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Raising-awareness on Landscape through the Footpath Routes: a Challenge for the Preservation of Vineyard Landscape in Alt Penedès, Catalonia (Spain)

Yuka SAITO

Rehausser la sensibilisation envers la notion de paysage à travers les sentiers de randonnée: un défi pour la préservation du paysage viticole à l’Alt Penedès, Catalogne (Espagne)

Cet article révèle les opportunités offertes par les sentiers de randonnée pour la promotion du processus de sensibilisation aux thèmes du paysage, en mettant en exergue les activités touristiques et éducatives engagées par la municipalité de Subirats à l’Alt Penedès, Catalogne (Espagne).

L’Alt Penedès est une zone agricole périurbaine ayant une longue tradition vinicole, caractérisée par la monoculture de la vigne. En raison de sa proximité avec Barcelone et de son emplacement stratégique par rapport au réseau des transports, l’Alt Penedès a connu des transformations territoriales au cours des dernières décennies, un processus ayant considérablement affecté son paysage viticole traditionnel.

Les sentiers viticoles de la route des vins de Subirats ont été conçus dans le cadre de la valorisation du paysage viticole de l’Alt Penedès, et ce suite à l’apparition en l’an 2000 du mouvement de protection du paysage. La route des vins de Subirats (Routes vitivinicoles de Subirats) a été inaugurée en 2003 à l’initiative de l’Office du tourisme de Subirats, et ce dans le but de promouvoir le paysage viticole en tant que ressource touristique et sensibiliser les populations locales à la notion de paysage.

Cette route se distingue par le fait que l’un de ses sentiers se présente comme un parcours didactique conçu pour les écoliers. En effet, l’Office du tourisme de Subirats a réalisé sur ce sentier de randonnée un projet éducatif en matière de sensibilisation aux thèmes du paysage, et ce en collaboration avec divers acteurs à l’intérieur et à l’extérieur de la région. Il s’agit d’élaborer un matériel didactique spécifique aux enfants et d’organiser des activités de terrain dans les vignobles au profit des écoles.

Les activités touristiques et éducatives organisées sur ce sentier de randonnée
permettent aux habitants du coin de faire l’expérience directe de leur paysage environnant, puisqu’ils ont rarement l’occasion de le contempler durant leur vie quotidienne. Se promenant sur le sentier en compagnie de leurs familles et amis, les gens peuvent savourer la découverte de leur territoire en partageant entre eux leurs connaissances, expériences ainsi que des souvenirs mémorables. L’exemple de Subirats atteste que ces processus d’*apprentissage* incitent les populations locales à revaloriser leur paysage environnant et renforcent les sentiments qu’ils nourrissent à son égard.

**I. Introduction: importance of raising-awareness for the preservation of landscape**

Landscape has been a theme with lots of debate in academic and scientific spheres in Europe, but it is in the last few decades that it has drawn more and wider attention than ever, along with greater interest in global environmental problems on the one hand, and in natural and cultural heritage protection on the other, issues which are related deeply with territorial transformations in recent years and as a result of them, with crisis of landscapes. Then, landscape is no longer a subject limited to academic and technical debates, but it is a matter of great concern in political context, reaching broader layers of citizens with the need to involve them in decision-making on landscape (Tarroja Coscuela, 2009).

The importance of public participation in landscape policies is also expressed in the philosophy of the European Landscape Convention (ELC)\(^1\). Defining the concept of landscape as “an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors”, the ELC recognizes that the landscape is “an important part of the quality of life for people” and “a key element of individual and social well-being”, and therefore states “its protection, management and planning entail rights and responsibilities for everyone” (Council of Europe, 2000). This text suggests that all European people – as holders of both rights and responsibilities for landscape – are expected to play an active role in the development of landscapes (Castiglioni, 2011).

For achieving these goals, the ELC proposes that each party should establish procedures for public participation in defining and implementing landscape policies. Among the parties developing their own landscape policies based on the principles of the ELC, a remarkable case is one of Catalonia (Spain). In establishing numerous and innovative instruments for landscape policies under the initiative of the Landscape Observatory of Catalonia (*Observatori del*...)

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1 The European Landscape Convention, promoted by the Council of Europe and ratified in 2000, was created as the first international treaty devoted specifically to the landscape, with the objective of promoting landscape protection, management and planning in Europe, and organizing European cooperation on landscape issues.
Paisatge de Catalunya), they have designed participatory processes in the creation of landscape catalogues (Nogué et al., 2010).

