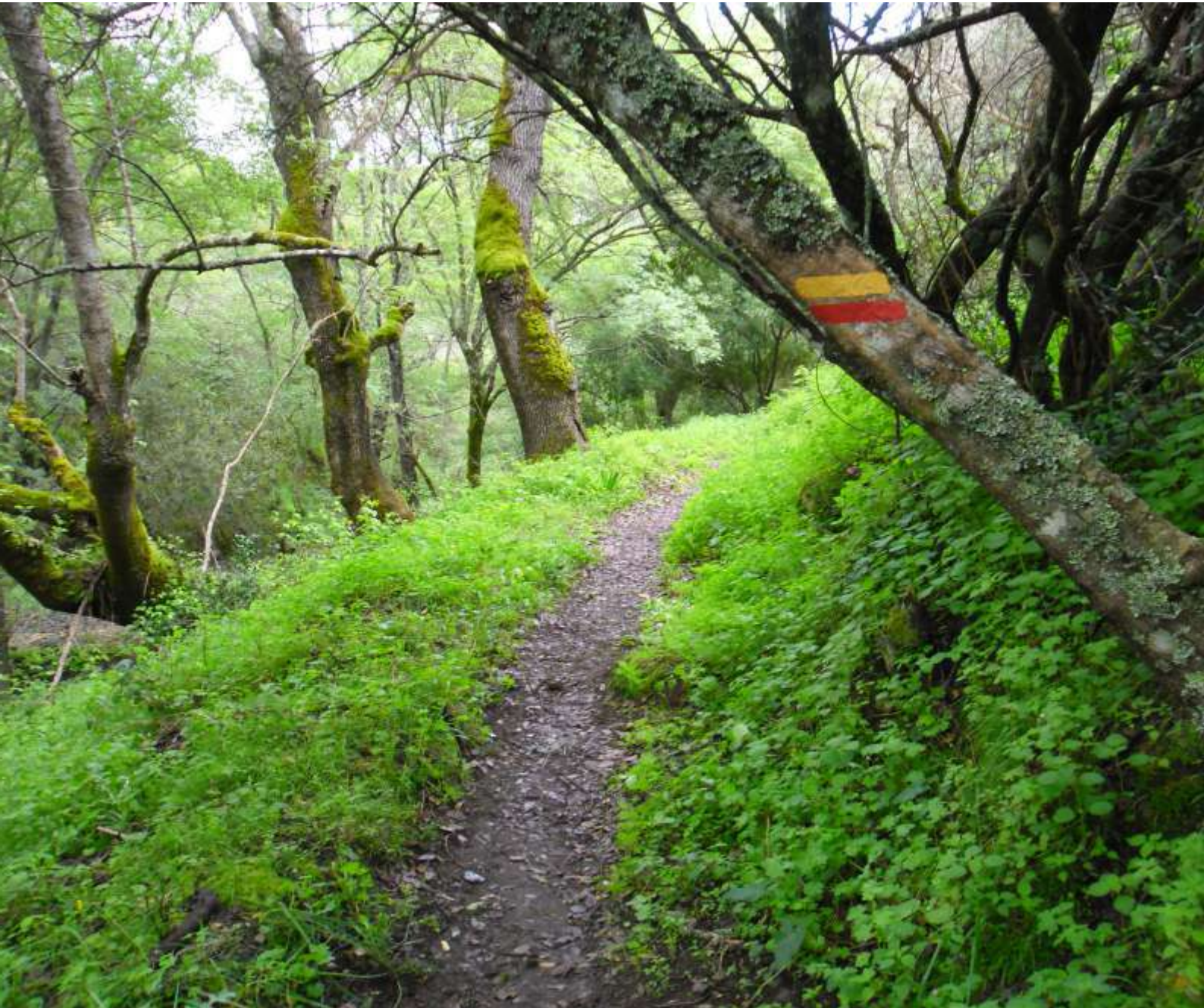


# Waymarking in Europe

4<sup>th</sup> edition, 2022



ERA-EWV-FERP

Co-funded by the  
Erasmus+ Programme  
of the European Union



european-mountainers.eu

[era-ewv-ferp.org](http://era-ewv-ferp.org) | [european-mountainers.eu](http://european-mountainers.eu)

This is a Reference Book about how the Waymarking of Paths in Europe is done.

Title: **Waymarking in Europe**

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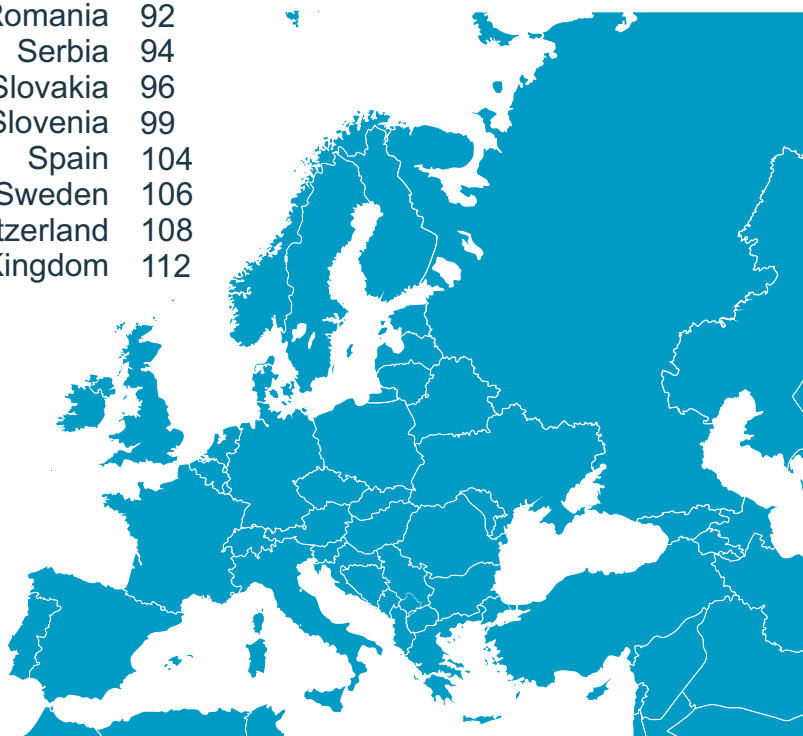
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	Cover	1
	Index	3
	Presidents' Introduction	4
Good practice for signing and marking footpaths		5
	Waymarking Systems Table	6
	Waymarking Systems Map	7
	Albania	8
	Austria	10
	Belgium	14
	Bosnia & Herzegovina	15
	Bulgaria	17
	Croatia	20
	Cyprus	23
	Czech Republic	25
	Denmark	28
	Estonia	30
	Finland	32
	France	34
	Germany	38
	Greece	53
	Hungary	54
	Italy	57
	Latvia	64
	Liechtenstein	67
	Lithuania	70
	Luxembourg	73
	Montenegro	76
	Netherlands	78
	North Macedonia	80
	Norway	82
	Poland	85
	Portugal	88
	Romania	92
	Serbia	94
	Slovakia	96
	Slovenia	99
	Spain	104
	Sweden	106
	Switzerland	108
	United Kingdom	112







Dear readers,

Over the course of the past 100 years trails have become an indispensable part of walking in Europe. They contribute to the conservation of nature in an important way to the understanding of nature in general and the knowledge of places of historical interest in particular regions and our joint European history in the widest possible context.

The waymarking, which began in some regions close to 150 years ago, is mostly carried out by walking clubs, who use volunteer workers for this purpose. Walking clubs are very proud of this tradition.

The existing system of waymarking has been developed in such a way that all trails correspond to the basic requirements or principles for waymarking (see "General Principles for Marking"). The diversity of forms of marking in individual regions is not an obstacle to the movement of walkers along marked trails.

With the establishment of EUMA and a joint project with ERA, whose duty was to improve the management of mountaineering and hiking infrastructure under Erasmus +, this publication was created. From now on, our members, as well as individuals, nature lovers, have a reliable document that will significantly help them understanding the signs in the country they visit. Take a look at and use this publication. We will be grateful for any contribution to its improvement in future editions.

I hope, you will enjoy using it, like we, who worked on it, did.

**Boris Mičić**  
*ERA president*

Trails lead us to the mountain peaks

Trails connect mountain huts

Trails connect people

As mountaineers we are grateful to be able to walk and climb on simple trails. Mostly well marked, but also only as footprints they show us the way to our goal. Walking on the trails can already become an experience of its own, you can enjoy views or get insights into nature.

But trails are more than feeders or climbers, they direct visitors to protect nature. "Staying on the trails" - no cut-offs! - reduces tread damage whether by mountain boots or mountain bikes. Maintaining trails at all altitudes requires a lot of work. The preservation of our trails would not be conceivable without a great voluntary commitment.

We also enjoy this fortune as the EUMA in our 28 member countries in Europe. Not only our more than 3 million members use this infrastructure, many times more people use it!

Trails in and over the mountains have existed for centuries, if not for millennia. To preserve and maintain them is our commandment. That is why we are happy about the mountain friends and the good partnership with ERA and thank all those who are involved.

**Roland Stierle**  
*EUMA President*

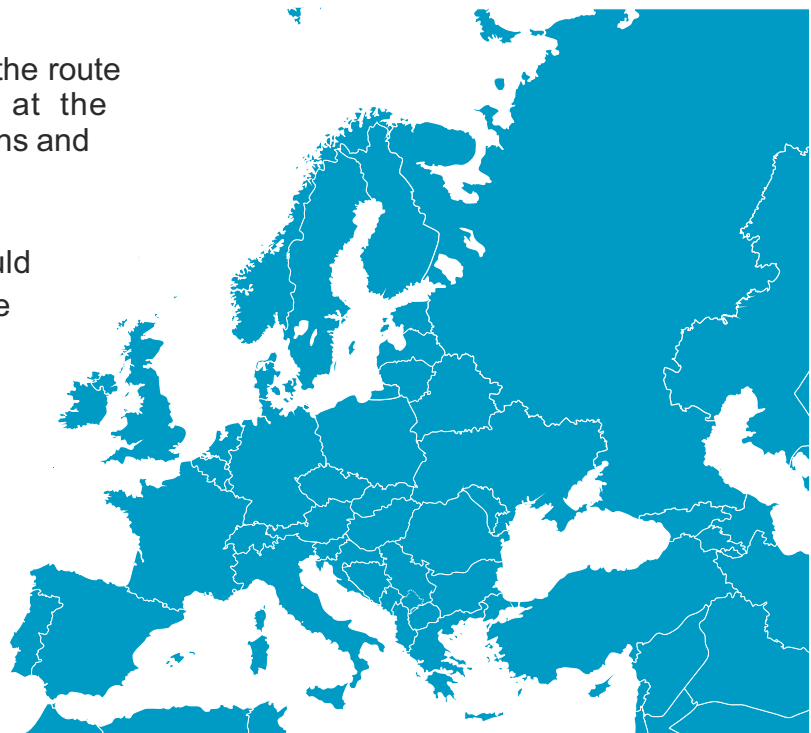


# Waymarking in Europe

4th edition, 2022

## Good practice for signing and marking footpaths

- Waymarks should be placed in the direction of the route so that they are clearly visible from a distance.
- Waymarks should be positioned on an object so that the whole mark is visible from the point of view of the approaching walker, by ensuring that the surface of the mark forms an angle of more than 45° with the line of route.
- The route should be waymarked in both directions, with two clearly separate marks. Each of these marks should be positioned with respect to one direction only.
- Junctions are places where paths cross, join or diverge from each other. When carrying out marking, special attention must be paid to junctions where the walker could leave the marked path by mistake. For this reason, all junctions must be marked in both directions.
- A waymark indicating the correct direction should be placed no more than 10 m after the junction so that it is clearly visible from the junction and indicates the change of direction unambiguously. This mark is called the guidance mark.
- Another mark should be placed a little further along the correct route in case the guidance mark is destroyed. This is called the confirmation mark.
- Long sections of routes without junctions should be provided with reassurance marks. The distance between junctions, guidance marks, confirmation marks and the first reassurance mark should not exceed 250 m. This distance should be shortened in difficult or mountainous terrain.
- If the marked route turns off on another path or changes direction suddenly, an arrow should be used, with the point of the arrow indicating the new direction.
- Increased attention should be paid to the signing of routes in built-up areas, and in particular along sections leaving built-up areas.
- Directional panels or fingerposts indicating the route of the marked path should be placed at the starting/ending points of the route, at junctions and at other places along the route as necessary.
- Fingerposts and directional panels should indicate one or more destination along the marked route and the distance in km (miles) or hours. If a destination is shown on a fingerpost or panel, it must be shown on all other subsequent fingerposts or panels until the destination itself is reached.



# Waymarking in Europe

4th edition, 2022

## Waymarking Systems Table

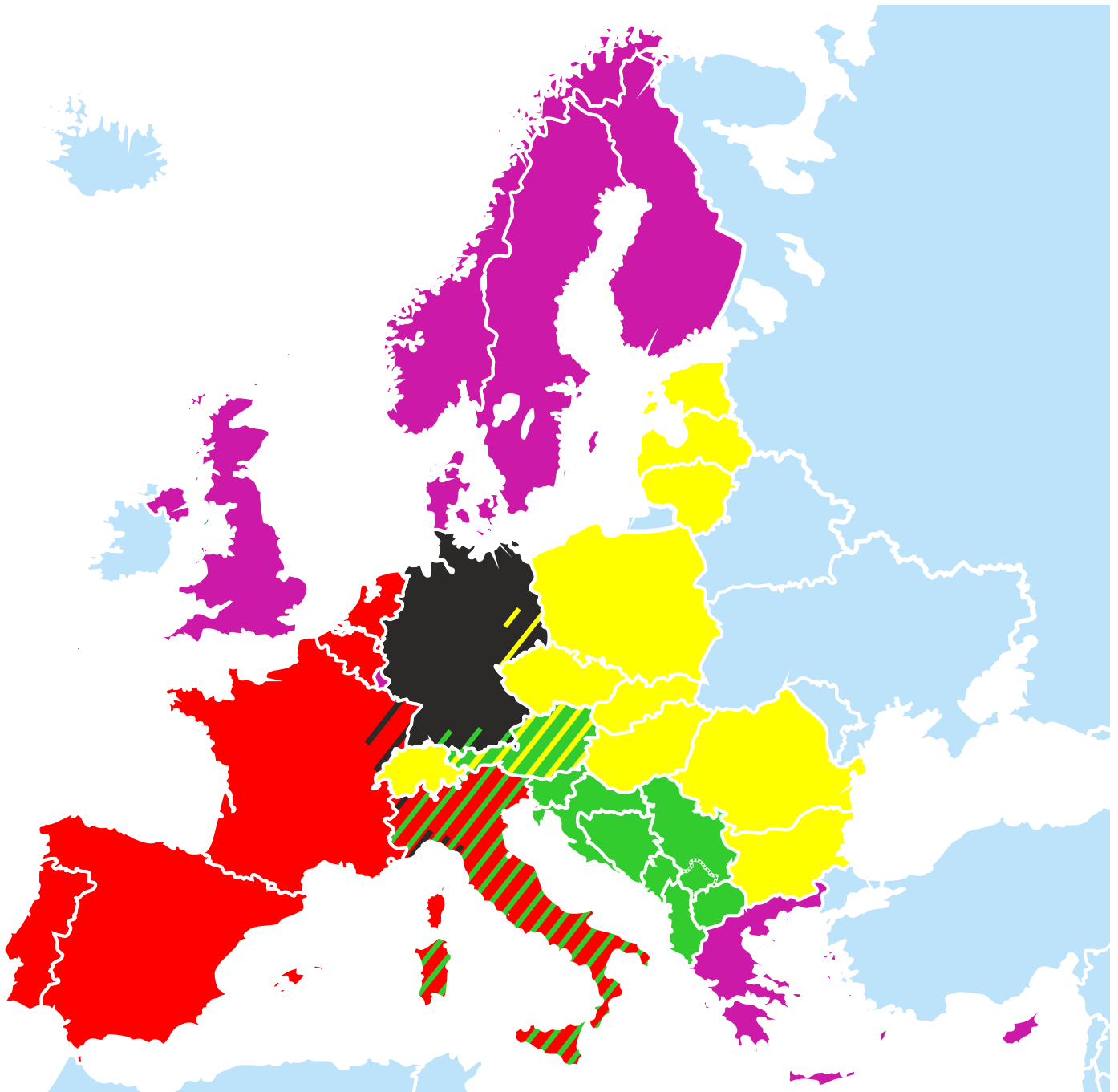
		Right way	Change of Direction	Wrong way	
Belgium	Belgium				
	France				
	Italy				
	Netherlands				
	Portugal				
	Spain				
Austria	Austria				
	Bulgaria				
	Czech Republic				
	Estonia				
	Germany - Sachsen				
	Hungary				
	Latvia				
	Liechtenstein				
	Lithuania				
	Poland				
	Romania				
	Slovakia				
	Switzerland				
Albania	Albania				
	Austria				
	Bosnia & Herzegovina				
	Croatia				
	Germany - East Alps mountains				
	Italy - All territories				
	Italy - South Tirol				
	Montenegro				
	North Macedonia				
	Serbia				
	Slovenia				
	Cyprus	Cyprus			
		Denmark			
Finland					
Greece					
Luxembourg					
Norway					
Sweden					
United Kingdom					
France - Club Vosgien					
Germany - Baden-Württemberg					
Germany - Bayern, Hessen					
Germany - Baden-Württemberg					
Germany - Naturpark Frankenwald					
Italy - Liguria					
Italy - Valle d'Aosta					

# Waymarking in Europe

4th edition, 2022

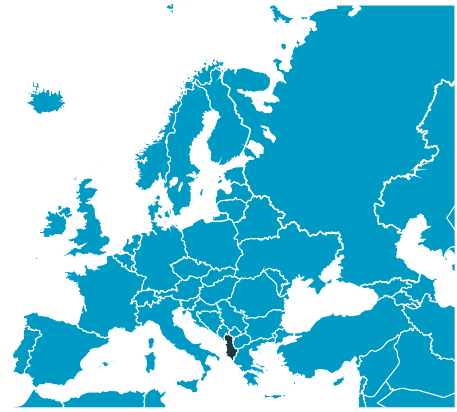
## Waymarking Systems Map

- **Red Area:** Belgium, France, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal and Spain.
- **Yellow Area:** Austria, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Germany - Sachsen, Hungary, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Switzerland.
- **Green Area:** Albania, Austria, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Croatia, Germany - East Alps Mountains, Italy, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Slovenia.
- **Violet Area:** Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden and United Kingdom.
- **Black Area:** France - Club Vosgien, Germany - Baden-Württemberg, Germany - Bayern, Hessen, Germany - Baden-Württemberg, Germany - Naturpark Frankenwald, Italy - Liguria and Italy - Valle d'Aosta, Latvia.









...

### 5.1.5. Special interest-trail information boards

...

## 6. European long-distance and international paths

Three long-distance paths have been established so far:

- The Peaks of the Balkans, a cross country circular trail between Albania, Montenegro and Kosovo approximately 192 km;
- Via Dinarica, a big project that includes hiking and more activities, which involves the countries of Albania, Bosnia, Croatia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Slovenia, includes a length of approximately 2,000 km;
- High Scardus, is a 495 km trail that goes between Albania, Kosovo and Macedonia.

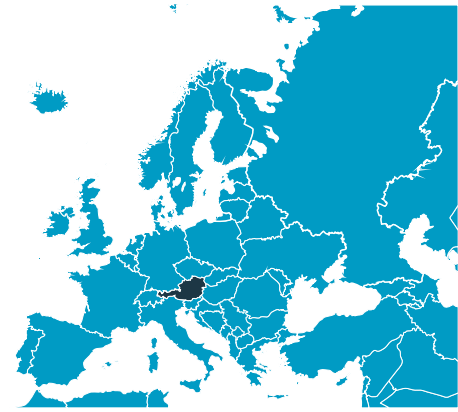


## 7. Walking maps

Very few "maps to read" of the alps, not yet any specific maps for walking/hiking.







### 1. State

Republic of Austria

### 2. Country or territory

...

### 3. Organisations performing the marking

Österreichischer Alpenverein - ÖAV

(Austrian Alpine Club)

Olympiastraße 37

6020 Innsbruck

[office@alpenverein.at](mailto:office@alpenverein.at) | [alpenverein.at](http://alpenverein.at)

Deutscher Alpenverein e.V. - DAV

(German Alpine Club)

Bundesgeschäftsstelle

Anni-Albers-Strasse 7

80807 München

[empfang@alpenverein.de](mailto:empfang@alpenverein.de) | [alpenverein.de](http://alpenverein.de)

Österreichischer Touristenklub - ÖTK

Bäckerstrasse 16

1010 Wien,

Tel.: +43 1 512 38 44

[zentrale@touristenklub.at](mailto:zentrale@touristenklub.at) | [touristenklub.at](http://touristenklub.at)

Naturfreunde Österreich,

Touristenverein "Die Naturfreunde" - TVN

Viktoriagasse 6

1150 Wien

[info@naturfreunde.at](mailto:info@naturfreunde.at) | [naturfreunde.at](http://naturfreunde.at)

Municipal offices as well as several local tourism organizations.

### 4. The extent of the marked trails network

...

### 5. Marking system

#### 5.1. Footpath marking

With the marking of the paths several organizations are occupied so that not all markings are designed in the manner described hereafter. On the initiative of the national organizations there is at present an effort to standardize the markings into the whole country. It concerns especially the standardized introduction of the same signposts which are used in Switzerland.

This kind of marking uses yellow signposts with

a length of 600 mm, which are fixed on places where the course of the marked trail is not obvious. In front of the name of destination is also a coloured spot (diameter 20 mm), which indicates the difficulty of the trail (see below).

#### 5.1.1. Classification of marked paths

Category of trails:

- Trails in the valley  
These are mostly wide, have only a slight slope, and generally no falling hazard. In general, trails in the valley are not maintained by alpine clubs because of their low altitude and easy character.
- Mountain trails  
These are mostly narrow, often have a great incline and may have passages with falling hazard. With increasing degree of difficulty and higher classification, the falling hazard and the number of steel cable installations increase, too. There might be sections of easy climbing which require the use of the hands.
- Alpine routes  
Lead into the free alpine or high-alpine terrain and are no mountain trails in the above sense. Alpine routes are neither built nor maintained, you may not expect markings or signposts for orientation. They can be visible by footmarks in the terrain, caused by frequent inspections, but they can also be trackless.  
Contain exposed, slipping and falling down hazard sections or unsecured walking and climbing sections. The technical difficulty may significantly exceed that of difficult mountain trails (such as in an unmarked glacier crossing).  
Users must be absolutely sure-footed and free from vertigo, show good condition, excellent orientation assets, secure site assessment, alpine or even high-alpine climbing and mountaineering experience and familiarity with the required mountain and emergency equipment.

Classification of trails:

Trails are classified according to the most difficult





section on the way to the displayed target under good trail and weather conditions.




### Criteria

- Width, inclination and risk of falling down;
- Number of steel cable installations;
- Need of hands to ensure the stability and balance;
- Number and difficulty of climbing sections;
- Regarding the need of coordinative skills.

### No criteria for classification

- Length of the trail;
- Typical alpine risks (weather, rock-fall, avalanches, altitude, ...);
- Required equipment.
















### Grading system

-  Mountain trails with a blue dot are simple paths, which can be narrow and steep.
-  Mountain trails with a red dot are mostly narrow, often steep lined and may have falling down passages or short steel cable installations.
-  Mountain trails with a black dot are narrow, often steep lined and have falling down passages, additionally there are a lot of steel cable installations and/or simple climbing sections, which requires the use of the hands, sure-footedness and spiraling-freeness are absolutely necessary.



Alpine routes leads into the free alpine or high alpine terrain and are no mountain trails in the previous sense, they contain exposed, slipping and falling down hazard sections or unsecured walking and climbing sections.

Due to the different route concepts, different route categories apply in some countries. Here are the corresponding classifications and signs for comparison.

AV-Wegekonzept	Land Tirol	Salzburger Land	Vorarlberg, Allgäu	Schweiz
Schwere Bergwege				
Mittelschwere Bergwege				
Einfache Bergwege				
Talwege				

### 5.1.2. Kinds of marks

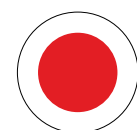
Horizontal, rectangular markings with three stripes (200 mm long and 140 mm wide, e.g. on trees).

The outside stripes with a width of 40 mm are red and the stripe in the middle with a width of 60 mm is white. Into the white stripe the number of the marked path is written. Besides that, there can be used pressure-sensitive stripes in red-white-red with the same width of all three stripes (80 mm) to stick them on the posts of the sign posts.

The marked paths are also numbered with one- to three-digit numbers as follow:

- The numbers 01 – 10 mark the long-distance trails which cross Austria.
- Regional trails have three digit numbers. If they are part of a long distance trail these numbers end with 01 to 10 (e.g. 505, 605, 805 are parts of the 05-trail).
- The one-and two-digit numbers 1 – 99 are used to mark the local paths.

Here and there are still red circle motives on a white field which are replaced step by step by the stripe-markings.



In areas with a dense network of marked paths (mostly in the eastern part of the country) the marking can be carried out with the same three-



striped marking with white outside stripes and coloured middle stripe (white–colour–white). The guiding colour order can be red, blue, green or yellow correspondent to the significance.



### 5.1.3. Signposts and signs showing local destinations

The signposts serve as a basic element to secure a reliable course of the marked path.

Every organization which keeps the marked path in good condition decides independently which type of signpost will be used. This is the reason why the type of execution as well as the content of the text can have significant differences.

The texts of the signposts are single-lined or multi-lined with distance information in hours and minutes (in case of walking times less than 45 minutes). The next destination is indicated in the topmost line. The path number is shown near the arrowhead. At the lower edge of the signpost the organisation which is responsible for the marked path section is named.

During the winter season, the pink signposts are used for the maintained trails, mostly in the valleys, well accessible for the walkers.



### 5.1.4. Walking-map and information boards

...

### 5.1.5. Special interest-trail information boards

Nature trails follow existing paths and lead from stop to stop. On boards the specific characteristics of the area is pointed out.

On the other hand, under certain circumstances the view of the landscape is obstructed by the information boards and the experience of nature is thus limited. For this reason, the interference with nature must also be kept as low as possible in the case of nature trails.

The Alpine clubs offer nature guides to accompany the trail.

### 5.1.6. Secured trails (Via ferrata)



### 5.1.7. Warning boards

In areas close to the valley and on heavily frequented paths, the Avalanche Commission arranges for the closure of roads and paths.





### 6. European long-distance and international paths

They run parallel to the long-distance paths 01, 03, 04, 05, 07 and 10 (the E5 runs on his own route). They are sporadically marked with rectangular boards (270 x 80 mm).



The six long-distance hiking trails that lead through Austria run entirely or on sections on Austrian long-distance hiking trails.

Examples

01 = **E4** alpin

03 = **E10** (vom Nassfeld bis Arnbach)

04 = **E4** (from Vienna to the Hungarian border)

05 = **E6**

07 = **E8** (from Nebelstein to the Slovakian border)

10 = **E10** (from Nassfeld to Arnbach)

Only the **E5** has its own route

### 7. Walking maps

Topographical maps showing also markings of hiking trails are published by Bundesamt für Eich- und Vermessungswesen (BEV), Österreichischer Alpenverein (ÖAV) and the publishing houses Kompass and freytag & berndt). All maps are available at bookstores.

BEV also provides a smartphone app "Austrian Map mobile" containing a full coverage of topographical maps at scale 1:50 000 (for free).







### 1. State

Kingdom of Belgium

### 2. Country or territory

Flanders, Wallonia and Brussels-Capitale

### 3. Organisations performing the marking

Flanders:

Grote Routepaden

Grasmarkt 61

1000 Brussel

[info@groteroutepaden.be](mailto:info@groteroutepaden.be) |

[groteroutepaden.be](http://groteroutepaden.be)

Wallonia and Brussels-Capital:

Les Sentiers de Grande Randonnée

Mundo Namur

Rue Nanon 98

5000 Namur

[gr@grsentiers.org](mailto:gr@grsentiers.org) | [reseau@grsentiers.org](mailto:reseau@grsentiers.org) |

[adjoint.reseau@grsentiers.org](mailto:adjoint.reseau@grsentiers.org) |

[grsentiers.org](http://grsentiers.org)

### 4. The extent of the marked trails network

There are 5,200 km of GRs and GRPs in Wallonia and Brussels. The extent of long-distance footpaths (GR) is around 6,900 km in the whole of Belgium.

### 5. Marking system

#### 5.1. Footpath marking

##### 5.1.1. Classification of marked paths

The network of marked paths consists of long-distance paths (GR) connected with similar paths on the territory of France, Germany, Luxembourg and, at the border with the Netherlands, of long-distance paths (LAW) connected with similar paths in the Netherlands.

##### 5.1.2. Kinds of marks

Long-distance paths are marked with two-stripe marks with dimensions of 90 x 70 mm, the upper stripe being white and lower one being red. A change of direction of the marked path is indicated with a double mark. A mark indicating an incorrect route is placed at a crossroads in the direction in which the marked path does not lead.



Circular paths around a specific region are marked yellow-red.



#### 5.1.3. Fingerposts and signs showing local destinations

...



#### 5.1.4. Walking-map and information boards

...

