The northern part of the Iberian Peninsula is characterized by a rugged terrain, which includes the Cantabrian Mountains and the Iberian System. This area is known for its diverse landscapes, ranging from lush forests to arid plains. The Iberian System is a major mountain range that runs along the eastern border of Spain, providing a diversity of habitats for various species. The Cantabrian Mountains, on the other hand, are located in the north of Spain and are known for their unique flora and fauna.

The vegetation in the region is heavily influenced by the climate, with a mix of deciduous and evergreen forests. The Cantabrian Mountains have a cooler climate, with a mix of coniferous and broadleaf forests. The Iberian System, on the other hand, has a more varied climate, with areas of high altitude that support alpine vegetation.

The region is home to a wide variety of wildlife, including several endangered species. The Cantabrian Mountains are home to the Cantabrian wolf, a subspecies of the Iberian wolf, and the Cantabrian lynx, a subspecies of the Iberian lynx. The Iberian System is home to several endangered bird species, including the Spanish imperial eagle and the black vulture.

The region is rich in natural areas, with several national parks and reserves protecting the natural landscapes. The Cantabrian Mountains have several national parks, including the Parque Nacional de Picos de Europa, which is protected under the Convention on Biological Diversity. The Iberian System also has several national parks, including the Parque Nacional de Gredos, which is home to the Cantabrian wolf and the Cantabrian lynx.

The region is also rich in cultural heritage, with several historical sites and monuments. The Cantabrian Mountains have several ancient stone circles, which are believed to be associated with the prehistoric culture of the region. The Iberian System is home to several historical towns and villages, including the Toledo Cathedral, which is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

The region is also known for its gastronomy, with several local dishes that reflect the local culture. The Cantabrian Mountains have several local dishes that reflect the local culture, including the cantabrian cheese and the cantabrian ham. The Iberian System is home to several local dishes that reflect the local culture, including the ibérico ham and the ibérico cheese.

The region is also known for its natural resources, with several natural areas that are protected under international law. The Cantabrian Mountains have several natural areas that are protected under the Convention on Biological Diversity, including the Parque Nacional de Picos de Europa. The Iberian System also has several natural areas that are protected under international law, including the Parque Nacional de Gredos.

The region is also known for its biodiversity, with several species that are unique to the region. The Cantabrian Mountains have several species that are unique to the region, including the Cantabrian wolf and the Cantabrian lynx. The Iberian System is home to several species that are unique to the region, including the ibérico ham and the ibérico cheese.

The region is also known for its tourism, with several natural areas that are popular with tourists. The Cantabrian Mountains have several natural areas that are popular with tourists, including the Parque Nacional de Picos de Europa. The Iberian System also has several natural areas that are popular with tourists, including the Parque Nacional de Gredos.
natural heritage that they have created is to a great extent impossible to make sense of the whole series of equipment and services to facilitate sustainable development and make use of the latest information and communication technology.

Looking forward
We can now enjoy this natural wealth thanks to the fact that Castilla y León has been included in the Natural Areas Network of Castilla y León, a network of protected areas that accounts for almost 2,5 million hectares of land (26% of the region’s total surface area) in the European Union network of protected areas. The aim of the Natural Areas Network of Castilla y León is to safeguard the natural heritage that it contains, as well as to develop and make use of the latest information and communication technology.

This is why measures designed to protect these natural areas must also be taken to improve the quality of life of the local people by ensuring natural and cultural values at the basis for sustainable socio-economic development and make use of the latest information and communication technology.