VEGETABLES	OTHER FAMILY GARDENS	0	26.3	26.3
LEÓN	OMAÑAS (LAS)	ASTORGA	CEREALS GRAIN	CORN GRAIN	0	1.76	1.76
LEÓN	OMAÑAS (LAS)	ASTORGA	TUBERS	CONSUMPTION LATE POTATO	0	0.11	0.11
LEÓN	OMAÑAS (LAS)	ASTORGA	INDUSTRIAL CROPS	HOPS	0	9.68	9.68
LEÓN	OMAÑAS (LAS)	ASTORGA	FORAGE CROPS	FORAGE CEREALS	0	1.31	1.31
LEÓN	OMAÑAS (LAS)	ASTORGA	FORAGE CROPS	FORAGE VETCH	0	2.7	2.7
LEÓN	OMAÑAS (LAS)	ASTORGA	FORAGE CROPS	FORAGE SORGHUM	0	5.86	5.86
LEÓN	OMAÑAS (LAS)	ASTORGA	FORAGE CROPS	LUCERNE	0.59	3.32	3.91
LEÓN	OMAÑAS (LAS)	ASTORGA	VEGETABLES	OTHER FAMILY GARDENS	0	1.13	1.13
LEÓN	PALACIOS DEL SIL	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	VEGETABLES	OTHER FAMILY GARDENS	0	6.91	6.91
LEÓN	PARAMO DEL SIL	BIERZO	VEGETABLES	OTHER FAMILY GARDENS	0	28.07	28.07
LEÓN	POLA DE GORDON (LA)	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	VEGETABLES	OTHER FAMILY GARDENS	0	5.86	5.86



LEÓN	PONFERRADA	BIERZO	CEREALS GRAIN	COMMON WHEAT	0.27	2.04	2.31
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	BIERZO	CEREALS GRAIN	RYE	0.42	4.13	4.55
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	BIERZO	TUBERS	CONSUMPTION MIDSEASON POTATO	0	0.41	0.41
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	BIERZO	FORAGE CROPS	FORAGE VETCH	0	5.86	5.86
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	BIERZO	FORAGE CROPS	LUCERNE	7.44		7.44
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	BIERZO	VEGETABLES	PEPPER	0	1.4	1.4
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	BIERZO	VEGETABLES	CABBAGE	0	0.8	0.8
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	BIERZO	VEGETABLES	ONION	0	0.42	0.42
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	BIERZO	VEGETABLES	OTHER FAMILY GARDENS	0	162.97	162.97
LEÓN	PRADO DE LA GUZPEÑA	TIERRAS DE LEON	CEREALS GRAIN	COMMON WHEAT	14.59	6.81	21.4
LEÓN	PRADO DE LA GUZPEÑA	TIERRAS DE LEON	CEREALS GRAIN	OATS	8.63		8.63
LEÓN	PRADO DE LA GUZPEÑA	TIERRAS DE LEON	CEREALS GRAIN	TRITICALE	19.22	2.5	21.72
LEÓN	PRADO DE LA GUZPEÑA	TIERRAS DE LEON	TUBERS	CONSUMPTION LATE POTATO	0	0.12	0.12
LEÓN	PRADO DE LA GUZPEÑA	TIERRAS DE LEON	FORAGE CROPS	FORAGE CEREALS	10.44	0.58	11.02
LEÓN	PRADO DE LA GUZPEÑA	TIERRAS DE LEON	FORAGE CROPS	FORAGE VETCH	17.61	2.4	20.01
LEÓN	PRADO DE LA GUZPEÑA	TIERRAS DE LEON	FORAGE CROPS	LUCERNE	1.18		1.18

LEÓN	PRADO DE LA GUZPEÑA	TIERRAS DE LEON	FORAGE CROPS	SAINFOIN	2.01		2.01
LEÓN	PRIARANZA DEL BIERZO	BIERZO	FORAGE CROPS	LUCERNE	0.13		0.13
LEÓN	PRIARANZA DEL BIERZO	BIERZO	VEGETABLES	OTHER FAMILY GARDENS	0.02	0.25	0.27
LEÓN	PUENTE DE DOMINGO FLOREZ	BIERZO	VEGETABLES	CABBAGE	0	0.1	0.1
LEÓN	PUENTE DE DOMINGO FLOREZ	BIERZO	VEGETABLES	OTHER FAMILY GARDENS	0	22.17	22.17
LEÓN	QUINTANA DEL CASTILLO	ASTORGA	CEREALS GRAIN	COMMON WHEAT	21.93	13.11	35.04
LEÓN	QUINTANA DEL CASTILLO	ASTORGA	CEREALS GRAIN	BARLEY	21.55	118.49	140.04
LEÓN	QUINTANA DEL CASTILLO	ASTORGA	CEREALS GRAIN	OATS	29.51	9.57	39.08
LEÓN	QUINTANA DEL CASTILLO	ASTORGA	CEREALS GRAIN	RYE	660.97	41.87	702.84
LEÓN	QUINTANA DEL CASTILLO	ASTORGA	CEREALS GRAIN	TRITICALE	56.56	14.34	70.9
LEÓN	QUINTANA DEL CASTILLO	ASTORGA	LEGUMES GRAIN	DRY BEANS	0	34.49	34.49
LEÓN	QUINTANA DEL CASTILLO	ASTORGA	LEGUMES GRAIN	CHICK PEA	6.99	3.64	10.63
LEÓN	QUINTANA DEL CASTILLO	ASTORGA	TUBERS	CONSUMPTION LATE POTATO	0	27.8	27.8

LEÓN	QUINTANA DEL CASTILLO	ASTORGA	INDUSTRIAL CROPS	RAPE	156.08	22.57	178.65
LEÓN	QUINTANA DEL CASTILLO	ASTORGA	FORAGE CROPS	LUCERNE	1.65	1.14	2.79
LEÓN	QUINTANA Y CONGOSTO	LA BAÑEZA	CEREALS GRAIN	COMMON WHEAT	110.37	175.45	285.82
LEÓN	QUINTANA Y CONGOSTO	LA BAÑEZA	CEREALS GRAIN	BARLEY	41.24	93.29	134.53
LEÓN	QUINTANA Y CONGOSTO	LA BAÑEZA	CEREALS GRAIN	OATS	33.11	15.85	48.96
LEÓN	QUINTANA Y CONGOSTO	LA BAÑEZA	CEREALS GRAIN	RYE	315.53		315.53
LEÓN	QUINTANA Y CONGOSTO	LA BAÑEZA	CEREALS GRAIN	TRITICALE	8.16	7.14	15.3
LEÓN	QUINTANA Y CONGOSTO	LA BAÑEZA	CEREALS GRAIN	CORN GRAIN	0	47.02	47.02
LEÓN	QUINTANA Y CONGOSTO	LA BAÑEZA	LEGUMES GRAIN	DRY BEANS	0	0.1	0.1
LEÓN	QUINTANA Y CONGOSTO	LA BAÑEZA	LEGUMES GRAIN	CHICK PEA	0	0.11	0.11
LEÓN	QUINTANA Y CONGOSTO	LA BAÑEZA	LEGUMES GRAIN	DRY PEAS	39.62		39.62

LEÓN	QUINTANA Y CONGOSTO	LA BAÑEZA	LEGUMES GRAIN	LUPIN	0.46		0.46
LEÓN	QUINTANA Y CONGOSTO	LA BAÑEZA	TUBERS	CONSUMPTION LATE POTATO	0	25.41	25.41
LEÓN	QUINTANA Y CONGOSTO	LA BAÑEZA	INDUSTRIAL CROPS	SUGAR BEET	0	0.31	0.31
LEÓN	QUINTANA Y CONGOSTO	LA BAÑEZA	INDUSTRIAL CROPS	SUNFLOWER	0	8.46	8.46
LEÓN	QUINTANA Y CONGOSTO	LA BAÑEZA	FORAGE CROPS	FORAGE CEREALS	53.11		53.11
LEÓN	QUINTANA Y CONGOSTO	LA BAÑEZA	FORAGE CROPS	FORAGE VETCH	13.15	14.5	27.65
LEÓN	QUINTANA Y CONGOSTO	LA BAÑEZA	FORAGE CROPS	RYE GRASS	0	2.2	2.2
LEÓN	QUINTANA Y CONGOSTO	LA BAÑEZA	FORAGE CROPS	LUCERNE	1.39	5.45	6.84
LEÓN	QUINTANA Y CONGOSTO	LA BAÑEZA	VEGETABLES	OTHER FAMILY GARDENS	0	7.42	7.42
LEÓN	QUINTANA Y CONGOSTO	LA BAÑEZA	SEEDS AND PLANT MATERIAL PROD.	BEETROOT SEED	0	8.13	8.13
LEÓN	RIELLO	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	FORAGE CROPS	FORAGE CEREALS	2.48		2.48
LEÓN	RIELLO	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	FORAGE CROPS	LUCERNE	0.11		0.11

LEÓN	RIELLO	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	VEGETABLES	OTHER FAMILY GARDENS	0	3.8	3.8
LEÓN	RIOSECO DE TAPIA	TIERRAS DE LEON	CEREALS GRAIN	COMMON WHEAT	16		16
LEÓN	RIOSECO DE TAPIA	TIERRAS DE LEON	CEREALS GRAIN	OATS	10		10
LEÓN	RIOSECO DE TAPIA	TIERRAS DE LEON	CEREALS GRAIN	RYE	211.75		211.75
LEÓN	RIOSECO DE TAPIA	TIERRAS DE LEON	CEREALS GRAIN	TRITICALE	37.13		37.13
LEÓN	RIOSECO DE TAPIA	TIERRAS DE LEON	LEGUMES GRAIN	LUPIN	5.01		5.01
LEÓN	RIOSECO DE TAPIA	TIERRAS DE LEON	INDUSTRIAL CROPS	RAPE	95.21		95.21
LEÓN	RIOSECO DE TAPIA	TIERRAS DE LEON	FORAGE CROPS	FORAGE CEREALS	50.12		50.12
LEÓN	RIOSECO DE TAPIA	TIERRAS DE LEON	FORAGE CROPS	FORAGE VETCH	23.88		23.88
LEÓN	RIOSECO DE TAPIA	TIERRAS DE LEON	FORAGE CROPS	BEANS, PEAS, LUPINS, FENUGREEK, CAROB AND OTHERS.	14		14
LEÓN	RIOSECO DE TAPIA	TIERRAS DE LEON	FORAGE CROPS	POLYPHYTIC GRASSLANDS	0	0.52	0.52
LEÓN	RIOSECO DE TAPIA	TIERRAS DE LEON	FORAGE CROPS	RYE GRASS	16		16
LEÓN	RIOSECO DE TAPIA	TIERRAS DE LEON	FORAGE CROPS	LUCERNE	0	1.99	1.99
LEÓN	RIOSECO DE TAPIA	TIERRAS DE LEON	VEGETABLES	OTHER FAMILY GARDENS	0	2.04	2.04
LEÓN	ROBLA (LA)	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	VEGETABLES	OTHER FAMILY GARDENS	0	6.7	6.7
LEÓN	SANCEDO	BIERZO	VEGETABLES	OTHER FAMILY GARDENS	0.24	0.22	0.46

LEÓN	SANTA COLOMBA DE CURUEÑO	TIERRAS DE LEON	CEREALS GRAIN	COMMON WHEAT	1.28	12.13	13.41
LEÓN	SANTA COLOMBA DE CURUEÑO	TIERRAS DE LEON	FORAGE CROPS	FORAGE CEREALS	4.97	9.97	14.94
LEÓN	SANTA COLOMBA DE CURUEÑO	TIERRAS DE LEON	FORAGE CROPS	FORAGE VETCH	6.24	6.65	12.89
LEÓN	SANTA COLOMBA DE CURUEÑO	TIERRAS DE LEON	FORAGE CROPS	POLYPHYTIC GRASSLANDS	2.85	10.55	13.4
LEÓN	SANTA COLOMBA DE CURUEÑO	TIERRAS DE LEON	FORAGE CROPS	FORAGE CORN	0	33.17	33.17
LEÓN	SANTA COLOMBA DE CURUEÑO	TIERRAS DE LEON	FORAGE CROPS	FORAGE SORGHUM	0	2.53	2.53
LEÓN	SANTA COLOMBA DE CURUEÑO	TIERRAS DE LEON	FORAGE CROPS	RYE GRASS	1.18	4.56	5.74
LEÓN	SANTA COLOMBA DE CURUEÑO	TIERRAS DE LEON	FORAGE CROPS	LUCERNE	4.12	63.33	67.45
LEÓN	SANTA COLOMBA DE CURUEÑO	TIERRAS DE LEON	FORAGE CROPS	CLOVER	0	0.65	0.65
LEÓN	SANTA COLOMBA DE CURUEÑO	TIERRAS DE LEON	VEGETABLES	BORAGE	0	0.16	0.16
LEÓN	SANTA COLOMBA DE CURUEÑO	TIERRAS DE LEON	VEGETABLES	OTHER FAMILY GARDENS	0	4.8	4.8

LEÓN	SANTA COLOMBA DE SOMOZA	ASTORGA	CEREALS GRAIN	RYE	18.45		18.45
LEÓN	SANTA COLOMBA DE SOMOZA	ASTORGA	LEGUMES GRAIN	LUPIN	2.4		2.4
LEÓN	SANTA COLOMBA DE SOMOZA	ASTORGA	FORAGE CROPS	FORAGE CEREALS	0.94		0.94
LEÓN	SANTA COLOMBA DE SOMOZA	ASTORGA	FORAGE CROPS	FORAGE VETCH	2.63		2.63
LEÓN	SANTA COLOMBA DE SOMOZA	ASTORGA	VEGETABLES	OTHER FAMILY GARDENS	0	5.1	5.1
LEÓN	SANTA MARIA DE ORDAS	TIERRAS DE LEON	CEREALS GRAIN	RYE	2.26		2.26
LEÓN	SANTA MARIA DE ORDAS	TIERRAS DE LEON	FORAGE CROPS	FORAGE VETCH	2.84	0.3	3.14
LEÓN	SANTA MARIA DE ORDAS	TIERRAS DE LEON	FORAGE CROPS	POLYPHYTIC GRASSLANDS	0	0.13	0.13
LEÓN	SANTA MARIA DE ORDAS	TIERRAS DE LEON	FORAGE CROPS	RYE GRASS	0	4.9	4.9
LEÓN	SANTA MARIA DE ORDAS	TIERRAS DE LEON	VEGETABLES	OTHER FAMILY GARDENS	0	0.45	0.45
LEÓN	SENA DE LUNA	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	VEGETABLES	OTHER FAMILY GARDENS	0	5.95	5.95
LEÓN	SOBRADO	BIERZO	VEGETABLES	CABBAGE	0	0.11	0.11
LEÓN	SOBRADO	BIERZO	VEGETABLES	OTHER FAMILY GARDENS	0	0.81	0.81

LEÓN	SOTO Y AMIO	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	CEREALS GRAIN	RYE	10.68		10.68
LEÓN	SOTO Y AMIO	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	FORAGE CROPS	FORAGE VETCH	19.14		19.14
LEÓN	SOTO Y AMIO	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	FORAGE CROPS	POLYPHYTIC GRASSLANDS	1.35		1.35
LEÓN	SOTO Y AMIO	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	FORAGE CROPS	RYE GRASS	0.99		0.99
LEÓN	TORENO	BIERZO	VEGETABLES	OTHER FAMILY GARDENS	0	24.52	24.52
LEÓN	TORRE DEL BIERZO	BIERZO	VEGETABLES	OTHER FAMILY GARDENS	0	8.16	8.16
LEÓN	TRUCHAS	LA CABRERA	VEGETABLES	OTHER FAMILY GARDENS	0	5.04	5.04
LEÓN	VALDEPIEL AGO	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	VEGETABLES	OTHER FAMILY GARDENS	0	3.28	3.28
LEÓN	VALDERRUEDA	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	CEREALS GRAIN	RYE	10.33		10.33
LEÓN	VALDERRUEDA	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	TUBERS	CONSUMPTION LATE POTATO	0	0.19	0.19
LEÓN	VALDERRUEDA	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FORAGE CROPS	FORAGE CEREALS	38.34	1.82	40.16
LEÓN	VALDERRUEDA	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FORAGE CROPS	FORAGE VETCH	21.61		21.61
LEÓN	VALDERRUEDA	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FORAGE CROPS	POLYPHYTIC GRASSLANDS	0.59	1.86	2.45
LEÓN	VALDERRUEDA	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FORAGE CROPS	RYE GRASS	2.15		2.15
LEÓN	VALDERRUEDA	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FORAGE CROPS	LUCERNE	4.38	18.46	22.84
LEÓN	VALDERRUEDA	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FORAGE CROPS	SAINFOIN	0.88		0.88
LEÓN	VALDESAMARIO	ASTORGA	VEGETABLES	OTHER FAMILY GARDENS	0	10.6	10.6



LEÓN	VECILLA (LA)	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	CEREALS GRAIN	COMMON WHEAT	0	0.64	0.64
LEÓN	VECILLA (LA)	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FORAGE CROPS	FORAGE VETCH	0.9	1.66	2.56
LEÓN	VECILLA (LA)	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FORAGE CROPS	LUCERNE	0	0.54	0.54
LEÓN	VECILLA (LA)	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	VEGETABLES	OTHER FAMILY GARDENS	0	0.98	0.98
LEÓN	VEGA DE ESPINARE DA	BIERZO	VEGETABLES	CABBAGE	0	0.14	0.14
LEÓN	VEGA DE ESPINARE DA	BIERZO	VEGETABLES	OTHER FAMILY GARDENS	0	3.06	3.06
LEÓN	VEGA DE VALCARCE	BIERZO	VEGETABLES	OTHER FAMILY GARDENS	0	3.94	3.94
LEÓN	VEGAQUE MADA	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FORAGE CROPS	FORAGE CEREALS	0	0.42	0.42
LEÓN	VEGAQUE MADA	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FORAGE CROPS	POLYPHYTIC GRASSLANDS	0.64		0.64
LEÓN	VEGAQUE MADA	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FORAGE CROPS	RYE GRASS	17.35	9.18	26.53
LEÓN	VEGAQUE MADA	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FORAGE CROPS	OTHER ARRHENATHERUM	0.44		0.44
LEÓN	VEGAQUE MADA	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FORAGE CROPS	LUCERNE	0	2.07	2.07
LEÓN	VEGAQUE MADA	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	VEGETABLES	OTHER FAMILY GARDENS	0	1.76	1.76
LEÓN	VEGAS DEL CONDADO	TIERRAS DE LEON	CEREALS GRAIN	COMMON WHEAT	104.11	72.3	176.41
LEÓN	VEGAS DEL CONDADO	TIERRAS DE LEON	CEREALS GRAIN	BARLEY	13.88	15.98	29.86
LEÓN	VEGAS DEL CONDADO	TIERRAS DE LEON	CEREALS GRAIN	OATS	91.71		91.71

