



For 401km, the Asturian coast is a succession of cliffs, small coves and fine sand beaches. It has ecosystems of outstanding beauty, fishing villages and populous cities, which provide travellers with a varied tourist offering. Fishermen, surfers, divers, lovers of paragliding or any other extreme action sport will also find an interesting offer of Active and Leisure tourism in Asturias to enjoy in any season.

The east coast of Asturias, from the Tina Mayor Estuary (Ribadedeva) to the Villaviciosa Estuary, forms a line of cliffs with a large number of beaches. On the Llanes coast alone there are more than 30. The entire area is characterised by the influence of the coastal mountain ranges that run parallel to the sea. El Cuera and El Sueve. The Sierra del Cuera mountain range creates an impressive barrier which rises up to 1,315 m in height at its peak (Pico Turbina). The Sierra del Sueve has its main peak at Pico Pienzu at 1,161 m. Llanes, Ribadesella/Ribeseya and Llares are some of the major tourist centres.

[illegible]

**XUNCU**, Santa María de Junco Templo. 17th century, remodelled in 16th century. Artistic Historical Monument. **RIBADESELLA/RIBESEYA**, Seaside town. Fishing port and marina. La Cua Hermigua. Tito Bustillo Cave and Rock Art Centre. Descend by canoe along the Sella river: **CARAVIA IALTA/PRADO**, Capital of the district of Caravaca. House of the González Cordero family. **CRUZ DE LLAMES**, El Fitu Lookout. **COBIENDES**, Santiago Church, late 16th-early 18th century. **COBIENDES Palace**, High Gothic Manueline. **PRE-Romanesque** (10th century). **Cobiendes Palace**, High Gothic Manueline. **COBIENDES**, 16th century. **COBIENDES**, 16th century. **LIBERDÓN**, Majada de Espineros, where the Asturcón (bread of poppy) Festival is held which aims to bring back this native bread **COLUNGA**, MUJA, Asturias/Jarassic Museum. Gallegos de Libardón Interpretation Centre. Estrada Palace, now the Town Hall. **LLASTRES**, Old Town. Fishing port and marina. **LUCCES**, Lighthouse. **VILLAVICIOSA**, Old Town. Villaviciosa Estuary, Protected Landscape. Tazones, a small fishing village. Rodiles Beach, San Salvador de Valdediós Monumental Site (Pre-Romanesque Asturian)

Between Cabo Vídio (Cudillero) and the Eo Estuary (Castropol) we find high cliffs, numerous beaches, relatively small towns such as Luarca/Luarca and Navia and small villages with an unmistakably marine atmosphere such as Puerto de Vega, Ortigueira, El Porto/Viavélez, Tapia and Castropol.

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**MARINA DE VEGA**: 18<sup>th</sup> cener of the Outstanding Town Award in 1995. Santa Marta Church – 18<sup>th</sup> century. Whalers' Lookout (Mirador de los Ballesteros). Fishing port. **NÁVIGA**, Town Hall – 19<sup>th</sup> century. Ficushe Beach. Coastal Route. **PALMIRAS**, 16<sup>th</sup> century. Palmira Church – 17<sup>th</sup> century. **PUERTO GUAYACÁN**. Coastal route – algarribes – 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. **MOCUEBAS** Mueblas. Fort. Cienfuegos-Joavelanos Palace – 16<sup>th</sup> century. **COAÑA**, Way of St James coastal route as it passes through the district. Port and Seaside Village of Orquíguea. **VILLACORDADA**: Coaña Fort. Teaching room. **EL FRANCO**. 16<sup>th</sup> century. **LA CAJONERA**, 16<sup>th</sup> century. **LA CAJA**, 16<sup>th</sup> century. **BIRNORRA**: Birthplace of Cortés Tello. **VALDEPARES**: Fortiña Palace. 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries. San Bartolomé Church – 16<sup>th</sup> century. **TAPIA**, Salas Lakes. Repressat Lookout. Huerta-Reguera House – 17<sup>th</sup> century. San Blas Hermitage – 16<sup>th</sup> century. **AS PICEIRAS**: Pardo Dondeñin Castle – 16<sup>th</sup> century. **CHURRO**, 16<sup>th</sup> century. **ARROXO** Fort, 19<sup>th</sup> century. Fishing post. **CASTROPOL**, Town Hall. 19<sup>th</sup> century. **LA ALFAMA**, 16<sup>th</sup> century. **LA ALFAMA**, 16<sup>th</sup> century. Bridges. Routes of the Palaces. Town Hall – 19<sup>th</sup> century. **PIANTÓN**, Medieval town. San Esteban Church – 16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> centuries.

