



Andalucía

Guía de

Andalucía



JUNTA DE ANDALUCÍA

AGENCIA DE TURISMO, COMERCIO Y DEPORTE

English | Inglés

Guía de Andalucía



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CONSEJERÍA DE TURISMO, COMERCIO Y DEPORTE



Summary

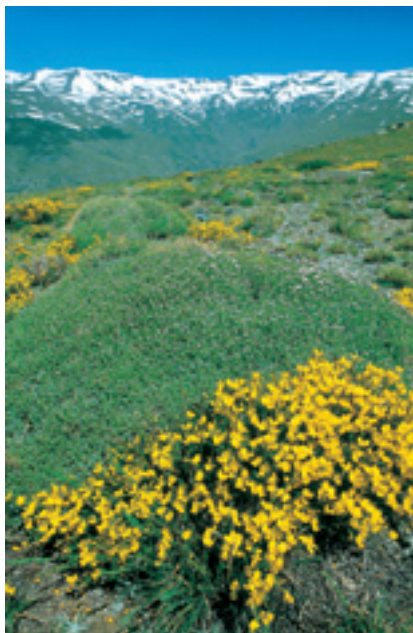
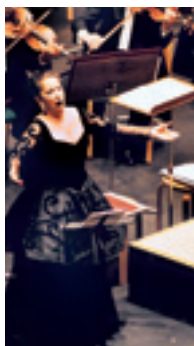
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Welcome to Andalusia

Andalusia is a consolidated tourist destination among the main world tourist markets. Its privileged climate; the characteristic contrast of its landscape; a monumental legacy that is the fruit of its long history, which boasts some of the most beautiful buildings and quarters in the world as is confirmed by the fact of their having been declared World Heritage Sites; a natural heritage that has one of the largest areas of protected spaces in Europe; unique festivals that reflect perfectly the open and cheerful character of the Andalusians, and a gastronomy of recognised international prestige thanks to the extreme quality of its products, make Andalusia a special place that will seduce anyone who visits it. Come and get to know us, come and enjoy us.









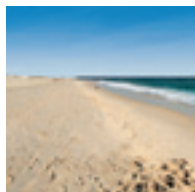
Land of Contrasts



A bridge joining Africa and Europe and a meeting point for the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea, Andalusia borders on Portugal to the west, Extremadura to the north-west, Castilla-La Mancha to the north, and Murcia to the east. The territory of Andalusia represents **17.3% of Spain**, with a total area of **87.268 Km²**.

Andalusia is one of the hottest regions in the whole of Europe. Its over **3,000 hours of sunshine per year** and an average annual temperature of some 16 °C make it one of the most sought-after destinations.

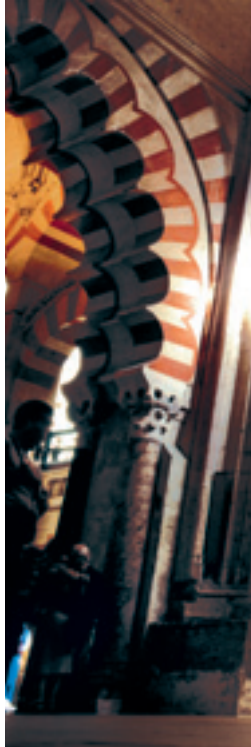
Its **diversity of landscape** is due to



its climate and its relief, with contrast being the norm. A range of formations is generated from the warm valley of the Guadalquivir to the leafy uplands halfway up the mountains, passing through volcanic landscapes such as the Tabernas Desert (unique in Europe), wide virgin beaches, and the white peaks of the Sierra Nevada.

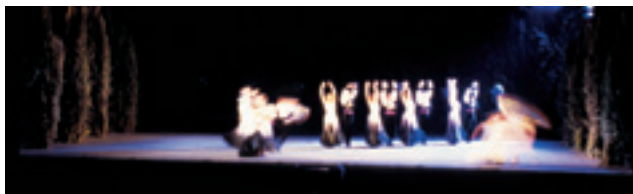
The river of Andalusia, the **Guadalquivir**, well named by the Arabs the “Great River”, forms a fertile valley to which it gives its name, constituting the fundamental axis that shapes Andalusia physically with its tributary the Genil.

Art and Culture



The age-old history of this land, populated since Prehistory, has left an immense artistic legacy that is shared by the whole of Andalusia. The following have been declared **World Heritage Sites**: El Alhambra, El Generalife, and El Albaicín of Granada; the Fortress, the Cathedral, and the Archive of the Indies of Seville; the Mosque and the Historic Centre of Córdoba; and the Renaissance towns of Úbeda and Baeza.





The native land of great **artists and writers** such as Velázquez, Murillo, Lorca, Alberti, Juan Ramón Jiménez, and Picasso, among many others, the region also has some of the **best museums** in the whole country: the Picasso Museum in Málaga, the Fine Arts Museum in Seville, the Julio Romero de Torres Museum in Cordoba, the Alhambra Museum in Granada...

It is likewise the scenario for **cultural events** of the stature of the Málaga Cinema Festival, the Flamenco Biennial Exhibition of Seville, the Latin American Cinema Festival of Huelva, the International Music and Dance Festivals of Granada, and the Caves of Nerja and Villablanca (Huelva).

Routes



Within the Andalusian territory various natural and cultural routes come together that allow us to know its rich heritage. The huge Islamic heritage shared by the eight Andalusian provinces is the thematic axis that articulates the various routes making up the **Legacy of Al-Andalus**: the Caliphate Route, which links Córdoba to Granada; the Route of Washington Irving, so-called as it follows the steps of the romantic writer and American diplomat between Seville and Granada; and the Route of the Nazarites, which brings us to the towns that feature in the last stage of Al-Andalus and runs through lands of Jaén and Granada.



The traces of the Romans can be followed along the **Roman Baetica Route** through the provinces of Cadiz, Seville, and Córdoba, the last two also including the **Route of El Tempranillo**, a popular 19th-century Andalusian highwayman.

Moreover, we should not miss the chance to get to know the **natural environment** from the multiple itineraries that wind through its numerous protected spaces: Green Routes, the GR-7 path...





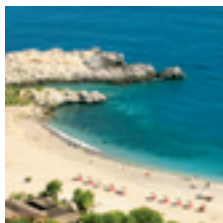
Beaches

The **Andalusian shore**, a natural environment with a personality of its own, extends along almost **900 kilometres** with numerous sections of beaches (540 kilometres) and 61 rich coastal towns.

The **variety** of the beaches can be appreciated on the five coasts of the Autonomous Region: from the beaches of fine golden sand of the **Costa de la Luz** (in Huelva and Cadiz), to the famous beaches of the **Costa del Sol** (Málaga), passing through the hot beaches of the **Costa Tropical** of Granada and the virgin sands of the **Costa de Almería**.



The quality of their waters, their **environmental value**, and the omnipresent sun have made these beaches (many have the **Blue Flag**) one of the preferred destinations for travellers from all over the world.





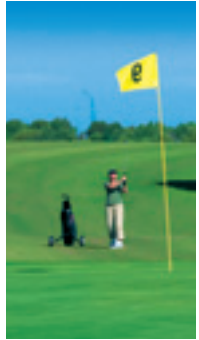
Golf

At the moment Andalusia has **144 golf courses**, being the Autonomous Community with the highest number in the country.

The reasons why Andalusia has become a golf destination of the very highest quality can be found in its **privileged climate**, which allows the practice of this sport throughout the year, and its ideal **orographic conditions** for the designers to put their experience and imagination to the test and take advantage of the natural conditions of the terrain.

The **variety of the golf courses** of Andalusia thus lies not only in their number of holes but also in their layout and location, allowing the professional to practise beside the sea or in the mountains, enjoying himself in **multi-coloured landscapes**.

This wide offer has not gone unnoticed to organisers of top-level competitions, who have chosen Andalusia for holding championships such as the **Spanish Open**, the **Volvo Masters Andalusia**, the **World Championship**, or the **Ryder Cup**.





Gastronomy

Andalusia has a **tasty and healthy** cuisine based on the Mediterranean diet that allows maximum enjoyment with each of the senses.

Its ingredients are of supreme quality, with **olive oil** being the essence of its recipes elaborated with fresh produce from the sea and also from the mountain. Its **wines** (with six Denominations of Origin) are every bit as good, with sherry being internationally known together with manzanilla within the area, with Sanlúcar as the biggest producer.

The most universal Andalusian dish because of its food value and its easy preparation is the **gazpacho**, a cold soup based on tomato, cucumber, pepper, garlic, oil, and vinegar, although





there are many other varieties that omit or add ingredients such as salmorejo, porra, and ajoblanco.

To these can be added other star products such as cold meats, with the **hams** of the Sierra de Huelva leading the way, cheeses (with their strong personality) and exquisite **pastries** from the Al-Andalus heritage, which in many cases are still elaborated in the convents of Andalusia.





Flamenco and Traditions

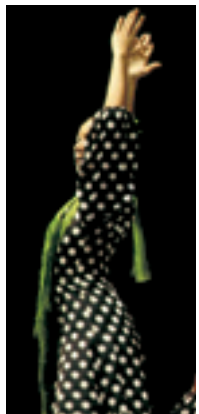
Flamenco is one of the distinguishing marks of this land, as well as being a cultural heritage of the first order that articulates numerous **theme routes** (the Route of Cantes Básicos, Minera, of Huelva and its fandangos, of the Great Figures...).

The “cante jondo” owes Andalusia some of its most extraordinary figures. Special mention must be made of José Monge, **Camarón de la Isla**, the flamenco singer born in San



Fernando who revolutionised the flamenco universe with his personal style that opened the way for new artists.

The **world of horses and bulls** is also an inseparable part of the Andalusian idiosyncrasy. Jerez de la Frontera is the birthplace of the Carthusian horse and of some of the most prestigious ranches for rearing wild bulls. Ronda and Seville were where the main bullfighting dynasties emerged courtesy of Pedro Romero and Pepe Hillo, who were later imitated by bullfighters of the stature of Juan Belmonte, Joselito, Manolete, Paquirri, and Curro Romero, among many others.