LEÓN	VEGAS DEL CONDADO	TIERRAS DE LEON	CEREALS GRAIN	RYE	125.74		125.74
LEÓN	VEGAS DEL CONDADO	TIERRAS DE LEON	CEREALS GRAIN	TRITICALE	5.6		5.6
LEÓN	VEGAS DEL CONDADO	TIERRAS DE LEON	CEREALS GRAIN	CORN GRAIN	0	489.02	489.02
LEÓN	VEGAS DEL CONDADO	TIERRAS DE LEON	LEGUMES GRAIN	CHICK PEA	2.31	0.18	2.49
LEÓN	VEGAS DEL CONDADO	TIERRAS DE LEON	LEGUMES GRAIN	LUPIN	0.15		0.15
LEÓN	VEGAS DEL CONDADO	TIERRAS DE LEON	TUBERS	CONSUMPTION LATE POTATO	0	0.56	0.56
LEÓN	VEGAS DEL CONDADO	TIERRAS DE LEON	INDUSTRIAL CROPS	MINT	0	1.65	1.65
LEÓN	VEGAS DEL CONDADO	TIERRAS DE LEON	INDUSTRIAL CROPS	OTHER IND CAMOMILE	0	10.34	10.34
LEÓN	VEGAS DEL CONDADO	TIERRAS DE LEON	INDUSTRIAL CROPS	OTHER IND MELISSA OR LEMON BALM	0	2.54	2.54
LEÓN	VEGAS DEL CONDADO	TIERRAS DE LEON	INDUSTRIAL CROPS	SUNFLOWER	0	9.4	9.4
LEÓN	VEGAS DEL CONDADO	TIERRAS DE LEON	FORAGE CROPS	FORAGE CEREALS	110.2	2.7	112.9
LEÓN	VEGAS DEL CONDADO	TIERRAS DE LEON	FORAGE CROPS	FORAGE VETCH	42.08	7.9	49.98
LEÓN	VEGAS DEL CONDADO	TIERRAS DE LEON	FORAGE CROPS	BEANS, PEAS, LUPINS, FENUGREEK, CAROB AND OTHERS.	0.74		0.74

LEÓN	VEGAS DEL CONDADO	TIERRAS DE LEON	FORAGE CROPS	POLYPHYTIC GRASSLANDS	2.37	11.58	13.95
LEÓN	VEGAS DEL CONDADO	TIERRAS DE LEON	FORAGE CROPS	FORAGE CORN	0	250.61	250.61
LEÓN	VEGAS DEL CONDADO	TIERRAS DE LEON	FORAGE CROPS	RYE GRASS	19.3	31.78	51.08
LEÓN	VEGAS DEL CONDADO	TIERRAS DE LEON	FORAGE CROPS	LUCERNE	10.98	71.23	82.21
LEÓN	VEGAS DEL CONDADO	TIERRAS DE LEON	FORAGE CROPS	CLOVER	0	0.44	0.44
LEÓN	VEGAS DEL CONDADO	TIERRAS DE LEON	FORAGE CROPS	SAINFOIN	0.2		0.2
LEÓN	VEGAS DEL CONDADO	TIERRAS DE LEON	VEGETABLES	ONION	0	1.51	1.51
LEÓN	VEGAS DEL CONDADO	TIERRAS DE LEON	VEGETABLES	OTHER FAMILY GARDENS	0	4.53	4.53
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	VEGETABLES	OTHER FAMILY GARDENS	0	46.16	46.16
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	BIERZO	VEGETABLES	ONION	0	0.1	0.1
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	BIERZO	VEGETABLES	OTHER FAMILY GARDENS	0	13.4	13.4
LEÓN	VILLAGATON	ASTORGA	CEREALS GRAIN	COMMON WHEAT	6.65	0.99	7.64
LEÓN	VILLAGATON	ASTORGA	CEREALS GRAIN	BARLEY	0.32		0.32
LEÓN	VILLAGATON	ASTORGA	CEREALS GRAIN	OATS	25.05	1.02	26.07
LEÓN	VILLAGATON	ASTORGA	CEREALS GRAIN	RYE	170.55	18.12	188.67

LEÓN	VILLAGA TON	ASTORGA	CEREALS GRAIN	TRITICALE	8.07		8.07
LEÓN	VILLAGA TON	ASTORGA	TUBERS	CONSUMPTION LATE POTATO	0	1.94	1.94
LEÓN	VILLAGA TON	ASTORGA	INDUSTRIAL CROPS	RAPE	45.07	1.39	46.46
LEÓN	VILLAGA TON	ASTORGA	FORAGE CROPS	FORAGE CEREALS	2.53		2.53
LEÓN	VILLAGA TON	ASTORGA	FORAGE CROPS	FORAGE VETCH	7.58	1.34	8.92
LEÓN	VILLAGA TON	ASTORGA	FORAGE CROPS	POLYPHYTIC GRASSLANDS	13.31		13.31
LEÓN	VILLAGA TON	ASTORGA	FORAGE CROPS	FORAGE CORN	0	0.22	0.22
LEÓN	VILLAGA TON	ASTORGA	VEGETABLES	OTHER FAMILY GARDENS	0	5.71	5.71
LEÓN	VILLAMANIN	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	FORAGE CROPS	LUCERNE	0.67		0.67
TOTAL					8,254	4,219	12,473

## MOUNTAINS OF LEÓN GIAHS TERRITORY WOODY CROPS - Year 2020

Province	Municipality	Region	Crop group	Crop*	Rainfed area (ha)	Irrigated area (ha)	Total area (ha)
LEÓN	ARGANZA	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	APPLE TREE	0.00	4.00	4.00
LEÓN	ARGANZA	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	PEAR TREE	0.10	9.28	9.38
LEÓN	ARGANZA	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	CHESTNUT TREE	3.04	0.00	3.04
LEÓN	ARGANZA	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	PISTACHIO TREE	0.17	0.00	0.17
LEÓN	ARGANZA	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	CHERRY AND SWEET CHERRY TREE	4.18	0.00	4.18
LEÓN	ARGANZA	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	PLUM TREE	0.31	0.40	0.71
LEÓN	ARGANZA	BIERZO	OLIVE GROVE	OLIVE TREE OLIVE OIL	0.76	0.00	0.76
LEÓN	BALBOA	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	CHESTNUT TREE	8.39	0.00	8.39
LEÓN	BARJAS	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	CHESTNUT TREE	2.26	0.06	2.32
LEÓN	BEMBIBRE	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	APPLE TREE	0.00	0.80	0.80
LEÓN	BEMBIBRE	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	CHESTNUT TREE	0.32	0.00	0.32
LEÓN	BENUZA	LA CABRERA	FRUIT TREES	CHESTNUT TREE	2.42	0.00	2.42
LEÓN	BORRENES	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	CHESTNUT TREE	2.00	0.00	2.00
LEÓN	BORRENES	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	CHERRY AND SWEET CHERRY TREE	1.43	0.00	1.43
LEÓN	CABAÑAS RARAS	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	APPLE TREE	0.00	1.40	1.40
LEÓN	CABAÑAS RARAS	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	ALMOND TREE	0.13	0.00	0.13
LEÓN	CABAÑAS RARAS	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	PEAR TREE	0.00	17.83	17.83
LEÓN	CABAÑAS RARAS	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	CHESTNUT TREE	3.33	0.00	3.33
LEÓN	CABAÑAS RARAS	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	QUINCE TREE	0.00	0.60	0.60

LEÓN	CABAÑAS RARAS	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	CHERRY AND SWEET CHERRY TREE	2.90	0.00	2.90
LEÓN	CABAÑAS RARAS	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	PLUM TREE	0.00	0.60	0.60
LEÓN	CACABELOS	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	APPLE TREE	4.74	18.99	23.73
LEÓN	CACABELOS	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	ALMOND TREE	0.64	0.00	0.64
LEÓN	CACABELOS	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	PEAR TREE	0.00	50.07	50.07
LEÓN	CACABELOS	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	CHESTNUT TREE	2.93	0.44	3.37
LEÓN	CACABELOS	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	PISTACHIO TREE	0.37	0.00	0.37
LEÓN	CACABELOS	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	QUINCE TREE	0.00	1.10	1.10
LEÓN	CACABELOS	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	CHERRY AND SWEET CHERRY TREE	9.47	4.90	14.37
LEÓN	CACABELOS	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	PEACH TREE	0.75	0.12	0.87
LEÓN	CACABELOS	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	PLUM TREE	0.00	0.62	0.62
LEÓN	CACABELOS	BIERZO	OLIVE GROVE	OLIVE TREE OLIVE OIL	2.02	6.89	8.91
LEÓN	CAMPONAR AYA	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	APPLE TREE	1.80	44.93	46.73
LEÓN	CAMPONAR AYA	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	BLUEBERRY	0.00	1.66	1.66
LEÓN	CAMPONAR AYA	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	PEAR TREE	8.22	130.68	138.90
LEÓN	CAMPONAR AYA	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	CHESTNUT TREE	1.94	0.28	2.22
LEÓN	CAMPONAR AYA	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	QUINCE TREE	0.00	0.80	0.80
LEÓN	CAMPONAR AYA	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	CHERRY AND SWEET CHERRY TREE	2.38	8.57	10.95
LEÓN	CAMPONAR AYA	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	PEACH TREE	1.00	0.00	1.00
LEÓN	CAMPONAR AYA	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	PLUM TREE	0.09	0.78	0.87

LEÓN	CANDIN	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	CHESTNUT TREE	1.46	0.00	1.46
LEÓN	CARRACED ELO	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	APPLE TREE	6.77	137.93	144.70
LEÓN	CARRACED ELO	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	WALNUT TREE	0.11	0.00	0.11
LEÓN	CARRACED ELO	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	PEAR TREE	0.00	234.02	234.02
LEÓN	CARRACED ELO	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	CHESTNUT TREE	11.00	0.00	11.00
LEÓN	CARRACED ELO	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	QUINCE TREE	0.00	1.85	1.85
LEÓN	CARRACED ELO	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	CHERRY AND SWEET CHERRY TREE	1.74	6.58	8.32
LEÓN	CARRACED ELO	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	PLUM TREE	0.15	0.61	0.76
LEÓN	CARUCEDO	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	APPLE TREE	0.00	1.00	1.00
LEÓN	CARUCEDO	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	WALNUT TREE	0.25	0.00	0.25
LEÓN	CARUCEDO	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	CHESTNUT TREE	3.30	0.00	3.30
LEÓN	CARUCEDO	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	CHERRY AND SWEET CHERRY TREE	1.43	0.00	1.43
LEÓN	CASTROPO DAME	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	WALNUT TREE	2.72	0.00	2.72
LEÓN	CASTROPO DAME	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	HAZELNUT	1.05	0.00	1.05
LEÓN	CASTROPO DAME	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	PISTACHIO TREE	0.97	0.00	0.97
LEÓN	CASTROPO DAME	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	CHERRY AND SWEET CHERRY TREE	0.60	0.00	0.60
LEÓN	CONGOSTO	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	APPLE TREE	0.00	0.37	0.37
LEÓN	CORULLON	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	APPLE TREE	0.90	5.00	5.90
LEÓN	CORULLON	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	ALMOND TREE	0.60	0.00	0.60
LEÓN	CORULLON	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	PEAR TREE	0.41	9.29	9.70

LEÓN	CORULLON	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	CHESTNUT TREE	28.65	0.00	28.65
LEÓN	CORULLON	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	QUINCE TREE	0.00	0.80	0.80
LEÓN	CORULLON	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	CHERRY AND SWEET CHERRY TREE	11.70	4.06	15.76
LEÓN	CORULLON	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	PLUM TREE	0.00	0.80	0.80
LEÓN	CUBILLOS DEL SIL	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	PEAR TREE	0.00	4.16	4.16
LEÓN	CUBILLOS DEL SIL	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	CHESTNUT TREE	0.86	0.00	0.86
LEÓN	CUBILLOS DEL SIL	BIERZO	GARDEN CENTRES	GARDEN CENTRES	0.00	0.95	0.95
LEÓN	FABERO	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	CHESTNUT TREE	5.30	0.00	5.30
LEÓN	FOLGOSO DE LA RIBERA	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	CHESTNUT TREE	5.40	0.00	5.40
LEÓN	GARRAFE DE TORIO	TIERRAS DE LEON	FRUIT TREES	CHESTNUT TREE	0.43	0.00	0.43
LEÓN	GARRAFE DE TORIO	TIERRAS DE LEON	GARDEN CENTRES	GARDEN CENTRES	0.00	2.18	2.18
LEÓN	GRADEFES	TIERRAS DE LEON	FRUIT TREES	APPLE TREE	0.00	0.27	0.27
LEÓN	GRADEFES	TIERRAS DE LEON	FRUIT TREES	WALNUT TREE	0.00	0.20	0.20
LEÓN	IGUEÑA	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	CHESTNUT TREE	3.10	0.00	3.10
LEÓN	LUYEGO	LA CABRERA	FRUIT TREES	RASPBERRY BUSH	0.00	0.60	0.60
LEÓN	NOCEDA	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	CHESTNUT TREE	30.23	0.00	30.23
LEÓN	OENCIA	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	CHESTNUT TREE	7.80	0.00	7.80
LEÓN	PALACIOS DEL SIL	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	FRUIT TREES	CHESTNUT TREE	8.16	0.00	8.16
LEÓN	PARAMO DEL SIL	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	CHESTNUT TREE	2.20	0.00	2.20
LEÓN	PERANZANES	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	WALNUT TREE	1.14	0.00	1.14



LEÓN	PONFERRA DA	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	APPLE TREE	6.96	149.74	156.70
LEÓN	PONFERRA DA	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	ALMOND TREE	12.50	0.28	12.78
LEÓN	PONFERRA DA	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	WALNUT TREE	0.18	0.00	0.18
LEÓN	PONFERRA DA	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	PEAR TREE	0.50	155.54	156.04
LEÓN	PONFERRA DA	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	CHESTNUT TREE	3.10	1.41	4.51
LEÓN	PONFERRA DA	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	QUINCE TREE	0.00	1.10	1.10
LEÓN	PONFERRA DA	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	CHERRY AND SWEET CHERRY TREE	5.36	8.86	14.22
LEÓN	PONFERRA DA	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	PEACH TREE	0.00	0.65	0.65
LEÓN	PONFERRA DA	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	PLUM TREE	0.12	0.00	0.12
LEÓN	PONFERRA DA	BIERZO	OLIVE GROVE	OLIVE TREE OLIVE OIL	1.02	0.00	1.02
LEÓN	PRIARANZA DEL BIERZO	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	APPLE TREE	0.00	1.20	1.20
LEÓN	PRIARANZA DEL BIERZO	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	WALNUT TREE	0.50	0.00	0.50
LEÓN	PRIARANZA DEL BIERZO	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	PEAR TREE	26.70	0.60	27.30
LEÓN	PRIARANZA DEL BIERZO	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	CHESTNUT TREE	5.60	0.00	5.60
LEÓN	PRIARANZA DEL BIERZO	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	CHERRY AND SWEET CHERRY TREE	9.54	1.17	10.71
LEÓN	PRIARANZA DEL BIERZO	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	PLUM TREE	0.29	1.42	1.71

LEÓN	PUENTE DE DOMINGO FLOREZ	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	WALNUT TREE	0.30	0.00	0.30
LEÓN	PUENTE DE DOMINGO FLOREZ	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	CHESTNUT TREE	2.82	0.13	2.95
LEÓN	SANCEDO	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	APPLE TREE	0.00	0.70	0.70
LEÓN	SANCEDO	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	CHESTNUT TREE	0.20	0.00	0.20
LEÓN	SOBRADO	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	CHESTNUT TREE	4.95	0.00	4.95
LEÓN	TORENO	BIERZO	OLIVE GROVE	OLIVE TREE OLIVE OIL	0.17	0.00	0.17
LEÓN	TORRE DEL BIERZO	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	CHESTNUT TREE	54.13	0.00	54.13
LEÓN	TRABADELO	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	WALNUT TREE	0.22	1.35	1.57
LEÓN	TRABADELO	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	CHESTNUT TREE	10.58	0.00	10.58
LEÓN	VEGA DE VALCARCE	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	APPLE TREE	0.00	0.51	0.51
LEÓN	VEGA DE VALCARCE	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	WALNUT TREE	0.10	0.00	0.10
LEÓN	VEGA DE VALCARCE	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	CHESTNUT TREE	13.60	0.00	13.60
LEÓN	VEGAS DEL CONDADO	TIERRAS DE LEON	FRUIT TREES	APPLE TREE	0.00	0.19	0.19
LEÓN	VEGAS DEL CONDADO	TIERRAS DE LEON	GARDEN CENTRES	GARDEN CENTRES	0.00	1.16	1.16
LEÓN	TORAL DE LOS VADOS	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	APPLE TREE	0.00	0.44	0.44
LEÓN	TORAL DE LOS VADOS	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	PEAR TREE	0.00	2.90	2.90

LEÓN	TORAL DE LOS VADOS	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	CHESTNUT TREE	4.80	1.00	5.80
LEÓN	TORAL DE LOS VADOS	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	QUINCE TREE	0.00	1.60	1.60
LEÓN	TORAL DE LOS VADOS	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	CHERRY AND SWEET CHERRY TREE	1.50	1.82	3.32
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	APPLE TREE	0.12	1.80	1.92
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	PEAR TREE	3.20	1.21	4.41
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	CHESTNUT TREE	0.36	0.00	0.36
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	QUINCE TREE	0.00	0.80	0.80
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	BIERZO	FRUIT TREES	CHERRY AND SWEET CHERRY TREE	7.18	1.26	8.44
TOTAL					383	1,055	1,438

Province	Municipality	Region	Crop group	Crop	Rainfed area (ha)	Irrigated area (ha)	Total area (ha)
LEÓN	ACEBEDO	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	65.91	29	94.91
LEÓN	ACEBEDO	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	809.9	0	809.9
LEÓN	ACEBEDO	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	330	0	330
LEÓN	ACEBEDO	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	1377.74	0	1377.74
LEÓN	ACEBEDO	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	94.83	0	94.83
LEÓN	ACEBEDO	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	1588.31	0	1588.31
LEÓN	ACEBEDO	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	626.65	0	626.65
LEÓN	ACEBEDO	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	72.64	0	72.64
LEÓN	ACEBEDO	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	21.84	0	21.84
LEÓN	ALMANZA	TIERRAS DE LEON	FARMLAND	ARABLE CROPS	1,300.17	95.41	1,395.58
LEÓN	ALMANZA	TIERRAS DE LEON	FARMLAND	FALLOW LANDS	994.08	46.69	1,040.77
LEÓN	ALMANZA	TIERRAS DE LEON	FARMLAND	WOODY CROPS	2.08	0	2.08
LEÓN	ALMANZA	TIERRAS DE LEON	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	406.05	74.95	481
LEÓN	ALMANZA	TIERRAS DE LEON	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	756.74	0	756.74
LEÓN	ALMANZA	TIERRAS DE LEON	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	200.9	0	200.9
LEÓN	ALMANZA	TIERRAS DE LEON	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	4,007.32	264	4,271.32
LEÓN	ALMANZA	TIERRAS DE LEON	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	3,989.09	0	3,989.09
LEÓN	ALMANZA	TIERRAS DE LEON	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	1,573.18	0	1,573.18
LEÓN	ALMANZA	TIERRAS DE LEON	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	34.88	0	34.88