The mountain begins in El Puerto, where the Nalón starts. It continues to the east through Payares, and concludes with El Puerto Ventana y Somiedo, where in 1988 the Natural Park was created.

In the centre, Oviedo/Uviéu, the capital of Asturias, retains a flavour of the past in its old town and echoes times of great splendour with its pre-Romanesque elements.

**LA FELIGUERA**, Languero Chapel (18th century). **Dolores E. Duro Park** (bandstand). **San Pedro Church** (1654). **Municipal Animal Hospital** of Langreo (*Eduardo Ordoño*) - extensive historical and industrial heritage. **Museum of Iron and Coal** (*SAMA*, *San Martín de Astoria*) - extensive historical and industrial heritage. **Mining Experience Museum** Quintana Tenor and House (14th century). **San Esteban Church**, Santa Felice Palace and chapel (18th century). **Carbayu Hermitage** (13th century). **LENTREGUE/LENTREGO** (Mining and Industry Museum (*MUMI*)). **EL SESTÓN**: *Sotón Priu*. **BUMESA**, Carista Caño Palace (17th century). **LA POLO** (*El Sotón*). **San Esteban Church**, capital of the district of *San Martín de Astoria*. **EL SESTÓN**, *Nº 5* of the Chapel (16th century). **ENTRICALIA** (Aranzadi). **Palacio Valdés** House (8th century). **EL CONDAO** - *El Torreon*-town (pre-Romanesque origin). **SORRESCOBIO**. *Sotón* and the Alba Route. **Villamorre** (Reservoir and town in Ruaseo/Riores). **TANES**. Santa María Collegiate Church (16th century). **CALIAO**. Santa Cruz la Real Church (17th century). **EL CAMPU**. Capital of the district. **Panda**. District: Wood Museum. **BEZANES**. *Redes* National Park. (*Biosphere Reserve*). **EL PUERTU**. La Nalonsa Spring (Source of the Nalón River).

**OLLONIEGUE/LUNIGNE:** Medieval Tower and Bridge. **MIERES DEL CAMÍN:** Capital of the district. **Palace of Marqués de Camposagoda** (17th century). **BUSTIELO:** Mining town. **SANTUJANO:** Viceroyalty of Hierarchy Palace (17th century). **Castro de San Juan:** Archaeological site (1st century). **Bridge (18th century).** **FIGAREO:** Bernaldo de Quirós Palace (17th century). **CABAQUINATA/CABAQUINATA:** Capital of the district of Aller. **SERRAPÍO:** San Vicente Church (12th century). **CASOMERA:** A section of the Route of the Gorges of the Aller River (Ruta de Las Foces del Río Aller). **Passes through here:** **SANTIBANES DE LA FUENTE:** S. Ispan de Riomera Church (13th century). **SANTIBANES DE MARJÉS:** "Burbulo Waterfall". **EL PINO:** San Félix Church (18th century). **Gorges of El Pinar (Natural Monument).** **ALLER:** Winter Resort of Fuentes de Invierno. Via Carista. Coto Bello Paso.