#### 5.1.5. Special interest-trail information boards

...

### 6. European long-distance and international paths

There are two E-paths in Wallonia (E2 and E3). The marking used in Wallonia is the marking recommended by ERA.



### 7. Walking maps

The network of marked long-distance footpaths is displayed in Belgian topographic maps at a scale of 1:25 000, 1:50 000 and 1:100 000 and in French and Dutch maps at similar scales. The German publishing house Kompass also publishes Belgian walking maps showing the marked long-distance paths network.



### 1. State

Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina

### 2. Country or territory

...

### 3. Organisations performing the marking

Mountaineering clubs have an obligation to report its marking activity to the Mountaineering Union of Federation Bosnia and Herzegovina who approves and collects them.

Information address:

Planinarski savez FBiTerzija bb

Centar 'Skenderija'

71000 Sarajevo

Tel.: +387 33 555 686

[psbih1@bih.net.ba](mailto:psbih1@bih.net.ba)

### 4. The extent of the marked trails network

There is no accurate information on the length of the trails, but approximately it is about 10,000 km.

### 5. Marking system

#### 5.1. Footpath marking

The basic requirement is that the signs are placed at the visible distance from one to each other. The markers use the "Knafelc" mark, a sign with a white dot in the middle surrounded by a red circle. Additional marks are also: red arrows, red straight and broken lines and a marking strip with red colors on the outside and white in the middle. Crossings and detours are marked with the inscriptions indicating the direction place.

##### 5.1.1. Classification of marked paths

The whole network of marked footpaths is marked with white dot in the middle surrounded by a red circle. Additionally, there are three-stripe signs with red colors on the outside and white one in the middle.

##### 5.1.2. Kinds of marks

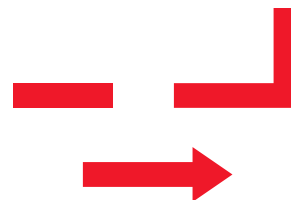
The system of the waymarking uses horizontal three-stripe signs with red colors on the outside and white one in the middle.



Also a white dot in the middle surrounded by a red circle.



When necessary, additional signs can be added to mark the direction with an arrow, which is in red coloured. If necessary, the hiking trail can be marked with a straight or dashed red line.



#### 5.1.3. Signposts and signs showing local destinations

Most of marked footpath is equipped with signposts individually and separately for each direction.

It is in the shape of a signpost, a red background with a white text, set up on appropriate metal or wooden pillars, about 2 m high, but also on buildings, walls or on other facilities, if possible.

The information includes: destination direction, walking time to the destination, marking of the difficulty of the hiking trail or category, the altitude at which the signposts it is placed and data of the hiking trail commissioner.







In case of temporarily closed trail for a certain time, a red warning board with the white text: “WARNING - THE MOUNTAIN TRAIL IS TEMPORARILY CLOSED” is places to the trail.



ring associations where they have maps of the region in which they are located. Cartography and orientation enthusiasts issue maps that are safe to use for followers of trail.

#### 5.1.4. Walking-map and information boards

Boards with walking maps in the form of magnified walking maps are, as a rule, placed at the starting point of the mountaineering trail and in case of necessity, also on important cross-roads of marked trails.

These principal information boards with walking maps are installed in standardised steel or wooden stands or frames.

#### 5.1.5. Special interest-trail information boards

Information boards or printed guides to special interest trails are designed by their establisher who is also responsible for their maintenance. Most often they are mountaineering associations that operate in that region, but it does not have to be the strict rule.

### 6. European long-distance and international paths

Right now, BiH is not included in European paths and there are no E-path signs. One international trail is called Via Dinarica from Slovenija to Albania, whose information can be found on the web page:

[viadinarica.com/index.php/en](http://viadinarica.com/index.php/en)

### 7. Walking maps

Mountaineering alliance of FBiH/BiH walking maps and maps of other publishers can be bought from the existing network of bookshops, some of them could be bought in mountaineer-







### 1. State

Republic of Bulgaria

### 2. Country or territory

...

### 3. Organisations performing the marking

Български Туристически Съюз  
(Bulgarian Tourist Union)

75, Vasil Levski Blvd.

P. B.: 427, 1000 Sofia

[bts.sofia@gmail.com](mailto:bts.sofia@gmail.com) | [btsbg.org](http://btsbg.org)

Public and private organizations at local level, national park authorities and municipalities.

### 4. The extent of the marked trails network

The length of marked footpaths is around 35,000 km.

### 5. Marking system

The unified system of footpath marking uses square horizontal three-stripe marks with a side length of 100 mm, the outer stripes of which are white and the middle stripe is coloured. The space between the stripes is 5 mm wide. The sequence of leading colours according to significance is red, blue, green and yellow.

#### 5.1. Footpath marking

The basic requirement in the course of network building is that, if possible, paths marked with the same leading colour do not join or intersect each other. The rule is that the main paths are marked with red and blue marks while the secondary paths are marked with green and yellow marks.

##### 5.1.1. Classification of marked paths

The whole network of marked footpaths is marked with three-stripe marks.

The marking of the E-paths is combined with the national marking and a symbol for the respective E-paths is added.

##### 5.1.2. Kinds of marks

The unified system of footpath marking uses square horizontal three-stripe marks.

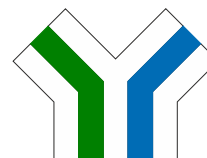


### Arows

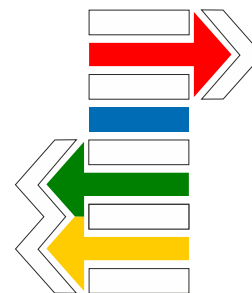
The arrow is used when the marked path changes direction suddenly or branches off in another direction.



The following sign indicates the end of concurrence of two marked paths:



If several marked paths of different leading colours pass through the same route, all the marks are placed on one object in an obligatory shape of a multicolour sign.



### Marking poles

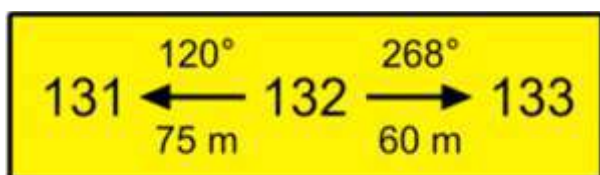
Marking poles are made of metal, are painted with yellow and black stripes, and have a height of about 3 meters. They are used on ridges, in areas where there are no trees and where clear markings are needed. They also mark safe winter routes on the ridges.





### Azimuth marking

Azimuth marking is used mainly on ridges and in places where fog falls and there is a risk of loss of orientation. The signs are made of yellow metal plates where on the information is placed. The signs are mounted on marking poles. They contain information about the serial number of the marking pole, number, degrees and distance to the previous and the next pole.



### 5.1.3. Signposts and signs showing local destinations

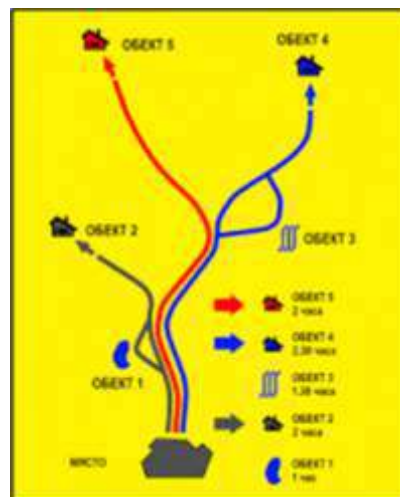
Both, plates with arrow-heads (for text with more lines), and signs (for single-line text) are used as signposts.

Distances are indicated in hours and kilometres. For each direction, a symbol of the marked path is added to the plates, with a marking being placed in its arrow-head. The dimensions of the metal signposts are 630 x 450 mm or 450 x 220 mm and those of the signs are 450 x 100 mm.



### 5.1.4. Walking-map and information boards

Boards of different dimensions with schemes of the marked-path routes over a wider area, etched out with distances to main destinations and icons specifying their type, are used near accommodation facilities and more significant starting points of marked paths.



### 5.1.5. Special interest-trail information boards

...

### 5.1.6. Secured trails (Via ferrata)

...

### 5.1.7. Warning boards

#### Avalanche danger sign

They are placed where the route passes through avalanche-hazardous places.



### Other markings

There are 3 national parks in Bulgaria. The borders





of these parks are marked with white and red stripes. Further, on a white background "НП" is written which stands for National Park. "ПП" for Nature Park and "ПР" for Nature Reserve can also be found. This marking shows only the borders of the parks and does not serve as a guide for tourists.

Old markings can still be seen on some routes.



In the Bulgarian mountains you can also see markings with white and black stripes, however, these are used only by forest officials.

### 6. European long-distance and international paths

E3, E4, E8 European long-distance paths are led along a common network of stripe marked paths. Implementation of more E-path signs is in progress.

### 7. Walking maps

There is a wide range of walking maps for the Bulgarian mountains which can be found in the tourist info center of BTS (chapter 3).

[btsbg.org/informacionen-centr](http://btsbg.org/informacionen-centr)







### 1. State

Republic of Croatia

### 2. Country or territory

...

### 3. Organisations performing the marking

Hrvatski planinarski savez  
(Croatian Mountaineering Association – CMA)  
Kozarčeva 22  
10000 Zagreb  
Tel.: +385 1 48 23 624  
[hps@hps.hr](mailto:hps@hps.hr) | [hps.hr](http://hps.hr)

### 4. The extent of the marked trails network

The length of marked mountaineering trails is ca. 6,000 km.

### 5. Marking system

#### 5.1. Footpath marking

Mountaineering trails are marked and maintained voluntarily by educated members of mountaineering clubs organised in the Croatian Mountaineering Association. Komisija za planinarske putove (Commission for Mountaineering Trails – CMT [hps.hr/planinarski-putovi](http://hps.hr/planinarski-putovi), [putovi@hps.hr](mailto:putovi@hps.hr)) performs education, gives advises and coordinates all mountaineering trails marking activities in Croatia.

Mountaineering trails are marked in accordance with the “Book of signalling standards on mountaineering trails”, Croatian Mountaineering Association, 2020 ([hps.hr/files/data/3/Book%20of%20signalling%20standards%20on%20mountaineering%20trails.pdf](http://hps.hr/files/data/3/Book%20of%20signalling%20standards%20on%20mountaineering%20trails.pdf))

The open access database “Register of mountaineering trails, mountaineering transversals and markers in Croatia with accompanying contents - Register” ([info.hps.hr/putovi](http://info.hps.hr/putovi)) and “Interactive mountaineering map of Croatia” ([hps.hr/karta](http://hps.hr/karta)) serve for trail maintainer.

#### 5.1.1. Classification of marked paths

On an area of 56,594 km<sup>2</sup>, Croatia has about 6,000 km of trails in hilly and mountainous areas. They differ in their characteristics.

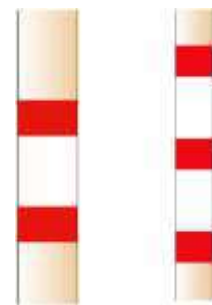
#### 5.1.2. Kinds of marks

All marks of mountaineering trails are painted in red and white colours.

A red round mark having a diameter of 120 mm with an inner white circle having a diameter of 60 mm is the basic mark. This mark can be complemented with red stripes having a length of 50 mm indicating the direction of the continuing marked path and is placed on stones on the ground (one stripe) and on sharp turns (two stripes).



A three-stripe mark with a white stripe, 120 mm wide, is also used on thin trees and metal tubes. If the object is too thin, it is possible to double the mark for better visibility by adding one white and one red stripe.



In places where the next stage of the path may be hard to see, a single red stripe of a length of 200 mm and width of 20 - 30 mm can be used as a basic mark which, where necessary, indicates the angle of the route of the path.



Where useful, additional marking is placed under the round mark. Its height is 80 – 100 mm and it is in white colour on a dark background and in red colour on a light background:



- A cross shape under the mark indicates a crossroads of marked paths in a distance of around 50 m. It is used before crossroads of marked paths.



- Capital letters under the mark represent the abbreviation of the marked mountaineering transversal name. This marking is placed at the beginning and at the path with marks which are distant 15 to 20 minutes of walk from each other.



- The figure under the mark indicates the number of the marked path according to the Register. It is used in the same way as the abbreviation of the name of transversal and after the crossing of marked paths.



- The arrow under the mark indicates a sudden change of direction of the path.



To ensure that walkers are following marked paths in winter time, at places where the marks could be covered with snow, marks are placed on bars in distances of 30 to 50 m from each other.

### 5.1.3. Signposts and signs showing local destinations

Signboards with name of destination and directional arrows serve as signposts. The basic colour of signs is red, the text is white. The text on signs are mostly single line, similarly on boards where, as a rule, text for both directions is shown. The distances are given in hours and minutes. At the left edge of the board, the number of path from register at which the board is posted is shown.



The data about the path route is often written in capital letters on trees or rocks instead of using signposts.

The rectangular boards have dimensions of 350 x 150 mm and 400 x 200 mm. Signboards are made of prefabricated steel road sign panel and the text is printed on self-adhesive foil. Boards are placed on metal poles.

### 5.1.4. Walking-map and information boards

At more significant starting points of marked paths and accommodation facilities, information boards are placed showing drawings of the marked paths network and walking facilities over a wider area.

### 5.1.5. Special interest-trail information boards

Environmental organisations put up information boards in places of special interest with a relevant description.

## 6. European long-distance and international paths

The Croatian Mountaineering Association's working group for European long-distance paths, in cooperation with the Istrian Mountaineering Association, designed, traced and marked the first section of the E12 road through Croatia from Plovanija to Poreč at Istra peninsula.

More information can be found at [hps.hr/europski-pjesacki-putovi/e12-prva-dionica](https://hps.hr/europski-pjesacki-putovi/e12-prva-dionica).



### 7. Walking maps

Basic data about mountaineering trails can be found in the open access “Register of mountaineering trails, mountaineering transversals and markers in Croatia with accompanying contents” accessible at [info.hps.hr/putovi](http://info.hps.hr/putovi).

An interactive mountaineering map of Croatia is accessible at [hps.hr/karta](http://hps.hr/karta) (see image below).

As a part of its accidents prevention activities and care for the area in which it operates, Hrvatska gorska služba spašavanja (Croatian Mountain Rescue Service), [hgss.hr](http://hgss.hr), produce reliable thematic maps and guides in printable and on-line ([hgss.hr/kartografija](http://hgss.hr/kartografija)).







### 1. State

Republic of Cyprus

### 2. Country or territory

...

### 3. Organisations performing the marking

Department of Forests  
Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment

Loukis Akritas str 26  
1414 Lefkosia

Tel.: +357 228 055 11

[director@fd.moa.gov.cy](mailto:director@fd.moa.gov.cy) |

[moa.gov.cy/moa/fd/fd.nsf/index\\_en/index\\_en?OpenDocument](http://moa.gov.cy/moa/fd/fd.nsf/index_en/index_en?OpenDocument)

[OpenDocument](#)

Local Authorities (Village Councils)

### 4. The extent of the marked trails network

The total extent of marked footpaths is 730 km (366 km Forestry Department footpaths, and 364 km Local Authorities footpaths).

The E4 path is 539 km long and partly uses the above footpaths and also road network.

### 5. Marking system

#### 5.1. Footpath marking

##### 5.1.1. Classification of marked paths

Classification of the marked trails is not uniform across Cyprus.

Difficulty level of a trail (Level 1 – Easy, Level 2 – Moderate and Level 3 – Hard) is written on the relevant brochures or online. It is not found on the markings of the trails yet. The difficulty levels are not uniform across the trails. Authorities will establish rules for uniformed classification.

##### 5.1.2. Kinds of marks

Wooden or metal and come in several designs.

##### 5.1.3. Signposts and signs showing local destinations

Not uniform. Wooden or metal and come in several designs.



#### 5.1.4. Walking-map and information boards

As a general rule, there is a principal information board with walking map at the starting point of each trail. These principal information boards are installed in standardised usually wooden stands or frames.



#### 5.1.5. Special interest-trail information boards

Themed trails are under discussion. Most trails were originally created and purposed as "Nature Trails" and have explanatory signs for types of flora. The term "Nature Trails" is not used for the creation of new trails. There are also marked "Geo-Trails" (trails of Geological interest) with explanatory signs for geological sites and a new trail themed "Monuments of Nature Trail".

Furthermore, the labeling of trails of exceptional quality and interest with the tourist label "Cyprus Nature Trails" by the Deputy Ministry of Tourism will begin taking place in 2022.



### 6. European long-distance and international paths

The European long-distance path E4 uses the symbol (E4) to mark the paths.

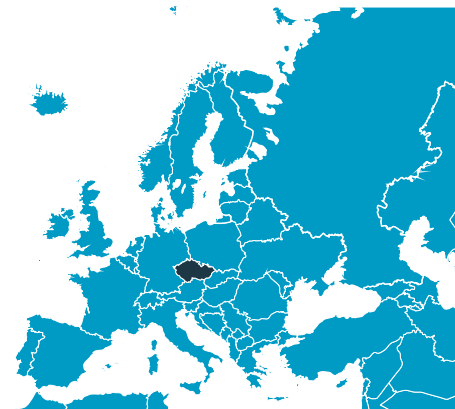


### 7. Walking maps

Walking maps have been created in the form of maps and a booklet by the Deputy Ministry of Tourism for selected trails in Cyprus – downloadable maps are under development. Also the Forestry Department and the local authorities create a map for each trail which is usually available online and in central village locations and accommodation.







### 1. State

Czech Republic

### 2. Country or territory

...

### 3. Organisations performing the marking

Klub českých turistů - KCT

(Czech Tourist Club)

Revoluční 8

110 05 Praha 1

Tel.: +420 251 610 181

[kct@kct.cz](mailto:kct@kct.cz) | [kct.cz](http://kct.cz)

### 4. The extent of the marked trails network

The total extent of marked footpaths is 43,500 km.

Some 1,000 km of footpaths are suitable for use as cross-country ski trails in winter.

### 5. Marking system

#### 5.1. Footpath marking

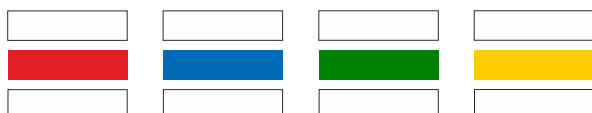
The basic requirement in the course of the network building is that paths marked with the same leading colour do not, if possible join or intersect each other. The rule is that the main paths are marked with red and blue marks while the secondary paths are marked with green and yellow.

##### 5.1.1. Classification of marked paths

The whole network of marked footpaths is marked with three-stripe marks, complemented, to a limited extent, with object marks.

##### 5.1.2. Kinds of marks

The unified system of footpath marking uses square horizontal three-stripe marks of 100 mm side length, the outer stripes of which are white and the middle stripe is coloured. The space between the stripes is 5 mm wide. The sequence of leading colours is red, blue, green, and yellow, according to significance.

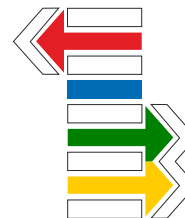


An arrow is used in the cases where the marked path changes direction suddenly or branches off

in another direction.



If several marked paths of different leading colours pass through the same route, all the marks are placed on one object in an obligatory shape of a multicolour sign.



In the vicinity of recreational or tourism centres with a high density of stripe mark network, you may encounter local "object marking" using squares rather than stripes particularly for shorter walking circuits.

A square mark of 100 mm side length is created by two triangles with the leading colour triangle always on the right. This mark also has its arrow design.



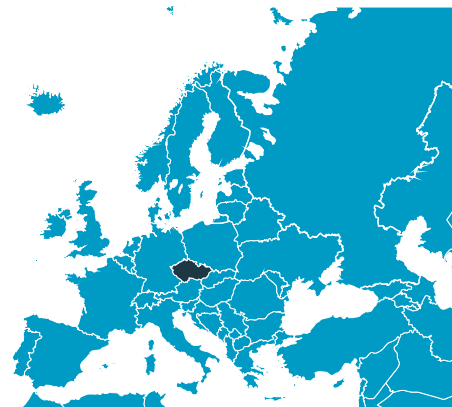
Special white square marks of 100 mm side length with a green, 30 mm wide diagonal stripe can be used for the marking of special educational trails. This mark also has its arrow design.



However, special educational trails are not always marked in this way. A number of them lead along existing stripe or local marking and they attain the character of special interest trails only on account of information panels and special direction labels.

Detours of a maximum length of 1 km leading to





attractive sites not allowing the continuation of stripe or local marks, are marked with these square object marks of 100 mm side length. Also, these marks have the arrow design:



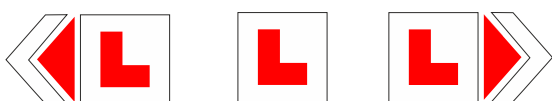
Detour to a peak or scenic view



Detour to a fountain or well



Detour to another sight of interest



Detour to ruin of castle or other building

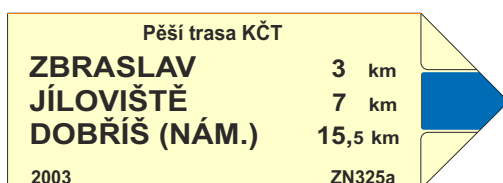
A square trail-end mark of 100 mm side length is used at both ends of stripe or local marked path and at the end of each diversion.



### 5.1.3. Signposts and signs showing a local destination

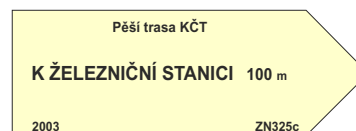
Each marked footpath is equipped with signposts individually and separately for each direction.

The basic colour of the footpath sign is beige, the text is black. The text of the sign is single to three-line, with the distance indication in kilometres rounded down to 0.5 km, in the majority of cases. The closest place is shown on the first line from the top. The heading of the sign shows "A footpath of KCT", or the name of the path. The symbol of the marked path or detour is displayed in the arrowhead.

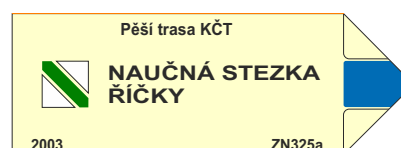


Signposts without the symbol of a marked path or detour in the arrowhead draw attention to important tourist facilities or attractions in the vicinity of the marked path, to which no independent sign or detour leads.

The reverse direction from the facility or attraction to the marked path is usually also equipped with a sign showing as a rule a uniform text "To the starting point of marked paths".



If a special educational trail is not marked with a special sign and leads along stripe or local marked paths, special educational trail signs are placed on their crossroads. The symbol of the marked path along which the special educational trail continues is in their arrowheads:

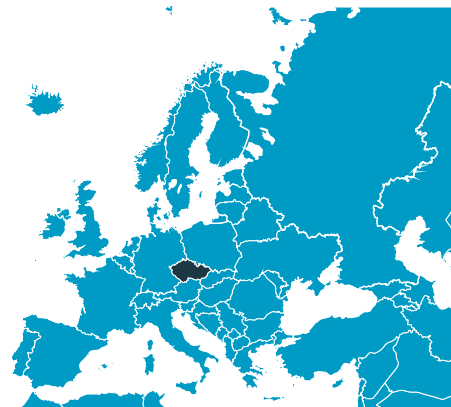


Signs with the arrowhead of uniform dimensions of 400 x 140 mm are stamped from sheet iron.

Signs showing a local destination placed above fingerposts are also beige with black text. They show the name of the destination in which they are installed and its altitude. If convenient, a two-line informative text can be added.



The plates with uniform dimensions of 330 x 140 mm are also stamped from sheet iron.



### 5.1.4. Walking-map and information boards

Boards with walking maps with dimensions of 1,800 x 1,200 mm in the form of magnified walking maps are, as a rule, placed at important crossroads of marked paths or at their starting point.

These principal information boards with walking maps are installed in standardised steel or wooden stands or frames.

### 5.1.5. Special interest-trail information boards

Information boards or printed guides to special educational trails are designed by their establisher who is also responsible for their maintenance.

As a rule, KCT is not usually such an establisher and generally only concludes agreements on the maintenance of the special interest trail marking.

## 6. European long-distance and international paths

European long-distance paths are led along a common network of stripe marked paths. Walkers are informed about their route by means of their symbol (such as E8) shown in the arrowhead of fingerposts of all paths which the E-path passes. The course of these paths is shown also in walking maps of KCT.

International paths are led in the same way; however, there is no notice of their course in the countryside. These are shown only in KCT's walking maps.



## 7. Walking maps

KCT is the publisher of walking maps covering the entire territory of the Czech Republic. These maps contain, besides walking and geographical information, drawings of all marked footpaths, crosscountry ski trails and cycle routes. The series of maps in the scale of 1:50 000 (the so called "green maps") serve for walking and cross-country skiing. In view of the fact that KCT ensures the maintenance of all marked trails in the Czech Republic, these maps provide the most reliable information about their route. Apart from KCT, several other walking map publishers exist, whose series, however, do not cover the entire territory of the Czech Republic. The KCT walking maps and maps of other publishers are available from the existing network of bookstores.







### 1. State

Kingdom of Denmark

### 2. Country or territory

...

### 3. Organisations performing the marking

Dansk Vandrelaug - DVL  
(Danish Hiking Federation)

Kultorvet 7

1175 København K

Tel.: +45 33 12 11 65

[dvl@dvl.dk](mailto:dvl@dvl.dk) | [dvl.dk](http://dvl.dk)

Dansk Islandshesteforening

Dansk Ride Forbund

Danmarks Naturfredningsforening

### 4. The extent of the marked trails network

There are about 15,000 km of footpaths in Denmark in total, of which about 4,000 km are international and long distance paths.

### 5. Marking system

#### 5.1. Footpath marking

##### 5.1.1. Classification of marked paths

Classification is not used.

##### 5.1.2. Kinds of marks

A blue square mark of 100 – 400 mm side length with a white icon of a walker is used for the marking of all footpaths. The name of the marked path is usually placed at the lower edge of the mark.

With a change of direction, a white arrow is placed on a separate blue tablet of the same width under the mark.

As a rule, the marks are fixed on freestanding wooden balks.



##### 5.1.3. Signposts and signs showing local destinations

Signs, usually with single-line text, are painted on a metal plate fixed on a standardised low stand made of steel tube. The basic colour of the sign is blue and the text is white. At the end of the sign, opposite the arrowhead, there is the symbol of the marked path. The name of the marked path is shown above the direction arrow.

##### 5.1.4. Walking-map and information boards

Walking maps and information boards are often placed at the start of a trail.



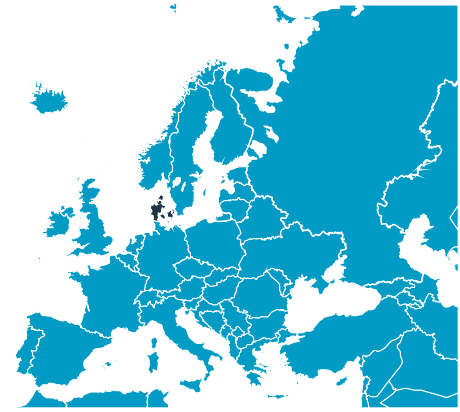
##### 5.1.5. Special interest-trail information boards

None.

### 6. European long-distance and international paths

The European long-distance footpaths run along the actual footpaths. However, this fact is shown at the lower edge of the mark.





### 7. Walking maps

Some walking maps can be found at [visitdenmark.dk](https://www.visitdenmark.dk) and at [dvl.dk](https://www.dvl.dk).





### 1. State

Republic of Estonia

### 2. Country or territory

...

### 3. Organisations performing the marking

General coordination footpathes:

Eesti Matkaliit

(Estonian Ramblers Association)

18 City Hall Square, 18

10146 Tallinn

Postal address:

Tondi 17,

11313 Tallinn

[info@matkaliit.ee](mailto:info@matkaliit.ee) | [matkaliit.ee](http://matkaliit.ee)

E9 footpath responsible parties:

- Estonian Rural Tourism Organization  
[maaturism.ee/index.php?lang=en](http://maaturism.ee/index.php?lang=en)
- West Estonia Tourism  
[westestonia.com/en](http://westestonia.com/en)

E11 footpath responsible parties:

- NGO Peipsimaa Tourism  
[visitpeipsi.com/en/for-professionals/mtu-peipsimaa-turismist](http://visitpeipsi.com/en/for-professionals/mtu-peipsimaa-turismist)
- Setomaa Tourism  
[visitsetomaa.ee/en](http://visitsetomaa.ee/en)
- NGO Okokuller  
[teatmik.ee/en/personlegal/80406220-Mittetulundus%20C3%20BChing-%20C3%2096kokulle](http://teatmik.ee/en/personlegal/80406220-Mittetulundus%20C3%20BChing-%20C3%2096kokulle)
- North Estonia Tourism

RMK Local long-distance footpaths (Peraküla – Ähijärve, Oandu – Ikla and Penijõe – Kauksi) responsible is RMK (Forest Management Centre, [rmk.ee](http://rmk.ee))

Other local natural trails:

[visitestonia.com/en/what-to-see-do/nature-wildlife/hiking-nature-tours](http://visitestonia.com/en/what-to-see-do/nature-wildlife/hiking-nature-tours).

Different local government authorities are responsible for the marking.