Province	Municipality	Region	Crop group	Crop	Rainfed area (ha)	Irrigated area (ha)	Total area (ha)
LEÓN	ALMANZA	TIERRAS DE LEON	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	402.1	0	402.1
LEÓN	ALMANZA	TIERRAS DE LEON	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	51.3	0	51.3
LEÓN	ARGANZA	BIERZO	FARMLAND	ARABLE CROPS	4.07	2.33	6.4
LEÓN	ARGANZA	BIERZO	FARMLAND	FALLOW LANDS	21.74	0.61	22.35
LEÓN	ARGANZA	BIERZO	FARMLAND	WOODY CROPS	402.05	14.4	416.45
LEÓN	ARGANZA	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	31.93	69	100.93
LEÓN	ARGANZA	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	253.78	0	253.78
LEÓN	ARGANZA	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	417.06	0	417.06
LEÓN	ARGANZA	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	1,571.52	40	1,611.52
LEÓN	ARGANZA	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	57.35	0	57.35
LEÓN	ARGANZA	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	861.35	0	861.35
LEÓN	ARGANZA	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	9.68	0	9.68
LEÓN	ARGANZA	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	215.93	0	215.93
LEÓN	ARGANZA	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	25.74	0	25.74
LEÓN	BALBOA	BIERZO	FARMLAND	ARABLE CROPS	0	4.91	4.91
LEÓN	BALBOA	BIERZO	FARMLAND	WOODY CROPS	8.39	0	8.39
LEÓN	BALBOA	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	85.04	35	120.04
LEÓN	BALBOA	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	751.95	0	751.95
LEÓN	BALBOA	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	18.59	0	18.59
LEÓN	BALBOA	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	952.13	0	952.13
LEÓN	BALBOA	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	186.28	0	186.28
LEÓN	BALBOA	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	2889.94	0	2889.94

Province	Municipality	Region	Crop group	Crop	Rainfed area (ha)	Irrigated area (ha)	Total area (ha)
LEÓN	BALBOA	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	16.74	0	16.74
LEÓN	BALBOA	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	149.13	0	149.13
LEÓN	BALBOA	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	6.01	0	6.01
LEÓN	BARJAS	BIERZO	FARMLAND	WOODY CROPS	2.26	0.06	2.32
LEÓN	BARJAS	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	52.21	46	98.21
LEÓN	BARJAS	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	320	0	320
LEÓN	BARJAS	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	182.16	0	182.16
LEÓN	BARJAS	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	1,164.64	0	1,164.64
LEÓN	BARJAS	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	396.03	0	396.03
LEÓN	BARJAS	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	3,448.2	0	3,448.2
LEÓN	BARJAS	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	9.04	0	9.04
LEÓN	BARJAS	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	131.41	0	131.41
LEÓN	BARJAS	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	11.12	0	11.12
LEÓN	BARRIOS DE LUNA (LOS)	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	65	133.07	198.07
LEÓN	BARRIOS DE LUNA (LOS)	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	182.02	0	182.02
LEÓN	BARRIOS DE LUNA (LOS)	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	104.48	0	104.48
LEÓN	BARRIOS DE LUNA (LOS)	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	1,713.4	46	1,759.4
LEÓN	BARRIOS DE LUNA (LOS)	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	254.79	0	254.79
LEÓN	BARRIOS DE LUNA (LOS)	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	5903.96	0	5903.96

Province	Municipality	Region	Crop group	Crop	Rainfed area (ha)	Irrigated area (ha)	Total area (ha)
LEÓN	BARRIOS DE LUNA (LOS)	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	354.64	0	354.64
LEÓN	BARRIOS DE LUNA (LOS)	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	142.02	0	142.02
LEÓN	BARRIOS DE LUNA (LOS)	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	529.67	0	529.67
LEÓN	BEMBIBRE	BIERZO	FARMLAND	ARABLE CROPS	5.66	33.81	39.47
LEÓN	BEMBIBRE	BIERZO	FARMLAND	FALLOW LANDS	9.93	0	9.93
LEÓN	BEMBIBRE	BIERZO	FARMLAND	WOODY CROPS	74.48	1.39	75.87
LEÓN	BEMBIBRE	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	452.96	47.46	500.42
LEÓN	BEMBIBRE	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	895.68	0	895.68
LEÓN	BEMBIBRE	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	2.67	0	2.67
LEÓN	BEMBIBRE	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	2,379.75	86	2,465.75
LEÓN	BEMBIBRE	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	92.14	0	92.14
LEÓN	BEMBIBRE	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	1,506.21	0	1,506.21
LEÓN	BEMBIBRE	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	69.05	0	69.05
LEÓN	BEMBIBRE	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	623.97	0	623.97
LEÓN	BEMBIBRE	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	60.78	0	60.78
LEÓN	BENUZA	LA CABRERA	FARMLAND	ARABLE CROPS	0	0.3	0.3
LEÓN	BENUZA	LA CABRERA	FARMLAND	WOODY CROPS	25.47	0	25.47
LEÓN	BENUZA	LA CABRERA	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	60	119	179
LEÓN	BENUZA	LA CABRERA	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	1507	0	1507
LEÓN	BENUZA	LA CABRERA	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	67	0	67
LEÓN	BENUZA	LA CABRERA	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	873.18	4	877.18

Province	Municipality	Region	Crop group	Crop	Rainfed area (ha)	Irrigated area (ha)	Total area (ha)
LEÓN	BENUZA	LA CABRERA	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	413.79	0	413.79
LEÓN	BENUZA	LA CABRERA	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	1,2981.69	0	1,2981.69
LEÓN	BENUZA	LA CABRERA	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	949.66	0	949.66
LEÓN	BENUZA	LA CABRERA	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	233.24	0	233.24
LEÓN	BENUZA	LA CABRERA	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	56	0	56
LEÓN	BERLANGA DEL BIERZO	BIERZO	FARMLAND	WOODY CROPS	17.24	0	17.24
LEÓN	BERLANGA DEL BIERZO	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	418.05	0	418.05
LEÓN	BERLANGA DEL BIERZO	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	19	0	19
LEÓN	BERLANGA DEL BIERZO	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	77.86	0	77.86
LEÓN	BERLANGA DEL BIERZO	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	837.15	0	837.15
LEÓN	BERLANGA DEL BIERZO	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	97.37	0	97.37
LEÓN	BERLANGA DEL BIERZO	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	1108.02	0	1108.02
LEÓN	BERLANGA DEL BIERZO	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	98.68	0	98.68
LEÓN	BERLANGA DEL BIERZO	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	113.7	0	113.7
LEÓN	BERLANGA DEL BIERZO	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	1.5	0	1.5
LEÓN	BOCA DE HUERGANO	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	789.29	11.66	800.95
LEÓN	BOCA DE HUERGANO	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	47.31	0	47.31
LEÓN	BOCA DE HUERGANO	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	367	0	367
LEÓN	BOCA DE HUERGANO	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	5,359.16	0	5,359.16
LEÓN	BOCA DE HUERGANO	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	741.19	0	741.19



Province	Municipality	Region	Crop group	Crop	Rainfed area (ha)	Irrigated area (ha)	Total area (ha)
LEÓN	BOCA DE HUERGANO	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	18,920.38	0	18,920.38
LEÓN	BOCA DE HUERGANO	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	2,389.19	0	2,389.19
LEÓN	BOCA DE HUERGANO	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	304.39	0	304.39
LEÓN	BOCA DE HUERGANO	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	259.02	0	259.02
LEÓN	BOÑAR	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FARMLAND	ARABLE CROPS	31.62	0.8	32.42
LEÓN	BOÑAR	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	1253	371.32	1624.32
LEÓN	BOÑAR	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	241.56	0	241.56
LEÓN	BOÑAR	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	76	0	76
LEÓN	BOÑAR	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	6,709.77	5	6,714.77
LEÓN	BOÑAR	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	982.73	0	982.73
LEÓN	BOÑAR	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	5,935.03	0	5,935.03
LEÓN	BOÑAR	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	824.3	0	824.3
LEÓN	BOÑAR	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	483.09	0	483.09
LEÓN	BOÑAR	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	1,147.59	0	1,147.59
LEÓN	BORRENES	BIERZO	FARMLAND	ARABLE CROPS	0	16.28	16.28
LEÓN	BORRENES	BIERZO	FARMLAND	WOODY CROPS	91.87	0	91.87
LEÓN	BORRENES	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	505.35	4.8	510.15

Province	Municipality	Region	Crop group	Crop	Rainfed area (ha)	Irrigated area (ha)	Total area (ha)
LEÓN	BORRENES	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	407	0	407
LEÓN	BORRENES	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	128	0	128
LEÓN	BORRENES	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	909.76	32	941.76
LEÓN	BORRENES	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	111.63	0	111.63
LEÓN	BORRENES	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	1,308.59	0	1,308.59
LEÓN	BORRENES	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	14.75	0	14.75
LEÓN	BORRENES	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	93.26	0	93.26
LEÓN	BORRENES	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	14.27	0	14.27
LEÓN	BRAZUELO	ASTORGA	FARMLAND	ARABLE CROPS	204.78	0	204.78
LEÓN	BRAZUELO	ASTORGA	FARMLAND	FALLOW LANDS	171.66	0	171.66
LEÓN	BRAZUELO	ASTORGA	FARMLAND	WOODY CROPS	3.11	0	3.11
LEÓN	BRAZUELO	ASTORGA	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	185.12	3.88	189
LEÓN	BRAZUELO	ASTORGA	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	264.45	0	264.45
LEÓN	BRAZUELO	ASTORGA	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	265.07	0	265.07
LEÓN	BRAZUELO	ASTORGA	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	4,409.59	0	4,409.59
LEÓN	BRAZUELO	ASTORGA	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	424.95	0	424.95
LEÓN	BRAZUELO	ASTORGA	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	3,292.22	0	3,292.22
LEÓN	BRAZUELO	ASTORGA	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	61.57	0	61.57
LEÓN	BRAZUELO	ASTORGA	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	496.92	0	496.92
LEÓN	BRAZUELO	ASTORGA	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	29.49	0	29.49
LEÓN	BURON	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	701.94	102	803.94

Province	Municipality	Region	Crop group	Crop	Rainfed area (ha)	Irrigated area (ha)	Total area (ha)
LEÓN	BURON	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	710.95	0	710.95
LEÓN	BURON	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	55	0	55
LEÓN	BURON	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	6,230.09	0	6,230.09
LEÓN	BURON	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	1387	0	1387
LEÓN	BURON	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	5,667.08	0	5,667.08
LEÓN	BURON	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	351.69	0	351.69
LEÓN	BURON	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	140.29	0	140.29
LEÓN	BURON	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	425.74	0	425.74
LEÓN	BUSTILLO DEL PARAMO	EL PARAMO	FARMLAND	ARABLE CROPS	2.27	5,144.91	5,147.18
LEÓN	CABAÑAS RARAS	BIERZO	FARMLAND	ARABLE CROPS	0.19	5.66	5.85
LEÓN	CABAÑAS RARAS	BIERZO	FARMLAND	FALLOW LANDS	2.94	0	2.94
LEÓN	CABAÑAS RARAS	BIERZO	FARMLAND	WOODY CROPS	169	20.43	189.43
LEÓN	CABAÑAS RARAS	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	158.48	29	187.48
LEÓN	CABAÑAS RARAS	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	345.93	0	345.93
LEÓN	CABAÑAS RARAS	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	265.61	0	265.61
LEÓN	CABAÑAS RARAS	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	218.37	136	354.37
LEÓN	CABAÑAS RARAS	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	66.32	0	66.32
LEÓN	CABAÑAS RARAS	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	217.31	0	217.31
LEÓN	CABAÑAS RARAS	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	49.77	0	49.77

Province	Municipality	Region	Crop group	Crop	Rainfed area (ha)	Irrigated area (ha)	Total area (ha)
LEÓN	CABAÑAS RARAS	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	217.4	0	217.4
LEÓN	CABAÑAS RARAS	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	8.87	0	8.87
LEÓN	CABRILLANES	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	FARMLAND	ARABLE CROPS	0	2.2	2.2
LEÓN	CABRILLANES	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	388.65	379.35	768
LEÓN	CABRILLANES	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	1,090.93	0	1,090.93
LEÓN	CABRILLANES	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	313.75	0	313.75
LEÓN	CABRILLANES	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	577.5	0	577.5
LEÓN	CABRILLANES	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	208.23	0	208.23
LEÓN	CABRILLANES	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	12,032.79	0	12,032.79
LEÓN	CABRILLANES	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	1,767.29	0	1,767.29
LEÓN	CABRILLANES	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	205.55	0	205.55
LEÓN	CABRILLANES	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	78.5	0	78.5
LEÓN	CACABELOS	BIERZO	FARMLAND	ARABLE CROPS	7.31	22.61	29.92
LEÓN	CACABELOS	BIERZO	FARMLAND	FALLOW LANDS	32.65	9.43	42.08
LEÓN	CACABELOS	BIERZO	FARMLAND	WOODY CROPS	641.16	83.73	724.89
LEÓN	CACABELOS	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	43.03	198.97	242
LEÓN	CACABELOS	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	75.23	0	75.23
LEÓN	CACABELOS	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	187	0	187

Province	Municipality	Region	Crop group	Crop	Rainfed area (ha)	Irrigated area (ha)	Total area (ha)
LEÓN	CACABELOS	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	833	86	919
LEÓN	CACABELOS	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	39.25	0	39.25
LEÓN	CACABELOS	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	561.41	0	561.41
LEÓN	CACABELOS	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	33.21	0	33.21
LEÓN	CACABELOS	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	359.81	0	359.81
LEÓN	CACABELOS	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	52.63	0	52.63
LEÓN	CAMPONARAYA	BIERZO	FARMLAND	ARABLE CROPS	5.85	35.6	41.45
LEÓN	CAMPONARAYA	BIERZO	FARMLAND	FALLOW LANDS	8.96	46.85	55.81
LEÓN	CAMPONARAYA	BIERZO	FARMLAND	WOODY CROPS	552.92	187.94	740.86
LEÓN	CAMPONARAYA	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	166.65	338.35	505
LEÓN	CAMPONARAYA	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	573.66	0	573.66
LEÓN	CAMPONARAYA	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	62	0	62
LEÓN	CAMPONARAYA	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	190.03	0	190.03
LEÓN	CAMPONARAYA	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	125	0	125
LEÓN	CAMPONARAYA	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	116.84	0	116.84
LEÓN	CAMPONARAYA	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	94.73	0	94.73
LEÓN	CAMPONARAYA	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	360.38	0	360.38
LEÓN	CAMPONARAYA	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	47.12	0	47.12
LEÓN	CANDIN	BIERZO	FARMLAND	WOODY CROPS	1.46	0	1.46
LEÓN	CANDIN	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	527.4	134.22	661.62
LEÓN	CANDIN	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	618	0	618
LEÓN	CANDIN	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	562	0	562

Province	Municipality	Region	Crop group	Crop	Rainfed area (ha)	Irrigated area (ha)	Total area (ha)
LEÓN	CANDIN	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	5,280.33	0	5,280.33
LEÓN	CANDIN	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	501.86	0	501.86
LEÓN	CANDIN	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	4,924.35	0	4,924.35
LEÓN	CANDIN	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	1,139.22	0	1,139.22
LEÓN	CANDIN	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	202.67	0	202.67
LEÓN	CANDIN	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	70.11	0	70.11
LEÓN	CARMENES	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	303.06	121.94	425
LEÓN	CARMENES	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	3,571.17	0	3,571.17
LEÓN	CARMENES	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	595	0	595
LEÓN	CARMENES	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	1,480.49	0	1,480.49
LEÓN	CARMENES	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	631.77	0	631.77
LEÓN	CARMENES	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	7,327.44	0	7,327.44
LEÓN	CARMENES	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	1187.62	0	1187.62
LEÓN	CARMENES	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	124.08	0	124.08
LEÓN	CARMENES	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	66.34	0	66.34
LEÓN	CARRACEDELO	BIERZO	FARMLAND	ARABLE CROPS	7.25	21.04	28.29
LEÓN	CARRACEDELO	BIERZO	FARMLAND	FALLOW LANDS	9.54	24.73	34.27
LEÓN	CARRACEDELO	BIERZO	FARMLAND	WOODY CROPS	175.04	383.24	558.28
LEÓN	CARRACEDELO	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	98.8	395.2	494

Province	Municipality	Region	Crop group	Crop	Rainfed area (ha)	Irrigated area (ha)	Total area (ha)
LEÓN	CARRACEDELO	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	519.97	0	519.97
LEÓN	CARRACEDELO	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	12.1	0	12.1
LEÓN	CARRACEDELO	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	253.48	378	631.48
LEÓN	CARRACEDELO	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	11.44	0	11.44
LEÓN	CARRACEDELO	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	279.63	0	279.63
LEÓN	CARRACEDELO	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	55.47	0	55.47
LEÓN	CARRACEDELO	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	505.66	0	505.66
LEÓN	CARRACEDELO	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	112.66	0	112.66
LEÓN	CARROCERA	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	FARMLAND	ARABLE CROPS	0	4.67	4.67
LEÓN	CARROCERA	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	FARMLAND	FALLOW LANDS	2.69	0	2.69
LEÓN	CARROCERA	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	629.08	243.1	872.18
LEÓN	CARROCERA	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	1321	0	1321
LEÓN	CARROCERA	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	160.22	0	160.22
LEÓN	CARROCERA	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	2,196.58	0	2,196.58
LEÓN	CARROCERA	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	377.57	0	377.57
LEÓN	CARROCERA	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	623.4	0	623.4
LEÓN	CARROCERA	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	836	0	836
LEÓN	CARROCERA	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	175.99	0	175.99

