

EL 7 SET ENGLISH - by Brenda Cundell

It is also legally listed as "In danger of Extinction" in the Valencian List of Threatened Species (Decree 32/2004) and is included in the CITES International Agreement, for the control of commerce in endangered species, in Annex II as a "Strictly protected species".

The Mediterranean tortoise is herbivorous, of medium size, found exclusively in the European continent, in very few places. The natural populations in the western nucleus are limited to a few places in Italy, France and Spain.

A few decades ago, the situation in Spain was critical with only one natural group known about in the foothills of the Catalan Pyrenees. Currently the situation is better thanks to the intervention by some Autonomous Administrations which have created new centres for

them in Cataluña, the Balearic Islands and the Comunitat Valenciana.

As well as the programme for the reintroduction and control of the Mediterranean Tortoise, the Environment Conselleria is working with other species of native turtles, such as the European turtle and the leprous turtle.

The work with these two species includes the "It is not a toy" campaign, which is trying to make people aware of the dangers of releasing exotic turtles into the wilds when they have become tired of keeping them as pets, and that this has caused serious problems and the explosion of the population of the Florida tortoise, which has proliferated and wiped out colonies of the native species.

There are more than 5,260 kilometres of footpaths for hiking in the Comunitat

Over 1,000 kilometres are long distance hiking paths, about 4,000 are shorter hiking routes and over 266 are local hiking routes

The Valencian Community is an ideal destination for lovers of this sport with over 400 hiking routes

"There are more than 5,260 kilometres spread over more than 400 official hiking routes which makes our territory one of the best destinations in Spain to practise this sport", according to the general director of Environment Management, Ma Ángeles Centeno, to which she added that "the Valencian Community, together with Cataluña, Aragón and Andalucía, is one of the autonomous states with most official hiking routes in the national network. In fact, the Valencian network of walking routes represents 9% of the Spanish network, a very good figure taking the size of our territory into account".

These footpaths include many long distance routes, i.e., routes longer than 50 kilometres, and which are undertaken in stages; short routes of between 10 and 50 kilometres and finally local footpaths with routes less than 10 kilometres long.

In the words of the general director of Environment Management, the Generalitat's work to tidy and recover the footpaths was carried out through the Green Path project. "This was an ambitious programme of work aimed at improving the public forest recreational infrastructure, organising and encouraging hiking and cycling tourism in forested areas and along cattle tracks, and preparing information material about the public's use of natural places". There are more than 300 public facilities set up in the Comunitat Valenciana situated in the mountains as forest refuges, camping areas and recreation areas, which are ideal complementary facilities to hiking.

The best footpaths

There are 409 paths in the Comunitat Valenciana: 6 Long Distance (GR), of which two are international (GR-7 and GR-10), 331 Short Distance (PR), giving a total of 3,993 kilometres and 46 Local Paths (SL) with a total length of 266 kilometres. Of the total number of routes, six are long distance totalling 1,004 kilometres of signed paths. Long distance paths are all 50 or more kilometres long, with an estimated time of two days to complete on foot and are marked in white and red. These are the routes known as GR-7, GR-10, GR-33, GR-36 and GR-37.

GR-7, runs north to south in the Comunidad

GR-7 (European E4) starts in the Peloponnese at the temple of Delphos. It is something over 6,000 kilometres long and arches around the Mediterranean through Bulgaria, Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Italy, France and Andorra. Once

over the Pyrenees range it passes through the Spanish Mediterranean Communities to Tarifa.

GR-7 has 600 kilometres in the Comunitat Valenciana, divided into 36 stages, running through our territory from north to south, entering the Comunidad at Fredes and leaving at Pinoso.

There are 209 kilometres in Castellón province in such notable places as Fredes, Vallibona, Morella, Sant Joan de Penyalgosa, Montanejos and Bejis. Its route through Valencia province is 294 kilometres long, beginning where the route runs between Bejis and Andilla. From there it runs through municipalities such as Chelva, Benageber, El Caroig and Benali en Enguera. Finally, in Alicante province, its 97 kilometres pass through places such as Bocairent, Alcoi, Castalla, Elda and Monover arriving at the end of its passage through the Comunidad in the municipality of Pinoso.

GR-10

This is one of the European hiking routes, and with its 1,600 kilometres running from Puçol to Lisbon it links the two oceans on either side of the Peninsular. Its route starts on the shores of the Mediterranean at Puçol, going up into the Calderona sierras, through Segart, Serra and Gátova, continuing along the last foothills of the Sierra de Javalambre. From Andilla it goes up to the hills of Bardés where the path goes through Aragon territory to Arcos de Sallinas. The total length of this route through the Comunitat Valenciana is 112 kilometres which can be covered in 6 to 8 stages. 74 kilometres are in Valencia province and 38 in Castellón province.

GR-33

The 58 kilometres of this route are divided into three stages, linking the coast with inland Castellón, crossing from east to west to connect with GR-7 at Sant Joan de Penyalgosa. The route links Castellón de la Plana with Sant Joan de Penyalgosa passing through the towns of Les Useres, Xodos and through the municipalities of Castellón, Borriol, Vilafamés, Les Useres, Atzeneta de Maestrazgo, Lluçena, Xodos and Vistabella del Maestrazgo.

GR-36. Route through the Sierra de Espadán

Thanks to this 65 kilometre path, hikers can walk through all the Sierra de Espadán, one of the richest areas in the Comunitat Valenciana, enjoying greatest protection as it is a Natural Park.