### 4. The extent of the marked trails network

The network contains more than 3,000 km of trails in the area of 45,000 km<sup>2</sup>)

- E9, Ikla – Tallinn (E9), 622 km
- E11, Palkna lake (EST-LAT border) – Tallinn, 720 km

- RMK, Peraküla – Ähijärve, 820 km
- RMK, Ikla – Oandu, 370 km
- RMK, Penijõe – Kauksi, 613 km

### 5. Marking system

#### 5.1. Footpath marking

##### 5.1.1. Classification of marked paths

....

##### 5.1.2. Kinds of marks

E9 (Dimensions of each stripe: 150 x 30 mm)



RMK, Ikla - Oandu



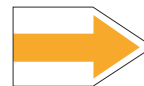
RMK, Peraküla – Ähijärve



E11 (Dimensions of each stripe: 150 x 30 mm)



Direction sign



Wrong direction or dead end



Footpaths are passable in winter too (on foot or by ski).

[terviserajad.ee/en/avaleht-en](http://terviserajad.ee/en/avaleht-en)





### E9 marking in nature



#### 5.1.3. Signposts and signs showing local destinations

...

#### 5.1.4. Walking-map and information boards

...

#### 5.1.5. Special interest-trail information boards

...

### 6. European long-distance and international paths



### E11 marking in nature (Ontika)



Detailed information on European long-distance trails can be found here: [baltictrails.eu/en](http://baltictrails.eu/en)

All paths, publications (in pdf format), GPS tracks, mobile applications, etc. are described there. Trail sections are marked with the difficulty of the path:

Easy track - 

Difficult track - 

### 7. Walking maps

Estonian (local) RMK trails can be found here: [loodusegakoos.ee/en](http://loodusegakoos.ee/en) All paths, publications (in pdf format), GPS tracks, mobile applications, etc. are described there.

Other local recreational paths (Terviserajad) in Estonia are presented on the website [terviserajad.ee/en/rajad](http://terviserajad.ee/en/rajad)

Hiking trails of Estonia are presented on the website [loodusegakoos.ee](http://loodusegakoos.ee)

There is a mobile application [rmk.ee/organisation/rmk-mobile-app](http://rmk.ee/organisation/rmk-mobile-app)





### 1. State

Republic of Finland

### 2. Country or territory

...

### 3. Organisations performing the marking

Waymarking of the trails is carried out by local councils and

Metsähallitus  
P.O. Box 94 (Vernissakatu 4)  
01301 Vantaa  
Tel.: +358 205 64 100  
[kirjaamo@metsa.fi](mailto:kirjaamo@metsa.fi) |  
[metsa.fi](http://metsa.fi)

### 4. The extent of the marked trails network

The full extent of the trail system has not been determined. The Finnish Every Man's right allows walkers to sensibly explore the entire Finnish nature, which includes also privately owned land.

### 5. Marking system

#### 5.1. Footpath marking

The state enterprise Metsähallitus is the largest owner of land and water areas in, especially, northern Finland. The organisation has its own system for marking trails. However, other organisations are engaged in the trail marking as well. A uniform marking system is proposed.

##### 5.1.1. Classification of marked paths

Finnish trails serve various purposes and have different lengths and levels of difficulty. In general, there are summer and winter paths. The longer these paths are, the more demanding they usually are for walkers. Long paths often have fewer marks and, therefore, walking on them requires good navigation skills.

##### 5.1.2. Kinds of marks

Paths are classified in three levels of difficulty: easy, intermediate, and demanding. However, only a small portion of the paths are classified with levels of difficulty.

Easy paths are clearly marked with a blue circle. These paths have small height change and there is no risk of getting lost.

Intermediate trails are clearly marked with a red square. These types of paths allow some height change. However, there is no risk of getting lost when walking them. Demanding paths are marked with a black triangle. Parts of the path are steep and difficult to climb. Since the marking might be rather scarce, good navigation skills are required to explore them, especially in areas where the paths merge with nature paths that are usually rarely signposted.



Path classifications are also done according to wheelchair accessibility into either easy or demanding trails. Wheelchair trails are obstacle free routes.



##### 5.1.3. Signposts and signs showing local destinations

Along bigger roads there is usually a sign which shows the name of the local path. In addition, a blue sign is added to lead to these places of interest. Along minor roads there is a brown sign together with informative picture symbols which refer to the local path. Finally, along actual footpaths there are signs to indicate the distance in kilometers to the destination. They also provide additional informative picture symbols.





The most commonly used signs are the picture symbols of two hikers which refers to a hiking trail, the place for campfire, the place for a shelter, and the place for swimming.



Finally, signs might also be attached or painted on trees along the trail.

### 5.1.4. Walking-map and information boards

Hiking areas where more financial resources are available, such as national parks, provide their guests with informative orientation boards.

### 5.1.5. Special interest-trail information boards

In distinct areas, information boards call attention to special nature sights along a trail. In these cases, signs indicate the presence of, for example, special flowers, plants, or birds that can be observed from platforms.

## 6. European long-distance and international paths

Two European long-distance paths are marked to lead through Finland, E6 and E10. Waymarking of these routes varies according to the local council, whose area they pass. Good orienteering skills and local maps are required. Moreover, the nearly 800 kms long Nordkalottleden trail has a 70 kms long section going through northern Finland, which is also

signposted according to Finnish standards. The other parts of the trail go through Sweden and Norway.



## 7. Walking maps

Metsähallitus is a main provider of trail and service data for commercial map producers. In particular, Karttakeskus is by far the biggest supplier of walking maps in Finland.

Moreover, Metsähallitus maintains the webpage [excursionmap.fi](http://excursionmap.fi) on which detailed maps of hiking areas, such as national parks, from the scale 1:2 500 to 1:3 000 000 are available. The organisation supplies interested hikers with overview maps of national parks that include informative symbols, descriptions, and pictures.

Finally, local outdoor maps are often available in book shops and city information offices in the respective city councils.





### 1. State

French Republic

### 2. Country or territory

...

### 3. Organisations performing the marking

Fédération Française de la Randonnée  
Pédestre - FFRandonnée

64, rue du Dessous des Berges

75 013 Paris

[ffrandonnee.fr](http://ffrandonnee.fr) | [mongr.fr](http://mongr.fr)

The FFRandonnée is composed of 115 regional and departmental hiking committees, which federate some 3,500 local walking associations or clubs. More than 8,500 volunteers waymark the trails qualified by the FFRandonnée.

### 4. The extent of the marked trails network

The total length of trails marked and qualified by the FFRandonnée is 215,000 km, wherein the long-distance footpaths (GR®) and the GR® de Pays amount to about 1 15,000 km.

### 5. Marking system

#### 5.1. Footpath marking

##### 5.1.1. Classification of marked paths

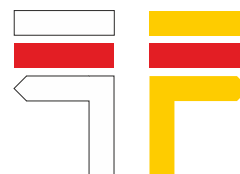
Marked walking trails are divided into three categories of itineraries recognised by the FFRandonnée: the GR®, generally long-distance paths, the GR® de Pays, generally looped trails and the PR, walking trails less than a day walk. The Federation has established standards for the three categories of paths.

##### 5.1.2. Kinds of marks

For GR® and GR® de Pays, the markings with two stripes (or rectangles) are used to indicate the route of the path. The dimensions of the signs are 100 x 20 mm and the space between the stripes is 5 mm. The dimensions can be adjusted for other kinds of use, such as stickers, plates, or for mountainous environments. For the GR®, the upper stripe is white, while the yellow stripe indicates a GR® de Pays (a local path).



To indicate a change in direction of a marked path, a white arrow (for GR®) or a yellow arrow (for the GR® de Pays) is added under the main sign.



For access from a path to a service (or tourist site) or from a service to a path, the marking will be identical to the access trail.

At a crossing of a path with one or more paths, whether or not they support other routes (paths, roads, streets, etc.), the wrong direction sign represented by the Saint Andrew's cross is used:



PR trails are marked with a preferably yellow band.



If there is no pre-existing waymarking support, milestones should be used wherever possible to affix either the paint marks or the plates below (see visual on other page). The FFRandonnée publishes a collection of guidebooks to describe and promote these different paths.

##### 5.1.3. Signposts and signs showing local destinations

At intersections with other paths, the waymarking can be supplemented by directional signposts. These signposts can be installed by various parties, often by partners (committees of FFRandonnée, local authorities, parks, etc.).





### 5.1.4. Walking-map and information boards

In some areas, there are also signs for the start of one or more paths, with the aim to promote the walking possibilities.

### 5.1.5. Special interest-trail information boards

...

## 6. European long-distance and international paths

The E-paths through France are approved by the FFRandonnée as European GR® (GR® E). They are therefore marked in white and red. In order to identify and promote these routes passing through France, the FFRandonnée recommends that the E-path sign is applied using the various signposting tools described above (stickers on metal supports, plaques on milestones, silk-screen printing on directional signs).



## 7. Walking maps

A large number of the proved trails by the FFRandonnée are described in a collection of topo-guides intended for the preparation and progress of each walk (examples of the cover pages). The FFRandonnée has about 225 titles distributed throughout the country, including the territoires. The FFRandonnée is the partner of the Institut National Géographique. The ING updates proved paths (done by FFRandonnée) on the various maps produced by ING and distributed to the public throughout France.





### 1. State

French Republic

### 2. Country or territory

Great East

### 3. Organisations performing the marking

Fédération du Club Vosgien

7, rue du travail

67 000 Strasbourg

[club-vosgien.eu](http://club-vosgien.eu)

### 4. The extent of the marked trails network

The club maintains a network of marked footpaths with a total extent of around 20,000 km.

### 5. Marking system

#### 5.1. Footpath marking

##### 5.1.1. Classification of marked paths

The marked paths are divided into longdistance, regional and local paths. Besides these, short circular walking paths have also been created. Different kinds of marks in four colours are used for each kind of marked path: red, blue, yellow and green.

All symbol marks are placed on a white background with dimensions of 100 x 70 mm.

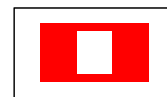
##### 5.1.2. Kinds of marks

A rectangle is used for long-distance paths in a north-southern direction and a diamond is used for long-distance paths in a westeastern direction. The GR53/GR5 is marked in the Vosges with a red rectangle; it is the only true throughgoing walking trail.

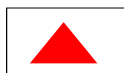
Blue and yellow colours are used for crossing/connecting long-distance paths.



Parallel parts of long-distance paths, such as those passing around peaks, are marked with a rectangular mark of the same colour but with a white stripe in the middle. This mark in the leading colour red designates access paths to long-distance paths.



The following symbols are used for local paths where a mark with circle serves preferentially for circular paths longer than 15 km. The sequence of marks and colours shown below corresponds with the significance of individual marked paths.



The following mark serves for circular paths, the walk length of which does not exceed 3 hours (12 – 14 km). These paths, start as a rule, from parking places and their starting point has a board specifying the route of the path. For circular paths with a walk length over 4 hours (longer than 15 km), it is recommended that the circle which designated for such circular paths is used.



The marks are both painted and as plastic marks. Plastic marks are placed on living trees.

##### 5.1.3. Signposts and signs showing local destinations

Boards with a directional arrow serve as signposts. Black texts on a white background are single to sixline texts. Multiple-line text is used at the starting points of marked paths while in intermediate information places single- to three-line text can be found. The nearest place is shown on the first line from the top. In the bottom left corner of the board, there is a path number, a symbol for the marked path is shown in the right corner, and a direction arrow between them. The board of the local destination indicates the local destination's name, identical to the name shown in the walking map, and the altitude.





Col du PIGEONNIER	1 h
CLIMBACH	2 h
PETIT-WINGEN	3 h
Ruine HOHENBOURG	4 h 30
OBERSTEINBACH	7 h 30

GR	←	
53		

Signposts are placed at all starting points and crossroads of marked paths.

They occur also at other places where walkers might find it helpful to see the routing of the marked path.

Signposts and local destination boards are made of 3 mm thick aluminium plate bent at the top to form a narrow roof. Their width is 330 mm with heights varying from 105 to 310 mm according to the number of lines.

#### 5.1.4. Walking-map and information boards

Information boards schematically depicting path routes and the nature of the landscape are placed at the starting points of marked paths and at important crossroads.

The circular paths are represented by a circle, on the perimeter of which, individual points on the path are shown, with a symbol of the mark being used for the circle marking in the middle. Signposts placed near the information board guide the user to the corresponding path direction.

#### 5.1.5. Special interest-trail information boards

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### 6. European long-distance and international paths

...

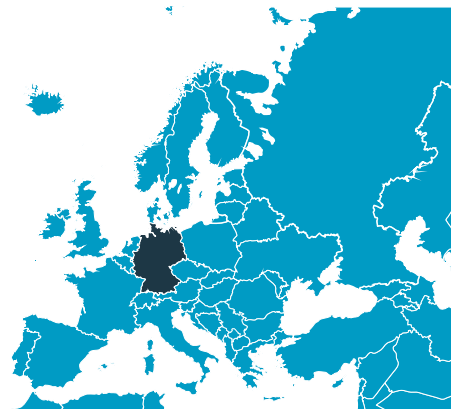
### 7. Walking maps

Walking maps on scales of 1:50 000 and 1:25 000 are published by the Fédération du Club Vosgien and IGN.

[club-vosgien.eu/categorie-produit/cartes-de-randonnee/](http://club-vosgien.eu/categorie-produit/cartes-de-randonnee/)







### 1. State

Federal Republic of Germany

### 2. Country or territory

Nature Park Franconian Forest

### 3. Organisations performing the marking

Frankenwaldverein e.V.

Karlsgasse 7,  
95119 Naila

[info@frankenwaldverein.de](mailto:info@frankenwaldverein.de) |  
[frankenwaldverein.de](http://frankenwaldverein.de)

### 4. The extent of the marked trails network

The entire trail network managed by the Frankenwaldverein comprises approx. 4,275 km.

### 5. Marking system

#### 5.1. Footpath marking

##### 5.1.1. Classification of marked paths

Three certified hiking trails "Qualitätsweg Wanderbares Deutschland" lead through the Franconian Forest and are managed by the Frankenwaldverein:

- 123 km – the Frankenweg - from the Rennsteig to the Schwäbische Alb
- 39 km – the Fränkische Gebirgsweg
- 38 km – the Fränkische Steinreich



The trails of the Frankenwaldverein are distinguished by the colours BLUE for the supra-local routes and circular trails and GREEN for the local circular trails.

##### 5.1.2. Kinds of marks

The "blue" trails include the following trails:

- 14 main hiking trails  
1,189 km (letters or symbol marking)



- 16 circular hiking trails on the Frankenweg  
176 km (numbers 51 to 66)
- 20 thematic trails  
382 km (line or symbol markings)
- 14 main circular trails  
217 km (numbers 1 to 13)

The "green circular trails" are marked with two-digit green numbers and the trail name on a white background.

Generally, the starting points are assigned to a tourist resort, a larger town or city. However, walkers can start or finish these trails from any place or car park along the route.

To clearly identify these circular hiking trails (209), they are divided into seven hiking regions that cover the entire hiking area of the Franconian Forest and its peripheral areas.

The hiking regions are made clear by one or two letters on each marker sign:

- hiking region, DÖ, round the Döbraberg
- hiking region, KC, Kronacher Lang
- hiking region, KU, Kulmbach Stadt and Land
- hiking region, OS, Oberes Selbitztal
- hiking region, R, Rennsteigregion
- hiking region, RT, Oberes Rodachtal
- hiking region, US, Untere Selbitz, Saale and Bad Steben



In this wide range of circular trails, the interested walker can assign a circular trail to a certain region on the basis of the marking signs. The two digits reveal even more: KC 74 (Zeichen-Weg): The tens place 7 stands for Stockheim. This means that Stockheim is in 7th place in the Kronach hiking



region. The order is purely random and contains no value judgement. The unit place 4 reveals: The Zechen-Weg is the fourth path in the Stockheim municipal area. All numbers from 70 to 79 (KC) are reserved for Stockheim. The trail name itself indicates something typical of this circular trail.



In addition to the marker sign, the trail name and the digitally measured route, each circular trail also has an altitude profile, a description of the trail and background information with interesting facts along the way.

The circular trails selected with much love for the homeland show the Franconian Forest in all its diversity and offer every hiking enthusiast a huge variety of opportunities to discover the forest in the best possible way.

### Frankenwald Steigla

In the course of certification as a "Quality Region Wanderbares Deutschland", the best trails were designated as quality tours. These 31 so-called Frankenwald Steigla are considered highlights among the trails in the Franconian Forest and enjoy great popularity.

The Steigla are all marked with a blue bar on a white background and have a total length of 360 km.

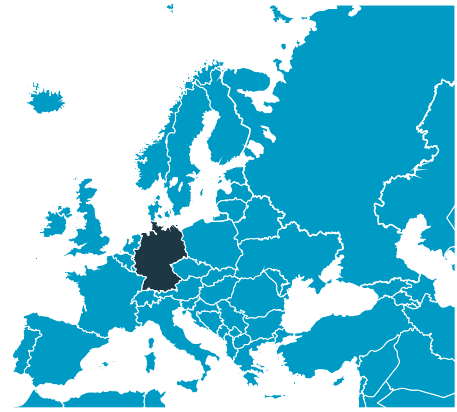


#### 5.1.3. Signposts and signs showing local destinations

All signs are marked in the relevant colour of the marking sign with the name of the trail and the marking sign (for circular trails, additionally with the total length of the trail) and the distance to the next or another destination (town or viewpoint) – rounded to 0.5 km.







### 5.1.4. Walking-map and information boards

At important points (village centre, viewpoints), there are info boards on which the hiking trails in this area are precisely mapped.

The map is partly based on the topographic map of the State Office for Measurement and Geoinformation.

### 5.1.5. Special interest-trail information boards

...

## 6. European long-distance and international paths

In the area managed by the Frankenwaldverein, the European longdistance hiking trails E3 and E6 lead from Mitwitz (coming from the Thuringian Forest) to Münchberg (connecting to the Fichtelgebirge) at a length of 84 km.

The waymark for them is a blue St. Andrew's cross on a white background.



## 7. Walking maps

Walking maps with the marked walking trails in the Franconian Forest have been published by the Landesamt für Vermessung Geoinformation in Munich and the Fritsch-Landkartenverlag in Hof (scales of 1:50 000, or 1:35 000 and 1:25 000 for individual areas).

The Frankenwaldverein has digitally recorded all trails.

In the tour portal at [frankenwaldverein.de/wege-einrichtungen/tourensuche/](http://frankenwaldverein.de/wege-einrichtungen/tourensuche/) all hiking trails are listed with route, altitude and trail description. In addition, the GPS data are available for downloading as well as a PDF file of the route, altitude profile and route description.







### 1. State

Federal Republic of Germany

### 2. Country or territory

Sachsen

### 3. Organisations performing the marking

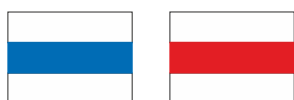
Landestourismusverband Sachsen

Messering 8/ Haus F

01067 Dresden

[Info@ltv-sachsen.de](mailto:Info@ltv-sachsen.de) | [ltv-sachsen.de](http://ltv-sachsen.de)

Long and area walking trails are maintained through district offices.



Local, connection and round walking trails are maintained through municipalities.



### 4. The extent of the marked trails network

The hiking trails in the Free State of Sachsen form a network of approx. 17,000 km.

### 5. Marking system

#### 5.1. Footpath marking

##### 5.1.1. Classification of marked paths

- European long-distance paths



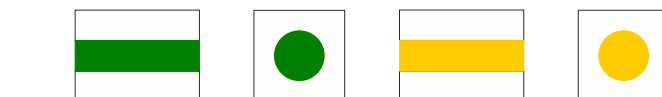
- National long-distance and main trails



- Multiregional and regional walking trails



- Local, connection and round walking trails

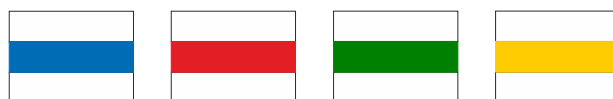


- Educational trails



##### 5.1.2. Kinds of marks

The uniform system of trail marking uses the square horizontal three-strip signs with a side length of 100 mm, their outer stripes are white and the central stripe is coloured. The colour order according to the significance is blue, red, green and yellow.



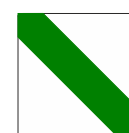
In areas with dense networks of marked trails, the sign of the same dimensions but with a coloured circle of a diameter of 60 mm in the centre, is exceptionally used.

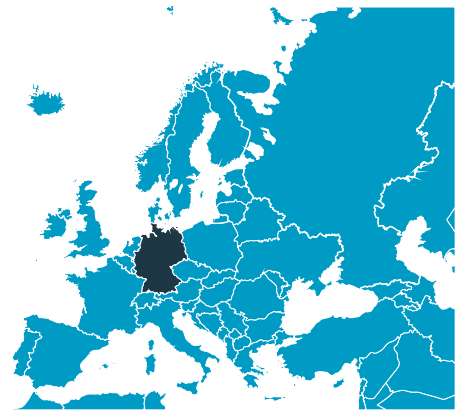


If several marked trails of different colours run simultaneously on a trail section, all signs shall always be displayed in a connected form on one object.

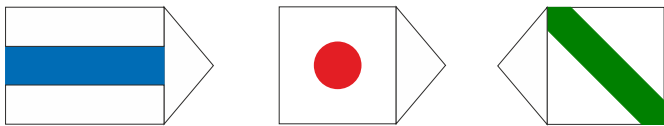


The nature trails are marked by a special square sign of the nature trail with the side length of 100 mm with green 30 mm wide diagonal stripe.





In case of strong changes of direction and crossings, a direction arrow can be drawn in addition to the waymarks.



### 5.1.3. Fingerposts and signs showing local destinations

The basic colour of the signposts is green, the border frame and texts are white. The symbol of the marked hiking trail for which the signpost is intended is placed in the arrow of the sign. The signpost texts are in one to four lines with the distance information in kilometres. The nearest place is indicated in the first line from the top.

The signpost dimensions range from 500 x 100 mm to 500 x 240 mm depending on the number of lines of text shown on the signpost.



Location signs bear the name of the location, which must also be visible in the hiking maps. In addition, altitude, geographic or historical information can be given. Design and size correspond to the signposts.



The descriptions of the long-distance hiking trails are indicated on the marked cross-country trails by blue colour in the header texts of the location boards. In addition, the ERA E-path sign (blue field with star circle) can be attached.

### 5.1.4. Walking-map and information boards

Orientation boards contain information (in several languages, depending on the location) on the course of the hiking trails and on accessible hiking destinations. In addition to route sketches, imprints of the original hiking maps are applied.



### 5.1.5. Special interest-trail information boards

Educational boards are used for trails that convey local or natural history knowledge.

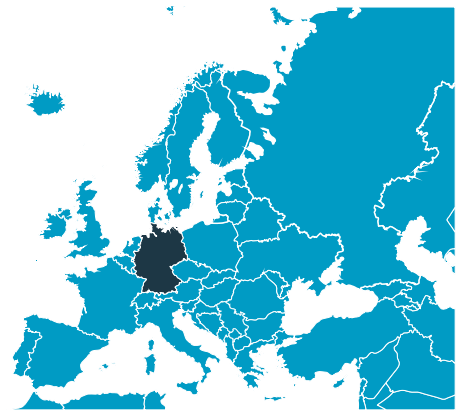


## 6. European long-distance and international paths

The European long-distance hiking trails are marked with blue stripes, which are supplemented in places by the symbol of the European long-distance hiking trail E3 or E10, or the new ERA E-path sign (blue with EU star circle).

## 7. Walking maps

Hiking maps of various scales with marked hiking trails are available in the bookstore network. The Landesvermessungsamt Sachsen publishes topographic maps at 1:25 000 with marked hiking trails.



### 1. State

Federal Republic of Germany

### 2. Country or territory

Baden-Württemberg, Schwarzwald

### 3. Organisations performing the marking

Schwarzwaldverein e.V.

Schlossbergring 15

79098 Freiburg

[info@schwarzwaldverein.de](mailto:info@schwarzwaldverein.de) |

[schwarzwaldverein.de](http://schwarzwaldverein.de)

### 4. The extent of the marked trails network

The hiking trails form a network of about 24,000 km.

### 5. Marking system

#### 5.1. Footpath marking

[schwarzwaldverein.de/schwarzwald/wanderwege/](http://schwarzwaldverein.de/schwarzwald/wanderwege/)

##### 5.1.1. Classification of marked paths

Local trails with yellow rhombus on white background, supraregional trails and access to the main hiking trails with blue rhombus on white background.

##### 5.1.2. Kinds of marks

All long-distance hiking trails in Schwarzwald have their own marking symbol:

[schwarzwaldverein.de/schwarzwald/wanderwege/fernwanderwege/](http://schwarzwaldverein.de/schwarzwald/wanderwege/fernwanderwege/).



##### 5.1.3. Fingerposts and signs showing local destinations



Signposts are rescue points:

[schwarzwaldverein.de/schwarzwald/wanderwege/wegweiser-sind-rettungspunkte/](http://schwarzwaldverein.de/schwarzwald/wanderwege/wegweiser-sind-rettungspunkte/)



##### 5.1.4. Walking-map and information boards







### 5.1.5. Special interest-trail information boards

...

### 6. European long-distance and international paths

The E1 runs through Schwarzwald, partly on the Westweg.



### 7. Walking maps

The official hiking maps of the Schwarzwald region are published by the Schwarzwaldverein with the Landesamt für Geoinformation:

[schwarzwaldverein.de/schwarzwald/wandern-outdoor/wanderkarten/](https://schwarzwaldverein.de/schwarzwald/wandern-outdoor/wanderkarten/).





### 1. State

Federal Republic of Germany

### 2. Country or territory

East Alps Mountains

### 3. Organisations performing the marking

Deutscher Alpenverein e.V. - DAV

(German Alpine Club)

Bundesgeschäftsstelle

Anni-Albers-Strasse 7

80807 München

[empfang@alpenverein.de](mailto:empfang@alpenverein.de) | [alpenverein.de](http://alpenverein.de)

### 4. The extent of the marked trails network

The DAV is in charge of about 15,000 km of trails in Bavaria (Germany) and about 15,000 km in Austria. That's a total of 30,000 km.

### 5. Marking system

This system is a unique signalisation and marking system for alpine and high-alpine mountain trails (with typical alpine risks and for alpine experienced and well equipped users).

#### 5.1. Footpath marking

##### 5.1.1. Classification of marked paths

Category of trails:

- Trails in the valley  
These are mostly wide, have only a slight slope, and generally no falling hazard. In general, trails in the valley are not maintained by alpine clubs because of their low altitude and easy character.
- Mountain trails  
These are mostly narrow, often have a great incline and may have passages with falling hazard. With increasing degree of difficulty and higher classification, the falling hazard and the number of steel cable installations increase, too. There might be sections of easy climbing which require the use of the hands.
- Alpine routes  
Lead into the free alpine or high-alpine terrain and are no mountain trails in the above sense. Alpine routes are neither built nor maintained, you may not expect markings or signposts for orientation. They

can be visible by footmarks in the terrain, caused by frequent inspections, but they can also be trackless.

Contain exposed, slipping and falling down hazard sections or unsecured walking and climbing sections. The technical difficulty may significantly exceed that of difficult mountain trails (such as in an unmarked glacier crossing).

Users must be absolutely sure-footed and free from vertigo, show good condition, excellent orientation assets, secure site assessment, alpine or even high-alpine climbing and mountaineering experience and familiarity with the required mountain and emergency equipment.

Classification of trails:

Trails are classified according to the most difficult section on the way to the displayed destination when trail and weather conditions are good.

Criteria

- Width, inclination and risk of falling down;
- Number of steel cable installations;
- Need of hands to ensure the stability and balance;
- Number and difficulty of climbing sections;
- Regarding the need of coordinative skills.

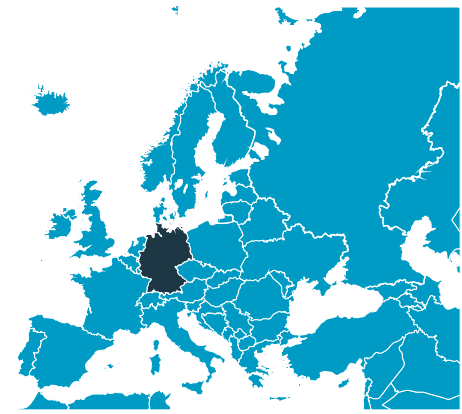
No criteria for classification

- Length of the trail;
- Typical alpine risks (weather, rock-fall, avalanches, altitude, ...);
- Required equipment.

Grading system

- Mountain trails with a blue dot are simple paths, which can be narrow and steep.
- Mountain trails with a red dot are mostly narrow, often steep lined and may have falling down passages or short steel cable installations.
- Mountain trails with a black dot are narrow, often steep lined and have falling down passages, additionally there are a lot of steel





cable installations and/or simple climbing sections, which requires the use of the hands, sure-footedness and spiraling-freeness are absolutely necessary.



Alpine routes leads into the free alpine or high alpine terrain and are no mountain trails in the previous sense, they contain exposed, slipping and falling down hazard sections or unsecured walking and climbing sections.

### 5.1.2. Kinds of marks

Marking and numbering :

- marking in generell red-white-red;
- unique trail number;
- 3-digits corresponding to a particular mountain ridge.