Province	Municipality	Region	Crop group	Crop	Rainfed area (ha)	Irrigated area (ha)	Total area (ha)
LEÓN	CARROCERA	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	27.75	0	27.75
LEÓN	CARUCEDO	BIERZO	FARMLAND	ARABLE CROPS	2.41	17.92	20.33
LEÓN	CARUCEDO	BIERZO	FARMLAND	WOODY CROPS	20.88	1	21.88
LEÓN	CARUCEDO	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	6.8	27.2	34
LEÓN	CARUCEDO	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	294.32	0	294.32
LEÓN	CARUCEDO	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	35.77	0	35.77
LEÓN	CARUCEDO	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	231.17	26	257.17
LEÓN	CARUCEDO	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	91.92	0	91.92
LEÓN	CARUCEDO	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	2,359.1	0	2,359.1
LEÓN	CARUCEDO	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	106.01	0	106.01
LEÓN	CARUCEDO	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	117.83	0	117.83
LEÓN	CARUCEDO	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	161.52	0	161.52
LEÓN	CASTRILLO DE CABRERA	LA CABRERA	FARMLAND	ARABLE CROPS	0	4.1	4.1
LEÓN	CASTRILLO DE CABRERA	LA CABRERA	FARMLAND	WOODY CROPS	1.02	0	1.02
LEÓN	CASTRILLO DE CABRERA	LA CABRERA	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	551.51	43.17	594.68
LEÓN	CASTRILLO DE CABRERA	LA CABRERA	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	1,550	0	1,550
LEÓN	CASTRILLO DE CABRERA	LA CABRERA	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	305	0	305
LEÓN	CASTRILLO DE CABRERA	LA CABRERA	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	1,586.75	0	1,586.75
LEÓN	CASTRILLO DE CABRERA	LA CABRERA	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	478.71	0	478.71
LEÓN	CASTRILLO DE CABRERA	LA CABRERA	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	6,638.74	0	6,638.74
LEÓN	CASTRILLO DE CABRERA	LA CABRERA	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	241.36	0	241.36



Province	Municipality	Region	Crop group	Crop	Rainfed area (ha)	Irrigated area (ha)	Total area (ha)
LEÓN	CASTRILLO DE CABRERA	LA CABRERA	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	122.33	0	122.33
LEÓN	CASTRILLO DE CABRERA	LA CABRERA	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	64.25	0	64.25
LEÓN	CASTROCONTRIGO	LA CABRERA	FARMLAND	ARABLE CROPS	298.34	128.51	426.85
LEÓN	CASTROCONTRIGO	LA CABRERA	FARMLAND	FALLOW LANDS	836.52	17.15	853.67
LEÓN	CASTROCONTRIGO	LA CABRERA	FARMLAND	WOODY CROPS	19.54	0.05	19.59
LEÓN	CASTROCONTRIGO	LA CABRERA	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	296.46	139.54	436
LEÓN	CASTROCONTRIGO	LA CABRERA	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	1,412	0	1,412
LEÓN	CASTROCONTRIGO	LA CABRERA	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	1701	0	1701
LEÓN	CASTROCONTRIGO	LA CABRERA	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	8326.93	172	8498.93
LEÓN	CASTROCONTRIGO	LA CABRERA	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	539.77	0	539.77
LEÓN	CASTROCONTRIGO	LA CABRERA	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	4416.81	0	4416.81
LEÓN	CASTROCONTRIGO	LA CABRERA	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	445.23	0	445.23
LEÓN	CASTROCONTRIGO	LA CABRERA	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	495.68	0	495.68
LEÓN	CASTROCONTRIGO	LA CABRERA	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	203.33	0	203.33
LEÓN	CASTROPODAME	BIERZO	FARMLAND	ARABLE CROPS	0.17	0.5	0.67
LEÓN	CASTROPODAME	BIERZO	FARMLAND	FALLOW LANDS	0.43	0	0.43
LEÓN	CASTROPODAME	BIERZO	FARMLAND	WOODY CROPS	114.3	0	114.3
LEÓN	CASTROPODAME	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	170.22	46	216.22
LEÓN	CASTROPODAME	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	410.18	0	410.18
LEÓN	CASTROPODAME	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	247.51	0	247.51
LEÓN	CASTROPODAME	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	1900.45	187	2087.45
LEÓN	CASTROPODAME	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	232.46	0	232.46

Province	Municipality	Region	Crop group	Crop	Rainfed area (ha)	Irrigated area (ha)	Total area (ha)
LEÓN	CASTROPODAME	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	2342.71	0	2342.71
LEÓN	CASTROPODAME	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	74.2	0	74.2
LEÓN	CASTROPODAME	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	220.51	0	220.51
LEÓN	CASTROPODAME	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	13.63	0	13.63
LEÓN	CEBANICO	TIERRAS DE LEON	FARMLAND	ARABLE CROPS	456.04	69.64	525.68
LEÓN	CEBANICO	TIERRAS DE LEON	FARMLAND	FALLOW LANDS	248.03	18.36	266.39
LEÓN	CEBANICO	TIERRAS DE LEON	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	214.37	36.63	251
LEÓN	CEBANICO	TIERRAS DE LEON	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	456.66	0	456.66
LEÓN	CEBANICO	TIERRAS DE LEON	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	169	0	169
LEÓN	CEBANICO	TIERRAS DE LEON	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	3,946.02	0	3,946.02
LEÓN	CEBANICO	TIERRAS DE LEON	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	1292.56	0	1292.56
LEÓN	CEBANICO	TIERRAS DE LEON	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	1,692.98	0	1,692.98
LEÓN	CEBANICO	TIERRAS DE LEON	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	7.43	0	7.43
LEÓN	CEBANICO	TIERRAS DE LEON	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	326.56	0	326.56
LEÓN	CEBANICO	TIERRAS DE LEON	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	40.68	0	40.68
LEÓN	CISTIerna	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FARMLAND	ARABLE CROPS	112.06	129.62	241.68
LEÓN	CISTIerna	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FARMLAND	FALLOW LANDS	20.45	1.45	21.9
LEÓN	CISTIerna	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	95.4	402.05	497.45
LEÓN	CISTIerna	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	941.72	0	941.72
LEÓN	CISTIerna	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	125.22	0	125.22

Province	Municipality	Region	Crop group	Crop	Rainfed area (ha)	Irrigated area (ha)	Total area (ha)
LEÓN	CISTIerna	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	3,351.75	83.7	3,435.45
LEÓN	CISTIerna	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	888.66	0	888.66
LEÓN	CISTIerna	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	2,469.48	0	2,469.48
LEÓN	CISTIerna	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	654	0	654
LEÓN	CISTIerna	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	387.05	0	387.05
LEÓN	CISTIerna	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	97.9	0	97.9
LEÓN	CONGOSTO	BIERZO	FARMLAND	ARABLE CROPS	7.17	4.38	11.55
LEÓN	CONGOSTO	BIERZO	FARMLAND	FALLOW LANDS	7.45	0	7.45
LEÓN	CONGOSTO	BIERZO	FARMLAND	WOODY CROPS	119.2	0.37	119.57
LEÓN	CONGOSTO	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	71.17	48.43	119.6
LEÓN	CONGOSTO	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	379	0	379
LEÓN	CONGOSTO	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	128.18	0	128.18
LEÓN	CONGOSTO	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	793.84	83	876.84
LEÓN	CONGOSTO	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	101.8	0	101.8
LEÓN	CONGOSTO	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	1,080.7	0	1,080.7
LEÓN	CONGOSTO	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	130.78	0	130.78
LEÓN	CONGOSTO	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	283.42	0	283.42
LEÓN	CONGOSTO	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	442.11	0	442.11
LEÓN	CORULLON	BIERZO	FARMLAND	ARABLE CROPS	0.11	11.3	11.41
LEÓN	CORULLON	BIERZO	FARMLAND	FALLOW LANDS	0.18	0.36	0.54

Province	Municipality	Region	Crop group	Crop	Rainfed area (ha)	Irrigated area (ha)	Total area (ha)
LEÓN	CORULLON	BIERZO	FARMLAND	WOODY CROPS	245.59	20.3	265.89
LEÓN	CORULLON	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	58.5	37.6	96.1
LEÓN	CORULLON	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	431.47	0	431.47
LEÓN	CORULLON	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	82	0	82
LEÓN	CORULLON	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	1,719.03	65	1,784.03
LEÓN	CORULLON	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	527.74	0	527.74
LEÓN	CORULLON	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	4,248.23	0	4,248.23
LEÓN	CORULLON	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	159.92	0	159.92
LEÓN	CORULLON	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	166.58	0	166.58
LEÓN	CORULLON	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	52.8	0	52.8
LEÓN	CREMENES	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FARMLAND	ARABLE CROPS	0	5.7	5.7
LEÓN	CREMENES	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	16.6	66.4	83
LEÓN	CREMENES	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	758.45	0	758.45
LEÓN	CREMENES	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	244.33	0	244.33
LEÓN	CREMENES	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	4915.93	0	4915.93
LEÓN	CREMENES	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	754.45	0	754.45
LEÓN	CREMENES	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	6015.81	0	6015.81
LEÓN	CREMENES	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	2,075.81	0	2,075.81
LEÓN	CREMENES	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	201.73	0	201.73

Province	Municipality	Region	Crop group	Crop	Rainfed area (ha)	Irrigated area (ha)	Total area (ha)
LEÓN	CREMENES	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	257.12	0	257.12
LEÓN	CUADROS	TIERRAS DE LEON	FARMLAND	ARABLE CROPS	161.01	5.28	166.29
LEÓN	CUADROS	TIERRAS DE LEON	FARMLAND	FALLOW LANDS	343.41	0	343.41
LEÓN	CUADROS	TIERRAS DE LEON	FARMLAND	WOODY CROPS	0.44	0.02	0.46
LEÓN	CUADROS	TIERRAS DE LEON	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	245.08	109	354.08
LEÓN	CUADROS	TIERRAS DE LEON	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	1,551.93	0	1,551.93
LEÓN	CUADROS	TIERRAS DE LEON	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	357.54	0	357.54
LEÓN	CUADROS	TIERRAS DE LEON	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	3,445.67	281	3,726.67
LEÓN	CUADROS	TIERRAS DE LEON	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	151.01	0	151.01
LEÓN	CUADROS	TIERRAS DE LEON	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	3,743.36	0	3,743.36
LEÓN	CUADROS	TIERRAS DE LEON	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	59.32	0	59.32
LEÓN	CUADROS	TIERRAS DE LEON	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	385.58	0	385.58
LEÓN	CUADROS	TIERRAS DE LEON	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	130.66	0	130.66
LEÓN	CUBILLAS DE RUEDA	TIERRAS DE LEON	FARMLAND	ARABLE CROPS	297.94	334.47	632.41
LEÓN	CUBILLAS DE RUEDA	TIERRAS DE LEON	FARMLAND	FALLOW LANDS	174.94	34.99	209.93
LEÓN	CUBILLAS DE RUEDA	TIERRAS DE LEON	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	339.77	36.16	375.93
LEÓN	CUBILLAS DE RUEDA	TIERRAS DE LEON	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	362.04	0	362.04
LEÓN	CUBILLAS DE RUEDA	TIERRAS DE LEON	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	85.29	0	85.29
LEÓN	CUBILLAS DE RUEDA	TIERRAS DE LEON	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	2988.78	363	3351.78
LEÓN	CUBILLAS DE RUEDA	TIERRAS DE LEON	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	1,244.58	0	1,244.58
LEÓN	CUBILLAS DE RUEDA	TIERRAS DE LEON	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	1,853.22	0	1,853.22

Province	Municipality	Region	Crop group	Crop	Rainfed area (ha)	Irrigated area (ha)	Total area (ha)
LEÓN	CUBILLAS DE RUEDA	TIERRAS DE LEON	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	48.9	0	48.9
LEÓN	CUBILLAS DE RUEDA	TIERRAS DE LEON	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	334.82	0	334.82
LEÓN	CUBILLAS DE RUEDA	TIERRAS DE LEON	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	183.12	0	183.12
LEÓN	CUBILLOS DEL SIL	BIERZO	FARMLAND	ARABLE CROPS	0	4.24	4.24
LEÓN	CUBILLOS DEL SIL	BIERZO	FARMLAND	FALLOW LANDS	0	3.52	3.52
LEÓN	CUBILLOS DEL SIL	BIERZO	FARMLAND	WOODY CROPS	97.2	5.11	102.31
LEÓN	CUBILLOS DEL SIL	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	99.77	88	187.77
LEÓN	CUBILLOS DEL SIL	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	490.38	0	490.38
LEÓN	CUBILLOS DEL SIL	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	95.48	0	95.48
LEÓN	CUBILLOS DEL SIL	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	2286.99	35	2321.99
LEÓN	CUBILLOS DEL SIL	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	175.18	0	175.18
LEÓN	CUBILLOS DEL SIL	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	937.75	0	937.75
LEÓN	CUBILLOS DEL SIL	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	329.97	0	329.97
LEÓN	CUBILLOS DEL SIL	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	431.53	0	431.53
LEÓN	CUBILLOS DEL SIL	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	260.69	0	260.69
LEÓN	ENCINEDO	LA CABRERA	FARMLAND	ARABLE CROPS	0	1.63	1.63
LEÓN	ENCINEDO	LA CABRERA	FARMLAND	WOODY CROPS	3.12	0	3.12
LEÓN	ENCINEDO	LA CABRERA	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	111.9	261.1	373
LEÓN	ENCINEDO	LA CABRERA	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	207.67	0	207.67
LEÓN	ENCINEDO	LA CABRERA	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	1538.67	0	1538.67
LEÓN	ENCINEDO	LA CABRERA	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	1,522.92	0	1,522.92
LEÓN	ENCINEDO	LA CABRERA	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	316.06	0	316.06

Province	Municipality	Region	Crop group	Crop	Rainfed area (ha)	Irrigated area (ha)	Total area (ha)
LEÓN	ENCINEDO	LA CABRERA	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	12,719.47	0	12,719.47
LEÓN	ENCINEDO	LA CABRERA	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	2,333.1	0	2,333.1
LEÓN	ENCINEDO	LA CABRERA	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	338.85	0	338.85
LEÓN	ENCINEDO	LA CABRERA	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	146.72	0	146.72
LEÓN	ERCINA (LA)	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FARMLAND	FALLOW LANDS	263.9	0	263.9
LEÓN	ERCINA (LA)	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	131.94	28.06	160
LEÓN	ERCINA (LA)	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	1,678.44	0	1,678.44
LEÓN	ERCINA (LA)	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	81.16	0	81.16
LEÓN	ERCINA (LA)	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	4361.86	0	4361.86
LEÓN	ERCINA (LA)	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	895.84	0	895.84
LEÓN	ERCINA (LA)	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	2,761.01	0	2,761.01
LEÓN	ERCINA (LA)	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	91.07	0	91.07
LEÓN	ERCINA (LA)	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	186.53	0	186.53
LEÓN	ERCINA (LA)	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	22.36	0	22.36
LEÓN	FABERO	BIERZO	FARMLAND	WOODY CROPS	17.82	0	17.82
LEÓN	FABERO	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	358.14	38.94	397.08
LEÓN	FABERO	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	380	0	380
LEÓN	FABERO	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	924.78	0	924.78

Province	Municipality	Region	Crop group	Crop	Rainfed area (ha)	Irrigated area (ha)	Total area (ha)
LEÓN	FABERO	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	296.32	0	296.32
LEÓN	FABERO	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	2,121.95	0	2,121.95
LEÓN	FABERO	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	925.73	0	925.73
LEÓN	FABERO	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	355.42	0	355.42
LEÓN	FABERO	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	27.73	0	27.73
LEÓN	FOLGOSO DE LA RIBERA	BIERZO	FARMLAND	ARABLE CROPS	28.44	7.4	35.84
LEÓN	FOLGOSO DE LA RIBERA	BIERZO	FARMLAND	FALLOW LANDS	38.73	0	38.73
LEÓN	FOLGOSO DE LA RIBERA	BIERZO	FARMLAND	WOODY CROPS	29.59	0	29.59
LEÓN	FOLGOSO DE LA RIBERA	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	56.57	54	110.57
LEÓN	FOLGOSO DE LA RIBERA	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	642.08	0	642.08
LEÓN	FOLGOSO DE LA RIBERA	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	34	0	34
LEÓN	FOLGOSO DE LA RIBERA	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	3,504.26	51	3,555.26
LEÓN	FOLGOSO DE LA RIBERA	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	599.64	0	599.64
LEÓN	FOLGOSO DE LA RIBERA	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	1,399.07	0	1,399.07
LEÓN	FOLGOSO DE LA RIBERA	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	113.25	0	113.25
LEÓN	FOLGOSO DE LA RIBERA	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	316.94	0	316.94
LEÓN	FOLGOSO DE LA RIBERA	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	50.76	0	50.76
LEÓN	GARRAFE DE TORIO	TIERRAS DE LEON	FARMLAND	ARABLE CROPS	188.53	23.57	212.1
LEÓN	GARRAFE DE TORIO	TIERRAS DE LEON	FARMLAND	FALLOW LANDS	162.74	2.93	165.67
LEÓN	GARRAFE DE TORIO	TIERRAS DE LEON	FARMLAND	WOODY CROPS	0.51	2.23	2.74
LEÓN	GARRAFE DE TORIO	TIERRAS DE LEON	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	203.73	403	606.73



Province	Municipality	Region	Crop group	Crop	Rainfed area (ha)	Irrigated area (ha)	Total area (ha)
LEÓN	GARRAFE DE TORIO	TIERRAS DE LEON	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	1,145.56	0	1,145.56
LEÓN	GARRAFE DE TORIO	TIERRAS DE LEON	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	10.6	0	10.6
LEÓN	GARRAFE DE TORIO	TIERRAS DE LEON	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	5,959.94	235	6,194.94
LEÓN	GARRAFE DE TORIO	TIERRAS DE LEON	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	277.7	0	277.7
LEÓN	GARRAFE DE TORIO	TIERRAS DE LEON	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	3,059.27	0	3,059.27
LEÓN	GARRAFE DE TORIO	TIERRAS DE LEON	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	82.73	0	82.73
LEÓN	GARRAFE DE TORIO	TIERRAS DE LEON	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	618.8	0	618.8
LEÓN	GARRAFE DE TORIO	TIERRAS DE LEON	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	149.75	0	149.75
LEÓN	GRADEFES	TIERRAS DE LEON	FARMLAND	ARABLE CROPS	1,464.53	811.68	2,276.21
LEÓN	GRADEFES	TIERRAS DE LEON	FARMLAND	FALLOW LANDS	1179.75	57.64	1,237.39
LEÓN	GRADEFES	TIERRAS DE LEON	FARMLAND	WOODY CROPS	0.26	0.47	0.73
LEÓN	GRADEFES	TIERRAS DE LEON	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	278.46	316.54	595
LEÓN	GRADEFES	TIERRAS DE LEON	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	1,107.39	0	1,107.39
LEÓN	GRADEFES	TIERRAS DE LEON	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	123.22	0	123.22
LEÓN	GRADEFES	TIERRAS DE LEON	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	6,244.46	718	6,962.46
LEÓN	GRADEFES	TIERRAS DE LEON	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	3,155.16	0	3,155.16
LEÓN	GRADEFES	TIERRAS DE LEON	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	4,016	0	4,016
LEÓN	GRADEFES	TIERRAS DE LEON	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	41.43	0	41.43
LEÓN	GRADEFES	TIERRAS DE LEON	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	808.3	0	808.3
LEÓN	GRADEFES	TIERRAS DE LEON	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	262.8	0	262.8
LEÓN	IGUEÑA	BIERZO	FARMLAND	ARABLE CROPS	0	10.3	10.3
LEÓN	IGUEÑA	BIERZO	FARMLAND	WOODY CROPS	11.12	0	11.12