Festivals

The festive calendar of Andalusia is as varied as its geography, bringing together **multitudinous Pilgrimages** (El Rocío in Huelva, the Virgen de la Cabeza in Jaén...), **Easters** full of passion and strength, Carnivals, May Crosses, Fairs with epic bullfighting...

The variety of festivals and celebrations is a genuine encyclopaedia that summaries the **arts and customs** of their towns: in the festivals of spring, of sowing and harvesting, each local holiday, fair, grape harvest, saint's day, and pilgrima-



ge manifests the most elaborated of its handicrafts, gastro-
nomy, music, and religious beliefs.

The over 3,000 festive events celebrated in this land mani-
fest the **cheerful and extrovert character** of the Andalusians.
Some of these are of great renown and can boast that they
have been declared **Festivals of International Tourist Interest**:
the Cadiz Carnival, Easter in Málaga; the Horse Fair of Jerez,
and the Horse Races on the beaches of Sanlúcar de
Barrameda.

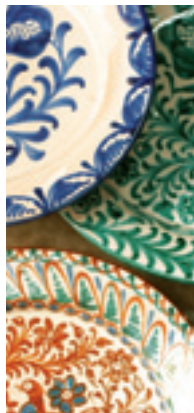


Handicrafts



The handicrafts of Andalusia have achieved great renown both in Spain and elsewhere. **Utrique** (Cadiz) is the leather capital; Córdoba can be proud of its **silverware** and Almería of its traditional jarapas; the Alcaicería of Granada constitutes a compendium of the traditional occupations of the province, while the needlewomen of Seville continue to produce fine **embroidered shawls**.

Ceramics and pottery are still worked on throughout the territory of Andalusia. Seville can count on the ceramics of



Triana, Córdoba on the names of Lucena and La Rambla, Granada on the tradition of Fajalauza, Almería on the ancient pottery towns of Níjar and Vera, and Jaén on the ceramics of Bailén and Andújar.

Moreover, we should not forget a whole range of skills including work with furniture, plant fibres, bookbinding techniques, the working of stone and marble, and musical instruments (the traditional work of **makers of string instruments** is famous).

Nature

18% of the Andalusian territory is part of the wide network of Natural Protected Spaces (over 80), which makes Andalusia the leader of Spanish autonomous regions in the defence of its environmental heritage.

This natural richness includes **24 nature parks**, which correspond to mountainous and wooded areas (with genuine botanical treasures such as the **Pinsapo** (Spanish fir) from the Sierra de Grazalema and the Sierra de las Nieves), and coastal areas such as the Cabo de Gata-Níjar Nature Park.

To all these must be added the extraordinary ecological importance of the **Natural Space of Doñana** (the refuge of the Spanish





lynx) and the **Sierra Nevada National Park** (the home of the highest peaks of the whole Iberian Peninsula); both have been declared Biosphere Reserves.

Nature **Reserves (28) and Landscapes (31)** complement the physical map of Andalusia. Smaller in size than national and nature parks, reserves are mainly wetland enclaves of vital ecological importance for fauna and flora, especially for birds. The nature landscapes, for their part, offer an interesting variety of scenery.

The Cueva de Nerja, the Gruta de las Maravillas, and Los Infernos de Loja, among others, are some of those that make up the privileged natural enclave of this land.

Green Tourism



Andalusia has become one of the most popular destinations for green tourism, thanks to its environmental heritage, the local colour of its towns, and their deep-rooted traditions. Examples of all this include the **Pueblos Blancos** (White Towns) of Cadiz, the **Serranía de Ronda** (Málaga), the **Alpujarras** of the provinces of Granada and Almería and the **Sierra de Arcena** in Huelva.

The main attractions of the rural world of Andalusia lie in the perfect integration of the **traditional architecture** of these towns into the natural environment in which they are inserted, deep-rooted traditions, ancestral festivals, and delicious **gastronomy** based on the exploitation of natural resources.



Moreover, it has a very varied leisure offer, in which the practice of various **active tourism** activities stands out, which with the contact with nature complements the attractions of the rural areas of Andalusia.





Active Tourism

The Andalusia natural spaces have become an unbeatable setting for practising all kinds of active tourism **activities**: hiking, climbing, potholing, mountaineering, canyoning, paragliding, hang-gliding, horse riding, hunting, fishing, scuba diving, surfing, skiing...

The eight provinces enjoy modern **installations** for practising top-level competition sports, which means that Andalusia is a key destination for sports lovers.





These high-quality infrastructures are frequently the venue for **international sporting events**: the Ski and Mountain Station of Sierra Nevada, the Permanent Speed Circuit of Jerez, the hundred-odd golf courses distributed all over Andalusia, with a special mention of the Costa del Sol (which has the highest density in the whole of Europe), the 39 yachting harbours, some of which are rightly well known such as that of Puerto Banús in the province of Málaga...





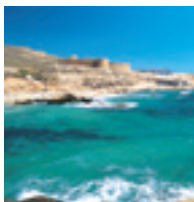
Almería

Almería





Almería



The Mediterranean bathes the province of Almería, which is situated in the east of Andalusia and bordered by **Murcia and Granada**. It is perfectly communicated both by air and by sea (the Almería Airport and Port), and also by road: the A-7 runs all along the coast, while the A-92 (and its variant the A-92 N) communicates it with the remainder of the region.

Its **climate** is conditioned by its geographical situation and its warm winds, giving rise to summers that last for most of the year, with pleasant temperatures and many **hours of sunshine**, which is ideal for sun and beach tourism.



Cinema

Its excellent meteorological conditions and the diversity of its landscapes have turned the province of Almería into the setting for major cinematographic productions: *Cleopatra* with Liz Taylor, *Lawrence de Arabia*, *Patton*, *Indiana Jones* by Steven Spielberg, or *Never Say Never Again*, among many other films. The westerns filmed by the director Sergio Leone were a genuine milestone, and are still remembered by the Wild West Towns that can be visited in Tabernas.

LANDSCAPES

This is a region of **contrasting landscapes**; in Almería you can find scenery ranging from the white peaks of the Sierra Nevada to the Tabernas Desert, unique on the European continent, without forgetting the beaches and cliffs of the coast or the uplands with leafy vegetation of the districts of the interior. Most of these landscapes are part of natural spaces of great ecological value.

The nature parks of the **Sierra Nevada**, **Sierra María**, **Los Vélez**, and **Cabo de Gata-Níjar** (the first maritime land park of the Iberian Peninsula) come to join the **Sierra Nevada National Park** at the most westerly tip of the province.



Almería



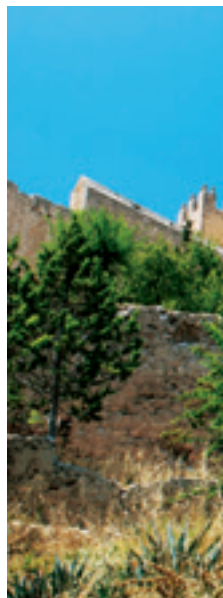
Gypsum Karst at Sorbas

This area stands out because of its exceptional karst model that forms one of the most important complexes in Europe. The River Aguas, on crossing an extensive area of gypsum, has perforated the land to create pits and galleries that lead into impressive grottos with stalactites and stalagmites. Potholing enthusiasts can explore the Cueva del Agua and the Cueva de la Covadura (with the appropriate permits).

The coastal strip includes valuable ecosystems such as the **Punta Entinas-Sabinar** Nature Landscape and Park and the **Albuferas de Adra** Nature Park. The environmental heritage of Almería is completed by the natural parks of the **Sierra Alhamilla**, Alborán, and the **Tabernas Desert**, together with the natural monuments of the Posidonia Barrier Reef, the Island of San Andrés, the Island of Terreros, and the Black Island, Piedra Lobera, and Sabina Albar.

ART AND CULTURE

The rich architectural legacy of the province gives a good representation of its continuous population since Antiquity. A chronological route of the main sites would start from the **prehistoric shelters of Los Vélez** to continue to **Los Millares** (Santa Fe de Mondújar), **El Argar** (Antas), the Phoenician settlement of





Villaricos in Cuevas de Almanzora, and the Roman site of **El Villar** (Chirivel).

Since the Muslims landed on the coast of Almería in the 7th century up to the end of the Middle Ages, the land lived under the system of Islam. The capital became the main port of Al-Andalus, and all over the territory Arab baths, water tanks, and watchtowers were built, and monuments such as the **Fortress of Almería** or the **Mosque of Fiñana**.

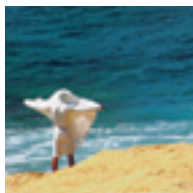
The Christian conquest facilitated the arrival of new European artistic tendencies (Renaissance, baroque, and neo-classical), under which inspiration



Cueva de los Letreros

It is located in one of the shelters of the Maimón Chico (Vélez Blanco) and contains cave paintings of animal and human forms that have been dated as being over 18,000 years old. The Indalo, the symbol of the province, is one of these paintings. With other archaeological sites of Almería and the rest of Andalusia, it forms part of the engravings and paintings of the Arco Mediterráneo de la Península, declared a World Heritage Site in 1998.





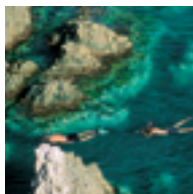
churches were built (that of La Encarnación in Vélez Rubio, the Almería Cathedral...), and palaces and castles such as that of **Vélez Blanco** (17th century), the work of Italian architects.

The peculiar landscape of **industrial archaeology** that is characteristic of the Sierra de Gádor and the Levante Almeriense is of special interest.



BEACHES AND WATER SPORTS

The **coast** of the province of Almería extends along **214 km** and is one of the most complete, as it includes everything from tourist beaches to solitary coves situated in the midst of protected natural spaces.