While the need of public participation in landscape management is often emphasized in policies and measures regarding landscape as well as in the same ECL, it is not easy to put into practice. In fact, it is quite limited that an individual move into action by him/herself for the preservation of landscape, all the more so with his/her surrounding landscape, which is so usual for them as a part of their everyday lives that they are not necessarily conscious of its value and significance.

However, without personal connection with landscape, people could not know their landscape in depth (Castiglioni, 2009), and moreover, without knowing the landscape itself, they would not understand why they should preserve it and how to act to achieve landscapes of high quality in the future. In this sense, raising-awareness on landscape would be crucial as a first step to address people’s interests toward the landscape, and in the long term to encourage their personal commitment to landscape issues.

Raising-awareness, or sensitising (sensibilización in Spanish) is a word often used in many spheres with different nuances, but here we would refer to the interpretation by the project of Pays.Med.Urban², which defines it as “a process similar to learning, because, thanks to experience and the influence of other people, one discovers hitherto unknown realities” (Busquets, 2011). In this article, we would focus on a process of learning in analysing raising-awareness on landscape. A process of learning here, would include not only didactic activities in schools but also activities of leisure and tourism related to landscape, as learning experiences for people to re-discover their territory and everyday landscapes.

Among the activities of leisure and tourism, what we would pay a special attention is the hiking on footpath routes. Footpath is a walking trail established in a determined area (usually in the countrysides, natural parks, mountains and forests), through which people could enjoy directly the surrounding landscape for itself. In other words, footpath would be expected to be an instrument that reveals unknown landscapes for people, providing them opportunities to reflect on them.

Given this context, the purpose of this article is to examine the possibility of footpath as an instrument to contribute to the raising-awareness on landscape, through a case study about the wine footpath routes established in Alt Penedès, Catalonia (Spain). After a brief information about the studied area and the description of landscape movement occurred there, the creation of the wine footpath routes in Subirats (municipality) will be discussed. Discussion will be followed by the analysis on the landscape education project in the same municipality, with a

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² Pays.Med. Urban is a project developed between the years 2009 and 2012 with the participation of 14 Mediterranean regions, whose objective is to promote lines of action designed to facilitate implementation of the European Landscape Convention, dealing in particular with issues relating to the peri-urban and suburban landscape.
focus on didactic activities realized on this footpath route.

The information on which this study is based was obtained in field surveys conducted in several occasions from 2012 to 2013. The Tourism Board of Subirats (Patronat de Turisme de Subirats) facilitated this work by providing information about the wine footpath routes. Also this information is complemented by interviews with the same Tourism Board and Lapuput (enterprise dedicated in the environmental education, discussed below), and participant observation of footpath routes. The photos presented here, except Photo 5, are original of the author.

II. Transformation and crisis of the vineyard landscape in Alt Penedès

Alt Penedès is a county of Penedès region situated in south central Catalonia, integrated in the metropolitan region of Barcelona (Figure 1). The capital of the county, Vilafranca del Penedès, is located at about 40km from Barcelona. The main part of the county extends in the plain of Prelitoral Depression, formed between two coastal mountain ranges (the Prelitoral and the Litoral Mountains). Being a relatively flat area in the coastal fringe of the Mediterranean, important routes of communication (railways, freeways, highways, etc.) pass this area, called “Prelitoral Corridor”, through which major flows of people and goods between Barcelona and coastal cities as Tarragona and Valencia are produced. In addition, a new route of the AVE (Spanish high-speed railway) that connects Barcelona with Madrid was opened in 2008, passing through this area.

Traditionally Penedès has developed as a peri-urban agricultural area of Barcelona, specialized in the cultivation of vine and wine production from it. Its topographical feature mentioned above (flat land), together with other physical elements such as temperate Mediterranean climate, fertile soils, and rivers and streams that hydrate the plain, provided Penedès with favorable conditions for agricultural activities. It was from the second half of the nineteen century that the agriculture of Penedès inclined intensely to viticulture, when wine export boom was provoked by the plague of phylloxera in France. Since then, the cultivation of vine has expanded practically all over the region to be the dominant crop, displacing conventional Mediterranean crops as wheat, olives, almonds, etc.