Province	Municipality	Region	Crop group	Crop	Rainfed area (ha)	Irrigated area (ha)	Total area (ha)
LEÓN	IGUEÑA	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	45.3	18.8	64.1
LEÓN	IGUEÑA	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	1884	0	1884
LEÓN	IGUEÑA	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	31	0	31
LEÓN	IGUEÑA	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	6,083.23	29	6,112.23
LEÓN	IGUEÑA	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	382.67	0	382.67
LEÓN	IGUEÑA	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	11,259.02	0	11,259.02
LEÓN	IGUEÑA	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	413.9	0	413.9
LEÓN	IGUEÑA	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	414.49	0	414.49
LEÓN	IGUEÑA	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	28.14	0	28.14
LEÓN	LUCILLO	LA CABRERA	FARMLAND	ARABLE CROPS	0	4.21	4.21
LEÓN	LUCILLO	LA CABRERA	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	91.43	32	123.43
LEÓN	LUCILLO	LA CABRERA	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	2,752.11	0	2,752.11
LEÓN	LUCILLO	LA CABRERA	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	831.81	0	831.81
LEÓN	LUCILLO	LA CABRERA	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	836.28	27.07	863.35
LEÓN	LUCILLO	LA CABRERA	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	121.89	0	121.89
LEÓN	LUCILLO	LA CABRERA	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	9315.47	0	9315.47
LEÓN	LUCILLO	LA CABRERA	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	2,195.87	0	2,195.87
LEÓN	LUCILLO	LA CABRERA	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	240.45	0	240.45
LEÓN	LUCILLO	LA CABRERA	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	42.49	0	42.49
LEÓN	LUYEGO	LA CABRERA	FARMLAND	ARABLE CROPS	573.81	37.29	611.1
LEÓN	LUYEGO	LA CABRERA	FARMLAND	FALLOW LANDS	433.32	8.33	441.65
LEÓN	LUYEGO	LA CABRERA	FARMLAND	WOODY CROPS	0.18	0.6	0.78

Province	Municipality	Region	Crop group	Crop	Rainfed area (ha)	Irrigated area (ha)	Total area (ha)
LEÓN	LUYEGO	LA CABRERA	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	60.68	52	112.68
LEÓN	LUYEGO	LA CABRERA	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	1,326.59	0	1,326.59
LEÓN	LUYEGO	LA CABRERA	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	24	0	24
LEÓN	LUYEGO	LA CABRERA	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	3,484.71	163	3,647.71
LEÓN	LUYEGO	LA CABRERA	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	258.53	0	258.53
LEÓN	LUYEGO	LA CABRERA	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	6,022.97	0	6,022.97
LEÓN	LUYEGO	LA CABRERA	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	317.84	0	317.84
LEÓN	LUYEGO	LA CABRERA	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	352.88	0	352.88
LEÓN	LUYEGO	LA CABRERA	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	114.25	0	114.25
LEÓN	MARAÑA	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	58.8	15.2	74
LEÓN	MARAÑA	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	499.31	0	499.31
LEÓN	MARAÑA	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	40	0	40
LEÓN	MARAÑA	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	345.15	0	345.15
LEÓN	MARAÑA	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	241.45	0	241.45
LEÓN	MARAÑA	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	1370.28	0	1370.28
LEÓN	MARAÑA	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	749.49	0	749.49
LEÓN	MARAÑA	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	31.53	0	31.53
LEÓN	MARAÑA	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	5.51	0	5.51

Province	Municipality	Region	Crop group	Crop	Rainfed area (ha)	Irrigated area (ha)	Total area (ha)
LEÓN	MATALLANA	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FARMLAND	ARABLE CROPS	0	8.2	8.2
LEÓN	MATALLANA	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	111.6	74.4	186
LEÓN	MATALLANA	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	541.21	0	541.21
LEÓN	MATALLANA	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	314	0	314
LEÓN	MATALLANA	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	1,973.5	72.28	2,045.78
LEÓN	MATALLANA	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	652.91	0	652.91
LEÓN	MATALLANA	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	2,976.48	0	2,976.48
LEÓN	MATALLANA	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	334.34	0	334.34
LEÓN	MATALLANA	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	228.32	0	228.32
LEÓN	MATALLANA	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	58.01	0	58.01
LEÓN	MOLINASECA	BIERZO	FARMLAND	ARABLE CROPS	0	1.53	1.53
LEÓN	MOLINASECA	BIERZO	FARMLAND	FALLOW LANDS	7.1	0	7.1
LEÓN	MOLINASECA	BIERZO	FARMLAND	WOODY CROPS	50.92	0.16	51.08
LEÓN	MOLINASECA	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	21.34	13	34.34
LEÓN	MOLINASECA	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	800	0	800
LEÓN	MOLINASECA	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	69.53	0	69.53
LEÓN	MOLINASECA	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	2,740.39	12	2,752.39
LEÓN	MOLINASECA	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	406.96	0	406.96

Province	Municipality	Region	Crop group	Crop	Rainfed area (ha)	Irrigated area (ha)	Total area (ha)
LEÓN	MOLINASECA	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	3534.54	0	3,534.54
LEÓN	MOLINASECA	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	63.2	0	63.2
LEÓN	MOLINASECA	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	227.86	0	227.86
LEÓN	MOLINASECA	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	14.77	0	14.77
LEÓN	MURIAS DE PAREDES	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	FARMLAND	ARABLE CROPS	0	1.81	1.81
LEÓN	MURIAS DE PAREDES	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	111.3	259.7	371
LEÓN	MURIAS DE PAREDES	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	825.7	0	825.7
LEÓN	MURIAS DE PAREDES	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	89.8	0	89.8
LEÓN	MURIAS DE PAREDES	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	2915.3	0	2915.3
LEÓN	MURIAS DE PAREDES	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	304.78	0	304.78
LEÓN	MURIAS DE PAREDES	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	15,260.68	0	15,260.68
LEÓN	MURIAS DE PAREDES	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	154.54	0	154.54
LEÓN	MURIAS DE PAREDES	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	201.7	0	201.7
LEÓN	MURIAS DE PAREDES	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	92.78	0	92.78
LEÓN	NOCEDA	BIERZO	FARMLAND	ARABLE CROPS	0	26.3	26.3
LEÓN	NOCEDA	BIERZO	FARMLAND	WOODY CROPS	35.79	0	35.79
LEÓN	NOCEDA	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	757.47	101.92	859.39
LEÓN	NOCEDA	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	560.34	0	560.34

Province	Municipality	Region	Crop group	Crop	Rainfed area (ha)	Irrigated area (ha)	Total area (ha)
LEÓN	NOCEDA	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	2,811.41	10	2,821.41
LEÓN	NOCEDA	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	773.7	0	773.7
LEÓN	NOCEDA	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	1687.69	0	1687.69
LEÓN	NOCEDA	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	143.87	0	143.87
LEÓN	NOCEDA	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	278.98	0	278.98
LEÓN	NOCEDA	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	26.78	0	26.78
LEÓN	OENCIA	BIERZO	FARMLAND	WOODY CROPS	14.02	0	14.02
LEÓN	OENCIA	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	97.93	26.07	124
LEÓN	OENCIA	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	171	0	171
LEÓN	OENCIA	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	38	0	38
LEÓN	OENCIA	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	3188.93	1.57	3190.5
LEÓN	OENCIA	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	12.34	0	12.34
LEÓN	OENCIA	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	5,152.41	0	5,152.41
LEÓN	OENCIA	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	872.77	0	872.77
LEÓN	OENCIA	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	154.64	0	154.64
LEÓN	OENCIA	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	60.86	0	60.86
LEÓN	OMAÑAS (LAS)	ASTORGA	FARMLAND	ARABLE CROPS	0.59	25.87	26.46
LEÓN	OMAÑAS (LAS)	ASTORGA	FARMLAND	FALLOW LANDS	59.19	2.1	61.29
LEÓN	OMAÑAS (LAS)	ASTORGA	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	121.25	114.5	235.75
LEÓN	OMAÑAS (LAS)	ASTORGA	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	180.25	0	180.25
LEÓN	OMAÑAS (LAS)	ASTORGA	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	210.06	0	210.06
LEÓN	OMAÑAS (LAS)	ASTORGA	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	643.72	394	1037.72

Province	Municipality	Region	Crop group	Crop	Rainfed area (ha)	Irrigated area (ha)	Total area (ha)
LEÓN	OMAÑAS (LAS)	ASTORGA	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	158.58	0	158.58
LEÓN	OMAÑAS (LAS)	ASTORGA	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	1119.99	0	1119.99
LEÓN	OMAÑAS (LAS)	ASTORGA	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	30.65	0	30.65
LEÓN	OMAÑAS (LAS)	ASTORGA	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	103.66	0	103.66
LEÓN	OMAÑAS (LAS)	ASTORGA	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	84.87	0	84.87
LEÓN	OSEJA DE SAJAMBRE	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	55	0	55
LEÓN	OSEJA DE SAJAMBRE	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	455.85	0	455.85
LEÓN	OSEJA DE SAJAMBRE	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	37	0	37
LEÓN	OSEJA DE SAJAMBRE	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	3,545.56	0	3,545.56
LEÓN	OSEJA DE SAJAMBRE	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	2,822.64	0	2,822.64
LEÓN	OSEJA DE SAJAMBRE	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	123.35	0	123.35
LEÓN	OSEJA DE SAJAMBRE	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	96.44	0	96.44
LEÓN	OSEJA DE SAJAMBRE	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	42.35	0	42.35
LEÓN	PALACIOS DEL SIL	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	FARMLAND	ARABLE CROPS	0	6.91	6.91
LEÓN	PALACIOS DEL SIL	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	FARMLAND	WOODY CROPS	8.16	0	8.16
LEÓN	PALACIOS DEL SIL	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	28.4	42.6	71
LEÓN	PALACIOS DEL SIL	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	1,009	0	1,009

Province	Municipality	Region	Crop group	Crop	Rainfed area (ha)	Irrigated area (ha)	Total area (ha)
LEÓN	PALACIOS DEL SIL	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	754.91	0	754.91
LEÓN	PALACIOS DEL SIL	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	6,516.97	0	6,516.97
LEÓN	PALACIOS DEL SIL	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	1,331.28	0	1,331.28
LEÓN	PALACIOS DEL SIL	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	7,876.89	0	7,876.89
LEÓN	PALACIOS DEL SIL	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	164.23	0	164.23
LEÓN	PALACIOS DEL SIL	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	217.52	0	217.52
LEÓN	PALACIOS DEL SIL	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	183.85	0	183.85
LEÓN	PARAMO DEL SIL	BIERZO	FARMLAND	ARABLE CROPS	0	28.07	28.07
LEÓN	PARAMO DEL SIL	BIERZO	FARMLAND	WOODY CROPS	2.2	0	2.2
LEÓN	PARAMO DEL SIL	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	39.2	156.8	196
LEÓN	PARAMO DEL SIL	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	1,280.04	0	1,280.04
LEÓN	PARAMO DEL SIL	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	120.78	0	120.78
LEÓN	PARAMO DEL SIL	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	5,799.9	0	5,799.9
LEÓN	PARAMO DEL SIL	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	468.3	0	468.3
LEÓN	PARAMO DEL SIL	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	8,161.63	0	8,161.63
LEÓN	PARAMO DEL SIL	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	2,281.37	0	2,281.37
LEÓN	PARAMO DEL SIL	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	414.71	0	414.71
LEÓN	PARAMO DEL SIL	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	263.94	0	263.94
LEÓN	PERANZANES	BIERZO	FARMLAND	WOODY CROPS	1.19	0	1.19



Province	Municipality	Region	Crop group	Crop	Rainfed area (ha)	Irrigated area (ha)	Total area (ha)
LEÓN	PERANZANES	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	179.78	91.22	271
LEÓN	PERANZANES	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	805	0	805
LEÓN	PERANZANES	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	73	0	73
LEÓN	PERANZANES	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	2749.99	0	2749.99
LEÓN	PERANZANES	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	75.39	0	75.39
LEÓN	PERANZANES	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	6238.33	0	6238.33
LEÓN	PERANZANES	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	1,422.86	0	1,422.86
LEÓN	PERANZANES	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	101.15	0	101.15
LEÓN	PERANZANES	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	16.53	0	16.53
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	BIERZO	FARMLAND	ARABLE CROPS	8.13	178.03	186.16
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	BIERZO	FARMLAND	FALLOW LANDS	41.98	22.43	64.41
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	BIERZO	FARMLAND	WOODY CROPS	1,056.98	318.13	1,375.11
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	227.57	722	949.57
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	2,436.97	0	2,436.97
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	187.56	0	187.56
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	6,933.13	515	7,448.13
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	626.54	0	626.54
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	11,884.5	0	11,884.5
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	715.05	0	715.05
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	2,123.44	0	2,123.44
LEÓN	PONFERRADA	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	319.06	0	319.06

Province	Municipality	Region	Crop group	Crop	Rainfed area (ha)	Irrigated area (ha)	Total area (ha)
LEÓN	POSADA DE VALDEON	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	307.48	0	307.48
LEÓN	POSADA DE VALDEON	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	419.49	0	419.49
LEÓN	POSADA DE VALDEON	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	6	0	6
LEÓN	POSADA DE VALDEON	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	4,592.69	0	4,592.69
LEÓN	POSADA DE VALDEON	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	726.35	0	726.35
LEÓN	POSADA DE VALDEON	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	3,525.3	0	3,525.3
LEÓN	POSADA DE VALDEON	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	6,573.53	0	6,573.53
LEÓN	POSADA DE VALDEON	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	129.61	0	129.61
LEÓN	POSADA DE VALDEON	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	125.95	0	125.95
LEÓN	PRADO DE LA GUZPEÑA	TIERRAS DE LEON	FARMLAND	ARABLE CROPS	73.68	12.41	86.09
LEÓN	PRADO DE LA GUZPEÑA	TIERRAS DE LEON	FARMLAND	FALLOW LANDS	20.32	0.09	20.41
LEÓN	PRADO DE LA GUZPEÑA	TIERRAS DE LEON	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	300.03	16.86	316.89
LEÓN	PRADO DE LA GUZPEÑA	TIERRAS DE LEON	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	589.47	0	589.47
LEÓN	PRADO DE LA GUZPEÑA	TIERRAS DE LEON	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	2.45	0	2.45
LEÓN	PRADO DE LA GUZPEÑA	TIERRAS DE LEON	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	580	2.58	582.58
LEÓN	PRADO DE LA GUZPEÑA	TIERRAS DE LEON	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	238.94	0	238.94
LEÓN	PRADO DE LA GUZPEÑA	TIERRAS DE LEON	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	369.5	0	369.5
LEÓN	PRADO DE LA GUZPEÑA	TIERRAS DE LEON	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	77.66	0	77.66
LEÓN	PRADO DE LA GUZPEÑA	TIERRAS DE LEON	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	9.88	0	9.88

Province	Municipality	Region	Crop group	Crop	Rainfed area (ha)	Irrigated area (ha)	Total area (ha)
LEÓN	PRIARANZA DEL BIERZO	BIERZO	FARMLAND	ARABLE CROPS	0.15	0.34	0.49
LEÓN	PRIARANZA DEL BIERZO	BIERZO	FARMLAND	FALLOW LANDS	0.33	0	0.33
LEÓN	PRIARANZA DEL BIERZO	BIERZO	FARMLAND	WOODY CROPS	144.71	4.39	149.1
LEÓN	PRIARANZA DEL BIERZO	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	15	40.3	55.3
LEÓN	PRIARANZA DEL BIERZO	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	268.8	0	268.8
LEÓN	PRIARANZA DEL BIERZO	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	76.76	0	76.76
LEÓN	PRIARANZA DEL BIERZO	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	1,350.94	89	1,439.94
LEÓN	PRIARANZA DEL BIERZO	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	252.63	0	252.63
LEÓN	PRIARANZA DEL BIERZO	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	972.97	0	972.97
LEÓN	PRIARANZA DEL BIERZO	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	27.67	0	27.67
LEÓN	PRIARANZA DEL BIERZO	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	119.25	0	119.25
LEÓN	PRIARANZA DEL BIERZO	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	5.42	0	5.42
LEÓN	PRIORO	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	64.57	169	233.57
LEÓN	PRIORO	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	434.07	0	434.07
LEÓN	PRIORO	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	38.3	0	38.3
LEÓN	PRIORO	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	1,702.71	0	1,702.71
LEÓN	PRIORO	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	451.84	0	451.84
LEÓN	PRIORO	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	1735.83	0	1735.83
LEÓN	PRIORO	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	179.91	0	179.91

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LEÓN	PRIORO	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	102.67	0	102.67
LEÓN	PRIORO	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	19.3	0	19.3
LEÓN	PUEBLA DE LILLO	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	165	135	300
LEÓN	PUEBLA DE LILLO	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	1031	0	1031
LEÓN	PUEBLA DE LILLO	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	470.74	0	470.74
LEÓN	PUEBLA DE LILLO	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	4,643.77	5	4,648.77
LEÓN	PUEBLA DE LILLO	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	593.99	0	593.99
LEÓN	PUEBLA DE LILLO	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	8,473.06	0	8,473.06
LEÓN	PUEBLA DE LILLO	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	1304.04	0	1304.04
LEÓN	PUEBLA DE LILLO	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	173.06	0	173.06
LEÓN	PUEBLA DE LILLO	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	145.77	0	145.77
LEÓN	PUENTE DE DOMINGO FLOREZ	BIERZO	FARMLAND	ARABLE CROPS	0	22.27	22.27
LEÓN	PUENTE DE DOMINGO FLOREZ	BIERZO	FARMLAND	WOODY CROPS	67.18	0.13	67.31
LEÓN	PUENTE DE DOMINGO FLOREZ	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	16	42.9	58.9
LEÓN	PUENTE DE DOMINGO FLOREZ	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	175	0	175
LEÓN	PUENTE DE DOMINGO FLOREZ	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	28	0	28
LEÓN	PUENTE DE DOMINGO FLOREZ	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	1,329.28	29	1,358.28
LEÓN	PUENTE DE DOMINGO FLOREZ	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	317.98	0	317.98