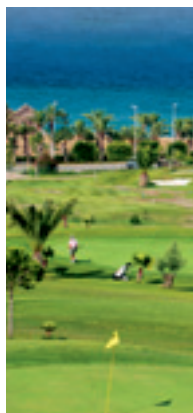
The **Poniente Almeriense** is the most tourist-orientated coastal area, with good communications and well-equipped Blue Flag beaches: **Roquetas de Mar, Adra, El Ejido.**

The diversity of landscapes and the unequal coastal relief gives the **Levante Almeriense** its own personality. The wide Blue Flag beaches (**Garrucha, Vera, and Carboneras**) are joined by virgin expanses such as the Playa de los Muertos, Cala Cristal, or the Playazo de Vera (the latter has a **naturism** section that attracts tourists from all over Europe).

The **Almería-Cabo de Gata-Níjar** area is the least built-up, being part of the spectacular Nature Park with which it shares its name and in which can be found **virgin sands** such as those of the Cala de la Polacra, the Playa de los

Golf

The province of Almería includes some of the best golf courses in the whole country, both because of the design of the routes and of the variety of settings, which range from the beaches of Vera and Mojácar to the Sierra de Vícar or the Almanzora Valley.





Genoveses, El Mónsul, or the Cala Media Luna (all in Níjar). **Almería, Agumarga** and **San José** share the Blue Flags.

With this long coastline, it is not surprising that **water sports** are an important tourist attraction with as many as 8 yachting harbours. **Windsurfing** at the Ensenada de San Miguel in El Ejido and at the Playa Serena (Roquetas de Mar) or **scuba diving** at the Cabo de Gata and Levante are other options. Moreover, active tourism in the province is not restricted to the coast, as sportsmen may also choose to go skiing in the **Sierra Nevada and La Ragua** areas (only cross-country skiing and ski touring), or go **paragliding** or **climbing** in the Sierra María.

GASTRONOMY AND FESTIVALS

Green Tourism in the province is exceptionally healthy thanks to the diversity of possible scenarios (white towns of the interior, coastal villages, natural spaces...), the complete leisure offer, and of course the richness of its traditions.

Almería gastronomy distinguishes between coastal cooking based on **fresh fish and shellfish** (moragas, mariner rice, pickled fish, breadcrumbs with sardines) and that of the towns of the interior, of Moorish roots for their pastries, with exquisite **sausages and the most traditional dishes**: gurullos, gachas,



ajo colorao, olla de trigo... All this is cooked with the **oils of Almería** and washed down with **local wines**.

If there is one element that unifies celebrations here, it is fire (the protagonist of Midsummer's Night), while the **Festivals of Moors and Christians** are among the most deep-rooted traditions in the province. The reproduction of the fights between the two rival factions is also the theme of the outstanding Games of Abén Humeya staged in Purchena. The festive calendar is completed by the Almería Fair, the Day of the Cross, the Virgen del Carmen (of particular relevance to the coastal towns), Old Women's Day and Jueves Lardero.





Handicrafts

The most widespread traditional occupations in the province are those related to pottery and ceramics (Vera, Níjar, Sorbas, Albox, and Alhabia), artistic stained glass windows (Alhama de Almería), the red coral of the Island of Alborán, the textile production of the jarapa (Níjar, Béjar, and Laujar de Andarax), and the famous marble of Macael, a material which is exported all over Europe.



ITINERARIES

The route through the **ALMERÍA-CABO DE GATA-NÍJAR** area will permit the visitor to get to know the monumental town of Almería and the Cabo de Gata-Níjar nature park, with many virgin beaches and an interesting sea bottom.

In the **ALMERÍA ALPUJARRA** a very striking form of architecture can be enjoyed, which is more similar to that of North Africa than that of the rest of Andalusia, with its white towns with their Moorish past that are part of the Sierra Nevada and La Ragua.

The same rural character is retained in the interior of the **PONIENTE ALMERIENSE** around the Sierra de Gádor, in contrast to its fishing villages from Aguadulce to Adra. Its attractions are its beaches, golf, yachting harbours, and natural spaces.

Landscape contrasts are a constant feature of the **FILABRES-SIERRA ALHAMILLA-NACIMIENTO RIVER** route, where the peaks of the Sierra Nevada make way for the immensity of the cinematographic Tabernas Desert.





The Natural Karst Gypsum Landscape at Sorbas is part of the **LEVANTE ALMERIENSE**, where sierras overlook the sea in the form of steep cliffs above coves where naturism can be practised.

On the banks of the river from which it takes its name, the **ALMANZORA** area is an ideal destination if you are looking for natural green tourism, with places charged with history and a suitable setting for hiking and potholing.

The **LOS VÉLEZ** itinerary, in an area dominated by the Sierra María-Los Vélez Nature Park, will take the tourist to monumental towns that reflect their majestic past (Vélez Blanco and Vélez Rubio).





Cádiz

Cádiz





Cádiz



Located on the southernmost tip of Europe, its natural borders are the provinces of Huelva, Seville, and Málaga; and to the south the **Straits of Gibraltar** and **North Africa**. Bathed by the waters of the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea, it is perfectly communicated by land, sea (the ports of Cadiz and Algeciras), and air (the international airports of Jerez and Gibraltar).

It enjoys a temperate **climate**, with an average temperature of 18° C and 3,100 hours of sunlight per year. The **Sierra de Grazalema**, however, registers a microclimate characterised by the amount of rainfall, which is the highest in Spain.



BEACHES

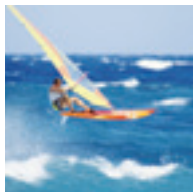
The **260 km** of coast and over 80 beaches of golden sands belong to two important tourist denominations: the **Costa del Sol**, which is bathed by 60 km of the Mediterranean from Tarifa to Punta Chullera, and the **Costa de la Luz**, which receives the clear waters of the Atlantic from Sanlúcar to Tarifa.

The greatest attraction of the beaches of Cadiz is their **wild state**, with numerous **coves and virgin sands** among cliffs and beautiful natural landscapes that are ideal for naturism. Examples include Punta Candor (Rota), El Puerco (Chiclana), Caños de Meca and Zahara de los Atunes (Barbate), the coves of Conil, El Palmar de Vejer, and Bolonia and Valdevaqueros in Tarifa. These are joined by other more **developed** beaches such as Bajo de Guía (Sanlúcar), Regla (Chipiona), La Caleta of Cadiz, and Valdelagrana (El Puerto). Many of them have the **Blue Flag** of the Clean Seas of Europe.



The Kingdom of Windsurfing

The mildness of the climate, its fantastic swell, and the wind from the Levant that blows strongly all year round have made Tarifa a paradise for lovers of this sport. At the Ensenada de Valdevaqueros and the Playa de los Lances hundreds of windsurfers are joined by those practising kitesurf, bodyboard, flysurf, or blowkart.



ART AND CULTURE

Founded by **the Tartessians and the Phoenicians** over 3,000 years ago, this land has been home to numerous peoples attracted by its strategic position as a bridge between Europe and Africa. **Gadir** (now Cadiz) was born in 1100 B.C.; it is considered the oldest city in the west.

The valuable cave paintings found in the **Tajo de las Figuras** (Benalup-Casas Viejas) and the Phoenician sarcophaguses exhibited in the Cadiz Museum are





joined by the **Roman trail** of the Sierra de Aznar and cities such as *Ocuri*, *Carteia*, *Iptuci*, *Carissa Aurelia*, and *Baelo Claudia*.

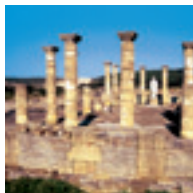
As from 711 this was **Muslim** territory with a proliferation of castles, towers, and fortresses that still crown many of the white towns of Cadiz such as Zahara de la Sierra and Olvera, with their typical Al-Andalus town plan.

With the **Discovery of America**, the Bay of Cadiz became the receiver of the riches of the New World, its capital Sanlúcar and El Puerto de Santa María being of particular importance. This economic prosperity was reflected in the construction of palaces, stately homes, and religious buildings of the stature of the **cathedrals** of Jerez and Cadiz or the **Jerez Charterhouse**.

The birthplace of liberalism, the “tacita de plata” (Cadiz) was where the first Spanish **Constitution** was proclaimed in **1812**.

Baelo Claudia

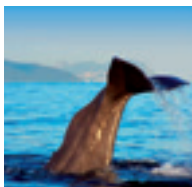
The Ensenada de Bolonia is the location of the ruins of this important Roman city that was at its height in the 1st century A.D.. Its economy centred around the industrialisation and marketing of fish, with salted fish and the sauces deriving from the same (such as the famous garum) being its main exports. The architectural complex can be visited and shows in good condition remains of the city walls, roadways, houses, salted fish installations, the basilica, and the forum.





Pinsapo

Thanks to its special microclimate, the Sierra de Grazalema is home to this species of fir that is exclusive to Western Europe and a relic from the Tertiary Era. A magnificent pinsapo grove exists on the shady side of the Sierra del Pinar between Grazalema and Benamahoma, which is currently the best preserved.



NATURE AND GREEN TOURISM

Over twenty protected spaces come together in the great environmental reserve that is the province of Cadiz. The **Nature Park of the Sierra de Grazalema** (a Biosphere Reserve) is joined by **Los Alcornocales** (the “European Virgin Forest”), Doñana, the Straits, the Breña, and Barbate Marshes and the Bay of Cadiz. The Straits area is a point of reference for the migration route of **birds** between Europe and Africa and a privileged spot for observing **cetaceans**.

The **nature parks** are mostly wetlands of great interest as enclaves of recognised international importance for avifauna, together with the **Peñón de Zafra-magón** which is the largest nesting colony of griffon vultures in West Andalusia. The Corrales de Rota (a group of buildings on the beach with a





connection with traditional fishing methods) and the Bolonia Dune are some of its **Natural Monuments**.

This exuberant natural heritage is one of the attractions of the **White Towns**, which are an established destination for green tourism. To its outstanding popular architecture and its traditions, the Sierra de Cádiz adds **active tourism** that includes from hiking and climbing to aerial sports.





International Wines

The wines of the Jerez area enjoy great recognition both in Spain and elsewhere; they are used not only to accompany meals but also to give a very special touch to numerous dishes. Sherry and the Manzanilla of Sanlúcar stand out; together with Jerez Vinegar they belong to the Jerez-Xeres-Sherry Denomination of Origin.