Nowadays, in Alt Penedès county – situated at the heart of the denominations of origin (DO) Penedès and Cava – the vine covers a vast extension of the territory, occupying 18,723ha. This figure is equivalent to 81.3% of the cultivated land in the county, and as a surface of vineyard

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3 This geographical description about Alt Penedès is based on the bibliographies of Carreras (1982) and Piñol i Font (2008).
4 Cava is a kind of sparkling wine of Catalan origin elaborated by the traditional method (champagne method). The production of cava is concentrated in Penedès region, where over 90% of the total production is realized. More details about the wine industry of DO Penedès and DO Cava, see Saito and Takenaka (2004).
in a single county, it is the largest one in Catalonia (Institut d’Estadística de Catalunya, 2009).

Being cava an emblematic product of Penedès region, the majority of wine producers in Alt Penedès engage in both elaborations of cava and still wine. Indeed, a great amount of grapes cultivated there are destined to the elaboration of cava. This special importance of wine and cava production for local economy of Alt Penedès has made it possible to maintain its traditional agricultural landscape, characterized strongly by the monoculture of vine (Photo 1).

However, as is common to the whole of the metropolitan fringe, Alt Penedès has undergone the processes of territorial transformation in recent decades. Due to the proximity to Barcelona and its strategic location in the axis of communication (Prelitoral Corridor), the pressure of urbanization and industrialization has been so enormous that caused rapid and radical changes in land use, especially in the peripheries of urban centers and in the areas along the roads and railways (Busquets et al., 2009). For example, in Vilafranca del Penedès, being integrated in the commuter zone of Barcelona as a dormitory town, the residential zones have expanded increasingly from the 1960s, occupying agricultural lands in the periphery, in many cases, vineyards. At the same time, expansion of industrial land use, such as the establishment of industrial estates of larger dimension, the construction of road infrastructure has been evident (Figure 2).

These territorial transformations are reflected directly in landscape with great impact. Within the municipalities of Alt Penedès, Subirats, located at the entrance of the Prelitoral Corridor (Figure 1), was one of the first municipalities that received a strong influence in landscape by the dispersion of peri-urban activities from Barcelona. Notable examples are the installation of a huge logistics platform in the middle of vineyard (Photo 2-a), and the opening of AVE mentioned above that crosses the municipality (Photo 2-b), cases that have generated visual interruptions in the traditional agricultural landscape.

Faced with these critical situations, inquietudes and worries about the future of Alt Penedès mobilized private and public entities to work together in defense of their territory and landscape. Terra Vitium, a private association formed by small-sized vine and wine producers, the County Council of Alt Penedès, and the Government of Catalonia concluded a convention
in 2000 to carry out a project in partnership with a common aim to identify and valorize the vineyard landscape of Alt Penedès and to establish in the future strategies and measures for its management.

Fruit of these efforts was the creation of the Landscape Charter of Alt Penedès (La Carta de Paisatge de l’Alt Penedès) in 2004. It is conceived as an instrument of social concertation among different actors of the territory to promote actions and strategies for landscape protection and improvement. A brief mention would be worth to some actions derived from this charter, as the elaboration of “Code of good practices for preservation of vineyard landscape in Penedès” (2006), and the celebration of the “Congress of art, landscape and wine tourism”, which has been carried out periodically every two years from 2007 (Saito, 2011).

III. Creation of the wine footpath routes in Subirats

With greater interest in rural tourism, and in outdoor leisure and recreation for health, many municipalities in Alt Penedès and the same County Council have created their own hiking routes in recent years. Among them, the municipality of Subirats was the pioneer, which opened the first footpath routes in Alt Penedès, “Rutes Vitivinícoles de Subirats”, inaugurated in 2003.

Subirats is a small municipality with only a population of around 3,000 people, whose local economy is based mainly on the viticulture and wine production. To be a municipality with the

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5 As for the creation of the Landscape Charter of Alt Penedès, there are several outstanding works realized by Jaume Busquets, as Busquets (2006), Busquets et al. (2009). On the same subject, there is also a contribution in Japanese by the author of this article, see Saito (2011).