**BISUVU** «Alejanuro Casona» Reception Centre, popular architecture, Mazo d'Abaxo. **SANTOLAYA**: Santa Eulalia de Cuervas Church. **LAS TABLIZAS**: Reception Centre for the Municiellos fully Protected Nature Reserve. **CIBUYU**: San Salvador Church (13th century). **XEDRE**: Church of Sta. M<sup>a</sup> Capilla del Cristo (18th century). **OURBACH**: MONESTERIO D'ERMU Church of Sta. M<sup>a</sup> (13th century). Hermo

**GRANDS DE SALINE.** Ethnographic Museum. Saline Reserve: Chao Samarin Fort and Museum. **PEZOS/PEZO.** Ethnological Museum. Town of Argül, of great architectural importance. **LAD** Dolores. The town of Lado (San Gabien de los Butires with fabulous Native Lookouts). **VILLAYON.** Waterfalls such as those of México and Arto. Arbón Reserve. **BUAL.** Penda. Fort. Casa de la alcaidía. **LA VEIGA/VEGADO.** River of the Cazes. Mazo de Mereo (ethnographic site where you can find out about the use of water as an energy source) **SAN TIROSO DE ABRES.** «La Pena del Encanto» Route. Rail road route. **TARAMUNDI** Os Teixos Ethnographic Site. Mazonno Miry Museum. **VILANOVA.** Monastic Site of Santa Maria. Eco-museum of Bread. **SAMARITÁN.** Mon Palace; historic house. **SALENTO.** «The Golden Route». «Ofens Route». **SANTALLA.** Mazonno Ethnographic Site. A Semeria Waterfall. **FERREREILA.** Birthplace of Marqués de Sargadelos-18th century.

Comprising the coastal strip that runs from Gijón, on its border with the Villaviciosa Estuary Natural Reserve, to Muros de Nalón. Gijón/Xixón and Avilés are the two biggest towns in the area.

**CIJÓN/XIXÓN** San Lorenzo Beach. Cimavilla neighbourhood. Museum of the Asturian People. Railway Museum. Marina. Laboral Ciudad de la Cultura Cultural Centre and Botanical Garden. **CANDÁS** Capital of the district of Carreño. San Félix Church - 17th and 18th centuries. Antón Museum Sculpture Centre. Fishing port and marina. **LUANCO/LUANGO** Capital of the district of Gozón.

**Santa María Church** - 18th century. San Juan Chapel - 18th century. Clock Tower - 18th century. **Menderizu Palace** - 17th century. **Asturias Marina** Fishing village. **PEÑES** Northernmost point of Asturias. Impressive cliffs. Protected Landscape. Peñas Visitor Reception and Marine Environment Interpretation Centre.



**CÁSTILLO:** Medieval old town. Fishing port and marina. Niemeyer Centre  
**SANTIANES:** Salt flats and its Arsenic Museum. Playón de Bayas  
(Natural Monument). **ANAUÁ:** Mine Museum. **PARNÁ:** Archeological site.  
**CAE CORVERA:** Trasonal/Trezona Reservoir. Agua y Mollela route.  
**ILLAS:** Pico Corfoll Green Route. Sollovo River Pool. **SAN XUAN:** Beach  
with a path among the dunes, protected area, followed by the large  
beach of Salinas. **LARENA:** Port and Pier of El Castillo. Los Quebrantos  
Beach. **MULLER:** Valdezarrana Palace. Parque de Muro Square.  
**SAN ESTEBEN:** Espiritu Santo Lookout. Fishing port. **PRAVIA:** Capital  
of the district Old Town. Santa María Major Collegiate Church—18th  
century. Montañas Plateau—16th century. **SANTIANES:** Pre-Romanque church of Santianes and the  
Pre-Romanque Museum. Salas Plateau—17th century. **SOMAU:** Route of the Indians (the name for  
Asturian emigrants) between Somáu and Peñafulla.

Here you find one of the most spectacular mountainous areas of Asturias, the Picos de Europa, situated just 20 km from the coast. The Mountain of Covadonga was declared a National Park in July 1918, becoming the first protected natural area in Spain and Europe. In 1995 it was expanded to the current Picos de Europa National Park, also recognised as a Biosphere Reserve by UNESCO. However, the mountain area does not finish there. The mountain range continues and along its slopes are beech and oak forests that descend down into the valleys, where salmon rivers such as Sella and Cares-Deva, along with their tributaries, create a beautiful natural setting for kayaking, canoeing and other sports that involve contact with nature. Its main town is Cangas de Onís/Cangas de Onís.