GASTRONOMY AND FESTIVALS

The **cuisine** of Cadiz combines the sea, country, and mountain in a knowing blend of high-quality ingredients. The land gives gazpacho, salads, and **piriñacas**; on the coast fish and shellfish are the main protagonists, either in tasty **mariner stews** or grilled, without forgetting tuna fished from special nets, salted fish, the king prawns of Sanlúcar, and the famous **pescaíto frito** (“fried fish”).

In the interior the local specialities have their origin in the wild products of the country that include asparagus and tagarninas; these are used on occasion to accompany **game meat** with rice and stews.



Cadiz has a great equestrian tradition, with Jerez being the birthplace of the **Carthusian horse**. This proud animal is present at two of the most representative celebrations of the province: the Horse Fair of Jerez and the Horse Races on the beach of Sanlúcar, both of which are considered to be of **International Tourist Interest** together with the Carnival of the city of Cadiz. The list of festivals is completed with those of Easter, the Corpus, the pilgrimage of the Virgen del Carmen, and local fairs.

This is a land of singer songwriters, **flamenco** dancers, and guitarists who have made flamenco a universal art. San Fernando is the birthplace of Camarón de la Isla and Chipiona that of Rocío Jurado. Manolo Sanlúcar from Sanlúcar forms a magic triangle together with Paco de Lucía and Serranito. Paquera de Jerez and José Mercé are from Jerez. The clubs, dance floors, and famous festivals such as the Fiesta de la Bulería (Jerez), the Arranque Roteño, and the La Segur Flamenco Night (Vejer de la Frontera) are its best showcase.

Cádiz



Ubrique Leather

This town holds the highest concentration of leather craftsmen in Europe. Top world companies trust the quality of products made from sheepskin, goatskin, and cowhide. A large part of the production is exported to other European countries, the United States, Australia, Canada, and Japan.

ITINERARIES

The **BULL ROUTE** allows you to know the natural environment where fighting bulls are reared, visiting famous ranches such as Torrealta and Torrestrella.

In the province of Cadiz there are Jerez-Xeres-Sherry and Manzanilla de Sanlúcar and also Jerez Brandy Denominations of Origin. The **WINE ROUTE** will show us the main production centres of these famous wines: Jerez de la Frontera, Sanlúcar de Barrameda, and El Puerto de Santa María.

Given the importance of horses in this land, it is possible to follow an itinerary (the **Horse Route**) along the main trails,





without forgetting the Royal Andalusian School of Equestrian Art or events like the Jerez Horse Fair or the Horse Races on the Sanlúcar beaches.

The **ATLANTIC ROUTE** runs along the Cadiz Costa de la Luz from the mouth of the River Guadalquivir in Sanlúcar to the Punta de Europa in Algeciras, to show the variety of beaches of the province (dunes, coves, extensive sands, tourist beaches...).

History, traditions, gastronomy, handicrafts, and nature come together in the **ROUTE OF THE WHITE TOWNS** that runs along the Sierra de Cádiz. The traditional architecture of these settlements is inherited from their Al-Andalus ancestors.

Finally, the **AMERICAN ROUTE** emphasises the active part played by the province in the Discovery and colonisation of the New World. This historical stage can be seen in buildings from Cadiz, El Puerto de Santa María, and Sanlúcar.







Córdoba

Córdoba





Córdoba



Medina Azahara

Located at the foot of the Sierra Morena (8 km from the capital), this sumptuous palatine city was erected by Abd al-Rahman III to project a powerful image of the recently created Caliphate of Córdoba. Its construction was conceived on three superimposed terraces surrounded by a wall, with the royal fortress located on the higher and intermediate ones with its gardens, while the lower area was reserved for houses and the mosque.



Between the Sierra Morena and the Sierra Subbética, and crossed by the depression of the **Guadalquivir**, Córdoba is bordered to the north by Ciudad Real and Badajoz, to the west by Seville, to the east by J  en and to the south by M  laga and Granada. The **High Speed** train line (AVE) is the star of the communications, apart from the province's excellent rail network.

The region enjoys a **Mediterranean climate** with very sharp contrasts between the hot summers and the cool winters.

ART AND CULTURE

A meeting point of civilisations, the first indications of human occupation go



back to Prehistory, as is attested by the valuable Neolithic remains of the **Cueva de los Murciélagos** in Zuheros. Phoenicians, Carthaginians, and Romans would later be seduced by the natural and mining richness of the Córdoba soil.

In the Roman Baetica, the **Corduba** of Seneca and Lucan stood out in its own right, providing the Empire with metals, wines, oils, and a legacy that has endured. In the capital we can contemplate the Roman **Bridge**, the Temple of Claudius Marcellus, the archaeological site of Cercadillas and a Mausoleum; Almedinilla has the **Roman villa of El Ruedo** and Monturque Roman **Cisterns**.

After this culture, the next period of splendour was the Muslim occupation. Cordoba was the capital of Muslim Spain and retains from this stage of its history the great monuments that have made it a reference point in cultural

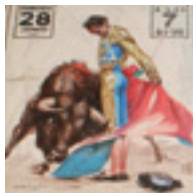


Córdoba



Taverns

About forty traditional taverns are distributed in the oldest and most popular quarters of the capital, such as those of San Andrés, San Lorenzo, and Santa Marina. A privileged setting for tasting wines, in their day they were witnesses to social circles maintained by artists and bullfighters such as Manolete. The latter, played by the actor Adrien Brody in the film *Manolete*, is precisely the protagonist of a route that bears his name and which passes through the places most relevant to his life.



tourism: the **Mosque of Córdoba** (“the most beautiful and original building in Spain”, according to Gerald Brenan), which together with part of the historical centre of the city and the palatine city of Medina Azahara has been declared a **World Heritage Site**.

The **Independent Caliphate of Córdoba** (929) was for a long time the most sophisticated state in Europe. It was established as the **cultural centre** of the West and a meeting point for philosophers, historians, doctors, poets, and artists: Averroes, Maimonides, the musician Ziryab... With the definitive Christian conquest the former mosques would be replaced by churches, chapels, and convents, and **castles** appeared on the landscape such as that of Almodóvar del Río.

The baroque period was to be developed with special energy in **Priego de Córdoba, Cabra, and Lucena**.



Treasures of this style include the Sacramentarium of the Church of La Asunción in Priego, and stately homes and palaces here and elsewhere on the **Baroque Route**.

The cultural offer of the province of Córdoba is completed with an extensive network of museums and events of the stature of the **Lucena International Music Festival**, declared of National Tourist Interest, or the Theatre Fair in Palma del Río.

Julio Romero de Torres

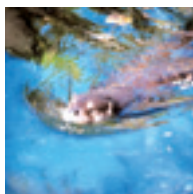
The most popular of the representatives of Andalusian regionalism and one of the most esteemed portrait painters of Spain and Latin America, he depicted like no-one else the soul and magic of the people, giving prominence to figures of women. His *Chiquita piconera* is a true symbol of the woman of Córdoba.





ACTIVE NATURE

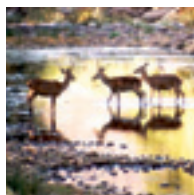
From the sierra to the countryside the province is a natural paradise. The **nature parks** of the Sierra of Cardeña and Montoro, the Sierras Subbéticas, and the Sierra de Hornachuelos (the last being part of the Biosphere Reserve “**Dehesas de Sierra Morena**”) contain important ecosystems with endangered species such as the **Spanish lynx**. The reservoirs of La Cordobilla and Malpasillo (both natural landscapes) and the Cueva de los Murciélagos (Zuheros), and the Sotos de la Albolafia in the capital of the province are also protected spaces.





The nature parks of the Laguna Amarga, Laguna de Tíscar, Laguna de Zóñar, Laguna del Rincón, Laguna de los Jarales, and Laguna Salobral form part of the group of wetlands known as **Wetland Areas of the South of Córdoba**. They are of particular value as winter quarters and breeding grounds for a number of species of migratory birds.

The **River Guadalquivir**, the articulating axis of the province, constitutes an important natural corridor for plant and animal species, and is also an ideal place for practising water sports. Other **active tourism** possibilities that can be taken advantage of in the province of Córdoba are hiking and cycle touring, horse riding, climbing, and potholing.



Game

The Sierras de Hornachuelos, Cardeña, and Montoro are a true hunters' paradise thanks to the high concentration of small and big game preserves. In addition, the Montes Comunales de Adamuz count on 12,000 ha. exclusively for the ancient and noble art of the hunt.





GASTRONOMY AND FESTIVALS

The cuisine of the province is characterised by the high quality of its products, and a good example of this is that many of them belong to various **Denominations of Origin: olive oil** from Baena and Priego de Córdoba, wines from **Montilla-Moriles**, and **hams** from Los Pedroches.

Game meat (venison, wild boar, mouflon, roe deer...) is very frequently found on Córdoba menus thanks to the widespread hunting. With any doubt however, there are three dishes that are the distinguishing marks of this land: **salmorejo**, oxtail stew, and the delicious **flamenquín**.

The confectionery tradition includes in Córdoba the tastes and smells of clear Arab and Jewish influences. The quince sweetmeats of Puente Genil and the mantecados and alfajores of **Rute** are famous for their quality; in the latter town you can also try its delicious **liqueurs and aniseed**.

The most popular festivals in this province are the **Crosses** and the **Patios**. Decorative objects and floral elements such as flowerpots and plants complement the ornamentation of these improvised altars, around which neighbours and visitors



meet to dance, sing, and drink wine. Alongside the flowers, fountains, and mosaics of the patios, bars are set up and music is played in the street to enliven these May evenings.

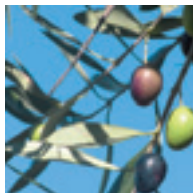
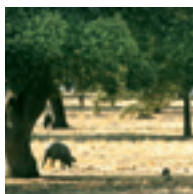
Easter also finds in Córdoba one of its beautiful settings and most original aesthetics; for this reason it has been declared of International Tourist Interest in 13 of its towns.