6 For example, “Passejades des de Vilafranca” of Vilafranca del Penedès opened in 2005, “Camins per la Capital del Cava” of Sant Sadurní d’Anoia in 2012, and “Els Camins del Vi i del Cava” of the Consortium of Tourism Promotion of Alt Penedès in 2011.
Figure 1 Geographical location of Alt Penedès
(Source: Institut de Cartogràfic i Geològic de Catalunya)

Figure 2 Transformation of land use in Vilafranca de Penedès (between 1956 and 2014)
(Source: Institut de Cartogràfic i Geològic de Catalunya)
Figure 3  Map of the wine footpath routes of Subirats
(Source: Institut de Cartogràfic i Geològic de Catalunya and data from Patronat de Turisme de Subirats)

Figure 4  Samples of the learning material, “Didactic itinerary in vineyards of Subirats”
(Source: Patronat de Turisme de Subirats)
largest vineyard in Catalonia, it is known as “the Capital of Vineyard (La Capital de la Viña)”. Fifteen villages located in the municipality are surrounded practically with vineyards all over.

The project of the wine footpath routes of Subirats was born in the process of valorization of the vineyard landscape in Alt Penedès, when the landscape movement mentioned above arose in 2000. As the movement developed, people in Subirats gradually recognized the values of their landscape as territorial assets, and looked at its possibility to be a tourism resource of the municipality. The development of tourism was also considered indispensable for Subirats to diversify its local economy that depended strongly on the viticulture and wine production, in seeking an alternative to benefit especially small-sized producers that had some difficulties in sustaining their production and in gaining their living.

In 2001, the Tourism Board of Subirats was founded as an organization formed by public and private entities (administration and representatives from viticulture, wine industry, restaurant and hotel business sector) with a view to promoting tourism policies and activities in Subirats. The creation of the wine footpath routes of Subirats was one of the first actions that the Tourism Board of Subirats carried out after its establishment. Members of the Tourism Board at that time were so eager that they tripped voluntarily to Alsace (France) at their expense to learn about the wine tourism, where they got inspiration to develop their own footpath. After some investigation about environment and landscape to fix the courses, they finally inaugurated the wine footpath routes, “Rutes Vitivinícoles de Subirats” in 2003. Today, the Tourism Board of Subirats continues to be responsible for the promotion and management of this footpath, in setting signs and didactic panels along the routes, the maintenance of the paths, the publication of leaflets (maps, guides) and its renovation.

The wine footpath routes of Subirats consist of nine hiking routes (in total 34km) that cover widespread the municipal area (Figure 3). Walking along the routes, people can enjoy

![Photo 3 Landscapes on the wine footpath routes of Subirats (2012)](image)

a) The Castle of Subirats.
b) Vineyard near the village of Sant Pau d’Ordal.

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7 Based on the interview with the Tourism Board of Subirats.
landscapes full of variety, not only with vineyards, but with other elements as peach, olive and almond trees, historical monuments (ex. the Castle of Subirats), catalan rural houses (masias), constructions of dry stones (pedras secas) which remind of traditional rural life in the area (Photo 3). Furthermore, people can learn about the viticulture and wine industry of the region from the didactic panels set along the paths, which explains of the varieties of grapes for wine and cava, the soils and climates, the vegetative growth cycle of vine, the works in vineyard (pruning, harvest, etc…) and the method of the elaboration of cava (Photo 4). All panels are multilingual, written not only in Catalan, but also in English and Spanish for all visitors outside the region.

The purpose of creation of the wine footpath routes was, first, to raise awareness of local people about their own landscape, but at the same time, to valorize and promote vineyard landscape as a local heritage of Subirats in developing tourism activities. The routes are designed for all people visiting Subirats to walk freely, with maps and guides in their hands, and following signs and informative panels. But actually, when we try to follow the route by ourselves, there are some difficulties in it; most of them are not circular routes but uni-direction ones, that is, starting and finishing at different points. Besides, there is less accessibility to reach the starting or finishing points, due to the lack of public transportation in the municipality.

Meanwhile, the routes are in general fixed along with the rural paths, which are sometimes narrow and unpaved roads passing into the fields or between vineyards. So those who are not familiar to the territory, such as tourists from outside the region, it is not always easy for them to find the way to follow, even if they go with the maps and signs on the paths. To open the possibility of this footpath as the principal tourism product of Subirats, some efficient instruments would be needed to activate it, like implementation of guided tours, celebration of hiking events and so on.
IV. Landscape education project in Subirats

The uniqueness of the wine footpath routes of Subirats is that one of them is defined as a didactic route (ruta escolar) to implement landscape education project for school children. When the nine footpath routes were fixed by the Tourism Board of Subirats, Route 6, which starts from the railway station and finishes at the same point (circular route), and relatively short (about 3.5km), was thought adequate for school children to go on an excursion of half-day long to work on field activities. The idea of this project was that by tracing the footpath route in vineyards, children could observe directly their surrounding landscape and get a deeper knowledge about their territory.