El BLOC critica la deficient redacció en valencià del programa de festes d'Orpesa

ORPESA
EL 7 SET

El regidor del BLOC d'Orpesa, Josep Lluís Romero, ha volgut cridar l'atenció sobre els múltiples errors lingüístics que conté el programa de festes de la localitat en la seua redacció en valencià. Romero qualifica l'error dient que "És el típic text traduït amb el SALT (traductor automàtic) i té totes les errades fruit de la mala redacció, ja en castellà, i d'una revisió insuficient".

El regidor ha destacat alguns dels errors observats, començant pel gentilici de la localitat en valencià, Orpesa, que apareix com "Oropesa del Mar" o com el que apareix el divendres 5 "Tir de carcasses. Tir s'utilitza sobretot per a les armes. En este cas és millor Llançament. Dissabte, 6

Asoc. Cultural (Assoc. Cultural) Escola de Dançes. (Escola de Danses). Duo Dinàmic. (Dúo Dinámico). Diumenge, 7. Exposició de vehicles antics en l'aparcament junt amb l'Oficina de Turisme. (Per traduir "junto a", s'ha d'utilitzar "al costat de"). Tir i Arrastre. (El verb arrastrar

no és valencià: Tir i arrossegament). Dilluns, 8: Sopar de sobaquillo (de pa i porta). Disc mòbil (tradueix Disco mòbil com si fóra un LP que es menaja, quan Disco és una abreviatura de Discoteca. De manera que Disco mòbil en valencià) Les típiques "valencianades" com mascletà o torrà, almenys, podrien anar entre cometes. Segur que en castellà no admetrien escriure "ensalá" o pescaíto sense cometes. Dimarts, 9. Abreviatura Pza. Major i no Pl. Major.

Menjar (per traduir Comida. En valencià, el menjar del migdia es diu Dinar). També és curiós que troben necessari advertir que el saine valencià és en valencià, no siga cosa que algú vaja pensant que ho entendreà tot i no entenga res. Dimecres, 10. Tancament per traduir "Encierro". (En valencià s'utilitza el concepte Correbou). Esta, apareix més de quinze vegades. És continu l'us del tractament Don en els ramaders (D. Tomás Alejandro, D. Javier Tárrega). En valencià sempre Sr., o no res: D. no és valencià. Javier Tárrega, "el Gall*". Evidentment, els noms propis no calia

traduir-los. N'hi ha uns quants. Esta és bona. La frase en castellà "Entrada de seis toros embolados (...) ya continuación", conté un error (y a continuación), que la versió en valencià encara fa més evident: ja continuació. Dijous, 11. Continua el festival de traducció de noms propis: Miguel Parejo es converteix en Miguel Parell, el divendres, el bou Anticipado es converteix en Anticipat, ja el dissabte, el bou Agotador es converteix en Esgotador, i el C/ Ríos Portilla, en C/ Rius* Portell, i, finalment, el diumenge, Germà Vidal és el nou nom de Germán Vidal. Per últim, el mateix diumenge podem vore com es parla de la pujada a la Capilla (i no capella) de la Mare de Déu, d'un tancament estil orpesina(?), del Gran Castillo (i no castell) de Focs Artificials o de la C/ Torreblanca (i no del C/ Torreblanca, "calle" és femení, carrer, masculí)".

Per totes aquestes deficiències, el regidor ha demanat més cura a l'hora de traduir els textos que apareixen al programa de festes, afegint que "A Orpesa li cal un tècnic lingüístic".

Gerardo Camps anuncia la creació de la Mesa del Autónomo de la Comunidad Valenciana

De los casi dos millones de trabajadores afiliados a la Seguridad Social, más de 350.000 son autónomos

Este foro se dedicará a tratar la situación de los trabajadores autónomos en todos los temas relativos a empleo

VALENCIA
EL 7 SET

El President de la Generalitat, Francisco Camps, recibió el pasado 3 de octubre en audiencia a representantes de la Asociación Nacional de Empresarios y Profesionales Autónomos (ASNEPA). Tras la reunión, a la que asistió también el vicepresidente segundo y conseller de Economía, Hacienda y Empleo, Gerardo Camps y el conseller de Inmigración y Ciudadanía, Rafael Blasco, se acordó la creación de la Mesa del Autónomo de la Comunitat Valenciana, como foro de participación y de tratamiento de todas aquellas cuestiones que afectan a los trabajadores autónomos y emprendedores en materia laboral. Así se tratarán, entre otros, temas relativos a la protección social, a la prevención riesgos



laborales y a la mejora del nivel formativo.

"El nuevo Estatuto del Autónomo determina que las comunidades autónomas pueden desarrollar instrumentos orientados a favorecer la situación de los emprendedores, y en este sentido, desde el Consell hemos tomado la iniciativa de crear la Mesa del Autónomo de la Comunitat Valenciana", indicó el vicepresidente segundo.

En este sentido, la Comunitat Valenciana va a ser, junto con Madrid, una de las primeras autonomías en poner en marcha este mecanismo, gracias al compromiso adquirido por el President de la Generalitat.

La Mesa del Autónomo de la Comunitat Valenciana se constituirá como un foro de tratamiento de los temas que afectan a los trabajadores autónomos.

Autónomos

El vicepresidente económico recordó que de los casi dos millones de trabajadores afiliados a la Seguridad Social, más de 350.000 son autónomos. Desde el inicio de la actual legislatura por parte Consell se han destinado más de 51 millones de euros al desarrollo de acciones formativas, de las que se han beneficiado más de 14.000 trabajadores autónomos.



C/ SAN ANTONIO Nº 118 - 131
12596 Torreblanca (Castellón)
Tel. 964 420 241
www.mueblesflores.com

muebles
FLORES
Damos calor a su hogar

5 Plantas de exposición
Proyectos decoración
Decoración textil
Cocinas: KEY
Baños-Accesorios