Handicrafts

The filigree working of silver and leather, using traditional techniques of cordovan and embossed leather, are two of the most representative local occupations. They are complemented by furniture crafting (at Castro del Río where olive wood is worked), pottery (with the largest production centre of the Peninsula in La Rambla), caliphal ceramics, barrel-making (with Montilla as its maximum representative), and string instruments makers.



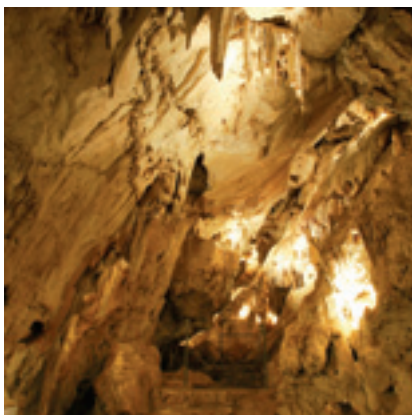
ITINERARIES

Articulated by the River Guadalquivir, the **ALTO GUADALQUIVIR** includes attractions such as the Cardeña-Montoro Natural Park and monumental towns such as Montoro.

The white towns of the **CAMPIÑA SUR**, which benefit from important protected wetlands, produce wines under the Montilla-Moriles Denomination of Origin. The Roman cisterns of Monturque are outstanding.

Olive oil is the main distinguishing mark of **GUADAJÓZ-CAMPIÑA ESTE**. Under the Baena Denomination of Origin, this oil is featured in a route bearing its name that includes visits to museums and oil presses.

A route through the **SUBBÉTICA** shows the Nature Park of the Sierras Subbéticas, the Cueva de los Murciélagos of





Zuheros, and the Green Route. Priego de Córdoba, Lucena, and Cabra are the best exponents of Andalusian baroque.

The most emblematic animals feed on the pasturelands of **LOS PEDROCHES**, i.e. the bulls that feature in the Iberian Route. Castles, stately homes, and religious buildings such as the Church of San Juan Bautista of Hinojosa del Duque are its monuments.

The **SIERRA MORENA** is a unique destination for tourism in the interior thanks to its hunting and natural riches, its offer of active tourism, and its traditional architecture.

The **GUADIATO VALLEY** is in the vanguard of green tourism in Andalusia. Mining has become a tourist attraction, with a good example being the Historical Museum of Bélmez and the Mining Area.

The varied landscape of the **VEGA DEL GUADALQUIVIR** is complemented by the castle of Almodóvar del Río and the Nature Park of the Sierra de Hornachuelos, a hunter's paradise.





Granada

Granada







Located in the south-east of Andalusia, it includes the highest peaks in the Iberian Peninsula (Mulhacén and Veleta). The **A-92** links it to the Levante and with western Andalusia, while the A-44 links Madrid with the southern part of the peninsula. The **Granada-Jaén Federico García Lorca Airport** is located just a few kilometres from the provincial capital.

The huge climatic contrasts are the result of its peculiar relief with two **microclimates**: that of the Costa Tropical, with an average temperature of 18.5 °C and 3,000 hours of sunshine per year, and the Sierra Nevada, with thermal variations between the hot summer and the -35 °C of winter.

LANDSCAPES AND NATURE

The province offers a **diversity of landscape** that in scarcely 40 km ranges from the white peaks of the Sierra Nevada and



the sea of clouds of La Alpujarra to the idyllic coves of the Costa Tropical, without forgetting the clayey hills of the Altiplano and its spectacular badlands.

The **Granada coast**, protected from the cold northerly winds by the Sierra Nevada, extends along **73 km** between the Costa del Sol and the Costa de Almería. It includes numerous blue flag beaches, yacht harbours (in Motril and Almuñécar) and sea bottoms (La Herradura, Maro-Cerro Gordo, and Calahonda) that are a paradise for scuba divers.

Its natural heritage is of special relevance, starting with the **Sierra Nevada**, which was declared a Biosphere Reserve by the UNESCO in 1986, a Nature Park (1989), and a National Park (1999). This habitat shelters 60 exclusive plant species such as the plantain *Plantago nivalis* or the wormwo-



Cave Houses

This peculiar underground architecture, which was developed profusely by the Arabs, has become one of the distinguishing marks of the towns of the Hoya de Guadix and the high plateaus of Baza and Huéscar. They are characterised by being dug out of the rock and by maintaining a interior temperature of 18 °C all year round.

Granada

od *Artemisia granatensis*, and also the Spanish ibex. The province has four more **nature parks** (Sierra de Castril, Sierra de Baza, Sierra de Huétor and the Sierras of Tejeda, Almijara and Alhama) and natural enclaves of great beauty (La Sagra, Infiernos de Loja, Cárcavas de Marchal...) as well as the **Maro-Cerro Gordo Natural Cliff Landscape**, 395 ha. with sea bottoms where valuable *Posidonia* meadows grow.

All these landscapes are ideal for the practising of **active tourism** activities such as hiking, fishing, horse riding, potholing, canyoning and climbing, mountain biking, and water sports, among other activities. In this way, nature, sport, and tradition have combined to make areas like **La Alpujarra**, with its remarkable white towns looking out over deep ravines, into international **green tourism** destinations.



Ski and Mountain Station

The Sierra Nevada has 86 slopes with various degrees of difficulty and a total length of 87 km for both skiing and snowboarding. One of its main attractions is the possibility of skiing at night on a lit slope. It also has two 8.6 km circuits for cross-country skiing.





ART AND CULTURE

The **Alhambra and El Generalife**, declared a **World Heritage Site** together with the Albaicín by the UNESCO, are but a sample of the huge monumental richness of this land, the scenario of the cultural routes of the **Al-Andalus Legacy**, and over fifty museums with great artistic treasures.

The area has been inhabited since Prehistory, as is shown by the **198 dolmens of Gorafe**. The Phoenicians and Punic peoples found on the coast a privileged enclave for the carrying out of their trading activities, a good example of this being the **Punic-Roman Salted Fish Factory** of Almuñécar. Over seven



Health Tourism

The spas of Alhama de Granada, Alicún de Ortega, Los Baños de Graena, and Lanjarón, together with the many springs of medicinal mineral water and an extensive network of Arab baths or *hammam*, have made the province of Granada into a privileged destination for those seeking relaxation, health, and beauty.



centuries the Muslims built Arab baths such as those of El Bañuelo and Baza, and citadels and watchtowers, as well as making what was the **capital of the Nazarite Kingdom** into the cultural reference of the West. In 1492 the Catholic Monarchs definitively conquered the territory with the capitulation of Boabdil.



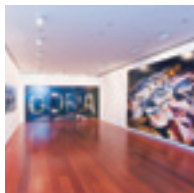
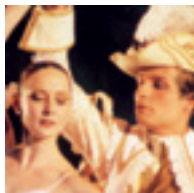


Lorca

This universal poet was born in 1898 on the Granada plain in a small house in Fuente Vaqueros (now a Museum). The author of *Romancero Gitano* and *A Poet in New York* spent his early years between his paternal house in Valderrubio and the Huerta de San Vicente, the summer residence that has also become a Museum.

Christianity brought new artistic tendencies with it that provided magnificent constructions such as the **Castle of La Calahorra** (which houses a Renaissance palace in its interior), and in the city of Granada, the **Palace of Charles V**, the Cathedral and the Charterhouse (a baroque treasure).

In this land of poets and musicians, its huge monumental legacy is complemented by a **cultural agenda** full of internationally famous events. The **Granada International Music and Dance Festival**, with origins going back to 1883, stands out; every year prestigious orchestras and companies attract over 30,000 people. The following are also of great interest: the magician Hocus Pocus



Granada

and the International Jazz Festival (both in the capital), Jazz en la Costa at Almuñécar, the Andrés Segovia Classical Guitar Competition of La Herradura, and the Íllora Folk Parapanda.

GASTRONOMY AND FESTIVALS

The festive calendar is no less attractive, with key events being Easter, the **May Crosses**, the Virgen del Carmen (celebrated in the coastal towns with a picturesque maritime procession), the **Moors and Christians**, and the Cascamorras” of Guadix.





Tapas are one of the distinguishing marks of the varied gastronomy of Granada, their peculiarity being that they are served free with drinks.

La Vega provides the kitchen with greens and vegetables for salads and cold soups; in the interior the low temperatures are combated by thick stews and potajes, with the ingredients including meat such as segureño lamb. La Alpujarra, rich in pork products (the star being the **ham of Trevélez**), contrasts with the coastal cuisine with its tropical fruits and fresh fish.

This land has five **Denominations of Origin** (the oils “Montes de Granada” and “Poniente de Granada”, “Miel de Granada” -honey-, “Chirimoya de la Costa Tropical de Granada-Málaga” -custard apple-, and “Espárrago de Huétor Tájar”), plus the prestigious **caviar** of Riofrío. The wines produced in the four areas, awarded the badge of Local Wines, and the convent sweetmeats are other traditional products.

Granada



Handicrafts

In its traditional crafts Granada has one of its best business cards; the former are a compendium of all the artistic influences inherited from the various cultures that have settled in the province. Crafts such as marquetry, ceramics, the making of string instruments, tinwork, embroidery and jarapas, and embossed leather are a faithful reflection of the idiosyncrasy and the most deep-rooted customs of the people of Granada.



ITINERARIES

The route through **GRANADA AND ITS SURROUNDING AREA** allows the visitor to know the city and many monumental towns having strong links with Federico García Lorca.

Between the snowy peaks of the Sierra Nevada and the Mediterranean lie the **ALPUJARRA GRANADINA AND THE VALLEY OF LECRÍN**, in the vicinity of the Sierra Nevada National Park, with its white towns with their remarkable architecture.

BAZA-HUÉSCAR: THE ALTIPLANO (high plateau) has archaeological sites that confirm the area as holding the oldest hominid remains in Europe (in the surroundings of Galera and Orce); cave houses are also one of its greatest attractions.