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LEÓN	PUENTE DE DOMINGO FLOREZ	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	3,095.48	0	3,095.48
LEÓN	PUENTE DE DOMINGO FLOREZ	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	558.94	0	558.94
LEÓN	PUENTE DE DOMINGO FLOREZ	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	180.19	0	180.19
LEÓN	PUENTE DE DOMINGO FLOREZ	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	55.9	0	55.9
LEÓN	QUINTANA DEL CASTILLO	ASTORGA	FARMLAND	ARABLE CROPS	955.24	287.02	1,242.26
LEÓN	QUINTANA DEL CASTILLO	ASTORGA	FARMLAND	FALLOW LANDS	879.81	11.13	890.94
LEÓN	QUINTANA DEL CASTILLO	ASTORGA	FARMLAND	WOODY CROPS	2.74	0	2.74
LEÓN	QUINTANA DEL CASTILLO	ASTORGA	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	24.8	98.4	123.2
LEÓN	QUINTANA DEL CASTILLO	ASTORGA	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	1360	0	1360
LEÓN	QUINTANA DEL CASTILLO	ASTORGA	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	84.14	0	84.14
LEÓN	QUINTANA DEL CASTILLO	ASTORGA	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	4,636.22	86	4,722.22
LEÓN	QUINTANA DEL CASTILLO	ASTORGA	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	338.76	0	338.76
LEÓN	QUINTANA DEL CASTILLO	ASTORGA	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	6,037.15	0	6,037.15
LEÓN	QUINTANA DEL CASTILLO	ASTORGA	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	40.76	0	40.76
LEÓN	QUINTANA DEL CASTILLO	ASTORGA	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	480.73	0	480.73
LEÓN	QUINTANA DEL CASTILLO	ASTORGA	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	257.6	0	257.6
LEÓN	QUINTANA Y CONGOSTO	LA BAÑEZA	FARMLAND	ARABLE CROPS	616.14	410.84	1026.98
LEÓN	QUINTANA Y CONGOSTO	LA BAÑEZA	FARMLAND	FALLOW LANDS	491.13	41.22	532.35
LEÓN	QUINTANA Y CONGOSTO	LA BAÑEZA	FARMLAND	WOODY CROPS	85.79	0	85.79
LEÓN	QUINTANA Y CONGOSTO	LA BAÑEZA	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	62.66	175	237.66
LEÓN	QUINTANA Y CONGOSTO	LA BAÑEZA	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	658	0	658

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LEÓN	QUINTANA Y CONGOSTO	LA BAÑEZA	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	392.58	0	392.58
LEÓN	QUINTANA Y CONGOSTO	LA BAÑEZA	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	3,872.39	82	3,954.39
LEÓN	QUINTANA Y CONGOSTO	LA BAÑEZA	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	64.04	0	64.04
LEÓN	QUINTANA Y CONGOSTO	LA BAÑEZA	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	1,495.65	0	1,495.65
LEÓN	QUINTANA Y CONGOSTO	LA BAÑEZA	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	19.35	0	19.35
LEÓN	QUINTANA Y CONGOSTO	LA BAÑEZA	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	314.03	0	314.03
LEÓN	QUINTANA Y CONGOSTO	LA BAÑEZA	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	71.26	0	71.26
LEÓN	REYERO	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	50.23	101.77	152
LEÓN	REYERO	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	376.32	0	376.32
LEÓN	REYERO	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	470.99	0	470.99
LEÓN	REYERO	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	562.3	0	562.3
LEÓN	REYERO	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	10.97	0	10.97
LEÓN	REYERO	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	810	0	810
LEÓN	REYERO	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	179.45	0	179.45
LEÓN	REYERO	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	43.11	0	43.11
LEÓN	REYERO	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	14.94	0	14.94
LEÓN	RIAÑO	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	137.45	5	142.45
LEÓN	RIAÑO	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	1,174.05	0	1,174.05

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LEÓN	RIAÑO	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	215.46	0	215.46
LEÓN	RIAÑO	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	3,366.25	0	3,366.25
LEÓN	RIAÑO	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	942.59	0	942.59
LEÓN	RIAÑO	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	1,206.08	0	1,206.08
LEÓN	RIAÑO	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	1,200.83	0	1,200.83
LEÓN	RIAÑO	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	115.6	0	115.6
LEÓN	RIAÑO	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	1,399.99	0	1,399.99
LEÓN	RIELLO	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	FARMLAND	ARABLE CROPS	2.59	3.8	6.39
LEÓN	RIELLO	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	FARMLAND	FALLOW LANDS	4.67	0	4.67
LEÓN	RIELLO	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	410.7	361.3	772
LEÓN	RIELLO	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	741.77	0	741.77
LEÓN	RIELLO	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	562.59	0	562.59
LEÓN	RIELLO	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	4,383.27	14	4,397.27
LEÓN	RIELLO	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	1,786.57	0	1,786.57
LEÓN	RIELLO	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	14,720.53	0	14,720.53
LEÓN	RIELLO	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	165.38	0	165.38

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LEÓN	RIELLO	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	302.85	0	302.85
LEÓN	RIELLO	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	132.57	0	132.57
LEÓN	RIOSECO DE TAPIA	TIERRAS DE LEON	FARMLAND	ARABLE CROPS	479.1	4.55	483.65
LEÓN	RIOSECO DE TAPIA	TIERRAS DE LEON	FARMLAND	FALLOW LANDS	400.67	0.08	400.75
LEÓN	RIOSECO DE TAPIA	TIERRAS DE LEON	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	410.75	53	463.75
LEÓN	RIOSECO DE TAPIA	TIERRAS DE LEON	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	329.02	0	329.02
LEÓN	RIOSECO DE TAPIA	TIERRAS DE LEON	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	22	0	22
LEÓN	RIOSECO DE TAPIA	TIERRAS DE LEON	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	2030.95	55	2085.95
LEÓN	RIOSECO DE TAPIA	TIERRAS DE LEON	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	148.21	0	148.21
LEÓN	RIOSECO DE TAPIA	TIERRAS DE LEON	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	2,917.57	0	2,917.57
LEÓN	RIOSECO DE TAPIA	TIERRAS DE LEON	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	56.28	0	56.28
LEÓN	RIOSECO DE TAPIA	TIERRAS DE LEON	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	260.1	0	260.1
LEÓN	RIOSECO DE TAPIA	TIERRAS DE LEON	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	52.14	0	52.14
LEÓN	SABERO	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	11	10.18	21.18
LEÓN	SABERO	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	89.53	0	89.53
LEÓN	SABERO	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	12	0	12
LEÓN	SABERO	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	415.16	0	415.16
LEÓN	SABERO	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	251.95	0	251.95
LEÓN	SABERO	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	1,313.87	0	1,313.87



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LEÓN	SABERO	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	246.01	0	246.01
LEÓN	SABERO	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	136.05	0	136.05
LEÓN	SABERO	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	8.22	0	8.22
LEÓN	SANCEDO	BIERZO	FARMLAND	ARABLE CROPS	0.24	0.22	0.46
LEÓN	SANCEDO	BIERZO	FARMLAND	FALLOW LANDS	0.7	0	0.7
LEÓN	SANCEDO	BIERZO	FARMLAND	WOODY CROPS	97.39	0.72	98.11
LEÓN	SANCEDO	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	2.1	56.9	59
LEÓN	SANCEDO	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	352.45	0	352.45
LEÓN	SANCEDO	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	20.56	0	20.56
LEÓN	SANCEDO	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	2,042.57	0	2,042.57
LEÓN	SANCEDO	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	67	0	67
LEÓN	SANCEDO	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	313.76	0	313.76
LEÓN	SANCEDO	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	18.84	0	18.84
LEÓN	SANCEDO	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	122.48	0	122.48
LEÓN	SANCEDO	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	3.87	0	3.87
LEÓN	SAN EMILIANO	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	714.71	188.29	903
LEÓN	SAN EMILIANO	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	2,507.21	0	2,507.21
LEÓN	SAN EMILIANO	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	333	0	333
LEÓN	SAN EMILIANO	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	644.77	0	644.77

Province	Municipality	Region	Crop group	Crop	Rainfed area (ha)	Irrigated area (ha)	Total area (ha)
LEÓN	SAN EMILIANO	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	603.38	0	603.38
LEÓN	SAN EMILIANO	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	15,048.2	0	15,048.2
LEÓN	SAN EMILIANO	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	626.63	0	626.63
LEÓN	SAN EMILIANO	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	263.46	0	263.46
LEÓN	SAN EMILIANO	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	104.21	0	104.21
LEÓN	SANTA COLOMBA DE CURUEÑO	TIERRAS DE LEON	FARMLAND	ARABLE CROPS	20.64	148.5	169.14
LEÓN	SANTA COLOMBA DE CURUEÑO	TIERRAS DE LEON	FARMLAND	FALLOW LANDS	0.36	7.42	7.78
LEÓN	SANTA COLOMBA DE CURUEÑO	TIERRAS DE LEON	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	38.46	499.54	538
LEÓN	SANTA COLOMBA DE CURUEÑO	TIERRAS DE LEON	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	66.42	0	66.42
LEÓN	SANTA COLOMBA DE CURUEÑO	TIERRAS DE LEON	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	94.69	0	94.69
LEÓN	SANTA COLOMBA DE CURUEÑO	TIERRAS DE LEON	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	6435.43	270	6705.43
LEÓN	SANTA COLOMBA DE CURUEÑO	TIERRAS DE LEON	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	78.06	0	78.06
LEÓN	SANTA COLOMBA DE CURUEÑO	TIERRAS DE LEON	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	1,091.81	0	1,091.81
LEÓN	SANTA COLOMBA DE CURUEÑO	TIERRAS DE LEON	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	27.39	0	27.39
LEÓN	SANTA COLOMBA DE CURUEÑO	TIERRAS DE LEON	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	344.98	0	344.98
LEÓN	SANTA COLOMBA DE CURUEÑO	TIERRAS DE LEON	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	71.46	0	71.46

Province	Municipality	Region	Crop group	Crop	Rainfed area (ha)	Irrigated area (ha)	Total area (ha)
LEÓN	SANTA COLOMBA DE SOMOZA	ASTORGA	FARMLAND	ARABLE CROPS	24.42	5.1	29.52
LEÓN	SANTA COLOMBA DE SOMOZA	ASTORGA	FARMLAND	FALLOW LANDS	59.5	0	59.5
LEÓN	SANTA COLOMBA DE SOMOZA	ASTORGA	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	133.99	7.01	141
LEÓN	SANTA COLOMBA DE SOMOZA	ASTORGA	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	668.69	0	668.69
LEÓN	SANTA COLOMBA DE SOMOZA	ASTORGA	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	871.47	0	871.47
LEÓN	SANTA COLOMBA DE SOMOZA	ASTORGA	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	5,348.64	32	5,380.64
LEÓN	SANTA COLOMBA DE SOMOZA	ASTORGA	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	1394.75	0	1394.75
LEÓN	SANTA COLOMBA DE SOMOZA	ASTORGA	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	8731.8	0	8731.8
LEÓN	SANTA COLOMBA DE SOMOZA	ASTORGA	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	299.76	0	299.76
LEÓN	SANTA COLOMBA DE SOMOZA	ASTORGA	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	308.56	0	308.56
LEÓN	SANTA COLOMBA DE SOMOZA	ASTORGA	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	24.47	0	24.47
LEÓN	SANTA MARIA DE ORDAS	TIERRAS DE LEON	FARMLAND	ARABLE CROPS	5.1	5.78	10.88
LEÓN	SANTA MARIA DE ORDAS	TIERRAS DE LEON	FARMLAND	FALLOW LANDS	9.58	0.38	9.96
LEÓN	SANTA MARIA DE ORDAS	TIERRAS DE LEON	FARMLAND	WOODY CROPS	0.1	0	0.1
LEÓN	SANTA MARIA DE ORDAS	TIERRAS DE LEON	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	134.7	27.22	161.92
LEÓN	SANTA MARIA DE ORDAS	TIERRAS DE LEON	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	830.78	0	830.78
LEÓN	SANTA MARIA DE ORDAS	TIERRAS DE LEON	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	275.47	0	275.47
LEÓN	SANTA MARIA DE ORDAS	TIERRAS DE LEON	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	626.53	102	728.53
LEÓN	SANTA MARIA DE ORDAS	TIERRAS DE LEON	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	174.86	0	174.86
LEÓN	SANTA MARIA DE ORDAS	TIERRAS DE LEON	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	2,143.89	0	2,143.89
LEÓN	SANTA MARIA DE ORDAS	TIERRAS DE LEON	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	17.53	0	17.53

Province	Municipality	Region	Crop group	Crop	Rainfed area (ha)	Irrigated area (ha)	Total area (ha)
LEÓN	SANTA MARIA DE ORDAS	TIERRAS DE LEON	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	133.09	0	133.09
LEÓN	SANTA MARIA DE ORDAS	TIERRAS DE LEON	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	71.33	0	71.33
LEÓN	SENA DE LUNA	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	FARMLAND	ARABLE CROPS	0	5.95	5.95
LEÓN	SENA DE LUNA	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	498.01	95.9	593.91
LEÓN	SENA DE LUNA	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	120.8	0	120.8
LEÓN	SENA DE LUNA	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	2,391.66	0	2,391.66
LEÓN	SENA DE LUNA	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	987.45	0	987.45
LEÓN	SENA DE LUNA	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	710.63	0	710.63
LEÓN	SENA DE LUNA	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	7,925.4	0	7,925.4
LEÓN	SENA DE LUNA	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	1,333.79	0	1,333.79
LEÓN	SENA DE LUNA	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	131.67	0	131.67
LEÓN	SENA DE LUNA	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	570.45	0	570.45
LEÓN	SOBRADO	BIERZO	FARMLAND	ARABLE CROPS	0	0.92	0.92
LEÓN	SOBRADO	BIERZO	FARMLAND	FALLOW LANDS	0	0.12	0.12
LEÓN	SOBRADO	BIERZO	FARMLAND	WOODY CROPS	33.58	0	33.58
LEÓN	SOBRADO	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	26.39	22.61	49
LEÓN	SOBRADO	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	377.51	0	377.51
LEÓN	SOBRADO	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	136.55	0	136.55

Province	Municipality	Region	Crop group	Crop	Rainfed area (ha)	Irrigated area (ha)	Total area (ha)
LEÓN	SOBRADO	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	1,339.17	52	1,391.17
LEÓN	SOBRADO	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	138.38	0	138.38
LEÓN	SOBRADO	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	1,756.18	0	1,756.18
LEÓN	SOBRADO	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	62.29	0	62.29
LEÓN	SOBRADO	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	115.1	0	115.1
LEÓN	SOBRADO	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	33.68	0	33.68
LEÓN	SOTO Y AMIO	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	FARMLAND	ARABLE CROPS	32.16	0	32.16
LEÓN	SOTO Y AMIO	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	FARMLAND	FALLOW LANDS	13.48	0	13.48
LEÓN	SOTO Y AMIO	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	67.25	49.75	117
LEÓN	SOTO Y AMIO	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	1301.46	0	1301.46
LEÓN	SOTO Y AMIO	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	75.46	0	75.46
LEÓN	SOTO Y AMIO	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	1,167.25	22	1,189.25
LEÓN	SOTO Y AMIO	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	548.5	0	548.5
LEÓN	SOTO Y AMIO	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	3349.23	0	3349.23
LEÓN	SOTO Y AMIO	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	105.84	0	105.84
LEÓN	SOTO Y AMIO	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	166.61	0	166.61
LEÓN	SOTO Y AMIO	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	19.79	0	19.79
LEÓN	TORENO	BIERZO	FARMLAND	ARABLE CROPS	0	24.52	24.52

Province	Municipality	Region	Crop group	Crop	Rainfed area (ha)	Irrigated area (ha)	Total area (ha)
LEÓN	TORENO	BIERZO	FARMLAND	WOODY CROPS	50.82	0	50.82
LEÓN	TORENO	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	20.25	24.75	45
LEÓN	TORENO	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	1,178.73	0	1,178.73
LEÓN	TORENO	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	102.17	0	102.17
LEÓN	TORENO	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	3,863.05	9	3,872.05
LEÓN	TORENO	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	1,086.2	0	1,086.2
LEÓN	TORENO	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	3,231.99	0	3,231.99
LEÓN	TORENO	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	208.53	0	208.53
LEÓN	TORENO	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	387.54	0	387.54
LEÓN	TORENO	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	165.12	0	165.12
LEÓN	TORRE DEL BIERZO	BIERZO	FARMLAND	ARABLE CROPS	0	8.16	8.16
LEÓN	TORRE DEL BIERZO	BIERZO	FARMLAND	WOODY CROPS	85.98	0	85.98
LEÓN	TORRE DEL BIERZO	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	240.57	86.77	327.34
LEÓN	TORRE DEL BIERZO	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	3,205.66	0	3,205.66
LEÓN	TORRE DEL BIERZO	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	50	0	50
LEÓN	TORRE DEL BIERZO	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	3,850.85	35	3,885.85
LEÓN	TORRE DEL BIERZO	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	78.93	0	78.93
LEÓN	TORRE DEL BIERZO	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	3,153.81	0	3,153.81
LEÓN	TORRE DEL BIERZO	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	533.75	0	533.75
LEÓN	TORRE DEL BIERZO	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	504.34	0	504.34
LEÓN	TORRE DEL BIERZO	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	95.24	0	95.24
LEÓN	TRABADELO	BIERZO	FARMLAND	WOODY CROPS	11.37	1.35	12.72

Province	Municipality	Region	Crop group	Crop	Rainfed area (ha)	Irrigated area (ha)	Total area (ha)
LEÓN	TRABADELO	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	44.96	27	71.96
LEÓN	TRABADELO	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	364	0	364
LEÓN	TRABADELO	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	249.61	0	249.61
LEÓN	TRABADELO	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	2469.37	6	2475.37
LEÓN	TRABADELO	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	193.96	0	193.96
LEÓN	TRABADELO	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	3264.1	0	3264.1
LEÓN	TRABADELO	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	99.35	0	99.35
LEÓN	TRABADELO	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	208.95	0	208.95
LEÓN	TRABADELO	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	29	0	29
LEÓN	TRUCHAS	LA CABRERA	FARMLAND	ARABLE CROPS	0	5.04	5.04
LEÓN	TRUCHAS	LA CABRERA	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	237.5	114	351.5
LEÓN	TRUCHAS	LA CABRERA	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	3160.24	0	3160.24
LEÓN	TRUCHAS	LA CABRERA	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	313.37	0	313.37
LEÓN	TRUCHAS	LA CABRERA	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	10,906.39	3	10,909.39
LEÓN	TRUCHAS	LA CABRERA	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	429.75	0	429.75
LEÓN	TRUCHAS	LA CABRERA	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	9,975.85	0	9,975.85
LEÓN	TRUCHAS	LA CABRERA	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	4,282.83	0	4,282.83
LEÓN	TRUCHAS	LA CABRERA	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	563.19	0	563.19
LEÓN	TRUCHAS	LA CABRERA	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	146.72	0	146.72
LEÓN	VALDELUGUEROS	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	603.37	52.55	655.92
LEÓN	VALDELUGUEROS	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	3,471.85	0	3,471.85