**EL MAZU** La Laja Cave: **PANES**. Capital of the district of Peñamellera Alta. Ruins of San Juan de Cillero. Asturias Bowdler Museum: **ALLES**. Capital of the district of Peñamellera Alta. S. Pedro de Plécin Church (18th century), and Romanesque church of the Abbey) **ARENAS**. Santa María de Illas (15th century). La Corralada Neighbourhood. Cabrales Cheese

**POSADA** (16th century): El Torreon (Llanes) (14th and 15th centuries); Posada Centés Palace (16th century). **LLEDRES**: Cueto Lledres Cave. Reproduction of Paleolithic art in the cave. **LA LERA**: One of the best areas in Europe for **ARISANO**, Casta de Arisano, Marne (19th century) and Santa Eulalia Church which retains Romanesque remains. **El Camín Arisano**: hiking route, with Asturian mythological characters. **MÉRÉ**: Meré Palace (18th century). **EL MAZUCU**: Hiking route. Valley of Viango (Picos) (5-6 hours). **LA PEREDA**: ascent to Pico Tiburo (1:35 pm). **PURÓN**: River of the Puer. **LA BORRILLA**: Town centre of Asturian emigrants who were known as *lindianos*.

**ILIANUEVA**: Picos de Monasterio (12th century), Asturian Monismont, Tourist Parador). **SAMES**: Capital of the district of Amieva. VIS: Santuario Chapel. Medieval Bridge. **VEGA DE AMIEVA**: Sábalo Chapel (7th century). **AMIEVA**: The Justice Palace and Bayu Pen.

**SOTO RIBERA**: Capital of the district of **Rio de Ribera**, **Bridge** (9th century).

**CUBO**: Capital of the district of **San Juan** and granaries.

**SANTAOLAYA**: Capital of the district of **Sancti Spiritus**. Church of **St. Eulalia** (9th century). Protected Landscape of the **Sierra del Aramo**. **LA FOZ DE LOS YERROS**: Entrance rock **Soto** Shelters. **S. Antonio** (20th century) Church. **Dairy** **LA PASA** **YANOS**: This is where the trail to the **Chapels of Monsacro** (23th-13th centuries) starts. **LA VEGA**: Capital of the district of **Riola**. Protected Landscape of the **Sierra del Aramo**.

**LENA**: **Santa Cristina de Riola** (Asturian pre-Romanesque). **Valgaire** Palaces Ski Resort. **Ciudad Negro** and **La Cobertera** Pans.

**LA VEGAL REI**: **Santa Cristina de Riola** (9th century). **Asturian pre-Romanesque** and **World Heritage Site**.

**TEJUA**: **Mountain Village** **Natural Park of Las Ubiñas y la Mesa**. **FIERRROS**: **Niiza** **Campamores** House, **capital** and **bridge** (11th century).

**OVIEDO/VIEVI** Capital of the Principality. Archaeological Museum, Museum of Fine Arts and Diocesan Museum. Old Town: El Rotario Square. Cathedral (11th–16th century) and Holy Chamber (Asturian pre-Romanesque and World Heritage Site). Sta. M<sup>a</sup> del Naranco. S. Miguel de Lillo. S. Julián de los Prados, La Foncalada Fountain (9th century). Asturian pre-Romanesque and World Heritage Site. S. Pelagius Monastery (10th century). Camprodon Theatre. Pafos of San Francisco. Invernio and Purificación Towns. **BENDONES** (Church of Sta. M<sup>a</sup> de Bendones (9th century Asturian pre-Romanesque). **SAN PEDRU DE SAN PEDRU** (9th century Asturian pre-Romanesque). **TUÑÓN** Santo Adriano (9th century). «X» Route (Tuñón-Cueva Huerta and Tuñón-Ribaco Sables). **VILLANUEVA**

Villarrica Valley

**CANDAMO** La Peña Cave (World Heritage Site). Canoeing along the Nalón River. **Las RUJERAS** Pre-Romanesque church of San Pedro de Nara.