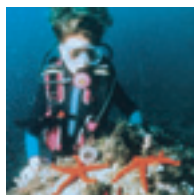
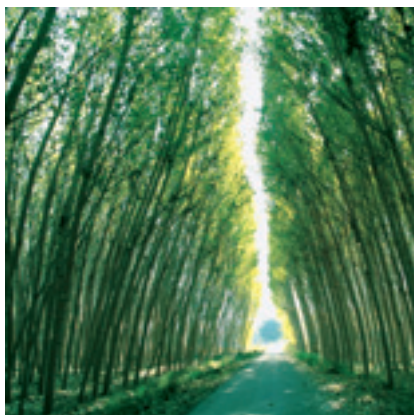
Powerful civilisations landed centuries ago on the **COSTA TROPICAL**. They have left valuable traces of their culture: Phoenician necropolises, Roman aqueducts, and Arab castles. Their microclimate makes the beaches an ideal destination all year round.



The route through **GUADIX AND EL MARQUESADO** allows the contemplation of the largest concentration of dolmens in the whole of Andalusia at Gorafe, relaxing at the Alicún Spa, or staying in one of the many cave houses of Guadix.

The **PONIENTE GRANADINO** features a multi-coloured landscape, with its attractions including the Nature Park of the Sierras of Tejeda, Almijara, and Alhama; the Alhama de Granada Spa; and the megalithic burial chambers of the Peña de los Gitanos.

The **SIERRA NEVADA** is made up of small towns with a Moorish flavour that enjoy privileged natural surroundings. The Sierra Nevada National Park and the Sierra Nevada Mountain and Ski Station at Monachil should not be missed.







Huelva

Huelva





Huelva



With a surface area of over 10,000 km² from its clear beaches to its leafy uplands, Huelva acts as a frontier between Spain and **Portugal**. The international **airports** of Seville and Faro, together with an excellent road and railway network, have brought it closer to the rest of the country, Europe, and the world.

It enjoys a pleasant Mediterranean-Oceanic climate without frost, mild temperatures throughout the year, and 3,000 hours of sunshine per year.

BEACHES AND NATURE

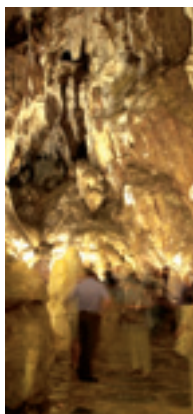
The **Costa de la Luz** of Huelva province is an uninterrupted line of beaches of **122 km** of golden sands and peaceful waters. Between Ayamonte and Punta Umbría it is flat and takes the form of **extremely long beaches** (on which modern



towns have appeared on the sand itself), dunes, pine groves, and sandbars that have been formed by the mouths of small rivers and the thrust of the Atlantic Ocean.

It can boast of being the Spanish coastal strip with the **lowest percentage of development** on its first kilometre of coast, which ensures the presence of a large number of virgin beaches. In this unbeatable setting, the possibilities of enjoying yourself in the open air are infinite. A dozen **yachting harbours** and sailing clubs cater for the demand of those who wish to practise their favourite water sports.

Huelva

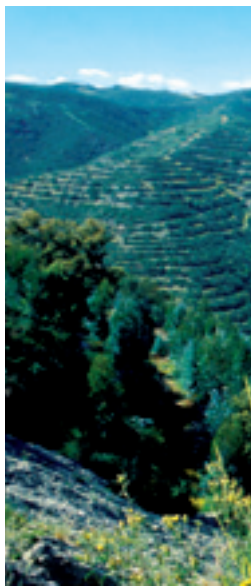
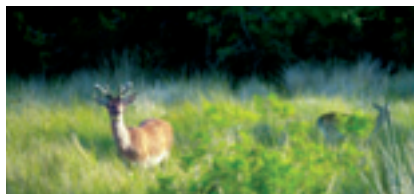


Gruta de las Maravillas

With over 1,000 metres to visit along a trail prepared with decorative lights, colours, and music, this cave located in Aracena was discovered in the late 19th century and was opened to the public in the early 20th century to become the first European tourist cave. The large number of stalactites and stalagmites that inundate its walls to contrast with the lakes and labyrinthine passages particularly attract the attention.

Moreover, Huelva also has an important number of protected spaces on its coast (Marismas (*Marshes*) de Isla Cristina, Marismas del Río Piedras and Flecha del Rompido, Los Enebrales, Marismas del Odiel, Doñana...), as well as a **light** that makes its beaches unique.

There is no doubt that nature has been generous with this land. Proof of this is that a third of it is a protected natural space. Part of it is the **Doñana Natural Space**, the greatest ecological reserve in Europe. It has been declared a World Heritage Site as an exceptional example of a great Mediterranean wetland where various ecosystems merge (beaches, reserves, marshes, dunes, a bank...) and which shelters a varied fauna. The marshes stand out above all as being of extraordinary importance as a breeding and wintering ground or area of passage for thou-

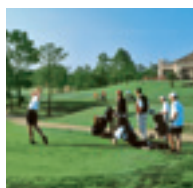




Golf

A century after the Englishmen working in the Riotinto Mines founded the first Spanish golf club, Huelva can currently boast a varied offer for golfers.

Adjacent to the sea, and within the natural spaces that mark out the Huelva coast, can be found the golf courses of Isla Canela, Islantilla, El Rompido, Nuevo Portil, and Bellavista, as well as the first ecological golf course situated in Matalascañas, Dunas de Doñana. To all these can be added the rural course of Corta Atalaya.



sands of European and Africa birds. It is also the habitat of seriously endangered species such as the Spanish imperial eagle and the **Spanish lynx**.

The **hiker** will find in Huelva a extensive network of paths to suit all tastes, in particular its Green Routes and the 700 kilometres of paths that crisscross the **Nature Park of the Sierra de Arcena and Picos de Aroche**, the second largest in Andalusia after that of Cazorla.





ART AND CULTURE

A land of naturally mixed races, its extraordinary richness has seduced numerous civilisations. The traces of the Tartessians, Phoenicians, Romans, Visigoths, Muslims, and Christians can be appreciated in the **Necrópolis de la Joya**, the walled enclosure of **Niebla**, the Mosque of Almonaster, and the outstanding **popular architecture** of Fuenteheridos, Castaño del Robledo, or Linares de la Sierra.

There is a historical landmark that is inexorably related to this province, i.e. the **Discovery of America**. Columbus's first voyage to the New World was conceived in La Rábida, and Palos de la Frontera and Moguer provided brave sailors for this adventure, the Pinzón and Niño brothers respectively. Around these towns the monuments and places that witnessed these events have been preserved, and today make up the **Colombus Route**.



Latin American Film Festival

With over 30 editions behind it, this festival represents the best showcase for the presentation of the latest Latin American cinematographic productions. Moreover, thanks to this event Huelva is a meeting point for professionals of varied disciplines in the audiovisual sector.

In the **Riotinto** area, the mining resources of which have been exploited since antiquity, a rich heritage is preserved associated with this industry and many signs of **British presence**, which is also evident in the capital and Punta Umbría.

The native land of **Juan Ramón Jiménez** and the home of **Fandango**, the cultural panorama of Huelva includes events of great prestige such as the





Castillo de Niebla Theatre and Dance Festival and the Classical Music Festival of Ayamonte, as well as the events staged each year by the Latin American Forum of La Rábida.

GASTRONOMY AND FESTIVALS

Huelva's cuisine lies between the mountains and the sea. From the first the famous industry of the Iberian pig stands out, with ham being its star product that is recognised by the **Ham of Huelva Denomination of Origin**. This delicacy is joined by delicious fresh meats accompanied by tasty mushrooms. The coast produces shellfish and molluscs as exquisite and famous as the **white prawns of Huelva**, king



prawns, coquinas, razor shells, clams, and the popular cuttlefish. The **wines of El Condado**, which are young, fruity, and generous, enjoy recognised prestige as do its vinegar, both thanks to their denominations of origin.

The Easter celebrations (especially those of Huelva, Moguer, and Ayamonte), the Crosses in Berrocal, the water war of Los Jarritos in Galaroza, the sword dance in La Puebla de Guzmán or the pilgrimage of the Virgen de los Ángeles at the Peña de Arias Montano are the most popular festivals.



El Rocío

Every year at Whitsuntide over a million pilgrims from all over the world follow the route so as to meet up in the village of Almonte, near Doñana, and venerate the image of the Blanca Paloma, the Virgen del Rocío, who is awaiting the moment when she will be carried out shoulder-high by the locals.



Huelva



Handicrafts

The most relevant traditional occupations are those related to horses, owing to the great popularity of riding in the province, in particular those of leatherwork. The wineskin bottles of Valverde del Camino, for their part, are internationally known for the techniques used to elaborate them and for their material, calfskin. Barrel workshops are also very numerous in Huelva owing to the wine-making tradition of this land.

ITINERARIES

From the mouth of the Guadiana to that of the Guadalquivir, the Huelva **COASTAL ROUTE** follows over 120 km with its beaches and protected spaces.

The active part played by the province of Huelva in the discovery and colonisation of America is reflected perfectly in the **COLOMBUS ROUTE**. These spaces correspond to monuments and places that witnessed the epic achievement and are concentrated around Moguer, Palos, and La Rábida.

Monumentality, tradition, and nature all come together in **EL CONDADO**. Its great attractions are represented by the walls of Niebla, the numerous wine cellars that produce the prestigious Wines of El Condado, the El Rocío Pilgrimage, and above all Doñana National Park.





EL ANDÉVALO is located between the mountains and the sea and its tourist attractions are two natural elements: air and water. Its wind parks are interesting, together with a route in which water is the main protagonist, the Guadiana Route. The hunting that is available in this area merits special attention, together with its flamenco and fandango, gastronomy, and the popular architecture of the white towns.

The **ROUTE OF THE COALFIELD** runs through the towns of the mining Andévalo area, and includes visits that should not be missed to the Rio Tinto Mining Park which is the largest open-cast mine in the whole of Europe, Corta Atalaya; and finally the English quarter of Bellavista.

The Nature Park of the **SIERRA DE ARACENA AND PICOS DE AROCHE** is the heart of this route that includes the Gruta de las Maravillas. Its gastronomy is of great importance, in particular its ham that has its own capital in Jabugo.





