



Key

- PR2** Vineyard Route
- Main Roads
- Unpaved roads

Points of Interest

- 1 Cordinhã Agriculture and Ethnographic Museum
- 2 Farmer's Monument
- 3 Cordinhã Church
- 4 Vineyard
- 5 Ourentã Church
- 6 Old train line
- 7 Oil press



Extension

14 km

Total ascent/descent
- 107,5 m

Duration

03h00m

Height
max/min
173 / 79 m

Type of Route

Circular

Recommended season

Year-round

Difficulty

The level of difficulty is expressed in 4 different categories, rated 1 to 5 (1: easy; 5: hard)



Type of terrain



Physical exertion



Difficulty



Orientation

Signage®



Right way



Wrong way



Turn right



Turn left

Special care and standards of conduct

- Special care and standards of conduct
- Follow only the marked trails
- Respect the birdlife. Do not touch the nests and avoid noise and disturbance
- Observe wildlife from a distance, preferably with binoculars
- Do not litter, drop the trash at a collection point
- Do not collect or damage the flora
- Respect private property
- Avoid behaviours that disturbs the local environment
- Do not light fires
- Be friendly to local people, clear about your purpose and about the waymarks

Contactos

Sponsor

Comunidade Intermunicipal da Região de Coimbra
Rua do Brasil, N.º 131
3030-175 Coimbra
tel. 239 795 200 · 239 795 209
geral@cim-regiao decoimbra.pt

Information

Tourism office
Largo Conselheiro Ferreira Freire
3060-201 Cantanhede
tel. 231 410 155
turismo@cm-cantanhede.pt
SCHEDULE mon. to fri. 10h-13h · 14h-18h

Emergency 112

further information



Sponsored by



Co-financed by



Route registered and approved by



REGIÃO DE COIMBRA

TURISMO



MAR E ZONAS DUNARES

VINEYARD ROUTE

Cantanhede



PR2
CNT

The Vineyard Route is a small, circular route part of the CIM-RC “Sea and Dunes” project, stretching 14 km through the vineyards of the Bairrada Demarcated Region, in the municipality of Cantanhede.



Vineyard

The surrounding landscape and cultural value of this route make it a dynamic product, given its connection to the growth cycle of grapevines, allowing visitors to experience the various stages of this centuries-old activity, from harvesting in the autumn to pruning and tying up in the winter, flowering in spring, and “summer pruning”. This sensorial experience, set against a backdrop shaped by experienced hands, can be enriched by a visit to traditional wine cellars, where the wines from this exceptional terroir can be sampled, especially those produced from the much acclaimed native grape variety known as Baga.

The area surrounding the vineyard has many Tasmanian bluegum and maritime pine monocultures, with some characteristically Mediterranean species interspersed among them, such as Portuguese oak, cork oak, stone pine and olive tree. The shrub layer of these small forests is mostly composed of strawberry trees, gorse and myrtle.



Fauna 1 Tórtola europea *Streptopelia turtur* 2 Paloma zurita *Columba oenas*
3 Tordo *Turdus philomelos* 4 Perdiz roja *Alectoris rufa* 5 Urraca *Pica pica* 6 Milro *Turdus merula*
7 Arrendajo *Garrulus glandarius* 8 Corneja negra *Corvus corone* 9 Gorrión *Passer domesticus*

Flora 1 Eucalipto *Eucalyptus globulus* 2 Pino resinero *Pinus pinaster* 3 Roble carrasqueño *Quercus faginea* 4 Alcornoque *Quercus suber* 5 Pino piñonero *Pinus pinea*
6 Olivo *Olea europaea* 7 Madroño *Arbutus unedo* 8 Retamo espinoso *Ulex* spp.
9 Mirto *Myrtus communis*

For the most attentive and perceptive visitors, the Vineyard Route provides many opportunities to observe some of the animal life typically found in Portugal, such as the European turtle-dove, the stock dove, the song thrush, the red-legged partridge, the European magpie, the Eurasian blackbird, the Eurasian jay, the carrion crow, the house sparrow, the European rabbit, the Granada hare, the red fox and the ocellated lizard, among others.

In addition to its strong link to nature, the route also allows the local countryside and its community to be explored. The route begins in the village of Cordinhã (predominantly agricultural, and particularly suited to wine making), and leads to the deactivated railway line that connected Figueira da Foz to Pampilhosa, which cut the landscape in half, and played a vital role in the economic and social development of the entire region. A few kilometres ahead lies the village of Ourentã, its economy mainly based on agriculture, particularly wine making, fruit, and vegetables, as well as some industrial activity, mostly related to pyrotechnics, lace and embroidery.



Vinegrape *Vitis vinifera*



Old train line