### 5.1.3. Fingerposts and signs showing local destinations

Plate:

- Arrow-shaped
- Base colour: yellow (RAL 1023)
- Length: 600 mm
- Height: 80, 150 or 200 mm

Content:

- Grade of difficulty;
- Destination;
- Time to destination;
- Number of trail;
- Additional information (via...).



### 5.1.4. Walking-map and information boards

Information boards can be installed in villages or towns by the local tourist organisation.

### 5.1.5. Special interest-trail information boards

A thematic trail is a nature trail, i.e. with explanations on natural or cultural topics.

### 6. European long-distance and international paths

Long-distance trail extending 300 km and covering at least 3 countries.

International long distance trail extending more than 500 km and covering at least 3 states.

Via Alpina

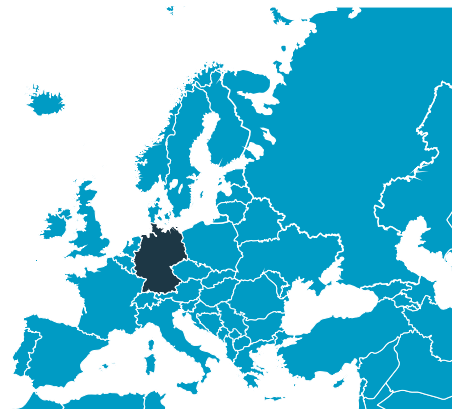


ADLERWEG

### 7. Walking maps

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### 1. State

Federal Republic of Germany

### 2. Country or territory

Bayern, Hessen - Spessart

### 3. Organisations performing the marking

Spessartbund e.V. 1913

Treibgasse 3

63739 Aschaffenburg

[wanderwege@spessartbund.de](mailto:wanderwege@spessartbund.de) |

[spessartbund.de](http://spessartbund.de)

### 4. The extent of the marked trails network

- 105 km E-Paths
- 1,106 km Supraregional long-distance hiking trails
- 1,963 km Regional long-distance hiking trails
- 4,400 km Local trails

### 5. Marking system

#### 5.1. Footpath marking

...

##### 5.1.1. Classification of marked paths

...

##### 5.1.2. Kinds of marks

- Long-distance hiking trails



Main-Donau-Weg



Mainwanderweg



Franken-Hessen-Kurpfalzweg

- Main paths of Spessartbund



Birkenhainer Straße



Eselsweg



Heunweg



Welzbacher-Weg



Degen-Weg



Braun-Weg



Edelweißweg



Diepoldspfad, Dietz-, Bratsch-Weg

- Area hiking trails of Spessartbund



- Motif paths



Spessartweg 1+2



Fränkischer Marienweg



Hasenstabweg



Fränkischer Rotwein Wanderweg



Schneewittchenweg

- Nature park trails

The colour indicates the difficulty of the tour



Easy paths

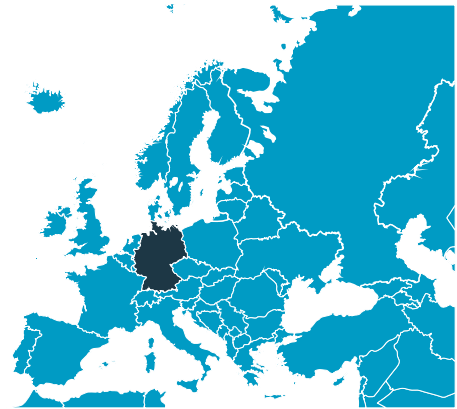


Moderate paths



Difficult, longer paths





Schachblumenwege

- Municipal routes



Cultural trails Archäologisches Spessartprojekt



Special local paths with their individual symbol



Local lines



Nordic Walking Routes

### 5.1.3. Signposts and signs showing local destinations

Intersections and branches with two or more marked hiking trails should be signposted by means of signposts. Good visibility is to be ensured, forest operations must not be obstructed. The location must be approved by the competent authorities (landowner, nature conservation authority).

In order to maintain a uniform appearance throughout the Spessart and thus to achieve a recognition effect for the hiker, the same method and material is always used. This applies in particular to the signpost sheets.

All signs are made of light grey coated material. The black inscription is recessed. In municipalities it is possible to attach the signs on street lamps or existing posts.

The sign post is single or double lined with the following information from right to left:

- Marking symbols schematic illustration, not in the original colour
- Location number for easier assignment



- Destination information
- Nearest destination above = next signpost location
- Long-term goal: to show until this is achieved.



- Pictograms provide additional information.

- Distance indication in 0.5 km and below 3 km indication in 0.2 km.
- All data are generated from a digital map.



Location sign must include the following:

- Location name
- GPS-Data (UTM)





- Altitude
- Spessartbund e.V. and Naturpark Spessart e.V. as responsible organisations
- Funding from EU funds
- All data was determined with the TOP 10 or by GPS device

### 5.1.5. Special interest-trail information boards

...

### 6. European long-distance and international paths

The E8 follows long-distance hiking, Motif and Spessartbund trails and its markings are superimposed. I.e. the E8 sign is only displayed in prominent places or when the basic marking is changed.

### 7. Walking maps

There are 14 topographic hiking maps 1:25 000 in the area of Bavaria/Hessen-Spessart.



### 5.1.4. Walking-map and information boards



They are intended to show the hiking guest the variety of hiking possibilities beyond the local borders. In the case of circular hiking trails in the nature park, the difficulty of the trail is expressed with the corresponding markings.

They are available at the starting points and destinations of hiking routes, public transport points, at local centres and at hikers' car parks.





### 1. State

Federal Republic of Germany

### 2. Country or territory

Eastern part of Baden-Württemberg, from Tauber- and Neckarland over the Swabian Alb to lake Constance.

### 3. Organisations performing the marking

Schwäbischer Albverein e.V.

Hospitalstraße 21B

70174 Stuttgart

[info@schwaebischer-albverein.de](mailto:info@schwaebischer-albverein.de)

[albverein.net](http://albverein.net) |

### 4. The extent of the marked trails network

In the association's area (approx. 18,000 km<sup>2</sup>), approx. 19,000 km of hiking trails are marked.

### 5. Marking system

[wege.albverein.net/wanderwege/](http://wege.albverein.net/wanderwege/)



#### 5.1. Footpath marking

...

##### 5.1.1. Classification of marked paths

There are 10 main hiking trails as well as thematic trails that run through the association's territory. In addition, there is a sometimes more sometimes less dense network of primary trails. Numerous local circular trails complement this network.

##### 5.1.2. Kinds of marks

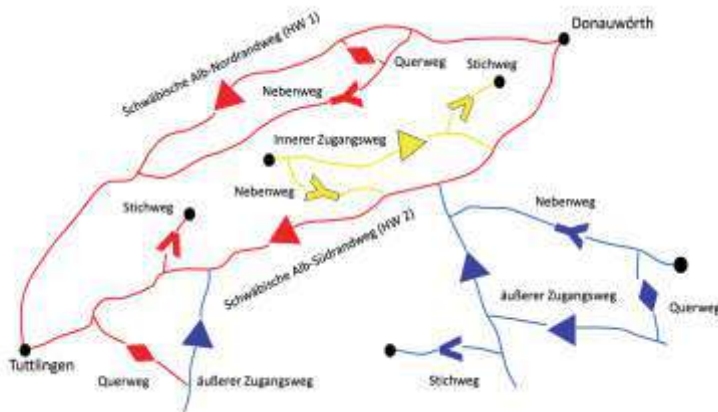
HW1 (Schwäbische Alb-Nordrandweg) and HW2 (Schwäbische Alb-Südrandweg) enclose the Swabian Alb and form the basis of the marking system there. Both trails are marked with a red triangle, the tip of which points towards the west. Within this ring, yellow trail signs mark the hiking trails, blue trail signs are used outside this ring.



In the areas that lie far away from the Swabian Alb, other signs are used: The main lines are marked there with a bar, the secondary lines with a cross.

Blue or red dots are used for crossways. access paths are marked there with a blue or red horseshoe, with the arc pointing to the prominent point.

The main hiking trails HW3 to HW10 complement this system and are marked with a red bar plus number or symbol. A symbol of their own is used for the thematic trails.





### 5.1.3. Signposts and signs showing local destinations

Aluminum boards are used as signposts. On these boards there is a waymark as well as a direction arrow. Normally, one nearby destination and one destination up to one day's walk away are mentioned in each direction. A hyphen in front of each further long-distance destination or, if applicable, further destination in each direction shows that these can be reached in the further course of the trail.

The names of the destinations and their spelling are taken from the topographic map. Distances are given in kilometres.

If a destination is listed that lies off the trail, it is listed with a blank line below the destination information of the marked trail running through. The symbol of the hiking trail that later branches off in the direction of the named destination is not shown.

A name board is placed at prominent locations. This contains the name of the place, if necessary the altitude and a short explanation, but no colour signs or direction arrows.

In cooperation with tourism organisations, new signposting has taken place in many regions in recent years according to the signposting concept of the Swabian Alb. Yellow signposts are used for the basic network of paths and green signposts for the local circular paths.

[wege.albverein.net/beschilderungskonzept-schwaebische-alb](http://wege.albverein.net/beschilderungskonzept-schwaebische-alb)



### 5.1.4. Walking-map and information boards

Information boards are located at the most important starting points for hikers: railway station, town centre or a frequented hikers' car park. They provide information especially for those hikers who are on their way without a map, day visitors in particular.

### 5.1.5. Special interest-trail information boards

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## 6. European long-distance and international paths

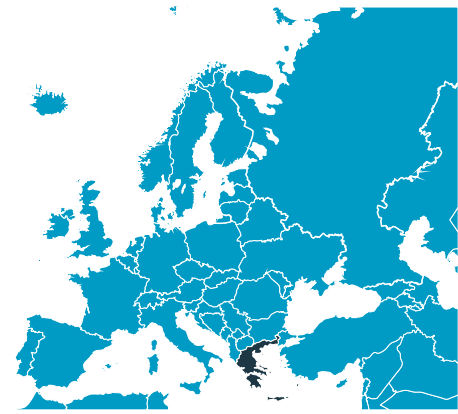
The E8 runs through the association's area. A trail sign with red lettering on a white background is used for this trail.



## 7. Walking maps

There is close cooperation with the Landesamt für Geoinformation und Landentwicklung Baden-Württemberg LGL ([lgl-bw.de](http://lgl-bw.de)). There is a joint hiking map series on a scale of 1: 25 000, which covers the entire association area ([wege.albverein.net/wanderkarten](http://wege.albverein.net/wanderkarten)).





### 1. State

Hellenic Republic

### 2. Country or territory

...

### 3. Organisations performing the marking

Elliniki Omospondia Oreivasias - Anarrichisis  
(Hellenic Federation of Mountaineering and Climbing)

Milioni Str. 5  
106 73 Athens

[info@eooa.gr](mailto:info@eooa.gr) | [eooa.gr](http://eooa.gr)

### 4. The extent of the marked trails network

National long-distance paths and E-paths represent a network of 3,500 km in length. Besides that, a vast network of local paths exists the length of which has not been calculated.

### 5. Marking system

#### 5.1. Footpath marking

##### 5.1.1. Classification of marked paths

The marked paths are divided into E-paths, national long-distance paths and local paths. Different marks are used for each kind of marked path. All symbols of the marks are placed on a white background.

##### 5.1.2. Kinds of marks

Aluminium plate marks fixed on metal tubes and also painted marks are used for E-path marking. A square mark with 100 mm side length is placed on the tip. The basic colour of the mark is yellow with a path number written on its surface.

The marks are placed on a rectangular aluminium-plate carrier so that they show the path direction: for a forward direction they lie entirely within the area of the carrier while a change of direction is represented by shifting the mark tip outward over its right or left edge.

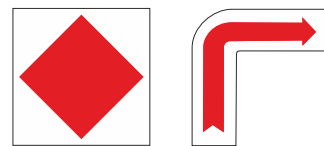


A vertical two-stripe square mark with a side length of 100 mm on a white background serves

as a painted mark for E-paths. Its left stripe is yellow and its right one black. With a change of direction, this two-stripe mark is lengthened into a bent arrow.



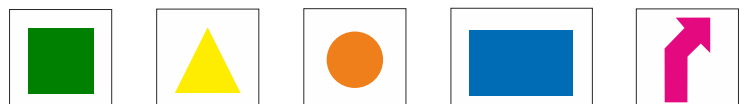
National long-distance paths are marked with a square mark of 100 mm side length placed on the tip. The basic colour of the mark is red. A bent direction arrow indicates a change of direction.



If the mark is painted on an aluminium plate, the number of the path in white is placed in its centre. The first figure determines the territory through which the path passes, namely

- 0 - Northern Greece (Macedonia, Epirus, Thessaly)
- 1 - Western Greece
- 2 - Middle Greece and the Euboea Island
- 3 - Peloponnese and Islands
- 4 - Crete

Local paths are marked, according to their significance, with squares, triangles, circles or stripes in red, yellow, green, blue, orange and violet. Stripe marks are used only when the network is particularly dense, to prevent the crossing of paths of the same symbol and colour. A change of direction is indicated with the same bent arrow in the colour of the path as that used for national long-distance paths.





### 5.1.3. Signposts and signs showing local destinations

Rectangular finger posts with arrowheads in the direction of the path continuation; as a rule, the final destination point and one nearer point are shown, with the walking time indicated in hours and minutes.



The names of destinations are written in Greek and in Roman alphabet. Icons at the name of each destination provide further information about it. A coloured circle in the sign's arrowhead indicates the level of difficulty of the path: blue for easy, green for medium difficulty and red for difficult. The symbol of the path can be found at the edge of the sign's arrowhead.

### 5.1.4. Walking-map and information boards



### 5.1.5. Special interest-trail information boards

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### 6. European long-distance and international paths

See 5.1.2.

### 7. Walking maps

The Greek Central Office of Foreign Tourism publishes 24 titles of walking maps on the scale of 1:50 000 for various mountain areas of Greece. These maps are particularly suitable for walking the E-paths E4 and E6. They are available free of charge from branches of the Central Office in various countries or from the Greek National Tourist Organisation, Publication DPT.

Walking maps of Greece are also published by the private publisher:

Anavasi

Orminiou 34 | GR-115 28 Athina | [anavasi.gr](http://anavasi.gr)

Road

Iliia Iliou 41 | GR-117 43 Athina |

[publishersglobal.com/directory/publisher-profile/6258](http://publishersglobal.com/directory/publisher-profile/6258)

An index of published walking maps is available free of charge from these publishers.

Topographic maps of Greece can be obtained from:  
Hellenic Army Geographical Service,  
Evelpidon 4  
GR-113 62 Athens  
Fax: +30 2108817376

The index of published maps can be obtained free of charge from the service.

For the purchase of topographic maps, it is necessary to indicate your name, address, passport no. and to state the purpose for which the map will be used. After remittance of payment for the maps to the appropriate bank account, customers will receive the maps by post.





### 1. State

Republic of Hungary

### 2. Country or territory

Carpathian Basin

### 3. Organisations performing the marking

Magyar Természetjáró Szövetség - MTSZ

(Hungarian Hikers' Association)

Bajcsy-Zsilinszky út 31, II/3.

1065 Budapest

[info@termeszettjaro.hu](mailto:info@termeszettjaro.hu) | [mtsz.org](http://mtsz.org)

### 4. The extent of the marked trails network

The total extent of the network of marked footpaths is around 15,000 - 20,000 km on the whole territory of 93,000 km<sup>2</sup>.

### 5. Marking system

#### 5.1. Footpath marking

Compared to other countries, Hungary has a traditional marking system with different colours and shapes. These are maintained by local and regional civil hiking organisations who can apply for financial support from the state, the tender being managed by the Hungarian Hikers' Association. The network of the marking system has some rules, where the most important one is that same markings (colour and shape) must never cross each other. This ensures that hikers can easily orientate in junctions by using the different marks, thus there is no need to deploy signposts in every corner

##### 5.1.1. Classification of marked paths

There is a complex, standard waymarking system which was created about a hundred years ago. The colours (blue, red, yellow, and green in order of importance) of the waymark are associated with the length of the path, while the shape indicates the purpose of it.

##### 5.1.2. Kinds of marks

The unified system of footpath marking uses a white rectangle having dimensions of 120 x 100 mm as a basis. A coloured horizontal stripe or other shape is painted on it. Stripes and vertical crosses are the main marks of the system. Stripes are used for denoting long-distance paths through one or more regions, while crosses designate alternative trails branching

off from the stripe-marked ones



Stripes with all four colours for long-distance routes



Vertical cross in all colours for alternative routes

The hiking trail system includes several natural and man-made sights which are accessible through detours starting from main marks. Every detour mark has its meaning and they all have different shapes. These are local marks, their lengths are limited (few kilometres). In addition, these shapes have their rank in the system (they are listed in this order):



Detour to a peak, lookout tower or scenic view.



Detour to a settlement, accommodation or transportation.



Detour to a spring, well or other water source.



Detour to a cave.



Detour to a castle, ruin or hillfort.





Detour to a church or chapel.



Detour to a historical or cultural monument.



Detour to a stamping location of a hike.

Other marks are part of the unified marking system. Only one mark is included here which is a directional, curved arrow symbolizing a round trip, usually a distance of 2 - 10 km.



A mark crossed with a horizontal black or dark brown cross notifies that the marked path has been closed or diverted.



There is a wide variety of markings in Hungary which are not part of the traditional marking system. These may refer to hiking organisations or trails, pilgrims, educational or thematic trails etc.

### 5.1.3. Signposts and signs showing local destinations

Various types of signposts can be found in different touristic areas in Hungary. Their common features are the name of the destination, the mark(s) you have to follow, the distance (in km) and/or time (usually in hour:minute format). The Blue Trails' system was designed in 2015 with wooden posts and aluminium tables on a wooden plate. A short summary with pictures can be found [kektura.hu/tudastar-cikk/kisokos-a-kekturas-utjelzotablakhoz](http://kektura.hu/tudastar-cikk/kisokos-a-kekturas-utjelzotablakhoz) about it, and a [turistaterkepek.hu:3344/webappbuilder/apps/2](http://turistaterkepek.hu:3344/webappbuilder/apps/2) showing their location and photos. Since the tracks of Blue Trails have been changing frequently due to lack of legal regulation, these posts are updated with decals. Generally, wood is used for the fingerpost system for other markings throughout the country and it is

managed by local communities and organisations.



The basic colour of footpath fingerposts is yellow, white, or light brown; the text is usually black. Texts on the fingerposts are single to three- or four- lines with distance in kilometres (rounded to one decimal point) and time (rounding can be altering). The closest place is shown on the topmost line. Icons specifying the kind of facility for hikers are placed between the name of the information point and an indication of the distance.



References to an attraction lying outside the marked path can be placed within the text of the fingerpost; its name and distance in kilometres are shown in brackets. The symbol of the marked path or detour is in the arrowhead. The dimension of the sign can be 425 x 150 mm in case of a four-line one.





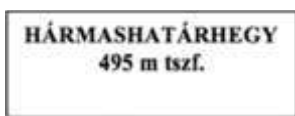
# Waymarking in Europe

4th edition, 2022

## Hungary



Signs showing local information placed above fingerposts also differ with regions. Blue Trails' are blue with white letters, others are white or light colours with black text. They show the name of the geographical location where they are installed and the altitude of it.



### 5.1.4. Walking-map and information boards

Civil hiking organisations, national parks and forestries place these boards with maps about local protected areas, species or sights including marked paths. There are several types of them.



### 5.1.5. Special interest-trail information boards

Administration bodies of national parks, forest enterprises and local governments provide special interest and educational trails with information boards.



### 6. European long-distance and international paths

European long-distance paths are led along a common network of stripe-marked paths. Hikers are informed about their route by means of white marks with black icons of a pair of walkers and the number of the European long-distance footpath, or blue ones with the name of the path.



### 7. Walking maps

Walking maps are published mainly by the Cartographia publishing house and also by several small publishers. Maps are issued according to individual tourist regions on scales of 1:40 000, 1:50 000 and 1:60 000. Tourist guidebooks with maps and local information are common as well.





### 1. State

Italian Republic

### 2. Country or territory

All territories.

### 3. Organisations performing the marking

FIE, CAI, public and private local organisations:

Federazione Italiana Escursionismo - FIE

Via Imperiale 14

16143 Genova

Tel.: +39 010 3515736 in the afternoon

[info@fieitalia.it](mailto:info@fieitalia.it) | [www.fieitalia.com](http://www.fieitalia.com)

Club Alpino Italiano - CAI (Sede centrale)

Via E. Petrella 19

20124 Milano

Tel.: +39 02 2057231

[cai@pec.cai.it](mailto:cai@pec.cai.it) | [info@cai.it](mailto:info@cai.it) | [www.cai.it](http://www.cai.it)

### 4. The extent of the marked trails network

The FIE maintains about 7,600 km of trails while the CAI is responsible for over 150,00 km of hiking trails of which it maintains about half, over the total area of the Italian peninsula, which is 302,068 km<sup>2</sup>.

The CAI through the project Sentiero Italia CAI generally have, across its more than 7,000 km, all the Italian regions to discover the beauty, charm and traditions of the internal territories.

[sentieroitalia.cai.it](http://sentieroitalia.cai.it)

### 5. Marking system

#### 5.1. Footpath marking

The CAI and its partners produced the technical manuals for the paths.

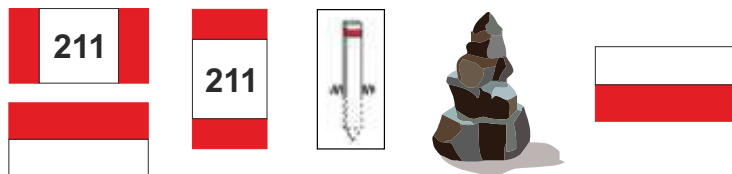
[upkeepthealps.eu/attivita/manuali-cai](http://upkeepthealps.eu/attivita/manuali-cai)

##### 5.1.1. Classification of marked paths

The marked paths include some long-distance trails (for example: E-paths, Via Francigena or Sentiero Italia) and local path networks (parks, local systems).

##### 5.1.2. Kinds of marks

The network of footpaths is marked with white and red stripes and red/white/red flag with a black number or other indications.



In grasslands where there may be visibility problems due to fog, cairns are used; these are a pile of stones which, developing vertically, are visible to hikers.

#### 5.1.3. Signposts and signs showing local destinations

Generally, at the beginning of a path a tablet is placed with maps and useful information.

At crossings with other paths, vertical signs can be found, with information about places, distance and timing.

The signs have generally a white background and black text.

Meta Ravvicinata	0.30
211 Meta intermedia	1.40
Meta d'itinerario	3.10



#### 5.1.4. Walking-map and information boards

Such boards vary in design and form.

Usually, parks, municipalities and other public organisations provide information about path networks, especially the Pro Loco. For any information on walking and trail network contact FIE, CAI, parks and other local public or private organisations.

#### 5.1.5. Special interest-trail information boards

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### 6. European long-distance and international paths

**E1** - Above 1,100 km (the border with Switzerland to Campania). Almost half of it needs to be newly marked with the new signposts.

**E5** - The section from the Austrian border to Verona is well marked.

**E7** - The length from the French border (Menton-Venti-miglia) to Slovenia is a work in progress (in some region the path was finished).

**E10** - The section from the Austrian border to Bozen is well marked (around 108 km).

**E12** - There is a plan to work on a project from Liguria to South – Thyrranian Sea. On the Adriatic side the project has already started. The section has been designed but has not yet been marked on the ground. The IWF has launched calls for tenders to participate in the marking work.



For information about E1, E5, E7 and E12 paths contact FIE.

### 7. Walking maps

Some maps are available free of charge by asking for them at Pro Loco (to search on website insert Pro Loco + the name of the town) or at the local Tourism Office. Anyway, several public organisations and many publishers sell maps at different prices. In general, the maps scale is 1:25,000.

Digital maps of CAI are available here [infomont.cai.it/Sentieri/loader.html?ProjectID=CAI](http://infomont.cai.it/Sentieri/loader.html?ProjectID=CAI)

The FIE has developed an app called FIE MAPS dedicated to the E-paths in Italy. It can be downloaded free of charge from Google Play Store. Currently, the entire E1 trail in the Tuscany region (402 km) is available, and data for other regions of Italy are being uploaded. Once fully operational, the app will also provide information and support for other long-distance trails in Italy.

The CAI is working on the creation of the digital

cadastre of the Italian hiking network according to a protocol agreed upon with the Ministry of Tourism. For the realization of this project, the CAI collaborates with WikiMedia Italia to promote and improve the way hikers use the open geographic data.

[wiki.openstreetmap.org/wiki/IT:CAI\\_hiking.waymarkedtrails.org](http://wiki.openstreetmap.org/wiki/IT:CAI_hiking.waymarkedtrails.org)





### 1. State

Italian Republic

### 2. Country or territory

Liguria and territories which border is with the Piemonte and the Emilia Romagna regions.

### 3. Organisations performing the marking

Parco naturale dell'Aveto

Via Marrè, 75a°

16041 Borzonasca (GE)

[info@parcoaveto.it](mailto:info@parcoaveto.it) | [parcoaveto.it](http://parcoaveto.it)

Various Mountain Communities (public organisations for the development in mountain areas).

### 4. The extent of the marked trails network

FIE: about 3,000 km with geometric signs; others about 1,500 km with alphanumeric indications (for example: A157, C3, etc.).

### 5. Marking system

#### 5.1. Footpath marking

##### 5.1.1. Classification of marked paths

The whole network of footpath marking by FIE uses red for sea side paths, yellow for the side looking the Alps or North direction and two blue dots to indicate the ridge trail on the watershed. At the start and end of the path, the trail markings are placed in a green rectangle.

##### 5.1.2. Kinds of marks

The whole network of footpath waymarking by FIE uses some geometric symbols (crosses, triangles, square, etc.). The others use letters and numbers together.



##### 5.1.3. Fingerposts and signs showing local destinations

Generally, at the start of a path a tablet is placed with maps and useful information. Crossing other paths, it is possible to find some vertical signs with information about places, distance and timing. The signs generally have a white background and black text.

##### 5.1.4. Walking-map and information boards

Usually parks, municipalities and other public organisations provide information about path networks, especially the Pro Loco.

##### 5.1.5. Special interest-trail information boards

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### 6. European long-distance and international paths

The path It's E1 crosses the territory of Liguria in the North. Its marked with the international symbol (white and red stripes, flag red/white/red with the "E1" written in black).

FIE is introducing aluminium trail markers, shown below, in all regions.



### 7. Walking maps

It's possible to get some maps free of charge asking for them at the Pro Loco (to search on website insert Pro Loco + the name of the town) or local Tourism Office. Anyway, several public organisations and some small publisher offer maps with different prices. Normally, the scale of the maps is 1:25 000.





### 1. State

Italian Republic

### 2. Country or territory

Valle d'Aosta

### 3. Organisations performing the marking

Local organisations, public and private authorities.

[trekking@regione.vda.it](mailto:trekking@regione.vda.it) | [lovevda.it](http://lovevda.it)

### 4. The extent of the marked trails network

About 5,300 km.

### 5. Marking system

#### 5.1. Footpath marking

##### 5.1.1. Classification of marked paths

The whole network of footpaths is marked in yellow.

##### 5.1.2. Kinds of marks

The whole network of footpaths uses a circle with a yellow background and a black number. Sometimes with a yellow arrow for the direction.



A yellow triangle with a black number waymarks the ALTA VIA 1 and 2; instead, a yellow rhombus with a black number marks the high level alpine tours as TMB (Monte Bianco), TDC (Grand Combin) and TMR (Monte Rosa).

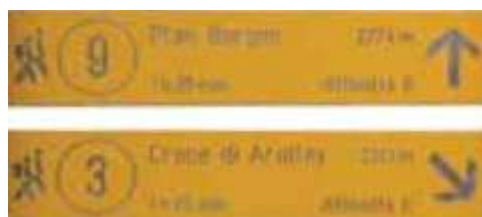


##### 5.1.3. Fingerposts and signs showing local destinations

Generally, at the beginning of a path a tablet is placed with maps and useful information.

At crossings other paths it is possible to find some vertical signs with information about

places, distance and timing. The signs are generally yellow background and black text.



##### 5.1.4. Walking-map and information boards

Usually, parks, municipalities and other public organisations provide information about path networks, especially the Pro Loco.



##### 5.1.5. Special interest-trail information boards

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### 6. European long-distance and international paths

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### 7. Walking maps

It's possible to get some maps free of charge asking for them at the Pro Loco (to search on website insert Pro Loco + the name of the town) or. at local Tourism Office. Anyway, several public organisations and some small publishers sell maps with different prices. Normally, the maps scale is 1:25 000. Digital maps of CAI are available here:

[infomont.cai.it/Sentieri/loader.html?ProjectID=CAI](http://infomont.cai.it/Sentieri/loader.html?ProjectID=CAI)



### 1. State

Italian Republic

### 2. Country or territory

South Tirol

### 3. Organisations performing the marking

Alpenverein Südtirol

Giottostaße 3

39100 Bozen

Tel.: +39 0471 97 81 41

[office@alpenverein.it](mailto:office@alpenverein.it) | [alpenverein.it](http://alpenverein.it)

### 4. The extent of the marked trails network

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### 5. Marking system

As a rule, marked walking and mountain trails should be inspected once a year.