The Tourism Board of Subirats concluded an agreement with the University of Barcelona to collaborate in the creation of didactic materials for this route, with the wish that these materials would be based on specialized knowledge and academic researches. Some university students majored in pedagogy, architecture and landscape formed a working team to dedicate in the research, and finally they completed a learning material, titled “Didactic itinerary in vineyards of Subirats (Itinerari didàctic de la vinya de Subirats)” (Figure 4).

This material was elaborated for use in primary schools, divided in three phases depending on the ages of children; initial (for 6-8 years-old), intermediate (for 8-10 years-old), and superior (for 10-12 years-old). In addition, a teaching manual was prepared for teachers to plan and carry out field activity with this material, especially for those who did not have a enough knowledge about the territory of Penedès. For the publication of these materials, the Tourism Board of Subirats obtained a financial support from an education and culture foundation in Barcelona, Fundació Territori i Paisatge of Caixa Catalunya to secure publication fund.

On the itinerary, there fixed several points at which children undertake different kinds of activities, such as observation of environmental features, drawing and description of landscape, reading of maps, etc. In this way, children would learn how to read the landscape, while obtaining basic skills to use tools as compass, topographical maps, etc.

Each point is given a subject on which children should work dedicating in different kinds of exercises. Let us see it with some
examples of the initial phase (Figure 5 and Annex 1).

(Point 1) How do the vines grow?
On the way to the masia Can Maristany, in front of a didactic panel. From the panel that explains the vegetative cycle of vine, students understand how the vines grow, and by observing and sketching them, they learn how to call each part of the plant.

(Point 2) Orientation
In front of the masia Can Maristany. By using compass, students confirm the direction to which the facade of the house is oriented and think why it is. At the same time, they learn how to use compass.

(Point 3) How the vines are?
In the middle of vineyards near the masia Ca la Filomera. Comparing two types of vineyards (of old vines, and of young ones), students observe the differences between traditional way of cultivation and mechanized one.

(Point 4) Oak tree at the stream
Under a tall and big oak tree that stands by the stream. By measuring the girth of tree trunk, students estimate how old the tree is. And collecting leaves and acorns fallen on the ground, they know that oak is a deciduous tree.

(Point 5) Landscape
From the masia Ca l’Olivella, where a panoramic view of Subirats can be obtained. Students observe landscape of Subirats, with attention to the elements that constitute the landscape, as the Montserrat Mountain, vineyards, settlements, masias, etc…

(Point 6) Plants around the spring
At the final point, la Font Clara (an old spring), students observe different species of vegetation around the spring (pine, oak, hawthorn, etc…), comparing colors and shapes of leaves, flowers and fruits.

Initially, when this didactic itinerary was created, it was supposed that a teacher of primary school, even if he/she teaches in Subirats or not, could organize a field activity on him/her own, according to the teachers’ manual. But actually it was not as easy as supposed; as we have just seen before, the content of itinerary is so complete, with different kinds of tasks to do, that teachers have to spend much time and effort on preparing it. So, even though the footpath route was ready, and both didactic materials for children and handbook for teachers were available, they unfortunately remained unutilized for a while, for there were few teachers that dared to try it.

It was from 2004 that this landscape education project got practically into operation, when Lapuput, a company specialized in environmental education was established in Subirats. This company is managed by a biologist from Barcelona, who, attracted by the beauty of nature and
landscape of Penedès, decided to start her business in Subirats. The aim of this company is to facilitate opportunities for children to discover the flora and fauna of Penedès, and to learn about the rural life and traditional activity of the region, in this case, the viticulture and wine production, through outdoor activities. They offer educational programs and services mainly to primary and secondary schools, not only in Penedès region but in surrounding areas in the provinces of Barcelona and Tarragona. At the present, they receive about 30 schools a year.

In 2004, the Tourism Broad of Subirats made a contract with Lapuput to restart the landscape education project in partnership, particularly in order to entrust them with the part of field activities. By this contract, Lapuput is supposed to conduct field activities for local primary schools of Subirats with no charge up to five programs, including the didactic itinerary in vineyards of Subirats mentioned above. When there is an offer, Lapuput organizes an excursion and sends instructors to the school to take children to the field.