**BALONCÁN** **LA PUEBLA DE GRAY/GRADO** Capital of the district. Miranda Valdecarzana Palace (18th century). Fontela Palace (18th century). San Pedro Church (9th century). Ethnographic Museum. **VILLABRE** Capital of the district of Yernes y Tameza. Santa Maria of Tameza Church. **BELMONTE**

**BALONCÁN** Crago del Lobo (The House of the Wolf). El Meschuro Roman Ruins. **LA PUEBLA DE GRAY/GRADO** Capital of the district. San Pedro Church (18th century). Palace of Los Pérez Móstera (19th century). Somiedo Natural Park (Biosphere Reserve). Brañas high mountain pastures. Santes (hatched roof cottages). Eo-museum. **ALTO DE LA FARRAPONA** - Looking to the Salencia Lakes. **EL VALLE DE MUGO** **Hiking**: Lago del Valle (Valley lake).

|                                    |                   |             |            |                                                                                                 |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Central Hospital of Asturias       | Oviedo            | 985 108 000 | ✕ BY AIR   |                                                                                                 |
| Cakeuries Hospital                 | Gijón             | 985 185 000 |            | IBERIA ( <a href="http://www.iberia.es">www.iberia.es</a> ) 901 111 500                         |
| San Agustín Hospital               | Avilés            | 985 123 000 |            | IBERIA EXPRESS ( <a href="http://www.iberiaexpress.com">www.iberiaexpress.com</a> ) 901 200 424 |
| Álvarez Baylla Hospital            | Mieres            | 985 458 000 |            | VOLIOTA ( <a href="http://www.voliotea.com">www.voliotea.com</a> ) 807 403 700                  |
| Valle del Nalón Hospital           | Langreo           | 985 652 000 |            | VUELING ( <a href="http://www.vueling.com">www.vueling.com</a> ) 902 808 005                    |
| Jurrio Hospital                    | Coaña             | 985 639 300 | ✕ BY TRAIN |                                                                                                 |
| Carmen y Severo Ochoa Hospital     | Cangas del Narcea | 985 812 112 |            | RENFE. Tel. Information: 902 320 320   <a href="http://www.renfe.com">www.renfe.com</a>         |
| Oriente F. Grande Covidin Hospital | Purres            | 985 949 800 |            |                                                                                                 |
|                                    |                   |             |            |                                                                                                 |

| BUS STATIONS |             |                   |             |
|--------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|
| Oviedo       | 985 969 696 | Llanes            | 985 402 485 |
| Cijón        | 985 342 731 | Llaviana (Albión) | 985 610 842 |
| Avilés       | 985 561 277 | Siero             | 985 720 894 |
| Narva        | 902 432 242 | Cangas del Narcea | 985 810 174 |

DL: AS-3/41-2017

|         |             |                                                                                      |
|---------|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Airport | 902 404 704 | ©CONSEJERÍA DE CULTURA, POLÍTICA LINGÜÍSTICA Y TURISMO<br>DEL PRINCIPADO DE ASTURIAS |
|---------|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

**BY ROAD**

**From the east**, N-634 and A-8 coming from País Vasco and Cantabria.

**From the west**, N-634 and A-8 coming from Galicia.

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**From the South**, N-630 and A-66 (known as the Motorway of Huerna), coming from the Meseta.

Tel. the Huerna Motorway: 985 496 262

|                                                                                                     |             |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
|  <b>BY AIR</b> |             |
| IBERIA ( <a href="http://www.iberia.es">www.iberia.es</a> )                                         | 901 111 500 |
| IBERIA EXPRESS ( <a href="http://www.iberiaexpress.com">www.iberiaexpress.com</a> )                 | 901 200 424 |
| VOLOTEA ( <a href="http://www.volotea.com">www.volotea.com</a> )                                    | 807 403 170 |
| VUELING ( <a href="http://www.vueling.com">www.vueling.com</a> )                                    | 902 808 005 |

GOBIERNO  
PRINCIPAL

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**Texts:** Susana D. Machargo.