Jaén





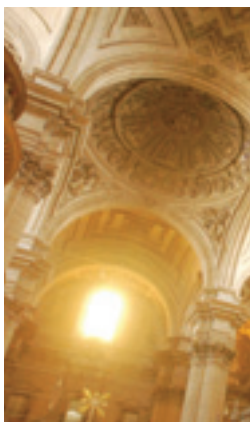
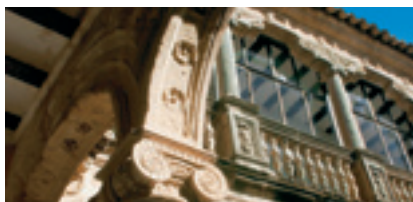
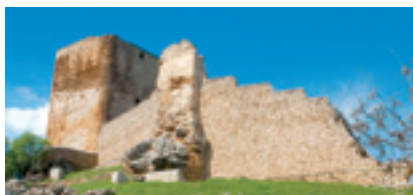
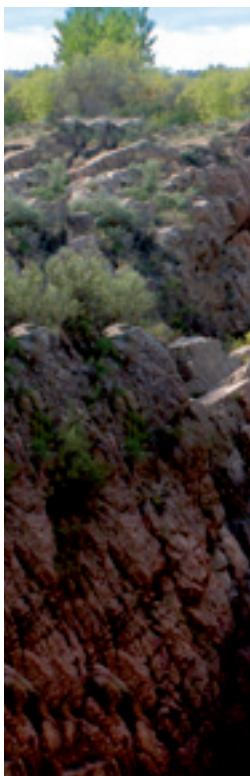
Jaén

A historic natural passage between the Castilian plateau and Andalusia, it is communicated thanks to the **A-44** that links with the A-4 (Cadiz-Madrid) to the north and the A-92 to the south (Granada and Málaga). In its centre lies the **Depression of the Guadalquivir**, the most important river basin of Andalusia.

Its **climate** is mild thanks to Atlantic winds, with hot summers and winters with temperatures of around 4-6 °C.

ART AND CULTURE

Peopled since Prehistory (as is shown by its **cave paintings** that have been declared a World Heritage Site), this was one of the most important **Iberian** settlements in the Peninsula. This period gave rise to the sites of Puente Tablas (Jaén), the Santuario Heroico del Pajarillo (Huelma), the Necrópolis de Cerrillo





Cástulo

The ancient Iberian city of *Cástulo* is located only 6 km from Linares. Owing to its strategic situation and mining richness, it was a fundamental enclave in the confrontation between Romans and Carthaginians during the Second Punic War. Its historical importance is clear from the archaeological remains that have been found, the earliest of which date from the late Neolithic, showing a population sequence that extends to the Islamic period. The most important items of the complex include the Necropolis, the hydraulic system, the north sector of the walls, the El Olivar town house and the remains of the Arab castle.





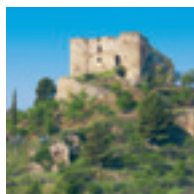
Blanco at Porcuna where the warrior's head was found, the Sanctuary of the Cueva de la Lobera (Castellar), the Archaeological Complex of *Cástulo* (Linares), and the Sepulchral Chamber of Toya (Peal de Becerro).

Various bridges and roadways that communicated in their day the various mines of the Sierra Morena date back to the **Roman period**; these infrastructures were later made use of by the citizens of new towns such as *Cástulo* (Linares) and *Iliturgi* (Andújar).

This frontier land between Muslims and Christians, after the Reconquest of the Kingdom of Jaén and especially the towns of **Úbeda and Baeza**, both declared **World Heritage Sites**, reached unprecedented artistic and cultural splendour at the time of the **Renaissance** and its main craftsman Andrés de Vandelvira, and above all thanks to the patronage of noble families such as the Cobos and the Molinas. The Cathedral of

Jaén, the Church of San Francisco in Baeza, and the Sacred Chapel of El Salvador in Úbeda are genuine treasures of this style, and are part of the Renaissance Route that runs through the province.

The **cultural calendar** has many events that should not be missed, especially musical ones. **BluesCazorla**, which stages the best contemporary



Route of the Castles and Battles

The province of Jaén was the scene of three great battles that changed the political, social, and economic



bands with musicians such as Little Charlie and Sax Gordon, has great repercussions. Other events include Etnosur (Alcalá la Real), the “Ciudad de Úbeda” Jazz Festival, the Torreperogil Rock & Blues Festival, the Gazpacho Flamenco of Andújar, the Early Music Festival of Úbeda and Baeza, the International Theatre Festival of Cazorla, and the El Yelmo International Air Cinema Festival in the Sierra de Segura.

course of the Iberian Peninsula at various stages of its history: Baécula (208 B.C.), Las Navas de Tolosa (1212), and Bailén (1808). Likewise, the lands that join the south of Ciudad Real to Granada and which scar a large part of the province of Jaén are sprinkled with a series of proud castles.

ACTIVE NATURE

Jaén is the Andalusian province with the greatest area of protected natural spaces, thanks above all to the **Nature Park of the Sierras of Cazorla, Segura, and Las Villas**, the largest in Andalusia as well as the most-visited. Declared a Biosphere Reserve and the habitat of the Spanish ibex, it is a paradise for **hunting** aficionados. The nature parks of **Despeñaperros**, the Sierra de Andújar (a magnificent example of the Mediterranean ecosystem), and the Sierra Mágina are no less popular.



The **nature parks** of Laguna Honda and Laguna del Chinche, the natural **landscapes** of Laguna Grande, Cascada de la Cimbarra, and the Alto Guadalquivir, with its numerous **natural monuments** (Quejigo del Amo, the Órganos de Despeñaperros, the Cánavas pine grove, Dinosaur Footprints, and El Piélago) complete the area's natural heritage.



Olive Oil Green Route

By following the old railway line that linked Jaén to Campo Real, the visitor can discover a green corridor that is ideal for practising various sports such as hiking and cycle touring, among others. This route also crosses the so-called Route of the Towers on which old watchtowers from the Arab period can be admired.



All these spaces are ideal for **activities** in contact with nature, such as hiking, cycle touring, fishing (with over twenty trout preserves), water sports on the reservoirs, or photographic safaris and birdwatching.



The Virgen de la Cabeza

On the last Sunday of April each year, over half a million pilgrims gather on the Cerro del Cabezo (Andújar) to pay homage to the Virgen de la Cabeza in what is considered the oldest pilgrimage in Spain, the origins of which go back to the 13th century.



GASTRONOMY AND FESTIVALS

Olive oil, made in Jaén from picual olives, is the star product of its gastronomy, with five **Denominations of Origin**: Sierra de Cazorla, Sierra de Segura, Sierra Mágina, Campiñas de Jaén, and Jaén Sierra Sur. Jaén produces 20% of world oil.

This product is present in the traditional potajes of greens, alboronía, loin of pork preserves, chorizos in oil, and salads such as the well known **pipirrana**, which is made of green peppers, tomatoes, and garlic.

Small and big game meat, trout, and **segureño lamb** are also noted for their quality; they are all accompanied with cuerva, a kind of peach sangria typical of the area.

The pastries of the province also feed on olive oil; as well as conventional





sweetmeats they include ochíos with salt and peppers, tortas de masa with matalahúva, and **hornazos**. The latter are always present at the main festivals of the area, with the numerous **pilgrimages** of spring being of note.

Other celebrations of interest include the Moors and Christians Festivals, La Candelaria, the May Crosses, and **Easter**, which is characterised by the artistic richness of its imagery and by the solemnity of its floats, in particular those held in Jaén, Úbeda, Baeza, Linares, and Alcalá la Real.

Jaén



ITINERARIES

The **ROUTE OF EL CONDADO** is characterised by its extensive olive groves and the pasturelands in which wild bulls can be contemplated in their natural habitat.

As well as its valuable archaeological sites, **LA CAMPIÑA** also contains the Sierra de Andújar Nature Park and the Sanctuary of the Virgen de la Cabeza.

The **SIERRA DE SEGURA** has imposing castles such as those of Hornos and Segura de la Sierra around the Nature Park of the Sierras de Cazorla, Segura, and Las Villas, and the Tranco Reservoir.

Olive groves dominate the landscape of the **JAÉN DISTRICT**, which has the Sierra Mágina Nature Park and the Peña del Águila.

Monumentality is the axis articulating the route running through **LA LOMA AND LAS VILLAS** that takes the visitor to the Renaissance towns of Úbeda and Baeza, which have both been declared World Heritage Sites.

On the **NORTH DISTRICT** route the Despeñaperros Nature Park and the La Cimbarra waterfall come together.





Handicrafts

The most important names for the handicrafts of Jaén today are Úbeda, with its concentration of trades such as forging, ceramics, and artistic stained glass windows; Andújar, for traditional ceramics, and Bailén for glazed pottery. Work with wicker and other fibres of Los Villares is notable, as is the sandal work of Peal de Becerro.

The **ALTO GUADALQUIVIR**, with Cazorla and La Iruela, has the Nature Park of the Sierras of Cazorla, Segura, and Las Villas.

The **SIERRA SUR** contains a number of towns with a surprising heritage (Alcalá la Real, Alcaudete...).

The **SIERRA MÁGICA** route is articulated by the nature park of the same name and by numerous fortress that make up the Route of the Nazarites.







Málaga

Málaga







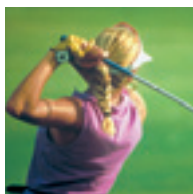
The province of Málaga is the smallest in Andalusia and the one with the most rugged relief. It has an excellent communication network with the rest of the Iberian Peninsula and major European cities, as it has the **Pablo Ruiz Picasso International Airport** and the recently inaugurated **AVE** train.

Thanks to its **climate** it is easy to visit at any time of the year, in particular the coastal strip or the Costa del Sol, which as it is protected from the winds of the interior by a succession of mountain ranges, guarantees over **300 days of sunshine per year** and a privileged temperature.



Costa del Golf

The Costa del Sol, which is proud of being the area with the highest number of golf courses in the whole of Europe, is also known by the above nickname. The huge offer that exists is due to the extraordinary climate that it enjoys, which allows play all year round under ideal relief conditions that have challenged designers of recognised international prestige, such as Robert Trent Jones, to create exciting runs. These golf courses have hosted important competitions such as the Ryder Cup or the Volvo Master tournament.