Province	Municipality	Region	Crop group	Crop	Rainfed area (ha)	Irrigated area (ha)	Total area (ha)
LEÓN	VALDELUGUEROS	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	30.34	0	30.34
LEÓN	VALDELUGUEROS	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	2,548.92	0	2,548.92
LEÓN	VALDELUGUEROS	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	116.79	0	116.79
LEÓN	VALDELUGUEROS	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	5,332.61	0	5,332.61
LEÓN	VALDELUGUEROS	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	2,035.82	0	2,035.82
LEÓN	VALDELUGUEROS	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	106.88	0	106.88
LEÓN	VALDELUGUEROS	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	48.34	0	48.34
LEÓN	VALDEPIELAGO	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FARMLAND	ARABLE CROPS	0	3.28	3.28
LEÓN	VALDEPIELAGO	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	336.76	129.72	466.48
LEÓN	VALDEPIELAGO	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	454.11	0	454.11
LEÓN	VALDEPIELAGO	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	194.28	0	194.28
LEÓN	VALDEPIELAGO	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	793.62	5	798.62
LEÓN	VALDEPIELAGO	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	383.87	0	383.87
LEÓN	VALDEPIELAGO	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	2,400.25	0	2,400.25
LEÓN	VALDEPIELAGO	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	830.4	0	830.4
LEÓN	VALDEPIELAGO	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	110.76	0	110.76



Province	Municipality	Region	Crop group	Crop	Rainfed area (ha)	Irrigated area (ha)	Total area (ha)
LEÓN	VALDEPIELAGO	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	38.62	0	38.62
LEÓN	VALDERRUEDA	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FARMLAND	ARABLE CROPS	78.28	22.33	100.61
LEÓN	VALDERRUEDA	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FARMLAND	FALLOW LANDS	37.35	0.81	38.16
LEÓN	VALDERRUEDA	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	24.27	96	120.27
LEÓN	VALDERRUEDA	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	855.42	0	855.42
LEÓN	VALDERRUEDA	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	101.68	0	101.68
LEÓN	VALDERRUEDA	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	9,253.87	13	9,266.87
LEÓN	VALDERRUEDA	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	725.77	0	725.77
LEÓN	VALDERRUEDA	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	3,970.87	0	3,970.87
LEÓN	VALDERRUEDA	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	425.01	0	425.01
LEÓN	VALDERRUEDA	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	405.22	0	405.22
LEÓN	VALDERRUEDA	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	68.02	0	68.02
LEÓN	VALDESAMARIO	ASTORGA	FARMLAND	ARABLE CROPS	0	10.6	10.6
LEÓN	VALDESAMARIO	ASTORGA	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	143.51	19	162.51
LEÓN	VALDESAMARIO	ASTORGA	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	863.79	0	863.79
LEÓN	VALDESAMARIO	ASTORGA	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	77.06	0	77.06
LEÓN	VALDESAMARIO	ASTORGA	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	3,365.98	53	3,418.98
LEÓN	VALDESAMARIO	ASTORGA	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	9.97	0	9.97

Province	Municipality	Region	Crop group	Crop	Rainfed area (ha)	Irrigated area (ha)	Total area (ha)
LEÓN	VALDESAMARIO	ASTORGA	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	1,425.17	0	1,425.17
LEÓN	VALDESAMARIO	ASTORGA	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	82.92	0	82.92
LEÓN	VALDESAMARIO	ASTORGA	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	100.77	0	100.77
LEÓN	VALDESAMARIO	ASTORGA	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	21.55	0	21.55
LEÓN	VECILLA (LA)	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FARMLAND	ARABLE CROPS	0.9	3.82	4.72
LEÓN	VECILLA (LA)	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	36.8	147.72	184.52
LEÓN	VECILLA (LA)	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	716.52	0	716.52
LEÓN	VECILLA (LA)	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	4.22	0	4.22
LEÓN	VECILLA (LA)	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	3,069.1	41	3,110.1
LEÓN	VECILLA (LA)	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	195.09	0	195.09
LEÓN	VECILLA (LA)	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	55	0	55
LEÓN	VECILLA (LA)	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	23.14	0	23.14
LEÓN	VECILLA (LA)	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	115.82	0	115.82
LEÓN	VECILLA (LA)	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	19.91	0	19.91
LEÓN	VEGACERVERA	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	89	4.29	93.29
LEÓN	VEGACERVERA	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	1,163.1	0	1,163.1
LEÓN	VEGACERVERA	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	49.27	0	49.27

Province	Municipality	Region	Crop group	Crop	Rainfed area (ha)	Irrigated area (ha)	Total area (ha)
LEÓN	VEGACERVERA	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	454.73	0	454.73
LEÓN	VEGACERVERA	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	100.06	0	100.06
LEÓN	VEGACERVERA	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	910.15	0	910.15
LEÓN	VEGACERVERA	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	642.57	0	642.57
LEÓN	VEGACERVERA	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	61.79	0	61.79
LEÓN	VEGACERVERA	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	13.69	0	13.69
LEÓN	VEGA DE ESPINAREDA	BIERZO	FARMLAND	ARABLE CROPS	0	3.2	3.2
LEÓN	VEGA DE ESPINAREDA	BIERZO	FARMLAND	WOODY CROPS	66.91	0.01	66.92
LEÓN	VEGA DE ESPINAREDA	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	116.83	82	198.83
LEÓN	VEGA DE ESPINAREDA	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	696.36	0	696.36
LEÓN	VEGA DE ESPINAREDA	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	290.69	0	290.69
LEÓN	VEGA DE ESPINAREDA	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	5,645.4	30	5,675.4
LEÓN	VEGA DE ESPINAREDA	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	73	0	73
LEÓN	VEGA DE ESPINAREDA	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	5,521.56	0	5,521.56
LEÓN	VEGA DE ESPINAREDA	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	203.23	0	203.23
LEÓN	VEGA DE ESPINAREDA	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	388.71	0	388.71
LEÓN	VEGA DE ESPINAREDA	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	83.53	0	83.53
LEÓN	VEGA DE VALCARCE	BIERZO	FARMLAND	ARABLE CROPS	0	3.99	3.99
LEÓN	VEGA DE VALCARCE	BIERZO	FARMLAND	WOODY CROPS	13.7	0.51	14.21

Province	Municipality	Region	Crop group	Crop	Rainfed area (ha)	Irrigated area (ha)	Total area (ha)
LEÓN	VEGA DE VALCARCE	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	18.09	75.81	93.9
LEÓN	VEGA DE VALCARCE	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	793.5	0	793.5
LEÓN	VEGA DE VALCARCE	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	65.9	0	65.9
LEÓN	VEGA DE VALCARCE	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	1,781.58	4	1,785.58
LEÓN	VEGA DE VALCARCE	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	126.84	0	126.84
LEÓN	VEGA DE VALCARCE	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	3,586.08	0	3,586.08
LEÓN	VEGA DE VALCARCE	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	51.35	0	51.35
LEÓN	VEGA DE VALCARCE	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	403.65	0	403.65
LEÓN	VEGA DE VALCARCE	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	6.07	0	6.07
LEÓN	VEGAQUEMADA	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FARMLAND	ARABLE CROPS	18.43	13.43	31.86
LEÓN	VEGAQUEMADA	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FARMLAND	FALLOW LANDS	0.17	0	0.17
LEÓN	VEGAQUEMADA	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	176.8	265.2	442
LEÓN	VEGAQUEMADA	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	824	0	824
LEÓN	VEGAQUEMADA	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	4,117.16	97	4,214.16
LEÓN	VEGAQUEMADA	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	209.12	0	209.12
LEÓN	VEGAQUEMADA	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	1,175.91	0	1,175.91
LEÓN	VEGAQUEMADA	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	46.1	0	46.1
LEÓN	VEGAQUEMADA	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	227.45	0	227.45

Province	Municipality	Region	Crop group	Crop	Rainfed area (ha)	Irrigated area (ha)	Total area (ha)
LEÓN	VEGAQUEMADA	LA MONTAÑA DE RIAÑO	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	124.62	0	124.62
LEÓN	VEGAS DEL CONDADO	TIERRAS DE LEON	FARMLAND	ARABLE CROPS	529.37	984.25	1,513.62
LEÓN	VEGAS DEL CONDADO	TIERRAS DE LEON	FARMLAND	FALLOW LANDS	308.12	36.6	344.72
LEÓN	VEGAS DEL CONDADO	TIERRAS DE LEON	FARMLAND	WOODY CROPS	0	1.35	1.35
LEÓN	VEGAS DEL CONDADO	TIERRAS DE LEON	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	167.24	640.76	808
LEÓN	VEGAS DEL CONDADO	TIERRAS DE LEON	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	543.44	0	543.44
LEÓN	VEGAS DEL CONDADO	TIERRAS DE LEON	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	94.18	0	94.18
LEÓN	VEGAS DEL CONDADO	TIERRAS DE LEON	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	4,421.26	635	5,056.26
LEÓN	VEGAS DEL CONDADO	TIERRAS DE LEON	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	821.18	0	821.18
LEÓN	VEGAS DEL CONDADO	TIERRAS DE LEON	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	2,194.11	0	2,194.11
LEÓN	VEGAS DEL CONDADO	TIERRAS DE LEON	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	70.56	0	70.56
LEÓN	VEGAS DEL CONDADO	TIERRAS DE LEON	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	517.21	0	517.21
LEÓN	VEGAS DEL CONDADO	TIERRAS DE LEON	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	325.4	0	325.4
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	FARMLAND	ARABLE CROPS	0	46.16	46.16
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	176.1	116.8	292.9
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	1942.49	0	1942.49
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	726.34	0	726.34
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	5,912.32	0	5,912.32
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	877.37	0	877.37

Province	Municipality	Region	Crop group	Crop	Rainfed area (ha)	Irrigated area (ha)	Total area (ha)
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	11,510.65	0	11,510.65
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	741.37	0	741.37
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	474.31	0	474.31
LEÓN	VILLABLINO	LA MONTAÑA DE LUNA	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	300.44	0	300.44
LEÓN	TORAL DE LOS VADOS	BIERZO	FARMLAND	FALLOW LANDS	3.07	0	3.07
LEÓN	TORAL DE LOS VADOS	BIERZO	FARMLAND	WOODY CROPS	389.68	7.78	397.46
LEÓN	TORAL DE LOS VADOS	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	36.82	76.18	113
LEÓN	TORAL DE LOS VADOS	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	136.65	0	136.65
LEÓN	TORAL DE LOS VADOS	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	85.1	0	85.1
LEÓN	TORAL DE LOS VADOS	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	287.39	209	496.39
LEÓN	TORAL DE LOS VADOS	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	22.96	0	22.96
LEÓN	TORAL DE LOS VADOS	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	731.48	0	731.48
LEÓN	TORAL DE LOS VADOS	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	36.28	0	36.28
LEÓN	TORAL DE LOS VADOS	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	346.15	0	346.15
LEÓN	TORAL DE LOS VADOS	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	44.2	0	44.2
LEÓN	VILAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	BIERZO	FARMLAND	ARABLE CROPS	0	13.5	13.5
LEÓN	VILAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	BIERZO	FARMLAND	FALLOW LANDS	18.84	0	18.84
LEÓN	VILAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	BIERZO	FARMLAND	WOODY CROPS	807.95	7.06	815.01
LEÓN	VILAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	NATURAL MEADOWS	69	15	84
LEÓN	VILAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	PASTURES	647	0	647

Province	Municipality	Region	Crop group	Crop	Rainfed area (ha)	Irrigated area (ha)	Total area (ha)
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	BIERZO	MEADOWS AND PASTURES	FALLOW FOR GRAZING	164.1	0	164.1
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	TIMBER FOREST	4,328.17	9	4,337.17
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	OPEN FOREST	671.36	0	671.36
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	BIERZO	FOREST GROUND	WOODY FOREST	10,365.93	0	10,365.93
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	UNPRODUCTIVE LAND	46.14	0	46.14
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	NON-AGRICULTURAL AREA	475.5	0	475.5
LEÓN	VILLAFRANCA DEL BIERZO	BIERZO	OTHER SURFACES	RIVERS AND LAKES	98.83	0	98.83

# ANNEX V

## NETWORKS OF PROTECTED NATURAL AREAS (NPAs)

**The Picos de Europa National Park**, which in the Mountains of León GIAHS territory has a special relevance in the municipalities of Oseja de Sajambre and Posada de Valdeón, with a surface area of 23,778 ha corresponding to the proposed GIAHS territory. The most common plant formation is made up of the extensive beech and oak forests, without forgetting the patches of mixed forest with the presence of numerous species (lime, ash, chestnut, maple, birch, rowan...).

**La Montaña de Riaño y Mampodre**, with an area of 101,219 ha corresponding to the municipalities of Acebedo, Boca de Huérgano, Boñar, Burón, Crémenes, Maraña, Prioro, Puebla de Lillo, Reyero and Riaño. Located to the northeast of the Mountains of León, it is one of the most outstanding mountain enclaves in the Cantabrian mountain range, with a high botanical, zoological, geological, geomorphological, landscape and cultural interest, hence its declaration as a regional park.

Beech forests are the main forest in the area, occupying mainly the shady slopes on deep, cool soils. The sessile oak groves have been relegated to the sunny slopes on deep, loose soils. It is also worth noting the existence of juniper groves located on bare soils in the south of the area (Crémenes juniper grove) and holm oak groves on the sunny slopes over limestone rocks. The most abundant formations are scrublands, which are very varied: heaths, gorse and broom, without forgetting the high pastures and rocky outcrops. The exceptional mountainous areas of this territory with extensive natural grazing areas provide excellent grazing space for livestock during the summer months, which in turn favours the natural regeneration of the mountains' own vegetation as well as the maintenance of the balance of their ecosystems. A traditional use of the high altitude pastures that brings together thousands of sheep and hundreds of goats in the green pastures of the Mountains of León.

Special mention should be made of the relict patch of indigenous Scots pine forest in Puebla de Lillo, the westernmost pine forest in the peninsula, and the forests of Pardomino and Hormas, mixed stands of beech and sessile oak with holly trees.

The area is home to a great diversity of bird species (black woodpecker, griffon vulture, golden eagle, hen harrier, Egyptian vulture and the occasional bearded vulture) and among the mammals, the brown bear and the wolf stand out. Geologically, it is a complex



area where the stacking of carboniferous limestone scales that have given rise to massifs such as Mampodre, Yordas or Susarón, together with large siliceous areas (Tierra de la Reina). The fluvial network acts on these structures that depending on the different erosion behaviour of the Palaeozoic rocky substratum, has created a series of intramountain basins. In addition, during the Quaternary, the accumulated snows exerted a deep glacial action that has left its traces in the territory, with several lakes and lagoons (Ausente, Isoba, Hoyos de Vargas; Butrero well). If its natural heritage is rich, its cultural heritage is no less so. The most outstanding feature of its popular architecture is the primacy of stone and wood, where the “hórreos” (raised granaries) stand out, without forgetting the mark left here by transhumance.

**The Babia and Luna Natural Park**, with an extension of 57,757 ha, includes the municipalities of Cabrillanes, Los Barrios de Luna, San Emiliano and Sena de Luna. This is an area located in the extreme north of the Mountains of León, with a high contrast from a geomorphological, ecological and landscape point of view. The relief varies from the abrupt silhouettes and high altitudes of Peña Ubiña, Picos Albos, etc. to the gentle and wide river meadows characterised by rich fields. Numerous morphological features of glacial origin (cirques, lateral and frontal moraines, horns or trough valleys) and signs of the action of karstic processes are preserved here due to the relative abundance of carbonate formations. The area is also home to important sites of palaeontological interest. Particularly noteworthy is the great value and high diversity of its vegetation, due to its great orographic and lithological variations, in which various high mountain communities, the really interesting peat bogs and wetlands or its unique Spanish junipers stand out, as well as a rich and unique flora, among which certain endemic species stand out (*Saxifraga babiana* or *Centaureum somedanum*). The arboreal vegetation is dominated by deciduous oak forests, mainly sessile oak, although Pyrenean and common oak groves are also frequent, and occasionally, in the northern enclaves with high humidity, beech formations appear. Hazel and birch trees complete, roughly speaking, the tree mosaic. Pastures and meadows occupy its valleys along with a variety of riverside vegetation. The variety of vegetation is completed by a great wealth of fauna: the presence of the Cantabrian brown bear, for which this territory can constitute an inter-population connection corridor, excellent populations of birds linked to alpine environments: wallcreeper, grey partridge, Alpine accentor, ... and a diverse population of birds of prey (European honey buzzard, Egyptian vulture...). On the other hand, the area has an undoubted historical and cultural value, since these valleys and mountains have been the setting for fundamental passages in the history of the Astur and Leonese Kingdoms, as well as ethnographic value, given that forms and ways of life typical of the Leonese mountains related to the transhumance of merino sheep and other indigenous breeds (Hispano-Bretón horses or Leonese mastiffs) are still preserved.

**Las Médulas Natural Monument**, declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1979. This natural monument is included in the ZEPA ES4130022-Montes Aquilanos and in the ZEC ES4130117- Montes Aquilanos y Sierra del Teleno. Decree 57/2015, of September 10, declaring the SACs and SPAs of the Autonomous Region of Castilla y León. It is made up of the municipalities of Borrenes, Carucedo and Puente de Domingo Flórez, with an area of 3,158 ha declared a natural monument and 2,015 ha as a peripheral protection zone.

Located next to the valley of the river Sil, this area shows a fantastic landscape resulting from Roman gold mining. It is undoubtedly the largest gold mine excavated by the Romans in their entire empire. The 300 million m<sup>3</sup> of earth extracted for the washing of the mineral have shaped, with the passage of time and erosion, one of the most valuable and beautiful historical-archaeological sites, hence its declaration as a World Heritage Site.

