

Riolago



Farming has been the principal livelihood of this town throughout its history, and the valleys were given over entirely to livestock grazing. Indeed, in the 14th and 15th centuries, these slopes would provide pasture for transhumance livestock. What was once woodland is now scrubland. For many years it would provide shelter for merino sheep that spent the winter in the centre and south of the Iberian Peninsula. Most of the buildings are made of limestone, featuring their characteristic grey, pink or even reddish tones.

The magnificent manor houses date back to the 17th and 18th centuries. Other traditional constructions include the roperías, which provided shelter for the transhumant shepherds. Made of mud and wood, these single-storey buildings would have an inner door where the farming tools could be kept. A culture determined by the climate and the tradition of transhumance.

Good of Cultural Interest

5,444