#### 5.1. Footpath marking

##### 5.1.1. Classification of marked paths

...

##### 5.1.2. Kinds of marks

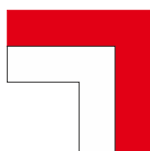
Signs are color markings that provide orientation between signposts. These are red-white paint stripes or red-white-red paint stripes with black number in the white field.



Color markings can also have an arrow to indicate the direction.



A sign adapted to the course of the trail indicates that the trail makes a significant change of direction here.



Routes with feature are sections of path that are

a special form of signpost marking.

Feature routes are dedicated to a theme or have a specific characteristic. This applies mainly to historical traffic routes, farmhouse routes, orchard routes, routes to mining sites, nature routes, mountain routes, church routes or similar. Feature routes can be marked with independent colours and pictograms as a substitute for numbering. In this way, these paths are represented uniformly and can thus run in sections over hiking or mountain routes.

Examples of routes with feature:

- General features:
  - Dolomiten Höhenweg
  - Europäischer Fernwanderweg
  - Sentiero Italia
  - Sarntaler Hufeisenweg
  - Meraner Höhenweg
  - Via Alpina
- Features of the themed routes:
  - Ultner Höfeweg
  - Rittner Themenweg
  - Kastanienweg

Additional signs (as notice, information, location, feature and object boards) are information signs with an indicative function, the locations of which are determined according to their usability. Locations of supplementary signs can be starting points of routes. At intersections of several marked routes, additional signs can be installed for further orientation.

Stones piled on top of each other like columns are markers in mountain regions to indicate the course of a route. In pathless terrain, "cairns" in sufficiently dense order confirm the course of the route even in poor visibility conditions.

##### 5.1.3. Fingerposts and signs showing local destinations

The signpost in the shape of an arrow with a red-white-red tip is the main element of the marking. It contains information on path destinations, path number, path holder and walking time to the destinations. In the case of routes with feature, the





route name and pictograms may also appear. The signposts are placed at all starting points and intermediate destinations of routes as well as at all route junctions.

Signposts can be single or double-spaced, with the principle that the various details of a destination (name, pictogram, time required) should appear on the same line.

Directional signs are short signs in arrow form without indications, with the exception of the path holder.

Directional markers are used where the intermediate signs are not sufficient to mark the course of the path.

Simplified signposts are used as intermediate markers wherever the course of the route cannot be clearly indicated by paint stripes.



Tour guides complement signposts; they provide information about the course of themed trails or specifically defined circular routes that lead along already marked and signposted paths.



Possible pictograms in addition to the text

- Centre/town centre
- Railway station
- Car park
- Castle
- Cable car
- Chairlift
- Viewpoint
- No pictogram is used for bus stops, but [BUS] is added.

#### 5.1.4. Walking-map and information boards

Orientation boards show the path network of a particular region on a map section, providing information on the route network of a region at central starting points.







For the information of hikers and mountaineers, informative, local panorama boards with the representation of the supervised hiking and mountain trail network are planned. Panorama boards are painted or printed relief maps and should cover almost the entire municipal area.

### 5.1.5. Special interest-trail information boards

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### 5.1.6. Secured trails (Via ferrata)

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### 5.1.7. Warning boards

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## 6. European long-distance and international paths

...

## 7. Walking maps

Walking maps are offered by publishers (Tabacco, Tappeiner, Kompass, 4Land, ...) and often by the regional tourist associations.







### 1. State

Republic of Latvia

### 2. Country or territory

...

### 3. Organisations performing the marking

Country Tourism Association of Latvia

Latvia

Kalnciema street 40

1046 Riga

[lauku@celotajs.lv](mailto:lauku@celotajs.lv) | [celotajs.lv](http://celotajs.lv)

### 4. The extent of the marked trails network



The **E9** path has a length of 581 km in Latvia.



The **E11** path has a length of 674 km in Latvia.

### 5. Marking system

#### 5.1. Footpath marking

##### 5.1.1. Classification of marked paths

Both E9 and E11 trails are official European long distance hiking trails crossing Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. Both trails have the same marking system in these three Baltic countries. More information about the E11 and E9 paths can be found here: [baltictrails.eu/en](http://baltictrails.eu/en)

##### 5.1.2. Kinds of marks

**E11** The symbol for route marking along Baltic Forest hiking routes in Latvia is a three-stripe sign that is white - orange - white, with the orange line always between the white stripe(s). The dimensions of the orange stripe are approximately 150 x 40 mm, those of the white stripes are 150 x 25 mm, with no space between them.

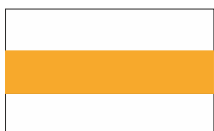


Image 1



If a route changes its direction, this sign is necessary before the branch-off:

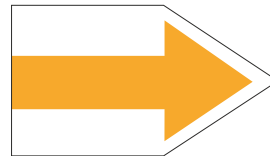


Image 2



To mark places where a hiker has taken the wrong direction or where the route cannot be continued (private property, end of the route, dead end, etc.), this marking is used at the appropriate location.

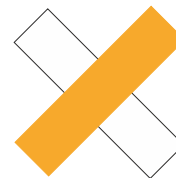


Image 3

Primarily hikers need to be guided by using the signs shown in image 1 and/or image 2, and the wrong direction sign (image 3) needs to be used only in cases when the previous signs are not sufficient to ensure successful orientation in the route.

Wherever possible, particularly in forested and populated areas, marking is done with paint, brush and stencils on trees, posts, large rocks and other visible surfaces. In places where this is not possible or it is prohibited, use special rainproof stickers (if there is an appropriate surface) or wooden posts with the white – orange – white symbol and can be stuck into the ground.

**E9** The symbol for route marking along hiking routes along the Baltic Sea in Latvia is a three-striped sign that is white - blue - white, with the blue stripe(s) always between the white lines. The dimensions of every stripe are approximately 150 x 30 mm with no space between them.



Image 1



If a route changes its direction, this sign is necessary before the branch-off:

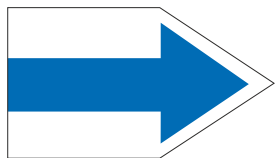


Image 2



To mark places where a hiker has taken the wrong direction or where the route cannot be continued (private property, end of the route, dead end, etc.), this marking is used at the appropriate location.



Image 3

Primarily hikers need to be guided by using the signs shown in image 1 and/or image 2, and the wrong direction sign (image 3) needs to be used only in cases when the previous signs are not sufficient to ensure successful orientation in the route.

Wherever possible, particularly in forested and populated areas, marking is done with paint, brush and stencils on trees, posts, large rocks and other visible surfaces. In places where this is not possible or it is prohibited, use special rainproof or wooden posts or stickers with the white-blue-white symbol stuck into the ground are used.

### 5.1.3. Signposts and signs showing local destinations



### 5.1.4. Walking-map and information boards

Information stands are placed along Baltic

### Coastal Hiking.



### 5.1.5. Special interest-trail information boards

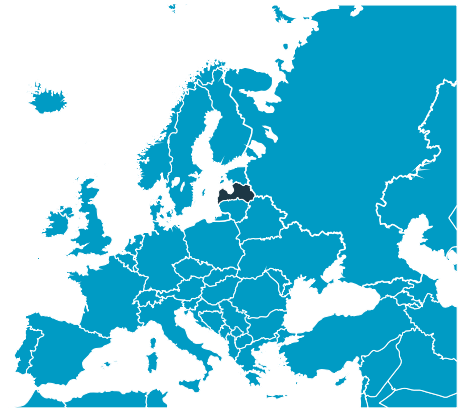
...

### 6. European long-distance and international paths

**E9** and **E11** are official European long-distance foot paths. European long-distance paths are led along a common network of stripe-marked paths. Local and foreign walkers are informed about the route by means of dedicated symbols and they are informed about what those symbols mean.







**E9** leads through: Nida – Liepāja – Ventspils – Cape Kolka – Jūrmala – Rīga – Saulkrasti – Ainaži; its total length in Latvia is 581 km.



**E11** leads through: Gramzda – Aizpute – Kuldīga – Sable – K a n d a v a – T u k u m s – Bigauņciems – Rīga – Sigulda – Cēsis – Valmiera – Strenči – Gaujiena – Ape; its total length in Latvia is 674 km.

### E9

[facebook.com/jurtaka/](https://facebook.com/jurtaka/)  
[instagram.com/jurtaka/](https://instagram.com/jurtaka/)  
[baltictrails.eu/en/coastal/itinerary?3](https://baltictrails.eu/en/coastal/itinerary?3)

(map of E9 path)

[baltictrails.eu/en/coastal/marketing](https://baltictrails.eu/en/coastal/marketing)

(the marking guideline can be found here)

### E11

[facebook.com/meztaka/](https://facebook.com/meztaka/)  
[instagram.com/meztaka/](https://instagram.com/meztaka/)  
[baltictrails.eu/en/forest/itinerary?6](https://baltictrails.eu/en/forest/itinerary?6) (map of E11 path)

[baltictrails.eu/en/forest/marketing](https://baltictrails.eu/en/forest/marketing)

(the marking guideline can be found here)

## 7. Walking maps

All publications are available here

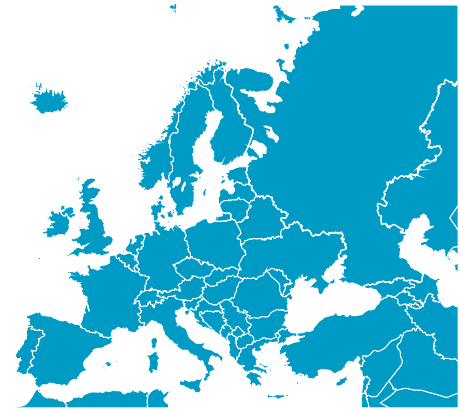
[baltictrails.eu/en/coastal/publications](https://baltictrails.eu/en/coastal/publications)

The maps including the GPX files are available here [baltictrails.eu/en](https://baltictrails.eu/en)

(all information about both E9 and E11 paths)







### 1. State

Principality of Liechtenstein

### 2. Country or territory

...

### 3. Organisations performing the marking

National organisation (only advice and coordination and development of basics)

Liechtensteiner Alpenverein  
(Liechtensteiner Alpine Club)

Aeulestrasse 72

9490 Vaduz

Tel.: +423 232 98 12

[info@alpenverein.li](mailto:info@alpenverein.li) | [alpenverein.li](http://alpenverein.li)

### 4. The extent of the marked trails network

- 215 km valley hiking trails.
- 160 km mountain trails.
- 5 km Alpine routes

The Liechtenstein Alpine Club does not maintain any hiking trails, but provides a trail guard who is compensated by the Office for the Environment.

### 5. Marking system

#### 5.1. Footpath marking

The trails are set out in a waymarking standard that has been set down since 2006.



#### 5.1.1. Classification of marked paths

The trail network consists of the whole entirety of interconnected hiking, mountain hiking and alpine hiking trails. As a rule, they are located outside the settlement area and provide access in particular to areas suitable for recreation, beautiful landscapes (viewpoints, shores, etc.), cultural sights and tourist facilities and, where

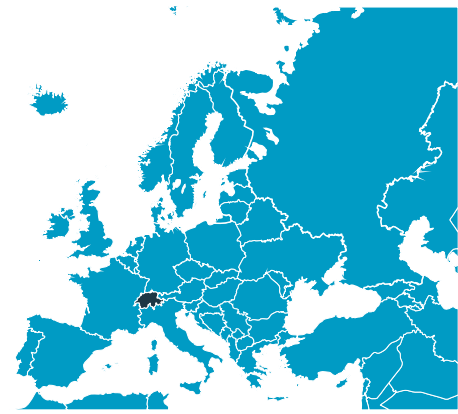
possible, include historical routes.

Trails are divided into three categories according to difficulty:

- Hiking trails are generally accessible and usually intended for people on foot. They run as far as possible away from roads for motorised traffic and have no asphalt or concrete surfaces. Steep passages are overcome with steps and passages at risk of falling are secured with railings. Watercourses are crossed on footbridges or bridges. Hiking trails do not impose any special demands on users.
- Mountain hiking trails are trails that partly open up impassable terrain. They are mostly steep and narrow and sometimes exposed. Particularly difficult passages are secured with ropes or chains. Streams may have to be crossed via fords. Users of mountain trails must be sure-footed, free from vertigo and in good physical condition and be aware of the dangers in the mountains (falling rocks, danger of slipping and falling, change of weather). Sturdy shoes with non-slip soles, equipment appropriate to the weather and the carrying of topographic maps are required.
- Alpine hiking trails are demanding mountain trails. They lead partly through pathless terrain, over snowfields and glaciers, over scree slopes, through rockfalls or through rock with short climbing sections. Structural precautions cannot be taken for granted and are limited to securing particularly exposed areas with a risk of falling. Users of alpine hiking trails must be sure-footed, free from vertigo and in very good physical condition, and must be able to handle rope and ice axe and to pass over climbing sections with the aid of their hands. They must know the dangers in the mountains. In addition to the equipment for mountain trails, an altimeter and compass are required, and rope and ice axe are required for glacier crossings.

Tourist routes represent outstanding hikes and run



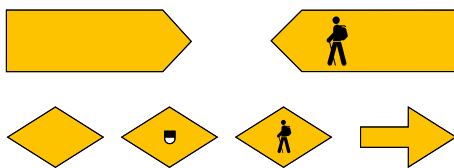


along hiking or mountain hiking trails:

- National routes are routes that cross a large part of the country and whose starting point and destination are usually near the border;
- Regional routes lead across several municipalities;
- Local routes have a local character.

### 5.1.2. Kinds of marks

- The signposting of the hiking trails is yellow.



- The signs of the mountain hiking trails are yellow with white-red-white arrow, confirmations and markings are white-red-white.



- The alpine hiking trail signs are blue with a white-blue-white tip, confirmations and markings are white-blue-white. The alpine hiking trail information board points out the special requirements at the start of the trail.



Tourist routes are waymarked with signposts for route fields. These are an additional signposting instrument that supplements the destination signposting and is only installed at locations with destination information.

- National routes are signalled with a route field and one-digit numbers.
- Regional routes are waymarked with a route field and two-digit numbers.
- Local routes can - but do not have to - be signalled with a route field. Examples from Switzerland:



Paths to objects of touristic significance which

are not made accessible by hiking trails, can be signalled with brown signposts.

### 5.1.3. Signposts and signs showing local destinations

Hiking routes are waymarked by signposts with destination and, if applicable, time information. These are located at the starting points, destinations and intermediate destinations of all routes as well as at all branches of hiking trails.

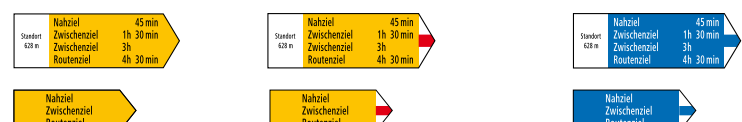
Destinations are starting and ending points of routes as well as places of greater importance along a route. On the sign, destinations are indicated from top to bottom in the walking direction. At the top, the nearest destination is listed. At the bottom, the route destination is listed as the end of the route. If several (maximum four) routes are indicated on a sign, they are separated from each other by a horizontal line. Common close destinations are listed only once.

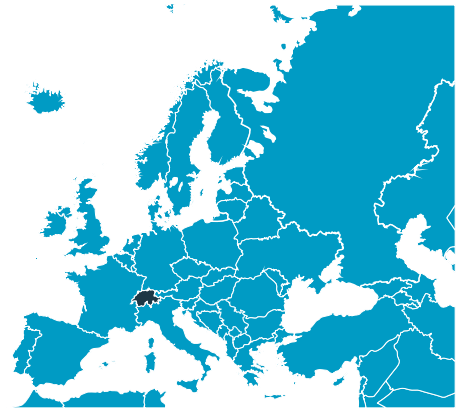
Time information supplements the destination information at all starting points, route destinations and intermediate destinations. The times are rounded to the next 5 minutes.

Special notes, such as the name of a route, can be entered below the route destination. Examples of special notes: panorama trail, circular trail, high trail, etc.

The signs provides information about the location and altitude at the starting point, destination and all intermediate destinations of hiking routes.

The signposts are made of 5 mm thick, polished hard aluminium. Their length is 450 mm (without time information) or 615 mm (with time information). The signpost width is around 120 to 200 mm, depending on the number of text lines. Examples from Switzerland:



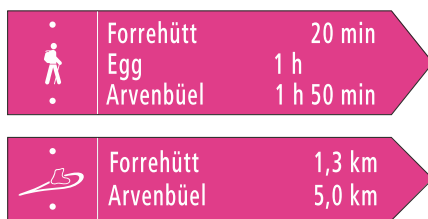


The signposting of winter hiking trails and snowshoe routes is pink and distinguished by the respective mobility pictogram in the root. Part of the signposting is the start information board, which is removed together with the rest of the signposting at the end of the winter season.

The winter signposting includes the following elements:

- Signs with destination information (+ time information for winter hiking trails and distance information for snowshoe routes)
- Signs for route fields
- Signs without information
- Start information board

Examples from Switzerland:



### 5.1.4. Walking-map and information boards

Information boards (size 700 x 1 000 mm) show the hiking trail network of a region on the basis of a topographic map. They are located at important starting points of hiking routes, for example in town centres or at car parks.

### 5.1.5. Special interest-trail information boards

...

### 5.1.6. Secured trails (Via ferrata)

...

### 5.1.7. Warning boards

The warning boards are applicable if a path/route section is not passable or use is excessively difficult and in the case of acute, imminent danger to path users, therefore a closure is necessary.

A closure indicates to walkers that a particular section of path is temporarily closed and cannot be walked on.

Closures are carried out by those responsible for the path or in consultation with them. In order to ensure continuous accessibility, a diversion

must normally be provided for each closure.



## 6. European long-distance and international paths

Significant international long-distance hiking routes are, as far as possible, part of the network of national routes. A combined route sign analogous to the signalling of the EuroVelo routes can be used as a route sign.

In this case, a blue route sign for international routes is superimposed on the top left by a green route sign for national routes.

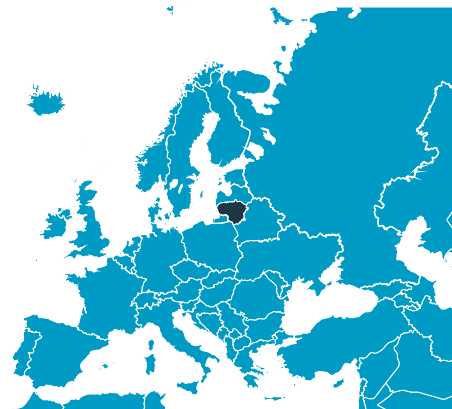
International long-distance hiking routes of secondary importance are not signposted throughout. They can be marked with tourist information boards (size 210 x 148 mm) at important route sections/intermediate destinations.

## 7. Walking maps

The walking map of the Principality of Liechtenstein 1:25 000 can be obtained in bookshops from Liechtenstein Tourism or from the Liechtenstein Alpine Association.







### 1. State

Republic of Lithuania

### 2. Country or territory

...

### 3. Organisations performing the marking

For the marking of the E11 path (Forest trail), three organizations are in charge in Lithuania:

Lithuanian countryside tourism association  
Donelaičio st. 2-201

Kaunas

[prezidentas@atostogoskaime.lt](mailto:prezidentas@atostogoskaime.lt)

Kaunas regional development agency

Laisvės av. 46,

Kaunas

[info@krda.lt](mailto:info@krda.lt)

Samogitian National Park Authority

Didžioji st. 10,

Plateliai

[ruta.antanaviciute@zemaitijosnp.lt](mailto:ruta.antanaviciute@zemaitijosnp.lt)

These organizations have been assigned with different sections that need to be marked. Marking finished at the end of spring 2022.

For the marking of the E9 path (Baltic coastal hiking trail), one organization is in charge in Lithuania:

Curonian Spit National Park Authority

Naglių st. 8

Neringa

[renata.kilinskaite@nerija.lt](mailto:renata.kilinskaite@nerija.lt)

Marking finished end of spring 2022.

### 4. The extent of the marked trails network

The E11 path has a length of 747 km in Lithuania.

The E9 path has a length of 216 km in Lithuania

### 5. Marking system

#### 5.1. Footpath marking

##### 5.1.1. Classification of marked paths

Both E9 and E11 trails are official European long distance hiking trails crossing Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. Both trails have the same marking system in these three Baltic countries.

More information about the E11 and E9 paths

can be found here: [baltictrails.eu/en](http://baltictrails.eu/en)

##### 5.1.2. Kinds of marks

**E11** The symbol for route marking along Baltic Forest hiking routes in Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia is a three-line sign that is white - orange - white, with the orange line always between the white stripe(s). The dimensions of the orange stripe are 150 x 40 mm, white lines - 150 x 25 mm, with no space between them.

In grasslands where there may be visibility problems due to fog, cairns are used; these are a pile of stones which, developing vertically, are visible to hikers.



Image 1



If a route changes its direction, this sign is necessary before the branch-off:

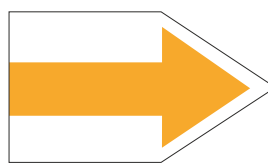


Image 2



To mark places where a hiker has taken the wrong direction or where the route cannot be continued (private property, end of the route, dead end, etc.), this marking is used at the appropriate location.

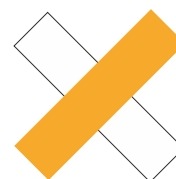


Image 3

Primarily hikers need to be guided by using image 1 and/or signs (image 2) and the wrong direction sign (image 3) needs to be used only in cases when the previous signs are not sufficient to ensure successful orientation in the route.



Wherever possible, particularly in forested and populated areas, marking is done with paint, brush and stencils on trees, posts, large rocks and other visible surfaces. In places where this is not possible or it is prohibited, special rainproof or wooden posts with the white-orange-white symbol stuck into the ground are used.

**E9** The symbol for route marking along hiking routes along the Baltic Sea in Latvia and Estonia is a three-line sign that is white - blue - white, with the blue stripe(s) always between the white lines. Measurement of every line is 150 x 30 mm with no space between them.



Image 1

If a route changes its direction, this sign is necessary before the branch-off:

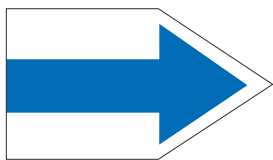


Image 2



To mark places where a hiker has taken the wrong direction or where the route cannot be continued (private property, end of the route, dead end, etc.), this marking is used at the appropriate location.



Image 3

Primarily hikers need to be guided by using image 1 and/or signs (image 2) and the wrong direction sign (image 3) needs to be used only in cases when the previous signs are not sufficient to ensure successful orientation in the route.

Wherever possible, particularly in forested and populated areas, marking is done with paint, brush and stencils on trees, posts, large rocks

and other visible surfaces. In places where this is not possible or it is prohibited, use special rainproof stickers (if there is an appropriate surface) or wooden posts with the white-blue-white symbol that can be stuck into the ground are used.

### 5.1.3. Signposts and signs showing local destinations

Some sections of the route have signposts, but not all of them. You can contact these organizations and get direct information:

- Kaunas regional development agency  
Gaila Tulušienė  
[gaila@krda.lt](mailto:gaila@krda.lt)
- Samogitian National Park Authority  
Rūta Antanavičiūtė  
[ruta.antanaviciute@zemaitijosnp.lt](mailto:ruta.antanaviciute@zemaitijosnp.lt)
- Curonian Spit National Park Authority  
Renata Kilinskaitė  
[renata.kilinskaite@nerija.lt](mailto:renata.kilinskaite@nerija.lt)

### 5.1.4. Walking-map and information boards

Some sections of the route have information boards, but not all of them. You can contact and get direct information:

- Kaunas regional development agency  
Gaila Tulušienė  
[gaila@krda.lt](mailto:gaila@krda.lt)
- Samogitian National Park Authority  
Rūta Antanavičiūtė  
[ruta.antanaviciute@zemaitijosnp.lt](mailto:ruta.antanaviciute@zemaitijosnp.lt)
- Curonian Spit National Park Authority  
Renata Kilinskaitė  
[renata.kilinskaite@nerija.lt](mailto:renata.kilinskaite@nerija.lt)

### 5.1.5. Special interest-trail information boards

...

## 6. European long-distance and international paths

E9 and E11 are official European long-distance foot paths. European long-distance paths are led along a





common network of stripe-marked paths. Local and foreign walkers are informed about the route by means of dedicated symbols and they are informed about what those symbols mean.



Facebook page of the trail

[facebook.com/baltictrailsltmiskotakasjurutakas](https://facebook.com/baltictrailsltmiskotakasjurutakas)

Instagram page of the trail

[instagram.com/baltictrailslt/](https://instagram.com/baltictrailslt/)

### 7. Walking maps

Online map:

Map of E9 path

[baltictrails.eu/en/coastal/itinerary?3](https://baltictrails.eu/en/coastal/itinerary?3)

Map of E11 path

[baltictrails.eu/en/forest/itinerary?6](https://baltictrails.eu/en/forest/itinerary?6)

Further, on the website GPX files are shared, which can easily be downloaded to smart phones:

[baltictrails.eu/en/forest/itinerary?16](https://baltictrails.eu/en/forest/itinerary?16) in this site at the bottom of the page you can find E11 GPX files.

[baltictrails.eu/en/coastal/itinerary?19](https://baltictrails.eu/en/coastal/itinerary?19) in this site at the bottom of the page you can find E9 GPX files.

Printed materials:

Both E9 and E11 maps are published in 5 different languages (Lithuanian, Latvian, English, Russian, German). Also, travel guides are prepared including information about separate days with most relevant information – the length of the section, accommodation providers, shops, pharmacies, ATM's, public transport, places of interest, etc.

Bibliography

- [baltictrails.eu/en](https://baltictrails.eu/en) (all information about both E9 and E11 paths)
- [baltictrails.eu/en/coastal/itinerary?3](https://baltictrails.eu/en/coastal/itinerary?3) (map of E9 path)
- [baltictrails.eu/en/forest/itinerary?6](https://baltictrails.eu/en/forest/itinerary?6) (map of E11 path)
- [baltictrails.eu/en/coastal/marketing](https://baltictrails.eu/en/coastal/marketing) (you can find marking guideline here)
- [baltictrails.eu/en/forest/marketing](https://baltictrails.eu/en/forest/marketing) (you can find marking guideline here)





### 1. State

Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

### 2. Country or territory

...

### 3. Organisations performing the marking

The Ministry for the Economy / Directorate general Tourism and 5 Regional Tourist Boards:

Ministère de l'Économie / Direction générale du Tourisme

19-21 boulevard Royal  
2449 Luxembourg  
Tel.: +352 2478 4781  
[tourisme@eco.etat.lu](mailto:tourisme@eco.etat.lu)

Office Regional du Tourisme Region Eislek  
1A, rue du Vieux Marché  
9401 Vianden  
Tel: +352 26 95 05 66  
[info@visit-eislek.lu](mailto:info@visit-eislek.lu) | [visit-eislek.lu](http://visit-eislek.lu)

Office Regional du Tourisme Region Mullerthal  
P.O. Box 152  
6402 Echternach  
Tel: +352 72 04 57 | Fax: +352 72 75 24  
[info@mullerthal.lu](mailto:info@mullerthal.lu) | [mullerthal.lu](http://mullerthal.lu)

Office Regional du Tourisme Region Moselle  
52, route du Vin  
5405 Bech-Kleinmacher  
Tel: +352 26 74 78 74 | Fax: +352 26 74 78 94  
[info@visitmoselle.lu](mailto:info@visitmoselle.lu) | [visitmoselle.lu](http://visitmoselle.lu)

Office Regional du Tourisme Sud  
85, rue de l'Alzette  
4011 Esch-sur-Alzette  
Tel: +352 27 54 59 91 | Fax: +352 27 54 59 93  
[info@visitminett.lu](mailto:info@visitminett.lu) | [visitminett.lu](http://visitminett.lu)

Office Regional du Tourisme Centre / Ouest  
23, Rue des Prés  
7561 Mersch  
Tel: +352 28 22 78 62  
[info@visitguttland.lu](mailto:info@visitguttland.lu) | [visitguttland.lu](http://visitguttland.lu)

### 4. The extent of the marked trails network

+/- 5,000 km of waymarked paths

### 5. Marking system

#### 5.1. Footpath marking

##### 5.1.1. Classification of marked paths

The following classification applies to walking paths in Luxembourg which are summarized here.

##### National Trails:

- 26 National Trails with distances ranging from 25 km to 75 km; simply waymarked in both directions currently totalize some 1,000 km.
- Several international long distance trails cross the country: E2 (Gr5), E3, St James. Currently, they are not separately waymarked: as they exclusively use parts of the National Trails, the National Trails waymark is used.
- 10 Youth-hostel-hiking paths link the various youth hostels; their itineraries always use the National Trails and their waymarks.
- 42 Trails from "Station to station", marked in both direction with the logo of the national railway company. They mainly use parts of the National Trails, but not only. Total of some 500 km waymarked paths.

Remark: a project of signposting the entire network of National Trails and other quality trails with direction marks is currently prepared. Guidelines for hiking trails in Luxembourg" (Theory & Praxis) and links:

Theory: <https://bit.ly/3ctBczm>.

Praxis: <https://bit.ly/3oiTkhh>.