The deep relief of Las Médulas has its origins in the system used for gold mining: the ruina montium or collapse of mountains, which required large hydraulic works (feeder and drainage canals, washing places, etc.) and allowed the extraction of 800,000 kilos of gold<sup>1</sup>. This small area has a great diversity in terms of its natural values, due to its location, in a Mediterranean climate with a strong Atlantic influence. Within the forest ecosystems there is a great variety ranging from riparian forests (willows, alders, poplars, etc.) to holm and Pyrenean oak groves, with a few stands of scattered cork oak trees. The chestnut tree, converted into a crop by the Romans, is the emblematic tree of the area. Among the fauna communities, the presence of rabbits, hares, and above all various species of reptiles, as well as wild boar, genet, badger, dormouse, tawny dormouse, tawny owl, goshawk, sparrowhawk, wood pigeon, etc. should be highlighted.

But if there is one thing that makes this protected area stand out, it is a landscape of great beauty, the result of human modelling, giving rise to a hollowing of the relief presided over by peaks and residual hills with sharp shapes that stand out with their reddish colour against the dense grove of trees, mainly chestnut trees, that cover the bottom of the hollows.

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<sup>1</sup>Data recuperated from: <https://medioambient.jcyl.es/web/jcyl/MedioAmbient/es/PlanFlla100/1285062440135>

# ANNEX VI

## BIOSPHERE RESERVES

The **Picos de Europa Biosphere Reserve and National Park** of the same name is located in the Cantabrian Mountains, forming a mountainous front of exceptional relief between the provinces of Asturias, Cantabria and León. The territory of the current Reserve and its surroundings have been inhabited since the Upper Palaeolithic (between 35,000 and 10,000 years ago) and in the Mountains of León GIAHS territory covers an area of 24,719 ha.

As Rodrigo Suárez Robledano<sup>2</sup> points out, we have a landscape shaped over the centuries by shepherding. Traditionally, the high altitude pastures of the Picos de Europa have been used by the inhabitants of this territory to graze their cattle in summer, moving to small high altitude settlements, the 'majadas', to which the whole family moved, with the essential belongings and the livestock, during the summer months. This transhumance and transterminance are still present in the territory, adapted to the new social circumstances and their weight is palpable in the landscape and cultural heritage generated over the centuries.

**Los Argüellos.** It covers an area of 33,260 ha and three municipalities are included within it, to whose town councils numerous localities are attached (17 to Cármenes, 4 to Vegacervera and 12 to Lugueros).

Los Argüellos is an example of a Cantabrian mountain ecosystem, in which the scarce resources have been wisely used by the population for centuries, thus shaping a unique landscape. The river Torío, which shapes the Hoces de Vegacervera, flows through a block of consolidated lithology material, Palaeozoic limestone, producing a cut in it that is almost 500 metres deep and has a width at the base of no more than 15 metres at the narrowest point. Another of the fluvial arteries of this Reserve is the river Curueño, crossed by numerous bridges of Roman origin.

The Reserve has geomorphological features of unquestionable attraction, including the existence of numerous caves, such as those of Valporquero, Llamazares and Barredo, of great tourist and scientific interest. Also shaped by the action of water, but through

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<sup>2</sup>VVAA (2014). Guía de Reservas de la Biosfera Españolas. Madrid: Autonomous Organism of National Parks.

completely different processes, spectacular narrowings appear, such as the famous Hoces de Vegacervera and Valdeteja, which are combined with more open valleys where the crumbly materials have succumbed to the excavation of the watercourses.

On this territory we can contemplate a varied vegetation, ranging from grasslands to the Pyrenean oak forests already close to the Mediterranean scope, to an abundant series of species, such as the Juniperus spp. forests. 15 of the 26 species of bats existing in the Peninsula live in its numerous caves and hollows.

Going back to the Neolithic period, there are signs of settlements and vestiges of the past, such as the Bueyes Cave in Cármenes. Subsequently, the main population in these mountain areas were the Astures, with remains of forts in various localities of the Reserve. With the arrival of the Romans, on the mythical territory baptised as Arbolio, origin of the current name of Los Argüellos, there appeared works that still survive: bridges, Roman roads; as well as many place names linked to that time: The root "busto" or "quemado" is widespread in all municipalities. Thus, Busticesar and Bustefrades, in Cármenes, Bustarquera in Valdelugueros, etc.

Architecturally, the buildings are solid, made of hewn stone or boulders, almost always with an interior corral and a sunny spot, as well as spaces for livestock (stables for the cows and courts for the sheep). The urban ensembles of these villages have largely preserved their old building styles and techniques.

The use of the area's potential, such as meat products, milk derivatives, handicrafts, the promotion of selective quality crops such as the Puy lentils, leisure, rural and nature tourism, represent activities that allow economic development without undermining the ecological potential of the Reserve. Thus, the countless natural attractions of the area and their integral use provide endless possibilities for the tourism sector.

It is worth highlighting the development of tourism focused on gastronomy: cheeses, cured meats, loins, hams, among other foods, favoured by the climatic and biological characteristics of the environment. This means that a largely artisanal activity is maintained, which has been handed down from generation to generation.

**Alto Bernesga Biosphere Reserve.** It includes two municipalities within the Mountains of León GIAHS territory, La Pola de Gordón and Villamanín. Both municipalities, located in the Central Mountains of León on the Leonese side of the Cantabrian Range, are 32 and 45 kilometres, respectively, from the capital of León. The municipality of Villamanín, with an area of 176.84 km<sup>2</sup> and 19 villages, occupies the

northern half of the Reserve, and the municipality of La Pola de Gordón, with an area of 157.70 km<sup>2</sup> and 17 villages, occupies the southern half.

The river Bernesga, which gives its name to the Reserve, rises in the Cantabrian Mountains and is enriched by the waters of the Arbás mountain, which belongs to the Duero river basin. It is strongly embedded in the relief, giving it a shape closely related to the action of fluvial processes over the last two million years.

According to Benedicta Rodríguez Fernández, this Reserve stands out for the presence of a very high diversity of landscapes, following an altitudinal gradient, high mountain pastures with limestone crags, cliffs and rocky areas inhabited by chamois and birds such as golden eagles and falcons, beech and birch woods where we find grey partridges, wolves, capercaillies, occasionally bears and broom hare, Spanish junipers woods and gallery forests.

The territories of Alto Bernesga, due to their strategic location in the Mountains of León, have been an area of communication between the east and west of the province, and a passage from time immemorial to the Asturian area. A territory criss-crossed by countless paths, which for centuries were used by all kinds of people, pilgrims, religious, shepherds, muleteers, noblemen, etc.

Transhumance and stockbreeding have been the economic mainstay of Alto Bernesga for a long time. The shepherds of León practised it between the ports of this area and Extremadura, a tradition that continued well into the 20th century and left numerous trails that run through the territory: the Buiza trail, the Aralla trail and the Cármenes trail, all of which belong to the Western Leonese Cattle Track. Mining has been a very important economic resource since ancient times and at least two pre-Roman mines and several mines extracting copper, nickel, cobalt and villamaninite can be mentioned, the latter mineral being discovered in the municipality of Villamanín. Coal mining has left an important cultural legacy, with the declaration of the Pozo Ibarra derrick as an Asset of Cultural Interest, being the first element belonging to the industrial mining architecture that receive this recognition in Castilla y León.

The population of Alto Bernesga is spread over 36 villages belonging to the municipalities of Villamanín and La Pola de Gordón. In general, these are small towns with very few inhabitants, where it is essential to dynamize the use of natural resources in order to maintain them without the population disappearing. In recent decades there has been an economic diversification towards the service and tourism sector, favoured by the multiple possibilities offered by this area of Alto Bernesga for rural and active tourism. You can

also practise all kinds of sports such as climbing (Cubillas, Fontún), skiing (Valgrande de Pajares), sailing (Casares Reservoir), mountaineering, etc.

Since the declaration of the Reserve in 2005, numerous steps have been taken towards its consolidation, all of them based on programmes and processes in which citizen participation is a priority.

The purification of waste water through the construction of the EDAR (waste water purification plant), the installation of the Recycling Point and selective collection, the successive elimination of rubbish dumps, providing points for the deposit of rubble, are environmental management policies reinforced by the Biosphere Reserve status that have been consolidated in the territory and contribute effectively to guaranteeing the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in line with the agricultural practices of the area.

The Visitor Centre of the Alto Bernesga Biosphere Reserve in Geras de Gordón, where you can learn about the most important resources of the territory, and the Vine Climate Interpretation Centre, the only one of its kind in Castilla y León, stands out.

**Los Ancares Leoneses.** With a surface area of 56,786 ha, it is located at the western end of the Cantabrian Mountains, with some high mountain ranges and mountains to the north and west, and deep valleys that sometimes descend to an altitude of 800 metres. The terrain is very rugged and wooded (mainly oak, beech and pine forests), with intermediate areas covered with scrub and crops, small vegetable gardens, mowing meadows and pastures in the valley bottoms. In some fluvial stretches, there are still some interesting riverside forests.

It is possible to observe the existence of wooded formations, witnesses of the vegetation cover that occupied most of the territory, to meadows and pastures formed on the former wooded territories and which have allowed the maintenance of the current human communities, basing their economy on livestock.

With numerous samples of past ages, according to Manuel Román Lorente, the heritage of the Reserve dates back to the Neolithic period, with axes, spearheads and some supposedly Bronze Age idols. Pre-Roman activity is notorious in the area, as can be seen in the remains, such as the forts of Chano and Trascastro, in Peranzanes. The pallozas of the beautiful village of Balouta, and Campo del Agua, a Site of Cultural Interest with the category of Ethnological Ensemble, also stand out.

Livestock farming is very present in the territory, based on the use of high mountain pastures, with a residual presence of sheep and, to a greater extent, cattle and horses; agriculture, with great importance given to viticulture, and hunting. It is worth highlighting the increase of rural tourism, associated with the Way of St. James, which runs through the Reserve, with special mention of Villafranca del Bierzo, a town which is the start and end of one of its stages.

Nature, rural tourism, the rich gastronomy and the Way of St. James are activities linked to this territory. For centuries, pilgrims have travelled through these villages on their way to Santiago de Compostela, staying in the hostels that dot the Reserve, enjoying the local products: Vegetable gardens, fruit trees, chestnuts from ancient trees, water, hunting...

The involvement of the villagers with their heritage is reflected in localities such as Campo del Agua, where some pallozas have been restored and reoccupied, rehabilitating valuable buildings such as the church, destroyed by a lightning strike on its roof, completely restoring it and preserving some of its original walls.

The municipality of Candín is part of the production area of four products that stand out for their high quality: the "reinata" apple, "botillo", "cecina" and the pear.

Quality labels are marketed for:

- Designation of Origin "Manzana Reineta del Bierzo".
- Protected Geographical Indication Designation "Botillo del Bierzo".
- Protected Geographical Indication Designation "Cecina de León".
- Quality Trademark "Pera Conferencia del Bierzo".

**Babia.** Covering an area of 38,018 ha, this landscape responds to natural values shaped by the secular work of mankind. The management and traditional uses of the inhabitants of Babia on nature has provoked a response in the environment, resulting in a unique landscape and a high level of biodiversity.

The declaration of Babia as a Biosphere Reserve in 2004 has served as recognition of this traditional use, enhancing the natural values of the territory and the cultural values derived from centuries of settlement.

The topographical configuration of the region is determined by the presence of two large mountain ranges of high altitude and pronounced relief, with crests above 2,000 metres in a large part of their course, in an east-west direction, and a wide valley with an altitude of

no more than 1,300 metres and no less than 1,100 metres, which constitutes the meadow of the rivers Luna and Sil.

In the words of Pablo Casares, the vegetation and fauna in Babia are closely linked to traditional livestock use. The wooded formations - beech, birch oak groves -, witnesses of the ancient vegetation cover, have given way to meadows and pastures that have allowed the maintenance of human communities over the centuries. In between, there are abundant formations of scrubland - in many cases already abandoned pasture areas, progressively recovered by the advance of the forest -, areas in which this scrubland is combined with grassland, and subalpine areas - rocky areas, gravel pits and screes - in which productive use is practically impossible. Although less occupied, the mountain lakes and peat bogs are the real biodiversity hotspots of this territory.

One of the most important alternative economic resources for the region, the St. George's mushroom (*Calocybe gambosa*), also appears in the pastures of the Reserve.

Undoubtedly, the transhumant herding of merino sheep has been the main factor influencing the nature and culture of Babia. The presence of wide valleys, compared to those of the surrounding mountainous regions, and of plains on the heights of the passes, meant that the locals, with their grazing livestock, were joined by large herds from the south in those months when the pastures there were parched due to the lack of water and high temperatures. These livestock farming practices have coexisted perfectly, even in close dependence, with some endemic plant taxa, demonstrating in this case the appropriate balance between anthropic action and biological diversity.

Babia Biosphere Reserve is made up of two municipalities, Cabrillanes and San Emiliano, home to a total of 28 population centres and just under 2,000 inhabitants.

Livestock farming has been the main traditional economic activity in this territory, in two ways: transhumant livestock farming, which was found in Babia during the summer period, and the permanent herds, which used to be transhumant between the mountains and the valley, within the Babia region itself.

The declaration of Babia as a Biosphere Reserve joins the declaration of Site of Community Importance (SCI) and Special Protection Area for Birds (SPA), within the Natura 2000 Network, and the declaration as Babia and Luna Valleys Natural Park. In 2009, the Consortium for the Management of the Babia Biosphere Reserve was created, promoted by the town councils of Cabrillanes and San Emiliano. This body brings together not only these local councils, but also the owners and managers of the mountains (neighbourhood councils and Junta de Castilla y León), the University of León,



associations and businesspeople in the area in order to develop projects aimed at the sustainable management and economy of this mountain area.

A large part of this sustainable development involves the promotion of activities that combine the preservation of the Babian way of life and culture, but also the improvement of the quality of life. Among them, the maintenance of transhumant livestock farming is a main objective, both as a fundamental part of the Babian culture and as a tool for the conservation of the Reserve's biodiversity.

Mushrooms and gentian are of great importance in Babia. The collection of mushrooms during spring, especially the harvesting of San Jorge mushrooms, has led to the creation of a mycological association in the Reserve under the name of Setas de Babia (Mushrooms of Babia), which is responsible for this harvesting in several villages of these municipalities.

**Valle de Laciana.** With an extension of 21,700 ha, Valle de Laciana Biosphere Reserve comprises four areas of high ecological value: Barroso-Brañarronda, Alto de Reciecho, Buzongo and Muxivén. In total, they cover more than 2,500 ha. In addition, within the Reserve there are several critical areas of capercaillie and brown bear that have specific regulations. The buffer zone, which is the largest area, comprises most of the Reserve and is characterised by a mosaic of forests, grasslands, high pastures, blueberrys and crags, with extensive areas of great environmental value. Extensive livestock farming makes use of a large part of this area. The population centres and main economic activities are located in the transition zones. The whole reserve has been declared a SCI and SPA.

The rich biotopes of the Laciana region are home to numerous species of great interest. These include the brown bear and the Cantabrian capercaillie, which have stable populations in a core area that is essential for their survival. Other species of interest include wolf, chamois, roe deer, hare, broom hare, grey partridge, otter, Iberian desman, horseshoe bat, salamander and alpine, marbled and palmate newts.

Valle de Laciana, in the words of Javier Santos González, has a very valuable cultural heritage, with the numerous "brañas" that dot these mountains standing out. The brañas are areas of meadows, located between 1,200 and 1,600 m above sea level, where livestock is kept during the summer months. They include the "cabanas", small buildings that provided shelter for the livestock farmers. Above the brañas were the "majadas", which were occupied by the transhumant sheep. In them, corrals and huts could be found, some of which have recently been recovered, especially those found in Sosas de Laciana.

At present, attempts are being made to stem the loss of population by promoting new economic activities, such as those related to tourism, in addition to livestock farming, local products and small industries.

**Los Valles de Omaña y Luna.** With an extension of 81,159 ha, the core zone coincides practically in its entirety with other protected areas and the buffer zone surrounds the core zones, where activities such as extensive livestock farming and other compatible activities are carried out. Finally, the transition zone includes population centres, communication routes and places where anthropic activity is more relevant.

It has a high biological diversity, determined by the transition between two climates. It is worth mentioning unique wooded areas, birch groves, juniper groves and endangered species of fauna such as the brown bear and the Cantabrian capercaillie.

It is a mountain reserve, forming part of the Cantabrian Mountains and surrounded by other important mountain ranges. There are eight points of geological interest, as well as a Global Geosite, in the valley of the river Luna, with the category of Site of International Geological Interest.

The diversity of ecosystems present, the transition between two climates, and a varied geology, among other factors, favour the presence of unique species of fauna, from bears, wolves, grey partridges, golden eagles, broom hares, to the mythical Cantabrian capercaillie.

The landscape of the Reserve is rugged, mountainous and has been shaped by man's hand since time immemorial. It has been modified in line with livestock farming, the main economic activity. The presence of pastures, both in the high mountain areas and in the river meadows, and the custom of small self-consumption vegetable gardens, offer unique mosaics of the Leonese mountains.

As Lorena Rozas and Gonzalo Guisuraga point out, some views of singular beauty are to be found in Barrios de Luna, with the reservoir accompanied by large limestones covered with junipers, or Cueto Rosales, where the views of Omaña and its forests are spectacular. All of them invite you to take part in unique landscapes.

The main economic activities that have developed in this Reserve are closely linked to the natural resources offered by the environment. From the use of the rich pastures for quality cattle, horses and sheep, to the use of the forests for firewood, honey, gentian and, more recently, mushrooms.

Another of the fundamental economic sectors is the tertiary sector; on the one hand it offers basic services to the population, such as food, health and primary education, and on the other it is developing tourism based on the cultural and natural wealth of the Reserve. Two points of great tourist interest stand out: the Barrios de Luna reservoir, in the Luna valley, one of the few navigable reservoirs in the province of León, and the oak and birch forests of the Omaña valley, which are the habitat of emblematic species such as the brown bear and the Cantabrian capercaillie. Well-managed tourism and the promotion of livestock farming and agriculture should be the tools for a sustainable development. The declaration as a Biosphere Reserve is being another incentive to add to the many that this land has to offer, so the declaration of the territory as a GIAHS would consolidate and serve as an attraction to continue working along the same lines, in line with the Sustainable Development Goals and the principles of Agroecology.

Finally, it should be noted that the Bureau of UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere Programme has recently unanimously approved the nominations of Los Valles de Omaña y Luna Biosphere Reserve and the Institute of Eco-environmental Sciences of the Chinese Academy of Sciences -RCEES- (China), to jointly coordinate with the MAB Programme Secretariat - the technical secretariat of the World Network of Mountain Biosphere Reserves.

This model is based on a governance concept that includes a scientific research centre and a biosphere reserve, with the aim of making the best of science and local knowledge available for biodiversity conservation and sustainable development, enhancing the capacity of mountain biosphere reserves to act as laboratories for sustainability.