**Translation:** Morote Traducciones.

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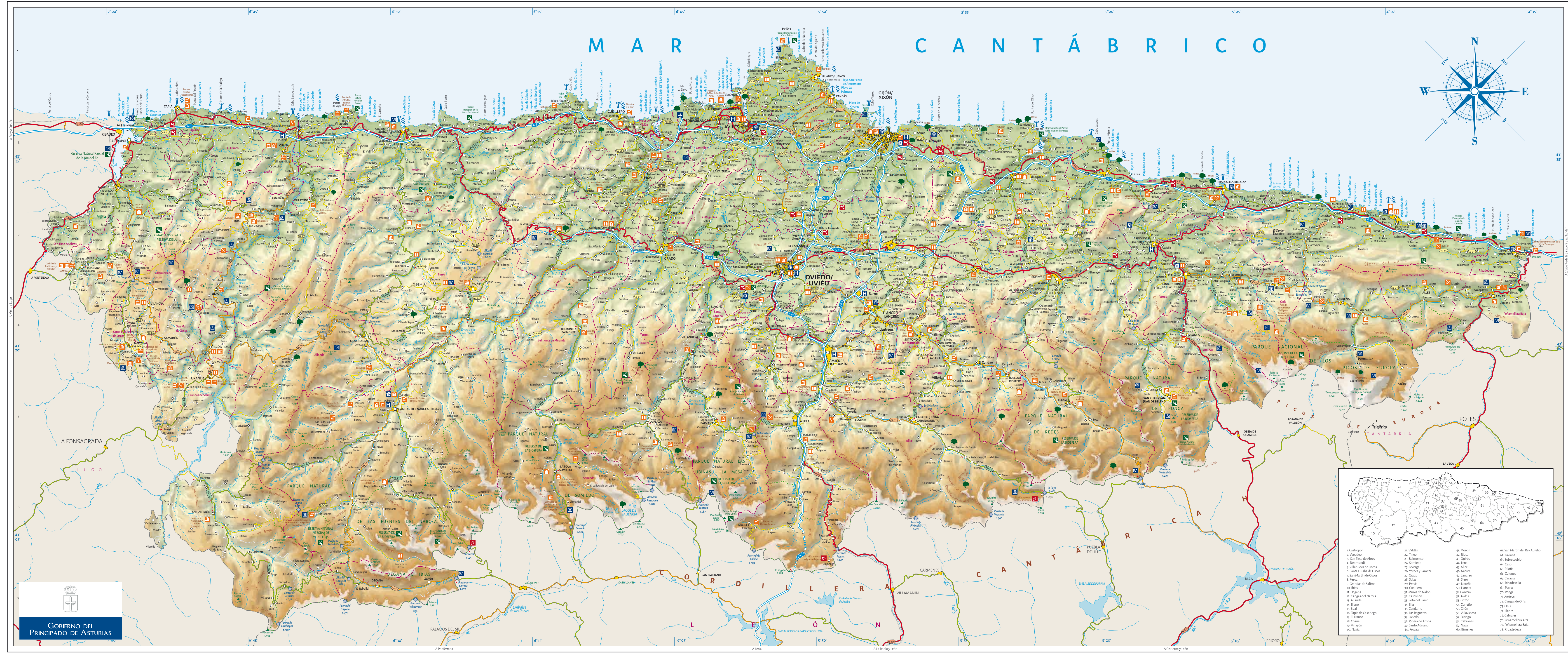
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DEL PRINCIPADO DE ASTURIAS**