Some 750 signposts with direction marks, as well as a new unique national waymarking sign will be installed over the following years. E2 (Gr5), E3 and St James will be added on these new direction marks in order to be fully signposted on their way across the country.

##### Regional quality trails:

- "Mullerthal Trail" (112 km in 3 loops, + 4 extra loops), is a "Leading Quality Trails – Best of Europe", certified by ERA.





- EscapArdenne “Lee Trail” (56 km) & “Ardenne Trail” (115 km) are two “Leading Quality Trails – Best of Europe”, certified by ERA.
- “Eislek Pied” (ERA pilot project “Leading Quality Trails – Best of Europe, Region”) are 18 newly created loops in the northern region, ranging from 10 to 20 km each. They have been fully signposted with the new direction marks and waymarks.
- “Adrien Ries” (42 km) is a brand new loop, part of the ERA pilot project “Leading Quality Trails – Best of Europe, Region”.
- “Cricuit du Lac” (44 km) is an other brand new large hiking loop part of the ERA pilot project “Leading Quality Trails – Best of Europe, Region”.

The Ardenne Region is currently working as an ERA pilot project to become the first “Leading Quality Trails – Best of Europe, Region”. Some 18 “Eislek Paths” are already operating according to the new standards of signposting and waymarking.

- The first “Guttland Trail” has just been opened in the centre region: it is the first of a range of hiking paths of the ERA pilot project “Leading Quality Trails – Best of Europe, Day Walk”.

The region of Luxembourg's Centre is currently working as an ERA pilot project to certify the first “Leading Quality Trails – Best of Europe, Day Walk”. Some 5 circular Quality Day Walks should be completed by 2022.

- “Traumschleifen” in the Moselle River area, as well as 9 transborder “DE(Deutsch)-LUX(embourg) NaturWanderpark” hiking trails are certified as “Premiumwege” by Deutsches Wanderinstitut.
- The new brand “Minett Trail” in Luxembourg's south stretches over 95 km, signposted and waymarked according to the newly designed guidelines for hiking paths in Luxembourg.

### Local Circular walks:

- 200 “Circuits Autopédestres” are spread over the 5 regions of the country. These circular walks with distances ranging from 5 to 15 km, are very popular since the 1960 - 1970 and are constantly maintained, developed and improved over the years. Within the process of the new “Guidelines for hiking trails in Luxembourg”, they have adopted a new waymarking sign and will be marked in both directions gradually.
- Hundreds of local circular walks have been developed and maintained over the years by local tourism organizations. The recently published “Guidelines for hiking trails in Luxembourg” introduce a new waymarking sign for these local circular walks. The implementation in the field has started.

The complete view can be seen at <https://bit.ly/3IWZcqX>

### 5.1.2. Kinds of marks

New standard as from 2020 on (to be implemented gradually) 90 x 110 mm, RAL9010, various waymarking signs:

- 2 mm aluminium sign (screwed);
- 0,5 mm aluminium sign (glued on trees);
- adhesive;
- painted on trees with template





### 5.1.3. Fingerposts and signs showing local destinations

Full aluminum, white paint RAL9010, direction marks, 485 long by 125 mm high. Fixed on 250 cm round wooden posts.



### 5.1.4. Walking-map and information boards

Various, from region to region



### 5.1.5. Special interest-trail information boards

Various, not within the authority of tourism organizations (Environment, Forrest Administration; Water Administration; Nature Parks)

## 6. European long-distance and international paths

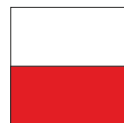
European long-distance foot paths



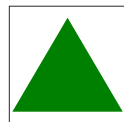
**E2**  
236 km; partially waymarked, follow different National signs



**E3**  
175 km, partially waymarked, follow different National signs



**Gr5**  
175 km, not waymarked, follow different National signs



**Ardenne-Eifel**  
153 km; waymarked



**Rhine-Meuse**  
50 km; waymarked

International long-distance foot paths



**St James**  
(Saint Jacques de Compostelle)  
176 km; waymarked

## 7. Walking maps

Walking maps can be purchased in the various local or regional tourist information offices, or can directly be ordered online at the 5 regional Tourist Boards.







### 1. State

Montenegro

### 2. Country or territory

...

### 3. Organisations performing the marking

The National network of trails is determined by the Government. The Mountaineering Association of Montenegro is in charge of its construction and maintenance. In accordance with the law, the works on the trails are performed by the host clubs that are members of the Mountaineering Association. Clubs have licensed experts for marking and constructing trails. The costs of constructed and maintaining the National network of trails are covered by the Ministry of Tourism. The local municipality is responsible for the local network trails.

Planinarski Savez Crne Gore  
(Mountaineering Association of Montenegro)  
Bračana Bračanovića 68/C  
81 000 Podgorica  
Tel.: +382 (0)20 622 220  
[info@psc.me](mailto:info@psc.me) | [psc.me](http://psc.me)

### 4. The extent of the marked trails network

PSCG: 1,400 km (65 hiking trail = 776 km;  
4 mountaineering transversals = 624 km).

### 5. Marking system

#### 5.1. Footpath marking

##### 5.1.1. Classification of marked paths

There are ordinary hiking trails.

##### 5.1.2. Kinds of marks

The marking is performed with the following two kinds of marks in red. The diameter of the circle mark is 120 mm and the width of the red outer circle is 30 mm. Ordinary hiking trails have a white colour in the middle of the circle.

The "signing" standard stipulates that the ERA walking trails E6 and E12, in the area of Montenegro, will be marked with an additional mark on the plate in the shape of a rhombus.



There are different difficulty levels. Easy paths have no special signs, demanding paths are marked with a triangle and very demanding paths with a triangle including exclamation mark.



Trails are marked in combination with "signs" and vertical "marking".

The system of markings includes basic, additional and auxiliary "signs" that are drawn on vertical, oblique and horizontal surfaces in the area of the mountain path, at crossroads.

Vertical "marking" on metal or wooden poles and vertical substrates is typical / standardized; it consists of main signposts, signposts, information board, pictograms of purpose, special signs (warnings, notices and prohibitions).

Basic markings:



Additional and auxiliary markings:



Trail purpose pictograms:







There are different difficulty levels of mountain trails in Montenegro:

- a) difficult mountain trail - black;
- b) medium difficult - red;
- c) light - blue.

Assessments of high difficulty and medium difficulty are mandatory in the publication of the itinerary guide, maps and signalization of mountain trails, and are marked with a full circle in the color of the difficulty.

 light blue circle = easy trail

 red circle = medium difficult trail

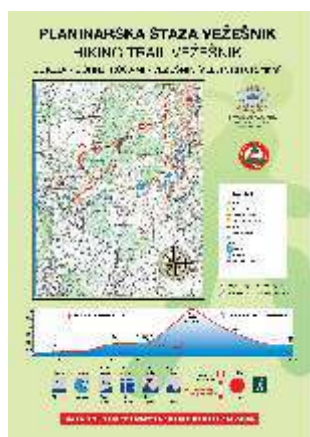
 black circle = difficult trail

### 5.1.3. Fingerposts and signs showing local destinations

Fingerposts for ordinary hiking trails are yellow.



### 5.1.4. Walking-map and information boards



### 5.1.5. Special interest-trail information boards

See right image from 5.1.4

## 6. European long-distance and international paths

...

## 7. Walking maps

...







### 1. State

Kingdom of the Netherlands

### 2. Country or territory

...

### 3. Organisations performing the marking

Wandelnet, Postbus 846

3800 AV Amersfoort

[info@wandelnet.nl](mailto:info@wandelnet.nl) | [wandelnet.nl](http://wandelnet.nl)

### 4. The extent of the marked trails network

The total extent of the marked path network is around 12,000 km.

### 5. Marking system

#### 5.1. Footpath marking

##### 5.1.1. Classification of marked paths

Marked paths in Netherlands are divided into long-distance and regional footpaths. The long-distance paths are typically around 100 km in length. There are about 30 such paths in Netherlands. A detailed guide is available for each long-distance path at:

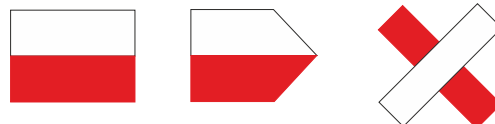
[wandelnet.nl/webwinkel](http://wandelnet.nl/webwinkel).

In co-operation with Dutch Railways some 47 paths have been selected in the vicinity of railway lines. These, the so called "rail walks" with a length of 10 – 20 km use parts of the long-distance paths in places where it is possible to mark starting paths leading to them from railway stations.

Regional paths with a length of around 80 km are all circular ones.

##### 5.1.2. Kinds of marks

Long-distance paths are marked with two-stripe marks with dimensions of 90 x 70 mm, where the upper stripe is white and the lower one red. A doubled mark indicates a change of direction of the marked path. The "rail walks" marks are the same, showing in addition the Dutch Railways logo in the upper white stripe. A mark indicating an incorrect route is placed at a crossroads in the direction in which the marked path does not lead.

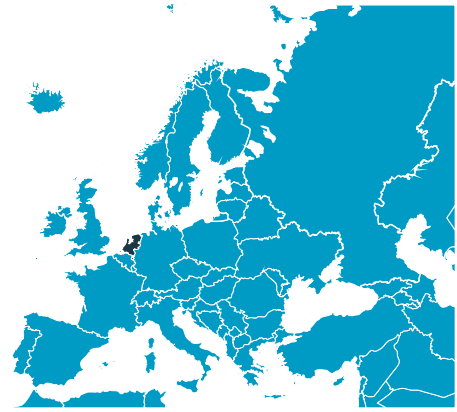


Regional paths are marked with the same marks; however, a yellow stripe is used instead of a white one.



##### 5.1.3. Signposts and signs showing local destinations





### 5.1.4. Walking-map and information boards

...

### 5.1.5. Special interest-trail information boards

...

## 6. European long-distance and international paths

E2, E8, E9 and E11.



## 7. Walking maps

Appropriate cut-outs of official topographic maps are a part of all long-distance path guides. A digital trail database, with detailed topographic maps, is available for free here: [wandelnet.nl/route-zoeken](https://wandelnet.nl/route-zoeken).







### 1. State

Republic of North Macedonia

### 2. Country or territory

...

### 3. Organisations performing the marking

Федерација за планинарство на Северна Македонија - FPSM

(Mountaineering Federation of North Macedonia)

Ul.11 Oktomvri 42a

1000 Skopje

Tel./Fax.: +38 923 165 540

[contact@fpsm.org.mk](mailto:contact@fpsm.org.mk) | [fpsm.org.mk](http://fpsm.org.mk)

### 4. The extent of the marked trails network

2,800 km (in 2015). This extent of marked trails has decreased, and now is less than 2,000 km on the area of 25,713 km<sup>2</sup>. During 2022-23, a complete revision of the registered tracks and the clubs that maintain them will be made. According to our predictions, they will remain at a level below 2,000 km.

### 5. Marking system

In the past few years, the Commission for Mountaineering Trails has organised trainings for markers to introduce unified standards for marking the trails in Macedonia. The main problem is that marking of hiking trails is also done by other entities that mark trails disregarding the standards prescribed by FPSM, so different types of markings appear on the field.

#### 5.1. Footpath marking

Mountaineering trails in N. Macedonia are maintained and marked by FPSM member clubs, and they are characterized by being marked in red and white, the "Knafelc" mark (white circle with red outer ring) and stripes (white stripe in the middle and red outer stripes).

##### 5.1.1. Classification of marked paths

- Class 1 - recreational walking
- Class 2 - hiking, easy (trail accessible to a certain group of people in good health and with basic mountaineering knowledge)
- Class 3 - hiking, medium difficulty (path that requires good health, good physical condition and good knowledge of

mountaineering techniques)

- Class 4 - hiking, difficult trail (trail for "professional" mountaineers)

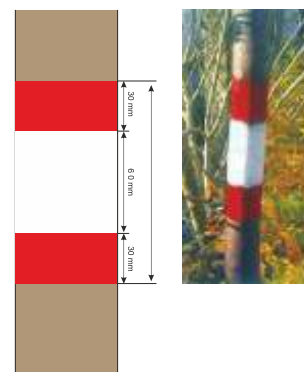
##### 5.1.2. Kinds of marks

All marks of mountaineering trails are painted in red and white colours.

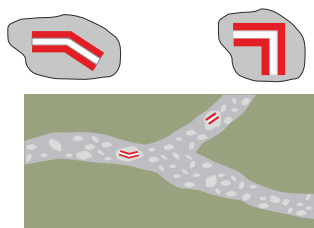
The basic marking of the Macedonian mountains is the so-called "Knafelc" mark that is placed on trees, stones, rocks, etc., where with its appearance it will be easily visible. It is placed at eye level (1.7 - 2 m) and, depending on the terrain on which it runs, the path is usually set as a vertical mark.



A vertical stripe marking is placed on thin wood or metal pipes with a margin of less than 6 cm. This marking is composed of 3 stripes in the ratio of 1:2 regarding to the colours (3 cm red stripes and 6 cm white middle stripe).



Horizontal or ground stripe marking is a mark consisting of three stripes, each 3 cm wide and with a length of 20 cm. This marking consists of a central white stripe and two outer red stripes. Ground stripe marking is placed in the direction in which the path runs. In places where there is an intersection of the path, intermittent marks are in the direction of the path are arranged to follow the direction.



Additional markings for changing the direction of the path can be used if several paths with different end destinations intersect each other and there is no signpost.

**ДОМ ЛЪБОТЕН**

n.v. 1320 m.

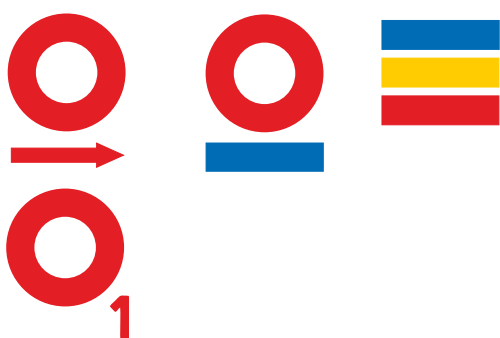
**2h 15 min**

**ВРВ ЛЪБОТЕН**

**4h 45 min**

**КОЗЈА СТЕНА**

**3h 35 min**



The number or strip in a different colour under the "Knafelc" mark is the number or colour of the track if there are several tracks on the same move and which can overlap or intersect.

In this case, the paths should be marked with the same number or colour on the main information board and should also be marked in the legend and other information materials.

### 5.1.3. Signposts and signs showing local destinations

The surface of the signs is coloured red, while the letters are white. The signposts are placed on metal poles having a height of 2.30 to 3 m and a diameter of 5 to 6 cm, depending on the configuration of the terrain.

The following information should be given in order to describe the sign:

- Direction: example Ljuboten hut, Ljuboten peak etc;
- Walking time (in hours and minutes), for example: 2 h 30 min;
- Mountaineering club that maintains the trail;
- Altitude at the place where the signpost is placed.

### 5.1.4. Walking-map and information boards

The information boards are placed at the beginning of the trails and show the basic information about the degree of difficulty, the length of the trail, the time required to the destination and the height profile of the trails.



### 5.1.5. Special interest-trail information boards

Info boards for this purpose are usually set up by other entities, local communities, non-governmental associations, tourist associations, etc.

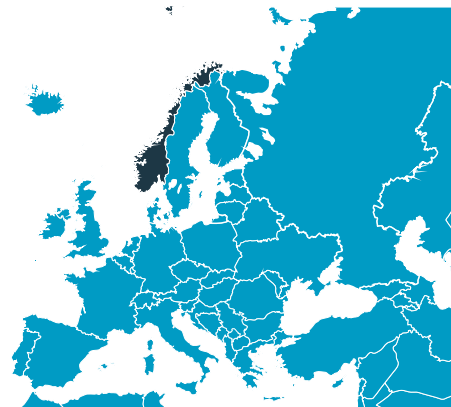
## 6. European long-distance and international paths

There are no European long distance trails.

## 7. Walking maps

Currently, the basic information about the hiking trails is posted on the website [planinarskipateki.mk](http://planinarskipateki.mk). GPS records are available as well as an electronic map of the more attractive mountaineering destinations. The database of hiking trails is still under development.





### 1. State

Kingdom of Norway

### 2. Country or territory

...

### 3. Organisations performing the marking

The Norwegian Trekking Association (DNT) is Norway's biggest outdoor activities organisation. Since 1867, we've been working to promote trekking and to improve conditions for all who enjoy the country's broad range of outdoor attractions.

Den Norske Turistforening - DNT

Youngstorget 1

0181 Oslo

[info@dnt.no](mailto:info@dnt.no) | [dnt.no](http://dnt.no)

The Municipalities and other organisations like The Norwegian Outdoor Board and The Association for the Promotion of Skiing also perform marking.

### 4. The extent of the marked trails network

The total extent of marked footpaths is 35,000 km. Some 9,000 km of footpaths are in a suitable condition for use as cross-country ski trails in winter.

### 5. Marking system

The marking handbook ([merkehandboka.no](http://merkehandboka.no)) sets a national standard for uniform marking of hiking routes throughout the country. This provides good recognition for both outdoor practitioners and visitors. Permission from the landowner must always be given before the work with marking begins. Marking involves painting according to a specified standard and possible preservation.

#### 5.1. Footpath marking

##### 5.1.1. Classification of marked paths

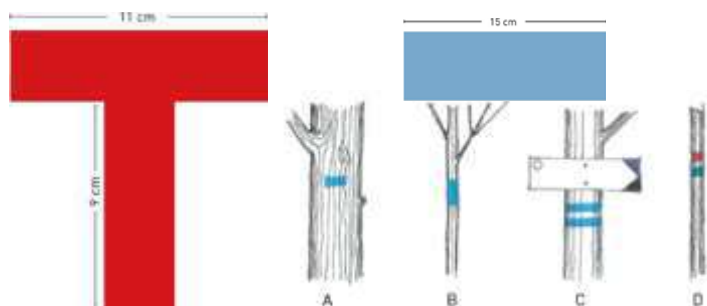
...

##### 5.1.2. Kinds of marks

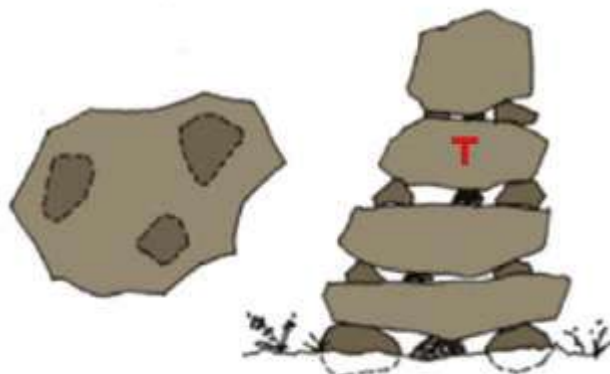
Brand colors:

- For hiking routes in the forest and on the coast, blue, NCE code 1040B, must be used.
- For hiking routes in the mountains, the red color, with NCE code 1481-Y93R, or code RE 30 RS 50 on c-base must be used.

- Tourist associations and hiking teams affiliated with The Norwegian Trekking Association mark routes in the mountains with a red T on cairns and rocks. Red T is painted with 3 cm line thickness, 11 cm long cross member and 9 cm high post. See figure below.



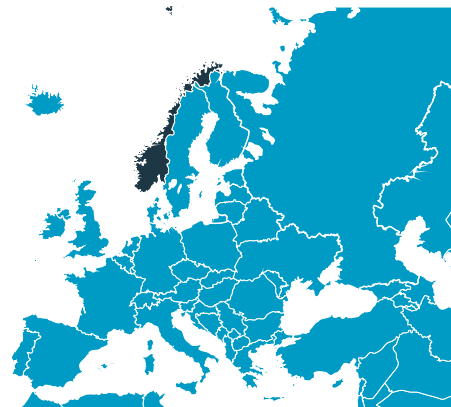
Three-point cairns are built of stone or flat stones which are laid on top of each other so that they rest on under the layer in three points, usually three smaller stones.



##### 5.1.3. Signposts and signs showing local destinations

The signposts in Norway are built according to a national and recognizable standard. The goal of the standard is to improve readability and for the user to recognize them across activity and geography. A standardized sign shows the user that there is a safe traffic artery for outdoor life that is marked and signposted in accordance with common national guidelines.

A separate sign manual has been prepared which



should be followed as a national standard:  
[merkehandboka.no/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/4797\\_siltmanual.pdf](https://merkehandboka.no/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/4797_siltmanual.pdf)



A colour on the field behind the figure specifies the grading system:

- white (neutral) colour - no grading
- green - easy
- blue - medium
- red - demanding
- black - very demanding

The information post contains:

- "Tour technical" information;
- Information about the local trips in the area where the boards are located. Using home pages or optically readable codes, reference can be made to "additional information" such as overview maps, topics such as fauna, geology, geography, history, etc.

The dimensions of the information boards most commonly used in portrait or landscape formats are: 1,500 x 1,070 mm (max.) and 700 x 500 mm (min.)

More information can be found in the sign manual on page 28

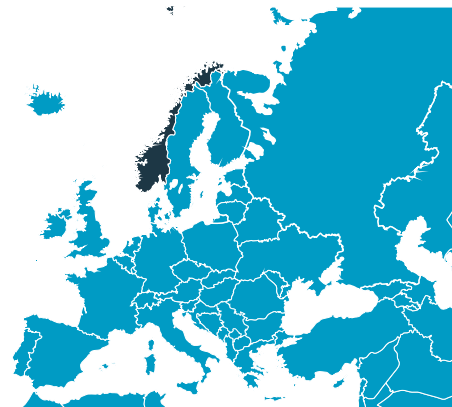
[merkehandboka.no/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/4797\\_siltmanual.pdf](https://merkehandboka.no/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/4797_siltmanual.pdf)



### 5.1.5. Special interest-trail information boards

In the sign manual, a distinction is made between "tripinformation board" and "information up the battle": Information board is collected the name of the place (top), for information notice (name of the hiking area, text, maps, symbols, images, logos),





and the disc to which the information entry is attached on and the sign stand with fastening device.



tourguides typed for sale on papers. Our online store shows a number of these:

[dntbutikken.no/kart](http://dntbutikken.no/kart)



### 6. European long-distance and international paths

European long-distance paths are led along a common network of stripe marked paths. Walkers are informed about their route by means of their symbol (such as E1) shown in the arrowhead of fingerposts of all paths which the E-path passes. The course of these paths is shown also in our national guide for outdoor living UT.no [ut.no/turforslag/1114221/e1-langtur-fra-nordkapp-til-sicilia](http://ut.no/turforslag/1114221/e1-langtur-fra-nordkapp-til-sicilia)

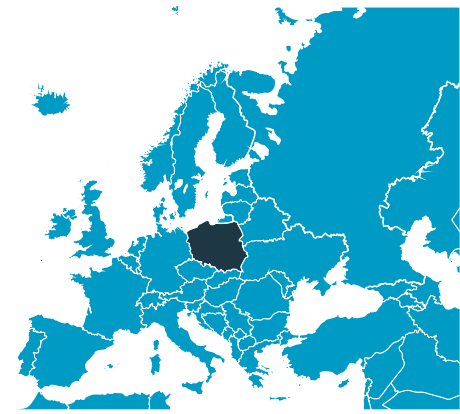
Sign for E-paths E1 is used only as info sign in start of the track. During the track, there are ordinary markings. The "E1" contains a lot of ordinary Norwegian routes.



### 7. Walking maps

[ut.no](http://ut.no) is the DNT-digital free use map. In addition different publishing companies as Cappelen and Nordeca has a number of maps and





### 1. State

Republic of Poland

### 2. Country or territory

...

### 3. Organisations performing the marking

Polskie Towarzystwo Turystyczne  
Krajoznawcze - PTTK

(Polish Tourist and Sightseeing Society)

Zarząd główny,

ul. Senatorska 11

00-075 Warszawa

[poczta@pttk.pl](mailto:poczta@pttk.pl) | [pttk.pl](http://pttk.pl)

### 4. The extent of the marked trails network

In Poland, there are about 65,000 km of marked footpaths. About 11,500 km are in the mountains and fall under the responsibility of the PTTK. The most interesting areas for walking are the northern region of the country with many lakes and forests, and the southern region, the Sudety, Tatra and Carpathian Mountains.

### 5. Marking system

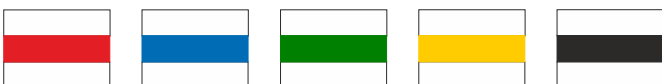
#### 5.1. Footpath marking

##### 5.1.1. Classification of marked paths

The footpaths are divided into lowland paths (distances on signposts are indicated in kilometers) and mountain paths (distances on fingerposts are indicated in hours). The manner of marking of lowland and mountain paths is the same.

##### 5.1.2. Kinds of marks

The unified system of footpath marking uses rectangular horizontal three-stripe marks having dimensions of 150 x 90 mm, the outer stripes of which are white and the middle one is coloured. The sequence of leading colours according to significance is red, blue, green, yellow, and black.



way that its stripes indicate the path's direction. A white exclamation mark of about 160 mm in height and placed closely above the mark warns of the necessity to follow the next stage of the path carefully.

A slight change in a path's direction is indicated by a mark bent at an angle of 45° of a frame with dimensions of 100 x 180 mm while a bigger change is indicated by a mark bent at an angle of 90° of a frame with dimensions of 150 x 180 mm. For warning of a directional change, arrows can be used within a frame with dimensions of 172 to 176 x 140 mm.



If several marked paths of different leading colours pass through the same route, all the marks are placed on one object in a multicolour sign of obligatory shape.



A circular end mark with a diameter of 100 mm is used on both ends of each stripe-marked path.



In places difficult in terms of orientation, it is possible to place the mark on an object in such a

In the vicinity of recreational or tourism centres with a high density of strip-marked networks, one may





encounter local "object marking" using squares rather than "stripes" particularly for shorter walking circuits. A square mark of 100 mm side length is created by two equilateral triangles where the leading-colour triangle is always on the bottom left. Black is not used as a leading colour for this kind of marking.



Special white square marks of 100 mm side length with coloured 30 mm wide diagonal stripes serve for the marking of special interest trails.



Detours to attractive sights disallowing the continuation of stripe or local marks, are marked with these object marks of 100 mm side length.



Detour to a peak



Detour to a fountain or well



Detour to another sight of interest



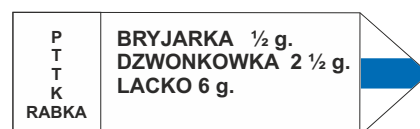
Detour to an accommodation facility

### 5.1.3. Signposts and signs showing local destinations

Each marked footpath is equipped with signposts individually and separately for each direction.

Texts of the signposts are single to three-line texts with distance indications in kilometers for

lowland paths and in hours for mountain paths. The closest place is shown on the topmost line. The abbreviation of the path founder (PTTK) is shown at the edge of the signpost opposite the arrowhead and, in addition for mountain paths, the name of the PTTK organisational which maintains the path is given. The symbol of the marked path or detour is shown in the arrowhead.



The signposts are wooden with dimensions of 450 x 150 mm. Tablets showing local destinations placed above the fingerposts are yellow with black text. They indicate the name of the local destination where they are installed and its altitude.



The tablets are wooden with dimensions of 350 x 150 mm.

### 5.1.4. Walking-map and information boards

Boards with dimensions of 500-700 x 500 mm with the outlines of marked path routes in a broader context are used at the PTTK accommodation facilities and important starting points of marked paths.

### 5.1.5. Special interest-trail information boards

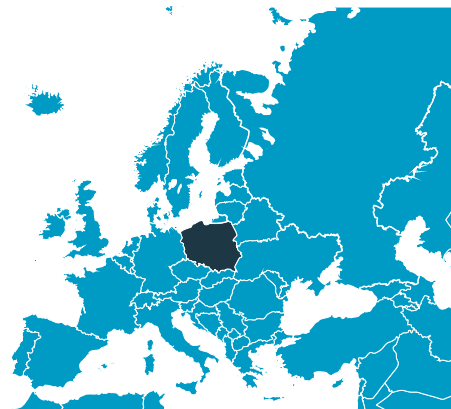
...

### 5.1.6. Secured trails (Via ferrata)

Several secured trails (via ferrata) exist on some rocks areas (Skalka, Dve veže, Slovak Paradise, High Tatras, ..). Access is possible only with ferrata gear (see image on next page).

### 5.1.7. Warning boards

Where the risk of avalanche is present on a mountain path, it is necessary to close the path. Such closure is



indicated by a red board with dimensions of 450 x 150 mm with a white notice showing "Path is closed".



Warning yellow-black chessboard panels with the dimensions 400 x 400 mms are placed where a risk of avalanches prevails.

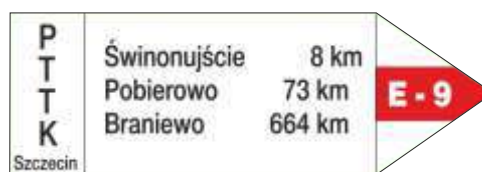


The warning of an immediate risk of avalanche is indicated on a blue-red board with an open white hand and a white inscription "Avalanche Alarm".



## 6. European long-distance and international paths

The trail consists of whole local trails or sections thereof connected in one track, with a uniform E-3, E-9 or E-11 symbol on the signposts.