Following the footpath route in vineyards, children observe carefully their surroundings, focusing on elements and details of landscape (mountains, cultivation of vine, typical Mediterranean vegetation, traditional rural houses and constructions, etc…) and try to understand its features and meanings. At the same time, through the dialogues with instructors, they learn about the local economic activity, that is, the viticulture and wine industry, which characterize the landscape of Penedès region (Photo 5). By this interactive learning with instructors and discussion among friends, children would get to know the importance of landscape and understand why they should preserve it.

Photo 5  Field activity in vineyards, on the wine footpath route of Subirats (2012)
(Source: Lapuput)

8 Based on the interview with Lapuput.
V. Conclusion

Landscape is not merely a beautiful scenery, but it is a visible representation of the relationship between people and their territory. Then, only policies, regulation and rules could not preserve the landscape, nor any protest action against development. In Penedès region, what promoters of landscape movement pursued was, not to defend the vineyard landscape as a physical environment, but to turn their eyes of local people to the linkage with territory established through traditional economic activity, in this case, the viticulture and wine production, and to give them opportunities to rethink together what landscape they would like to have in the future.

One of the challenges to realize it was the creation of the wine footpath routes of Subirats, and the educational project derived from it. Walking the footpath routes at their own rhythm, slowly and relaxing, people could enjoy their surrounding landscape, with which they have few chances to contemplate in everyday life. With regard to the educational project, field activity on the footpath route would be an ideal way for children to experience directly the landscape, through the interaction with physical world, by walking and observing, smelling and touching, collecting plants and so on.

In both activities of tourism and education, what is important is that people learn about their territory, not necessarily in an extraordinary occasion, but in an occasion that differs a little from everyday life, such as an excursion on weekends or field activities out of classes, enjoying with their families and friends, and sharing knowledge, good experiences and memories among them. For these processes of learning, in a broad sense, activities on the footpath routes have potentials to contribute that local people would recognize and re-valorize their landscape and cultivate their sensibility to it.

As described above, Subirats has worked in recent years ambitiously on several projects related to landscape, including those which we’ve not discussed here in detail. It is something surprising that such a small municipality with only 3,000 population, limited financially and in human resources, could realize these pioneering projects. It is also worth pointing out that all these projects were driven principally by the Tourism Board of Subirats, rather than the administrative authorities, in collaboration with different actors within/outside the municipality obtaining different kinds of support from them. In the case of the landscape education project, they received an academic support from the university, a financial support from a cultural foundation, and human-resource support from an private company specialized in environmental education. It could be said that these social networks of different actors with a common wish to preserve the vineyard landscape of Penedès – their local heritage – made it possible to lead the project to success.
Bibliography


Annex 1 Learning material for landscape education “Didactic itinerary in vineyards of Subirats”: Contents and landscape at each point (Locations of each point are indicated in the Figure 5.)

Point 1: How do the vines grow?

On the way to the masia Can Maristany, in front of a didactic panel. From the panel that explains the vegetative cycle of vine, students understand how the vines grow, and by observing and sketching them, they learn how to call each part of the plant.

Point 2: Orientation

In front of the masia Can Maristany. By using compass, students confirm the direction to which the facade of the house is oriented and think why it is. At the same time, they learn how to use compass.

Point 3: How the vines are?

In the middle of vineyards near the masia Ca la Filomera. Comparing two types of vineyards (of old vines, and of young ones), students observe the differences between traditional way of cultivation and mechanized one.
Annex 1 Learning material for landscape education “Didactic itinerary in vineyards of Subirats”: Contents and landscape at each point (continuation)

Point 4: Oak tree at the stream

Under a tall and big oak tree that stands by the stream. By measuring the girth of tree trunk, students estimate how old the tree is. And collecting leaves and acorns fallen on the ground, they know that oak is a deciduous tree.

Point 5: Landscape

From the masia Ca l’Olivella, where a panoramic view of Subirats can be obtained. Students observe landscape of Subirats, with attention to the elements that constitute the landscape, as the Montserrat Mountain, vineyards, settlements, masias, etc…

Point 6: Plants around the spring

At the final point, la Font Clara (an old spring), students observe different species of vegetation around the spring (pine, oak, hawthorn, etc…), comparing colors and shapes of leaves, flowers and fruits.