# PARADISE

*A map for travelling around Asturias*

*asturiastourism.co.uk*





**LEGEND**

**TOWNS**

- Regional Capital
- Pop. >100,000 inhab.
- Pop. 50,000 - 100,000 inhab.
- Pop. 20,000 - 50,000 inhab.
- Pop. 5,000 - 20,000 inhab.
- Pop. 1,000 - 5,000 inhab.
- Pop. 500 - 1,000 inhab.
- Pop. 100 - 500 inhab.
- Pop. 0 - 100 inhab.
- District capital
- Districts whose names do not coincide with its capital's

**HIGHWAYS**

- Motorway or dual cartway
- National highway
- Regional highway
- District highway
- Local highway
- Municipal highway

**BORDERS**

- Provincial border
- Municipal border
- Park border

**RAILWAYS**

- Wide-gauge railways
- Narrow-gauge railways

**VARIOUS**

- Number of km
- Distance in km
- Mountain Pass
- River reservoir and dam
- Summits

**SYMBOLS**

- Hospital
- Airport
- Parador
- SPA/Thalassotherapy
- Scenic view
- Prehistoric Art
- Pre-Romanesque Art (Celtic fortresses)
- Pre-Romanesque Art
- Romanesque Art
- Monastery or Basilica
- Museum
- Interpretation Centre
- Natural Reserve and Park
- Natural Monument
- Golf
- Winter sports
- Lighthouse
- Marina

**SCALE 1:250,000**

1 cm on the map = 2.50 km

0 5 10 15 km

**Hypsometric scale**

|                  |
|------------------|
| 2,400 m.         |
| 2,200 - 2,400 m. |
| 2,000 - 2,200 m. |
| 1,800 - 2,000 m. |
| 1,600 - 1,800 m. |
| 1,400 - 1,600 m. |
| 1,200 - 1,400 m. |
| 1,000 - 1,200 m. |
| 800 - 1,000 m.   |
| 600 - 800 m.     |
| 400 - 600 m.     |
| 200 - 400 m.     |
| 0 - 200 m.       |
| 0 - 100 m.       |

**Towns List**

|                        |                      |                |                                |
|------------------------|----------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Castropol           | 21. Valdés           | 41. Morón      | 61. San Martín del Rey Aurelio |
| 2. Vegadeo             | 22. Rioja            | 42. Quinto     | 62. Somocobo                   |
| 3. San Tirso de Abres  | 23. Belmonte         | 43. Lena       | 63. Cillorín                   |
| 4. Taramundi           | 24. Somiedo          | 44. Illán      | 64. Ponga                      |
| 5. Villaveja de Ocas   | 25. Torrelavega      | 45. Aller      | 65. Piloña                     |
| 6. Santa Galla de Ocas | 26. Torrelavega      | 46. Miéres     | 66. Cangas de Onís             |
| 7. San Martín de Ocas  | 27. Grado            | 47. Langreo    | 67. Caranga                    |
| 8. Potes               | 28. Salas            | 48. Somo       | 68. Ribadesella                |
| 9. Granda de Saline    | 29. Pravia           | 49. Noreña     | 69. Ponga                      |
| 10. Illán              | 30. Cudillero        | 50. Llanera    | 70. Ponga                      |
| 11. Degaña             | 31. Muros de Nalón   | 51. Corvera    | 71. Amieva                     |
| 12. Camps del Narcea   | 32. Castiellón       | 52. Avilés     | 72. Cangas de Onís             |
| 13. Allande            | 33. Soto del Barco   | 53. Gijón      | 73. Onís                       |
| 14. Illán              | 34. Illán            | 54. Carreño    | 74. Llanes                     |
| 15. Boal               | 35. Cudillero        | 55. Gijón      | 75. Caballeros                 |
| 16. Tapia de Casanigo  | 36. Las Regueras     | 56. Villavieja | 76. Petrelleira Alta           |
| 17. El Franco          | 37. Oviedo           | 57. Sariego    | 77. Petrelleira Baja           |
| 18. Coaña              | 38. Ribera de Arriba | 58. Cabranes   | 78. Sablesol                   |
| 19. Villavieja         | 39. Santo Adriano    | 59. Nava       |                                |
| 20. Nava               | 40. Potes            | 60. Simeón     |                                |