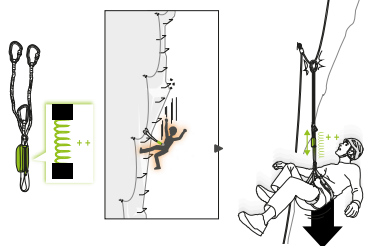
## 7. Walking maps

The tourist maps are usually provided on scales of 1:25 000 to 1:100 000 for the Sudety Mountains, of 1:750 000 for the Beskidy Mountains and of 1:30 000 for the Tatra, Pieniny and Karkonosze Mountains, and some other national parks.

Guidebooks published in Poland are in Polish. For the Tatra Mountains there are guidebooks both, in English and German.

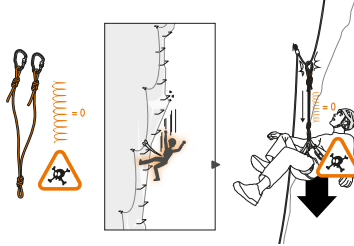
### Priečne sedlo

Czerwona Ławka

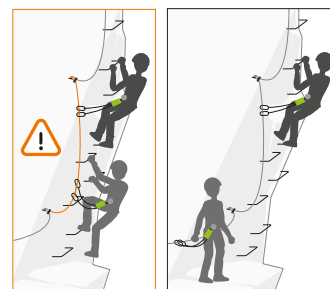


© PETZL

### Zaistená cesta, Szlak wspinaczkowy, Via ferrata



© PETZL



© PETZL

#### Upozornenia a pokyny

- používať ferratový výstroj
- trasa je jednosmerná Malá Studená dolina (Bryho chata) -> Veľká Studená dolina (Zbojnícka chata)
- stupeň ťažkosti: ľahká („A“)
- otvorené v sezóne, od 15 júna do 31. októbra
- nevstupuj na zaistenú cestu ak hrozí búrka
- dodržiuj bezpečný rozstup, medzi dvomi kotvami môže byť iba 1 osoba
- prechod trasy je na vlastnú zodpovednosť
- v prípade nehody volaj tiesňovú linku 985

#### Ostrzeżenia i instrukcje

- używaj sprzętu na via ferraty
- trasa jest jednokierunkowa: Dolina Małej Zimniej Wody (Chata Bryho) -> Dolina Staroślesna (Zbojnicza Chata)
- stopień trudności: łatwa („A“)
- otwarte w okresie: 15 czerwca - 31 października
- nie wchodź na via ferrate w czasie zagrożenia burzowego
- zachowaj bezpieczny dystans - między kotwami może być max. 1 osoba
- korzystasz z via ferraty na własne ryzyko
- w razie wypadku zadzwoń pod numer alarmowy 985

#### Warnings and instructions

- use ferrata gear
- it is one-way route: Malá Studená dolina (Bryho chata) -> Veľká Studená dolina (Zbojnícka chata)
- grade of difficulty: easy ("A")
- open during touristic season, June 15th - October 31st
- do not enter via ferrata in risk of storm
- keep safety distance, max. 1 person between anchors
- using the via ferrata system is at your own risk
- in case of emergency call 985





### 1. State

Portuguese Republic

### 2. Country or territory

...

### 3. Organisations performing the marking

Federação de Campismo e Montanhismo de Portugal – FCMP

(Camping and Mountaineering Federation of Portugal)

Avenida Coronel Eduardo Galhardo, 24 D

1199-007 Lisboa

Tel.: +351 218 126 890

[geral@fcmpportugal.com](mailto:geral@fcmpportugal.com) | [fcmpportugal.com](http://fcmpportugal.com)

FCMP Regulates and oversees: Camping; Caravanning; Motor Caravanning; Canyoning; Climbing; Mountaineering; Hiking; Ski-Mountaineering; Skyrunning; Nordic Walking.

It is also the Entity that Certifies Walking Paths.

The paths are implemented and maintained by promoting entities (can be clubs, municipalities, companies, etc.)

### 4. The extent of the marked trails network

At the end of 2021, there were 8,377.89 km of certified walking paths (5,657.19 km PR's and 2,720.70 km GR's)

### 5. Marking system

The System used in Portugal is the property of FCMP, and its marks are registered by the FCMP at the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI).

Any abusive and/or unauthorized use by FCMP, by collective and/or individual subjects, will apply the current rules and legislation.



The RNPP - National Register of Walking Paths is the technical body of the FCMP responsible for the process of Registration and Certification of Walking Paths, as well as for the dissemination and promotion of the respective paths at national and international level.

The Certification Process consists of five phases:

1. Design / 2. Registration / 3. Implementation / 4. Certification / 5. Maintenance

The Paths are approved after technical visits to them (100% of the route must be checked on foot), by a qualified technicians, trained by the Federation.

#### 5.1. Footpath marking

##### 5.1.1. Classification of marked paths



The Long Distance Path (Grande Rota® = GR®) are routes with a length of more than 30 km, designated by the letters GR, followed by the national registration number.



The Short Distance Path (Pequena Rota® = PR®) are routes with a length of less than 30 km, designated by the letters PR, followed by the registration number and letters designating the municipality.

##### 5.1.2. Kinds of marks

The colors of the marks are:

- In GR the red signal (ral 3001) and white (white);
- In PR, signal red (ral 3001) and egg yellow or strong yellow (ral 1003).

Right way:

- Corresponds to 2 parallel rectangles arranged according to the horizontal;
- In which the 2 rectangles have the recommended dimensions of 12 cm in length and 3 cm in width, and are 1 cm apart;
- The minimum dimensions of the rectangles are 10 centimeters in length and 2.5 cm in width;
- The maximum dimensions of the rectangles are 15 cm in length and 3.5 cm in width, but which in



exceptional situations may be larger;

- Is placed at the beginning and throughout the entire course, giving it continuity and meaning.



Change of direction:

- Corresponds to 2 parallel rectangles, arranged according to the horizontal, and the lower red rectangle, has an arrowhead that indicates the direction to follow and a bar, of identical dimensions, arranged at a right angle;
- The recommended dimensions of the rectangles are 12 cm in length and 3 cm in width, and one centimeter apart;
- The minimum dimensions of the rectangles are 10 cm in length and 2.5 cm in width;
- The maximum dimensions of the rectangles are 15 cm in length and 3.5 cm in width, and in exceptional situations they may be larger;
- Is placed immediately before an intersection to indicate a change of direction.



Wrong way:

- Corresponds to 2 rectangles crossed in "X", according to right angles, in which red overlaps white or yellow;
- The recommended dimensions of the rectangles are 12 cm long and 3 cm wide;
- The minimum dimensions of the rectangles are 10 cm long and 2.5 cm wide;
- The maximum dimensions of the rectangles are 15 cm in length and 3.5 cm in width, but which, in exceptional situations, may be larger;
- Placed at the entrance of paths to be avoided.



Right way of PR in GR:

- Corresponds to 3 rectangles, white, red, and yellow, arranged parallel to the horizontal;
- In which the 3 rectangles have the recommended dimensions of 12 cm in length and 3 cm in width, and are 1 cm apart;
- The minimum dimensions of the rectangles are 10 cm in length and 2.5 cm in width;
- The maximum dimensions of the rectangles are 15 cm in length and 3.5 cm in width, but which in exceptional situations may be larger;
- Is placed at the beginning and along the entire section where the tracing of a PR coincides with that of a GR or vice versa, giving it continuity and meaning.



### 5.1.3. Fingerposts and signs showing a local destination

The indicative signs of variable dimensions, have the shape of a rectangle with one end in an arrow, and serve to indicate the direction of travel and the distance between the signs and one or more places.



The signs indicating the direction of travel must have a red square, located at the straight end, with the letters GR or PR and the Registration Number, in



# Waymarking in Europe

4th edition, 2022

## Portugal



white or yellow, and two triangles, one red and one white or one red and one yellow, at the end corresponding to the arrow and, indicate the name of one or more places, the distance to which they are located in kilometers.

Signs indicating the direction of the route and locations are placed at the intersections of a route or at any point that recommends their placement.

### 5.1.4. Walking-map and information boards

All routes must have, at the beginning and end, information boards with the map, alerts and other fundamental information for a better understanding of the routes in question.



### 5.1.5. Special interest-trail information boards

Along the trails there are boards with information regarding what is being observed.



There are also boards aimed at the inclusion of people with disabilities, in Portugal we have some routes designed so that these people can walk the routes with autonomy.



### 5.1.6. Secured trails (Via ferrata)

The Vias ferratas have specific safety requirements, with specific information for those who want to do them.







### 5.1.7. Warning boards

Are placed whenever necessary and are essential for the safety of users.



The "St. James's Way", has several options in Portugal

### 7. Walking maps

In Portugal, it is mandatory to have a leaflet with the route map, which can be distributed free of charge, and can be found at the tourist offices or on the portals of the municipalities or the promoting entity.

There are companies that sell maps 1:25 000 or 1:50 000, with the itineraries of the walking routes.

Military cartography can be obtained at the Army Geospatial Information Center (CIGeoe) [igeoe.pt](http://igeoe.pt)

It is on this Portal [percursospedestres.pt](http://percursospedestres.pt) that from 2022 onwards you will find the Walking Paths certified in Portugal (on the mainland and archipelagos of the Azores and Madeira), only here or in our App Percursospedestres will you have the updated (in real time) and correct information, so you can walk, relaxed and safely!

### 6. European long-distance and international paths

Some European and international routes pass through Portugal, they are:



The E9 runs in coincidence with the GR11 "Caminho do Atlantico / Athentic Path»



The E7 runs in coincidence with the GR12 "Caminho do Tejo / Tagus Path"







### 1. State

Republic of Romania

### 2. Country or territory

...

### 3. Organisations performing the marking

According to law, only the SALVAMONT, the National Mountain Rescue Association in Romania can mark the trails.

ERA member:

Asociatia Carpatina Ardeleana a Turistilor  
(Siebenbürgischer Karpatenverein - SKV)

str. General Magheru nr. 1-3

550185 SIBIU

[office@skv.ro](mailto:office@skv.ro) | [skv.ro](http://skv.ro)

### 4. The extent of the marked trails network

...

### 5. Marking system

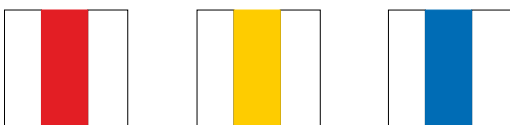
#### 5.1. Footpath marking

##### 5.1.1. Classification of marked paths

The basic requirement within the establishment of the footpath network is that, if possible, marked paths of the same leading colour do not meet or cross. At the same time, the following principle is observed: the leading paths are marked with a red vertical stripe, other paths with a cross and triangle and circular paths with a dot. A circle mark designates for path detours.

##### 5.1.2. Kinds of marks

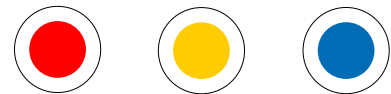
A unified system of footpath marking uses four kinds of marks of a size which can be placed in a square with a side length of 160 mm. The basic colour of the mark is white, its symbol coloured. The sequence of leading colours according to significance is red, blue, and yellow.



The band is for marking the ridge. Red is for the main ridge or the central trail (in the lowlands). Other band colors are for the secondary ridge.



A triangle is used for the valleys.



A dot is used for loop trails.



A cross is used for links between other trails.

A change of direction of a marked path is indicated by an arrow on a vertical surface, and by a broken mark on a horizontal one (i.e. on the ground), especially in alpine areas in the absence of marking poles or other elements to help to guide hikers in the fog.



Marking is performed in a way which ensures that neighbouring marks are clearly visible. In places without suitable objects for fixing the marks to, wooden, steel or plastic poles are placed. The poles are provided with black and white stripes having a width of 30 cm.

##### 5.1.3. Signposts and signs showing local destinations

Each marked footpath is equipped with signposts individually and separately for each direction.

The texts of signs are single-line with distance indications in hours. A symbol of the marked path, or detour, if appropriate, is placed in the arrowhead of the signs.

Fingerposts are wooden or metal.

Boards showing local destinations contain the name



of the destination or destination site, its altitude and further specifications.



Their basic colour and letters differ according to the locality where they are placed: blue signs with white letters are assigned to water reservoirs and watercourses, red with white letters to peaks and yellow with red letters to natural and historical sites.

#### 5.1.4. Walking-map and information boards

At accommodation facilities and more significant starting points of marked paths, boards of different dimensions are placed showing layouts of the marked path routes in a broader context, or just a simple enumeration of the routes and symbols of marked paths passing through the point.

#### 5.1.5. Special interest-trail information boards

...

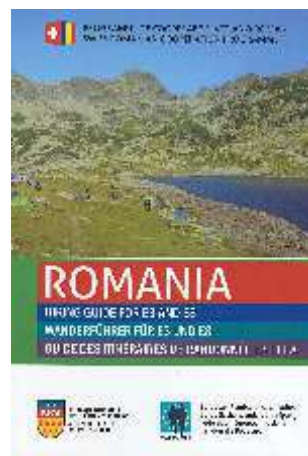
### 6. European long-distance and international paths

Romania is crossed by 2 long-distance European routes: E3 and E8, which total almost 2,000 km in length, especially through mountain areas. E3 runs through Romania coming from Hungary and passing through Serbia, on an accessible route of about 650 km, while E8 runs about 1,300 km through Romania coming from

Ukraine, crossing the Eastern and Southern Carpathians through very wild and isolated areas and then passing in Serbia. These trails use existing hiking routes, but are not completely marked. The Transylvanian Tourist Association (SKV), as a member of the European Ramblers Association (ERA) manages these routes, monitoring the hikers walking them, providing them with updated information and recommendations.

### 7. Walking maps

A guide book for E3 and E8 was published by SKV.







### 1. State

Republic of Serbia

### 2. Country or territory

...

### 3. Organisations performing the marking

Planinarski savez Srbije

(Mountaineering Association of Serbia)

Andrićev venac 2

11 000 Beograd

[office@pss.rs](mailto:office@pss.rs) | [pss.rs](http://pss.rs)

### 4. The extent of the marked trails network

...

### 5. Marking system

#### 5.1. Footpath marking

##### 5.1.1. Classification of marked paths

...

##### 5.1.2. Kinds of marks

The basic sign for marking mountain and hiking trails in Serbia is a bright red ring with a white circle in the middle. The size of this sign is from 8 to 10 cm in diameter. Markings larger than 10 cm can be used exceptionally when there are greater distances between one and the other mark. The ratio between the red ring and the white circle is 1:2:1.



The horizontal mark is placed in the direction of the path on the side walls or other natural or artificial objects (fences, walls ...) or if there are no vertical objects, on lying objects or stones on the ground; it consists of a white line bordered with two red lines, each 3 - 4 cm wide and 20 - 30 cm long.

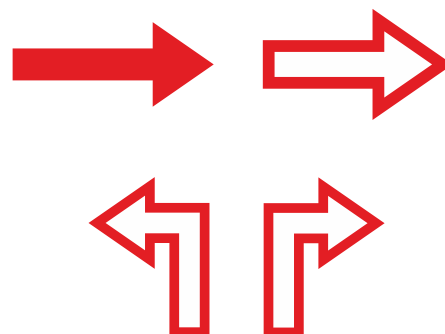


A wrong-way sign that is placed at intersections,

forks or divergences from the main road to mark the wrong trail. It consists of a white line that is crossed by a red one, and is 150 x 150 mm in size; it is placed at the beginning of the wrong trail, 15 - 20 meters from the intersection.



The directional arrow is a sign used when additional indication of the direction is needed on the trail at intersections or forks. The red arrow has an equilateral triangle in the direction of movement, the tail is 2 - 3 cm long. We draw it below the markings.



#### Demanding trails

When the trail is moderately demanding path, in front of the trail-name on the signpost is sign.



When the trail is very demanding, in front of the trail-name on the signpost is a sign with an exclamation mark.





### 5.1.3. Signposts and signs showing local destinations

The directional signposts are always placed at the beginning (start) of the hiking trail. It is used to indicate the direction of movement towards a specific destination: peak, geodetic elevation, mountaineering facility, etc. This board, by its shape, shows the direction of movement towards a certain destination - the object. The text is in Serbian Cyrillic and in English language. The dimensions are 160 x 500 mm. It is placed on poles that can be metal, wooden (or plastic), having a height of 2 to 2.5 m. Metal pillars are usually pipes or square and rectangular profiles with a diameter of about 6 cm. Wooden poles have a square profile 10 x10 cm.



### 5.1.4. Walking-map and information boards

...

### 5.1.5. Special interest-trail information boards

...

## 6. European long-distance and international paths

The route of the European paths E3, E4, E7 and E8 in Serbia are marked having basic red-yellow signs (markings), a red ring having a diameter of 10 cm with a yellow dot in the middle having a diameter of 5 cm.



In addition to this basic mark, in the direction of the trail there are red-yellow parallel lines about 20 cm long and about 4 cm wide.



Further, red-yellow arrows are used in places where the road changes direction.



The wrong path is indicated by a crossed yellow line.



Guidance signs and yellow signposts with black text in Serbian and English have been set up along the road. The size of the board is 500 mm x 145 mm.



## 7. Walking maps

...







### 1. State

Slovak Republic

### 2. Country or territory

...

### 3. Organisations performing the marking

Klub slovenských turistov (KST)

Záborského 33

831 03 Bratislava 3

[ustredie@kst.sk](mailto:ustredie@kst.sk) | [kst.sk](http://kst.sk)

It covers hiking trails of all regions, except main lowland areas.

### 4. The extent of the marked trails network

The total extent of marked footpaths is 13,500 km on an area of 38,000 km<sup>2</sup>.

### 5. Marking system

#### 5.1. Footpath marking

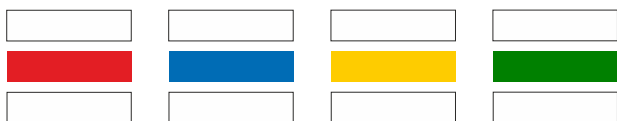
The basic requirement in the course of building the network is that paths are marked with the same leading colour and, if possible, do not join or intersect each other. There is a rule that the main paths are marked with red and blue marks while the secondary paths are marked with green and yellow.

##### 5.1.1. Classification of marked paths

The whole network of marked footpaths is marked with three-stripe marks, complemented to a limited extent with object marks.

##### 5.1.2. Kinds of marks

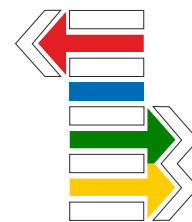
The unified system of footpath marking uses square horizontal three-stripe marks of 100 mm side length, wherein the outer stripes are white and the middle stripe is coloured. The sequence of leading colours according to significance is red, blue, green and yellow.



An arrow is used where the marked path changes direction suddenly or branches off in another direction.



If several marked paths of different leading colours pass through the same route, all the marks are placed on one object in an obligatory shape of a multicolour sign.



In the vicinity of recreational or tourism centres with a high density of stripe-marked networks, it is possible to encounter local "object marking" using squares rather than stripes particularly for shorter walking circuits. A square mark of 100 mm side length is created by two equilateral triangles with the leading colour triangle always on the right. This mark also has its arrow design.



Special white square marks of 100 mm side length with a green diagonal stripe having width of 30 mm can be used for the marking of special interest trails (educational trails). This mark also has its arrow design.



However, the special interest trails are not always marked in this way, a number of them lead along current stripe or local marking and they attain the character of special interest trails only on account of their information panels and special direction labels.

Detours of a maximum length of 1 km leading to attractive sights disallowing the continuation of stripe or local marks, are marked with these square object marks of 100 mm side length. These marks also have the arrow design:



Detour to a peak



Detour to a fountain or well



Detour to another sight of interest



Detour to ruin of a castle or other building

A square trail-end mark of 100 mm side length is used at both ends of a stripe or local marked path and at the end of each detour.



### 5.1.3. Signposts and signs showing local destinations

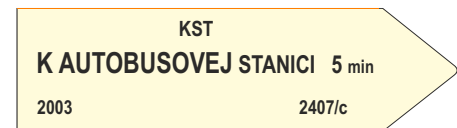
Each marked footpath is equipped with individual and separate signposts for each direction.

The basic colour of footpath signs is beige with text in black. The text of signs is single to three-line, consisting of the name of destinations and an indication of the time necessary to get there. The closest place is shown on the topmost line. The heading of the signs shows "A footpath of KST", or the name of the path. The symbol of the marked path or detour is in the arrowhead.

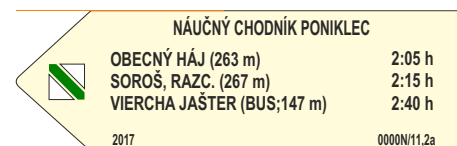


Signs without the symbol of marked path or

detour in the arrowhead draw attention to important tourist facilities or attractions in the vicinity of the marked path, to which no independent sign or detour leads. The reverse direction from the facility or attraction to the marked path is usually also equipped with a sign showing as a rule a uniform text "To the starting point of marked paths".



If a special interest trail is not marked with a special sign and leads along stripe or local marked paths, special interest-trail signs are placed at their crossroads. The symbol of the marked path along which the special interest trail continues is shown in their arrowheads:



Signs with the arrowhead of a unified dimension of 450 x 140 mm are stamped from sheet iron.

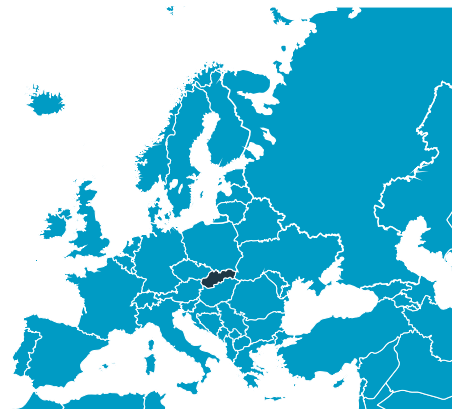
Boards showing local destinations placed above signs are also beige with black text. They show the name of the destination in which they are installed and its altitude. If convenient, a two-line informative text can be added.



The boards which have a uniform dimension of 360 x 140 mm are also stamped from sheet iron.

### 5.1.4. Walking-map and information boards





They are situated on some important points (railways or bus stations, recreation areas, ...).



### 5.1.5. Special interest-trail information boards

Educational trails are found on special interest places (cultural and/or natural). There are information boards with more detailed description at the path.

### 5.1.6. Secured trails (Via ferrata)

Several secured trails (via ferrata) are installed on some rock areas (Skalka, Dve veže, Slovak Paradise, High Tatras, ...). Access is possibly only with ferrata gear (see picture below).

## 6. European long-distance and international paths

European long-distance paths run along a common network of stripe marked paths.

Walkers are informed about their route by means of their symbol (such as E3 and E8) shown in the arrowhead of the signs of all paths along which the E-path runs. The course of these paths is shown also in walking maps of KST.

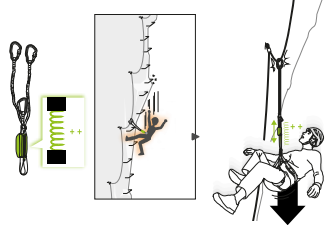
International paths run in the same way; however, there is no notice of their route in the countryside. These are only shown in walking maps and specific publications.

## 7. Walking maps

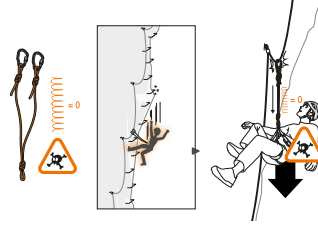
VkÚ, a.s. Harmanec is the publisher of walking maps covering the entire territory of the Slovak Republic. These maps on the scale of 1:50 000 contain walking and geographical information, drawings of all marked footpaths and cycle routes. Some attractive regions have maps on the scale of 1:25 000 too. Several other walking map publishers exist, whose series do not, however, cover the entire territory of the Slovak Republic. Walking maps are available from the existing network of bookstores. Digitalised trails are available at [mapy.kst.sk](http://mapy.kst.sk).

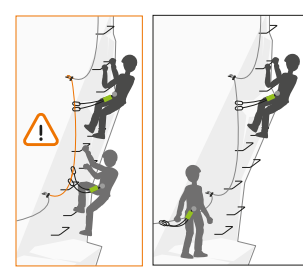
### Priečne sedlo

Czerwona Ławka



### Zaistená cesta, Szlak wspinaczkowy, Via ferrata





#### Upozornenia a pokyny

- používať ferratový výstroj
- trasa je jednosmerná: Malá Studená dolina (Rýchlo chata) -> Veľká Studená dolina (Zbojnícka chata)
- stupeň ťažkosti: ľahká (L,K)
- otvorenie v sezóne, od 15 júna do 31. októbra
- nevstupuj na zaistenú cestu ak hrozí búrka
- dodržiaj bezpečný rozstup, medzi dvomi kotvami môže byť iba 1 osoba
- prechod trasy je na vlastnú zodpovednosť
- v prípade nehody volaj číslo linky 18 300









#### Ostrzeżenia i instrukcje

- używaj sprzętu na via ferraty
- trasa jest jednokierunkowa: Dolina Małej Żmijnej Wody (Chata Rýchlo) -> Dolina Staroleśna (Zbojnicza Chata)
- stopień trudności: łatwa (L,K)
- otwarte w okresie: 15 czerwca - 31 października
- nie wchodzi na via ferratę w czasie zagrożenia burzowego
- zachowaj bezpieczny dystans
- między kotwami może być max. 1 osoba
- korzystasz z via ferraty na własne ryzyko
- w razie wypadku zadzwoń pod numer alarmowy 18 300

#### Warnings and instructions

- Use ferrata gear
- It is one-way route: Malá Studená dolina (Rýchlo chata) -> Veľká Studená dolina (Zbojnícka chata)
- grade of difficulty: easy (K)
- open during touristic season, June 15th - October 31st
- do not enter via ferrata in risk of storm
- keep safety distance, max. 1 person between anchors
- using the via ferrata system is at your own risk
- in case of emergency call 18 300

Hory bez hranic – integrácia siete turistických chodníkov do celostranového turistického produktu  
PLSK.01.01.00-00-0116/17\*



### 1. State

Republic of Slovenia

### 2. Country or territory

...

### 3. Organisations performing the marking

Planinska zveza Slovenije - PZS

(Alpine Association of Slovenia)

Ob železnici 30 a, p.p. 214

1001 Ljubljana

Tel.: +386 (0)14 345 680

Fax: +386 (0)14 345 691

[info@pzs.si](mailto:info@pzs.si) | [pzs.si](http://pzs.si)

The Slovenian alpine clubs are responsible for footpath segments. Also, KEUPS (Commission for European footpaths in Slovenia) with PZS and the Tourist association of Slovenia, Slovenia Forestry Institute of Slovenia and Alliance of Forestry Associations for European footpaths.

The Commission for Mountain Trails (KPP) is an organisation responsible for a network of trails. It also keeps a register of mountain trails (footpath network) and works with alpine clubs on the maintenance of trails.

### 4. The extent of the marked trails network

10,096 km on an area of 20,271 km<sup>2</sup>.

Footpaths are based on a grading system as easy, difficult, and very difficult. Approximate lengths are:

- Easy footpaths: 9,961 km;
- Difficult footpaths: 84 km;
- Very difficult footpaths: 52 km.

### 5. Marking system

Waymarking started in 1922 and has been applied till now in Slovenia and other former Yugoslav countries.

Slovenia has the Mountain Paths Act (ZPlanP), see

[pisrs.si/Pis.web/pregledPredpisa?id=ZAKO4767](http://pisrs.si/Pis.web/pregledPredpisa?id=ZAKO4767), it was amended in 2021, see

[pisrs.si/Pis.web/pregledPredpisa?id=ZAKO8339](http://pisrs.si/Pis.web/pregledPredpisa?id=ZAKO8339).

### 5.1. Footpath marking

Footpaths are equipped with symbols intended for proper tracing on terrain and clear recognition to others:

[pisrs.si/Pis.web/pregledPredpisa?id=PRAV8518](http://pisrs.si/Pis.web/pregledPredpisa?id=PRAV8518).

#### 5.1.1. Classification of marked paths

...

#### 5.1.2. Kinds of marks

The "Knafelc" circular mark is the main footpath marking. It consists of red ring filled with white. Its regular overall diameter is 7 cm to 10 cm. In some cases, it can be larger for better visibility.



For European long-distance trails, the ring can be filled with yellow instead of white.



In any case, the markings shall be visible on the right side of walking direction, possible although on the left side depending on the terrain characteristics.

Marking density:

- Normally visible footpath without any branch in various conditions: 1 marking/50 m to 1 marking/200 m;
- Poorly recognisable footpath: 1 marking in less than 50 m;
- New footpath or very bad recognisable:" by "... very poorly recognisable path;
- At crossing or wehn the direction has suddenly changed, also at the footpath's origin: confirmation marking 10 m in the footpath direction after any of mentioned node (point).

Footpaths signposts holders shall not bear any marking.

The following additional marks are optional to





Knafelc marking and can be used to improve orientation on the path.  
A direction arrow shall always be applied under the Knafelc marking.



Straight and bent lines are mainly densely applied on footpaths to distinguish their right course on rocky ground.



Texts on wood or rocks.



Red colour shall preferably be applied for arrows, lines and/or texts. However, for better resolution on dark background, white can be applied.

Marking for long distance trails



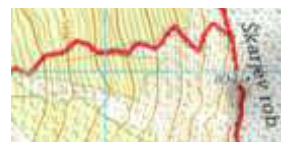
When a footpath is applied for one or more long distance trails (footpaths) and the long-distance trail(s) can be identified with abbreviation sign(s) the abbreviation sign(s) shall be put close to the Knafelc marking. The abbreviation sign(s) shall be applied at the following nodes: start of the footpath, and footpath crossings; intended to trace the long-distance trail

direction, and rarely between nodes only for confirmation the correct long-distance trail. In case of multiple long-distance trails on footpath, their signs shall be applied alternately (also valid for European long-distance trails alternating yellow and white filled markings).

Footpaths difficulty categories.

The Slovenian mountaineering footpaths network consists of footpaths from low land to high mountain ranges. Even though the nature passageways are used for footpaths, the footpaths are in some cases equipped with devices for reliable and safe walking.

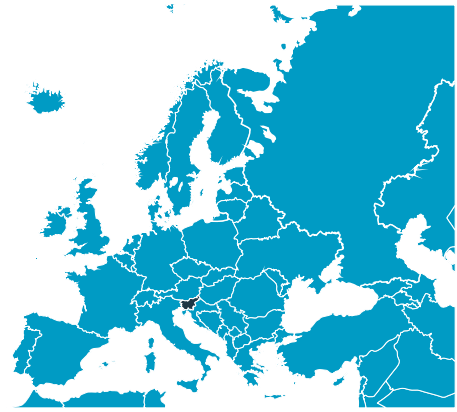
Difficulty type: Easy  
Symbol required: None  
Map presentation: Continuous red line



Description:

An easy mountain footpath is intended for walking and recreational running, where the user does not need to help his/her hands due to protection or assistance in moving along it.





Map presentation: Dashed red line



Description:

Difficult, or demanding footpaths leads over more demanding sections, where the user must help himself/herself with his/her hands for safety reasons, and protective devices are installed on dangerous sections.

Any safety devices are intended for the additional safety of users only and are not absolutely necessary for overcoming difficult places.



Difficulty type: Very demanding

Symbol required: Triangle with exclamation mark



Map presentation: Dotted red line



Description:

A very difficult mountain trail, where walking is replaced or supplemented by climbing and where protective devices are installed to overcome passages difficult to pass.

The user needs additional personal technical equipment, such as a helmet, climbing harness and self-protection structure, and also ice axes and crampons due to possible snowfields on individual sections.



Notes:

1. Helmet is mandatory although on difficult and/or easy footpaths, where the hazard of falling rock is prevailing;
2. Very difficult footpaths and climbing areas with guarding are two totally different options and the climbing areas with guarding are not parts of the mountaineering footpaths network.

### 5.1.3. Signposts and signs showing local destinations





Nodes in the footpaths network and some other locations on footpaths are equipped with red signs with white letters. Signs must always indicate in the direction of footpath with mentioned destination(s). The contents are according to CAA recommendations: destination (2), difficulty (1), walking time to the destination (3), information of the location of the signpost (4) and responsible club (5).



In some cases, there still exists text on wood or rock instead the signpost. In this case main closest destination name is written with a symbol of difficulty.

#### 5.1.4. Walking-map and information boards

...

#### 5.1.5. Special interest-trail information boards

...

#### 5.1.6. Secured trails (Via ferrata)

As already mentioned in Slovenia there are 52km of very difficult footpaths. This are marked and mostly secured mountain trails where protective devices are installed and user needs additional personal technical equipment.

In addition there are more than 10 special protected climbing routes or sport Via ferrates. In Slovenia protected climbing routes or sport Via ferrates are consider as outdoor sports facilities and are not part of official mountain trails network. They are mostly managed by local communities.

#### 5.1.7. Warning boards

Various situations exist that additionally influence the possibility of passing the footpath(s). For this purpose, some special information boards exist.

#### Temporarily closed footpath

Footpath segment(s) are temporarily closed due to safety reasons:

- Maintenance works on the footpath(s),
- As result of natural disaster (e.g., avalanche, ice damage, a windfall)
- Forestry works (felling trees),
- Other works in the range or above the footpath.

They can also be periodically temporarily closed for reasons of nature protection.

The boards are placed at nodes of all footpaths to prevent users from entering the closed part from any direction.



To warn in areas with unstable rocks above the footpath, a sign warning of theh possibility of falling rocks is mounted on both sides of hazardous footpath part.





### Discontinued footpath

An additional safety measure is provided with this board to prevent walking further. This warning will be present for at least 3 to 5 years, the time when nature will hide any residual part of the former footpath.

### 6. European long-distance and international paths

There are three E-paths in Slovenia (**E6**, **E7** and **E12**).



Ciglar trail from Drava to the Adriatic



Naprudnik trail from Soča to Mura



Evropska pešpot (European Trail)



The Via Alpina ([via-alpina.org/en](http://via-alpina.org/en)) is a group of 5 optional long-distance trails. In Slovenia, it runs on segments of the Slovenian mountaineering footpaths' network, also on most of the Slovenian mountain trail segments. Nodes contain information boards and small information signs with Via Alpina type logo.

There exist other national and international long-distance trails, most of them not covered by PZS or established in cooperation with PZS.

Examples:

- Alpe Adria Trail,
- Walk of Peace,

- Long-distance trail Julian Alps, etc.

For more information see

[slovenia.info/en/things-to-do/active-holidays/hiking-hacknacking/long-distance-trails](http://slovenia.info/en/things-to-do/active-holidays/hiking-hacknacking/long-distance-trails)



### 7. Walking maps

PZS is a publisher of maps for mountaineers, hikers etc. Maps on sales of mainly 1:50 000 and 1:25 000 (for some more popular areas), can be found at [planinskatrgovina.pzs.si/category/maps](http://planinskatrgovina.pzs.si/category/maps).

Trails based on the footpaths network is publicly available also on [mapzs.pzs.si/home/trails](http://mapzs.pzs.si/home/trails).







### 1. State

Kingdom of Spain

### 2. Country or territory

...

### 3. Organisations performing the marking

Federación Española de Deportes de Montaña y Escalada - FEDME

Carrer de Floridablanca 84, 08015 Barcelona

Tel.: +34 934 264 267

[fedme@fedme.es](mailto:fedme@fedme.es) | [fedme.es](http://fedme.es)

Spain is divided into regions; trails brands are the property of FEDME and are registered, but are managed by the regional federations.

- Andalucía [fedamon.com](http://fedamon.com) (member of ERA)
- Aragón [fam.es](http://fam.es) (member of ERA)
- Asturias [fempa.net](http://fempa.net)
- Baleares [fbmweb.com](http://fbmweb.com)
- Canarias [fecamon.es](http://fecamon.es)
- Cantabria [fcdme.es](http://fcdme.es)
- Castilla-La Mancha [fdmcm.com](http://fdmcm.com)
- Castilla y León [fclm.com](http://fclm.com)
- Cataluña [feec.cat](http://feec.cat) (member of ERA)
- Ceuta [fdmec.es](http://fdmec.es)
- Extremadura [fexme.com](http://fexme.com)
- Galicia [fedgalmon.gal](http://fedgalmon.gal)
- La Rioja [ferimon.net](http://ferimon.net)
- Madrid [fmm.es](http://fmm.es)
- Murcia [fmrn.net](http://fmrn.net)
- Navarra [mendinavarra.com](http://mendinavarra.com)
- País Vasco [emf.eus](http://emf.eus) (member of ERA)
- Valencia [femecv.com](http://femecv.com)

### 4. The extent of the marked trails network

The extent of the marked Trails network (2021)  
GR®, PR®, SL®, totals 50,156 km.

### 5. Marking system

#### 5.1. Footpath marking

##### 5.1.1. Classification of marked paths

There are three types of trails

- GR (Long Distance): more than 50 km, identified with red colour.
- PR (Short Distance): 10-50 km, identified with yellow colour.
- SL (Local Footpaths): less than 10 km, identified with green colour.

There are also

- Variants (depart and return to the same paths at two different points)
- Branch (indicating elements of interest near the path, maximum 2 km)
- Links and International links (developed in the Pyrenees between GR11 in Spain and GR10 in France)

##### 5.1.2. Kinds of marks

###### A) Correct way

Indicate the right direction. Placed before and after the crossings, etc. They can be painted on the natural support or be applied on a post or similar.



Concurrences of more kinds of paths are marked so that a coloured stripe of the lower significance (PR or SL) is added to a mark of the higher significance (GR).



###### B) Sharp change in direction

A warning of the change of the marked path's direction is represented by an angled mark.



###### C) Wrong way

Is placed at intersections to indicate which one is not the right way.



##### 5.1.3. Signposts and signs showing local destinations



**Boards:** at the beginning of a PR, SL or a stage GR, a board gives basic information about the path or paths in the area (number, length, estimated schedule, listing, map or orthophoto, etc..). They are usually found in the village.

**Signpost:** in major crosses a pole with arrows indicating the number of the path is placed where the destination and an indication of distance or time can be found, too.



### 5.1.4. Walking-map and information boards

Electronic information on the trails at [fedme.es/buscador-de-senderos](http://fedme.es/buscador-de-senderos) provides the tracks of the trails in GPX and KMZ and series of information about each PR®, SL® o GR® stage. The app "Paso a Paso" also provides this information.



More information is available on the websites of the regional federations (chapter 3).

### 5.1.5. Special interest-trail information boards

Under normal conditions you can go hiking at any time of year and in any part of the country. For climate variation, in Spain, there are trails that are not recommended in winter and others in summer.

## 6. European long-distance and international paths

### E 3 "Path of St. James"

Spanish number:

Aragón: GR® 65.3 Camino de Santiago

### E4

Spanish number:

Cataluña – GR® 4, GR® 172, GR® 7 (the same way with the E 7)

Valencia – GR® 7

Murcia – GR® 7

Andalucía – GR® 7

Ceuta – GR® 7

### E7

Spanish number:

Cataluña – GR® 7

Aragón – GR® 8 and GR® 10

Castilla-La Mancha – GR® 10

Castilla y León – GR® 10

Extremadura – GR® 10

Canarias – GR® 131 (partially)

### E9 "Atlantic Coast Path"

Spanish number:

País Vasco – GR® 121 y GR® 123

Asturias – GR® 204 (partially)

Galicia – GR® 53 y GR® 94

Andalucía – In progress GR® 145

### E12 "Mediterranean Sea Path"

Spanish number:

Cataluña- GR® 92

Murcia – GR® 92 (partially)

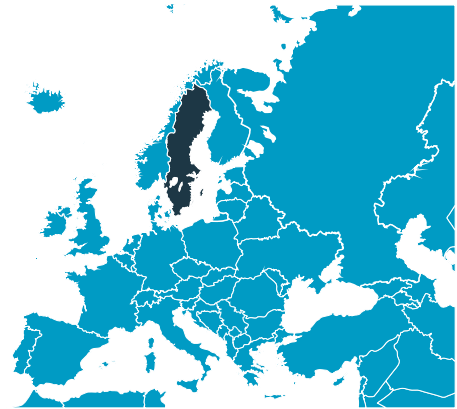
Andalucía- GR® 92 (partially)

## 7. Walking maps

Working with the IGN (National Geographic Institute) and other public and private companies to inquire about the status of the network at the regional level.







### 1. State

Kingdom of Sweden

### 2. Country or territory

...

### 3. Organisations performing the marking

In the lowlands, the responsibility lies with local or regional communities, sometimes with local or regional voluntary organisations.

In the mountains in the north, the responsibility lies with the state when it comes to most of the trails. There are also local trails cared for by voluntary organisations.

For E1 and E6:

Svenska Turistföreningen - STF  
(Swedish Tourism Association)

Tel.: +46 08 463 21 00

[svenskaturistforeningen.se](http://svenskaturistforeningen.se)

### 4. The extent of the marked trails network

In the lowlands, there are some 50 longer, regional footpaths and a large number of local paths. In the mountains in the north, there are 5,500 km footpaths marked by the state and a large number of local paths.

### 5. Marking system

#### 5.1. Footpath marking

##### 5.1.1. Classification of marked paths

There is a basic distinction in the manner of marking between lowland and mountain paths.

Marked mountain paths pass mainly through inhabited territory without much of infrastructure like roads and houses and villages.

Many of them are equipped with mountain huts at intervals of 10 - 25 km. Between huts, there can be shelters for safety and protection.



##### 5.1.2. Kinds of marks

Lowland paths are in most cases designed with marks consisting of an orange stripe having a width of 5 - 10 cm, placed around trees or poles at a height up to 2 m.



Marking in the mountains for walking consists of larger stones or piles of stones. For skiing, markings consist of poles of wood or metal with a red cross at the top. They are set up with a distance of about 40 meters between them. They are supposed to be visible in bad weather. Sometimes, footpaths for walking cover the same ground as the paths for skiing. It's important to always check with the map, as e.g., paths for skiing can cross lakes in winter where it is impossible to walk in summer.



##### 5.1.3. Signposts and signs showing local



### destinations

Such posts and signs vary in design and form.



Also special information boards are available. E1 and Grenseshöjden extend along the border between Norway and Sweden in the mountains in the north, with sporadic information boards.



#### 5.1.4. Walking-map and information boards

Such boards vary in design and form.

#### 5.1.5. Special interest-trail information boards

Such boards can exist for pilgrim footpaths, for specific themes, for European long-distance footpaths.

### 6. European long-distance and international paths

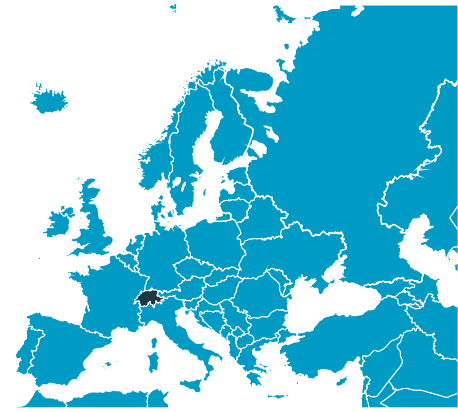
For E1 and E6 in Sweden, there are complementary markings with the small European mark in blue with 15 stars in yellow.

### 7. Walking maps

There is a wide range of walking maps for regional and local footpaths in the lowlands. The most common digital map is [naturkartan.se/en](http://naturkartan.se/en). For the mountains, there are different printed and digital alternatives. The printed outdoor maps: the printed Calazo maps ([calazo.se](http://calazo.se)), and the digital Lantmäteriet maps ([lantmateriet.se/en](http://lantmateriet.se/en)).







### 1. State

Swiss Confederation

### 2. Country or territory

26 cantons, municipalities

### 3. Organisations performing the marking

National organisation (only advice and coordination and development of basics)

Schweizer Wanderwege

Monbijoustrasse 61

3007 Bern

[schweizer-wanderwege.ch](http://schweizer-wanderwege.ch) |

[suisse-rando.ch](http://suisse-rando.ch) |

[sentieri-svizzeri.ch](http://sentieri-svizzeri.ch)

Cantonal hiking trail organisations

(ERA member)

Berner Wanderwege

Nordring 8

3013 Bern

[bernerwanderwege.ch](http://bernerwanderwege.ch)

### 4. The extent of the marked trails network

The total network of marked hiking trails is over 66,298 km.

### 5. Marking system

#### 5.1. Footpath marking

The trails are marked according to the same principles. The hiking trails are set out in a waymarking standard that has been set down since 2006.

##### 5.1.1. Classification of marked paths

The trail network consists of the whole entirety of interconnected hiking, mountain hiking and alpine hiking trails. As a rule, they are located outside the settlement area and provide access in particular to areas suitable for recreation, beautiful landscapes (viewpoints, shores, etc.), cultural sights and tourist facilities and, where possible, include historical routes.

Hiking trails are divided into three categories according to difficulty:

- Trails are generally accessible and usually intended for people on foot. They run as far as possible away from roads for motorised traffic and have no asphalt or concrete surfaces. Steep passages are overcome

with steps and passages at risk of falling are secured with railings.. Watercourses are crossed on footbridges or bridges. Hiking trails do not impose any special demands on users.

- Mountain hiking trails are trails that partly open up impassable terrain. They are mostly steep and narrow and sometimes exposed. Particularly difficult passages are secured with ropes or chains. Streams may have to be crossed via fords. Users of mountain trails must be sure-footed, free from vertigo and in good physical condition and be aware of the dangers in the mountains (falling rocks, danger of slipping and falling, change of weather). Sturdy shoes with non-slip soles, equipment appropriate to the weather and the carrying of topographic maps are required.
- Alpine hiking trails are demanding mountain trails. They lead partly through pathless terrain, over snowfields and glaciers, over scree slopes, through rockfalls or through rock with short climbing sections. Structural precautions cannot be taken for granted and are limited to securing particularly exposed areas with a risk of falling. Users of alpine hiking trails must be sure-footed, free from vertigo and in very good physical condition, and must be able to handle rope and ice axe and to pass over climbing sections with the aid of their hands. They must know the dangers in the mountains. In addition to the equipment for mountain trails, an altimeter and compass are required to read, and rope and ice axe are required for glacier crossings.

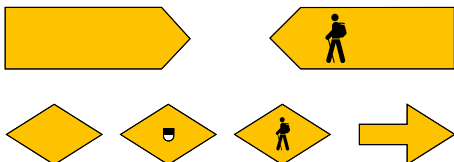
Tourist routes represent outstanding hikes and run along hiking or mountain hiking trails:

- National routes are routes that cross a large part of Switzerland and whose starting point and destination are usually near the border;
- Regional routes lead across several cantons;
- Local routes have a local character.



### 5.1.2. Kinds of marks

- The signposting of the hiking trails is yellow.



- The signs of the mountain hiking trails are yellow with white-red-white arrow, confirmations and markings are white-red-white.



- The alpine hiking trail signs are blue with a white-blue-white tip, confirmations and markings are white-blue-white. The alpine hiking trail information board points out the special requirements at the start of the trail.



Tourist routes are waymarked with signposts for route fields. These are an additional signposting instrument that supplements the destination signposting and is only installed at locations with destination information.

- National routes are signalled with a route field and one-digit numbers.
- Regional routes are waymarked with a route field and two-digit numbers.
- Local routes can - but do not have to - be signalled with a route field.



Paths to objects of touristic significance which are not made accessible by hiking trails, can be signalled with brown signposts.



### 5.1.3. Signposts and signs showing local destinations

Hiking routes are waymarked by signposts with

destination and, if applicable, time information. These are located at the starting points, destinations and intermediate destinations of all routes as well as at all branches of hiking trails.

Destinations are starting and ending points of routes as well as places of greater importance along a route. On the signpost, destinations are indicated from top to bottom in the walking direction. At the top, the nearest destination is listed. At the bottom, the route destination is listed as the end of the route. If several (maximum four) routes are indicated on a sign, they are separated from each other by a horizontal line. Common close destinations are listed only once.

Time information supplements the destination information at all starting points, route destinations and intermediate destinations. The times are rounded to the next 5 minutes.

Special notes, such as the name of a route, can be entered below the route destination. Examples of special notes: panorama trail, circular trail, high trail, etc.

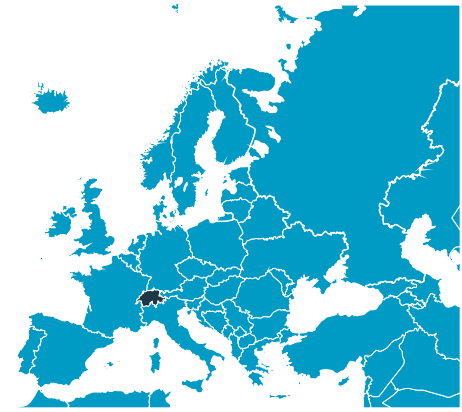
The location sign provides information about the location and altitude at the starting point, destination and all intermediate destinations of hiking routes.

The sign are made of 5 mm thick, polished hard aluminium. Their length is 450 mm (without time information) or 615 mm (with time information). The signpost width is around 120 to 200 mm, depending on the number of text lines.



The signposting of winter hiking trails and snowshoe routes is pink and distinguished by the respective mobility pictogram in the root. Part of the signposting is the start information board, which is removed together with the rest of the signposting at the end of the winter season.





The winter signposting includes the following elements:

- Signs with destination information (+ time information for winter hiking trails and distance information for snowshoe routes)
- Signs for route fields
- Signs without information
- Start information board



### 5.1.4. Walking-map and information boards

Information boards (size 700 x 1 000 mm) show the hiking trail network of a region on the basis of a topographic map. They are located at important starting points of hiking routes, for example in town centres or at car parks.



### 5.1.5. Special interest-trail information boards

...

### 5.1.6. Secured trails (Via ferrata)

...

### 5.1.7. Warning boards

The warning boards are applicable if a path/route section is not passable or use is excessively difficult and in the case of acute, imminent danger to path users where a closure is necessary.

A closure indicates to walkers that a particular section of path is temporarily closed and cannot be walked on.

Closures are carried out by those responsible for the path or in consultation with them. In order to ensure




continuous accessibility, a diversion must normally be provided for each closure.



### 6. European long-distance and international paths

Significant international long-distance hiking routes are, as far as possible, part of the network of national routes. A combined route sign analogous to the signalling of the EuroVelo routes can be used as a route sign.

In this case, a blue route sign for international routes is superimposed on the top left by a green route sign for national routes.



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International long-distance hiking routes of secondary importance are not signposted throughout. They can be marked with tourist information boards (size 210 x 148 mm) at important route sections/intermediate destinations.



### Tour des Dents du Midi



**Titel der Kurzbeschreibung**

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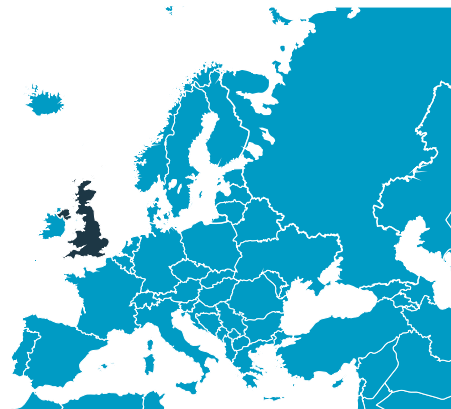
### 7. Walking maps

The network of marked hiking trails is covered by the hiking maps of the Federal Office of Topography (Swisstopo) at a scale of 1:50 000.

[shop.swisstopo.admin.ch/de/products/maps/leisure\\_maps/hiking\\_maps/hiking\\_maps50](https://shop.swisstopo.admin.ch/de/products/maps/leisure_maps/hiking_maps/hiking_maps50)







### 1. State

United Kingdom

### 2. Country or territory

- a) England & Wales
- b) Scotland

### 3. Organisations performing the marking

Representative bodies for walkers listed below, but waymarking is carried out at a local level by local authorities and national park authorities.

Ramblers GB  
1 Clink Street  
3rd Floor  
London  
SE1 9DG  
Tel.: +44 (0)20 3961 3300  
[ramblers@ramblers.org.uk](mailto:ramblers@ramblers.org.uk) | [ramblers.org.uk](http://ramblers.org.uk)

Ramblers Scotland  
Caledonia House  
1 Redheughs Rigg  
South Gyle  
Edinburgh  
EH12 9DQ  
[scotland@ramblers.org.uk](mailto:scotland@ramblers.org.uk)

Ramblers Cymru  
3 Coopers Yard  
Curran Road  
Cardiff  
CF10 5NB  
Tel.: +44 (0)20 3961 3310  
[cerddwyr@ramblers.org.uk](mailto:cerddwyr@ramblers.org.uk)

Long Distance Walkers Association  
Bellevue, Prince's Street  
Ulverston, Cumbria  
LA12 7NB  
[secretary@ldwa.org.uk](mailto:secretary@ldwa.org.uk) | [ldwa.org.uk](http://ldwa.org.uk)

### 4. The extent of the marked trails network

a) In England & Wales, there are over 225,000 km of freely accessible public rights of way, which are shown on definitive maps held by all local authorities for their areas. Other access is available on private routes used with the permission of the landowner, but no statutory right applies to these routes and access may be withdrawn from use at any time.

The public rights of way network also includes 13 official long-distance routes in England and two in Wales, known as "National Trails". These routes offer over 2,000 km of waymarked paths, enjoyed by an estimated 12 million people each year. The Welsh Coast Path was opened in 2012 and runs continuously for 870 km along the entire Welsh coast.

There are also 5 sections of the England Coast Path open and in use. In time the ECP will be extended to include all 2,800 km of the English coast.

b) In Scotland, access rights apply over most land, but the full extent of the path network is not known because there is no similar requirement to map paths as there is in England & Wales.

However, following the Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003, all local authorities and national park authorities have had to map "core" paths, which provide a frame-work for "sufficient" access throughout their areas. There are approximately 20,000 km of core path shown on core paths plans and each local authority is responsible for promoting their core path network. These paths, however, just represent a fraction of the total path network available for walking in Scotland.

Long-distance routes in Scotland are known as Scotland's Great Trails and must be at least 40 km in length. There are 29 of these trails, although the Great Glen Canoe Trail is not available to walkers! Together Scotland's Great Trails provide over 3,000 km of waymarked paths. There are also other unofficial long-distance routes but the extent and quality of the marking of these routes cannot be assured.

### 5. Marking system

#### 5.1. Footpath marking

##### 5.1.1. Classification of marked paths

##### 5.1.2. Kinds of marks



### a) Public rights of waymarking in England & Wales

Highway authorities have the legal duty to signpost and waymark public rights of way in two specific ways. Authorities have a duty to signpost all public footpaths, bridleways, restricted byways and byways where they leave a metalled (hard surfaced) road, and indicate what kind of route it is. Landowners must be consulted where the signs are to be erected on private land.

Authorities must also provide signposts (waymarks) where they believe the route is not obvious to a visitor who does not know the area. This means the authority has a great degree of discretion in where and how paths are signposted along the route.

Here are some common signs you're likely to come across while out walking and what they mean:



Footpath: Open to walkers only, waymarked with a yellow arrow.



Bridleway: Open to walkers, horse-riders and cyclists, waymarked with a blue arrow.



Restricted byway: Open to walkers, cyclists, horse-riders and horse-drawn vehicles, waymarked with a plum coloured arrow.



Byway open to all traffic (BOAT): Open to walkers, cyclists, horse-riders, horse-drawn vehicles and motor vehicles, waymarked with red arrow.



National Trails: Identifies 15 long-distance routes in England and Wales. All are open for walking and some trails are also suitable for cyclists, horse-riders and people

with limited mobility.



Open Access land: Just over a million hectares of mountain, moorland, heathland, downland, common land and public-owned woodland in England and Wales is available to people to walk, run, explore, climb and watch wildlife, without having to stay on paths.

Some restrictions may apply, for example during the season for groundnesting birds.



Negative access symbol: May be used to mark the end of area-wide access although other access rights may exist, for example public rights of way.



Home Zones: Home Zones – where roads and streets have been physically altered into more community-friendly spaces – give equal priority to drivers and people on foot or on bikes, with traffic-calming measures, very low traffic speeds and clear signs to alert and remind drivers to act with greater care.



Quiet Lanes: Local authorities can designate roads as Quiet Lanes to make them safer and more attractive to walkers, cyclists and horse riders. Quiet lanes are usually minor rural roads connecting local villages and communities – and often footpaths and bridleways – where drivers are expected to adhere to lower speed limits.

### b) Path marking in Scotland

In Scotland, there is no nationally-recognized system for waymarking trails, apart from official long-distance routes, as below. Landowner permission is





required before erecting signage.



**Scotland's Great Trails:**  
Identifies 29 long-distance routes in Scotland. With the exception of the Great Glen Canoe Trail, all are open for walking and some trails are also suitable for cyclists, horse-riders and people with limited mobility.

### 5.1.3. Fingerposts and signs showing local destinations

Signposts in England and Wales tend to show ways' status: public footpaths, bridleways, restricted byways and byways open to all traffic, rather than the destination: so a local map is important.



### 5.1.4. Walking-map and information boards

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### 5.1.5. Special interest-trail information boards

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## 6. European long-distance and international paths

E2, E8 and E9 are currently not widely promoted in Great Britain. They run along existing long-distance routes.

## 7. Walking maps

Walking maps have been publishing by several organisations:

- Ordnance Survey is the official cartographical publisher producing walking maps

of the entire United Kingdom. The Ordnance Survey's Landranger series comprises walking maps to the scale of 1:50 000 in which the public rights of way (with the exception of Scotland) are drawn in red. The Ordnance Survey's Explorer and Outdoor Leisure series comprise very detailed maps in the scale of 1:25 000, in which public rights of way are drawn in green.

- Harvey Maps provide a wide assortment of various walking maps of different territories.
- Ramblers Scotland is currently creating a Scottish Paths Map, a digital database of over 60,000 km of paths which is gradually being checked by a team of volunteers. In 2022 it is anticipated that this database will be made freely-available to be downloaded by anyone, but it should be recognised that this is an ongoing process and the database will be improved and expanded over time.

There is also a growing number of private sector websites with route databases, some of which are free to use and others which require registration with the site or a membership fee in

[ldwa.org.uk/ldp/members/search\\_by\\_path.php](http://ldwa.org.uk/ldp/members/search_by_path.php).

In Scotland, [walkhighlands.co.uk](http://walkhighlands.co.uk) is recommended for free, downloadable routes across the whole country, including the islands.









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