NATURE AND BEACHES

The **diversity of its landscape** and climate has meant that this land has often been compared to a miniature continent. Málaga province includes a wide network of protected spaces: to the west adjoining Cadiz we find the nature parks of the Sierra de Grazalema and the **Sierra de las Nieves**, both Biosphere Reserves, and the Los Alcornocales Nature Park; near the capital lies the **Montes de Málaga** Nature Park, and to the east that of the Sierras of Tejeda, Almijara, and Alhama.

Málaga



This natural richness with its valuable fauna and flora is complemented by landscape treasures such as the Desfiladero de los Gaitanes, the Acantilados de Maro-Cerro Gordo, and **El Torcal** of Antequera, with its karst labyrinths that have been used as the setting for science fiction films on many occasions. The only place apart from the Camargue in France where pink flamingos nest is the **Laguna de Fuente de Piedra** in Málaga province, which is one of the two largest lakes in Spain.

These places offer endless possibilities for the most active, as does the Costa del Sol, which consists of **160 km of coast** with beaches of quiet, warm, and transparent waters.

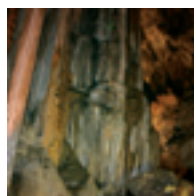
The **Western Costa del Sol** extends from the capital of Málaga province to the border with Cadiz. It was one of the first Spanish tourist areas. Its fame and fascinating social scenario is only comparable to the Côte d'Azur of France and Monaco.





The **Eastern Costa del Sol** is the maritime façade of the Axarquía region. Here it is still possible to encounter a solitary beach or an anonymous nudist cove. Its seafaring towns extend as far as Nerja, which is established on a plain overlooking the cliff as if it were on a balcony. Adjacent to the town the coast has rugged limestone cliffs up to 200 m high formed by the drop from the Sierra de Almirante to the sea.

The demand for **water sports** is fully satisfied thanks to its eleven yachting harbours; the international **Puerto Banús** of Marbella stands out.



Nerja Cave

Having been declared a Natural Monument, it is the most important natural cavity in the region, because of its dimensions and the beauty of its stalactite and stalagmite formations and the richness of its architectural remains. It has four halls open to the public: that of Belén, that of the Ghosts, so-called because of its phantasmagorical shapes; that of Ballet, where the International Music and Dance Festival is held each year; and that of the Cataclysm, with the largest natural column in the world.





Cinema with a Spanish Accent

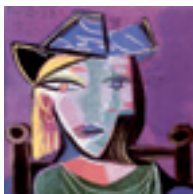
The Málaga Spanish Cinema Festival, which was inaugurated in 1998, has become an event not to be missed for film professionals in Spain. Each year in spring the popular Cervantes Theatre gathers together both established and new artists; the scenic space is chosen for the premiere of full-length films, shorts, and documentaries of high quality. The Biznaga de Oro, the award given to the best film, is the most coveted prize for producers.

ART AND CULTURE

Its abundant prehistoric remains tell us that the territory has been intensely populated since the earliest times. The **dolmen complexes** of Menga, Viera, and El Romeral, in Antequera, and the **cave paintings** of the caves of La Pileta, Doña Trinidad, and Nerja are particularly relevant.

The Phoenicians founded the city of *Malaka* in the 8th century B.C., while the Roman Empire left the Roman theatres of **Acinipo** (Ronda) and Málaga, and the Roman villa of Río Verde in Marbella and the site of Faro in Torrox.

The Fortress and the Castle of Gibralfaro, in the capital; the Arab baths of Ronda (among the best preserved of all Spain) or the Castle of Sohail in



Picasso

The figure of the brilliant artist has strong links with the city of his birth. As well as the museum that is devoted to the painter's work with over 200 exhibits, Málaga offers the opportunity of knowing the places where he spent his childhood: the Plaza de la Merced where he was born, the San Rafael School, the bullring of La Malagueta...

Fuengirola are examples of the huge heritage inherited after the **Muslim occupation**.

With the Reconquest new artistic styles were introduced that would be seen in religious buildings such as Málaga Cathedral (known as "La Manquita" for its unfinished south tower) or the Royal Collegiate Church of Santa María la Mayor in Antequera. Noted **Renaissance civil architecture** includes the Palacios de los Condes de Buenavista (now the Picasso





Museum) in Málaga; that of the Marqueses de la Peña de los Enamorados in Antequera; the House of Cervantes in Vélez-Málaga, and that of Mondragón in Ronda.

The force with which **Baroque** architecture entered Andalusia has no comparison with that of any other Spanish region. The number of churches and palaces built or redecorated in the 18th century is surprising; Antequera with its favourable economic situation is the town that best exemplifies this new ornamental taste. The new **urban contributions** of this period were shaped in constructions such as the New Bridge crossing the River Tajo in Ronda.

GASTRONOMY AND FESTIVALS

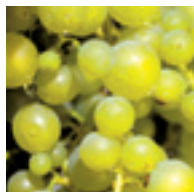
Local cuisine uses in its creations top quality raw materials, some of them with **denominations of origin**: for **olive oil** with the Antequera Denomination of Origin; for fruits with the denominations of origin of the **custard apples** of the Granada-Málaga Costa Tropical and **raisins** from Málaga; for **wines** with the Málaga and Sierras de Málaga denominations of origin; as well as meats, greens, and above all fish.

Ajoblanco (the Málaga variety of gazpacho with almonds and moscatel grapes), fried fish, the famous **espetos** (sardines skewered on stalks that are roasted stuck in the sand



opposite hot coals) or porra antequerana are some of the dishes that give fame to the cooking of Málaga.

The staging of the Passion in Riogordo, the “trunk races” on the nights of Maundy Thursday and Good Friday in Antequera, and the **Easter** processions of the capital that have been declared a Festival of International Tourist Interest, offer a perspective of the great importance that is attached to Easter in this province. Other celebrations that have a very personal flavour include the May Crosses, Midsummer’s Night, the Corpus, or the Moors and Christians Festivals.

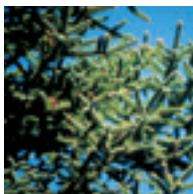


Málaga



Ronda, Bullfighting Tradition

The “dream town” of the German poet Rilke is proud to be the birthplace of two great dynasties of bull-fighters: the Romeros and the Ordóñez. The former established the basis of bullfighting on foot, while the Ordóñez saga created a more personal and spontaneous style. Its bullring hosts the Goya Bullfight each year.



ITINERARIES

Near the capital, the charms of the **GUADALHORCE VALLEY** lie in the traditional architecture of the white towns and landscapes like that of the Desfiladero de los Gaitanes.

The **ROUTE OF THE GUADALTEBA** takes its name from its river. Its archaeological remains stand out (like the cave paintings of the Cueva de Ardales), plus a wide range of activities in contact with nature.

The **COSTA DEL SOL**, which has given Málaga its greatest fame, is characterised by its sun and beach offer and the high number of golf courses and yachting harbours.

The main attraction of the **AXARQUÍA** region is the sharp contrasts in the landscape in very few kilometres, from the high snowy peaks to coves between





cliffs. Its white towns spill over the slopes of the mountains of the Nature Park of the Sierras of Tejeda, Almijara, and Alhama.

The **ROUTE OF THE SIERRA DE LAS NIEVES** has genuine natural treasures: the Gesm abyss, the third deepest in the world; the pinsapos, the Tajo de la Caina...

History, tradition and legend come together in the **SERRANÍA DE RONDA** with numerous Roman and Islamic remains. For monuments the town of Ronda stands out. Nature is another of its attractions as it is located between the Parks of Los Alcornocales, the Sierra de las Nieves, and the Sierra de Grazalema.

Between the Subbética and Penibética mountain ranges, the **NORORMA ROUTE** (north-east of Málaga province) offers a great variety of landscapes to include the leafy valleys of the Guadalhorce and Genal. Its geographical location, in the heart of Andalusia, has given it a rich monumental legacy. Archidona stands out among the towns of this area.

The natural treasures of the **ANTEQUERA DISTRICT** are represented by the Fuente de Piedra Lake and El Torcal. The valuable dolmens of Menga, Viera, and El Romeral are complemented by the immense monumental heritage of Antequera, in particular with its Renaissance and baroque constructions.





Sevilla

Sevilla





Sevilla



Situated in the western half of Andalusia (of which it is the capital), it extends along the bank of the **Guadalquivir River** between sierras and opens up to a fertile valley. A wide modern road network (A-4, A-92, and A-49) communicates it with the rest of the region, together with the San Pablo international **airport** and the **AVE** high speed train.

The **climate** is characterised by the mildness of its average temperatures (between 18 and 20 °C), moderate rainfall, and many hours of sunshine.

ART AND CULTURE

A crossroads of cultures since Antiquity, the whole province has valuable remains that tell us of the powerful civilisations



that once inhabited it. The **dolmens of Valencina** are one of the most important sites in Europe from the calcolithic era, while the **Treasure of El Carambolo** is a faithful testimony of the fame of the mysterious city of Tartessus.

The exuberant province of **Roman Baetica** was to be part of the great civilised world for seven centuries, and would bring the Empire metals, wines, oil, wheat, philosophers, writers, and the first two emperors born outside Rome, Trajan and Hadrian, in the city of **Itálica**, the first colony founded in Hispania. In this Archaeological Complex we can visit the remains of the Roman Theatre, the colossal **Amphitheatre**, and the beautiful mosaics of the Roman *domuses*.



World Heritage Site

The monumental complex formed by the Cathedral of Seville and its belfry, the popular Giralda; the Royal Palaces; and the Archive of the Indies is proud to have been declared a World Heritage Site. These monuments, the most emblematic of Seville, are a faithful reflection of the constant artistic blend of the city: Islamic, Gothic, Renaissance, and Baroque elements combine in these buildings.





Cultural Routes

The province of Seville has various routes that allow the visitor to get to know all its monumental and natural splendour. The Artealia cultural routes stand out, passing through the towns of the countryside with the greatest artistic legacy; Roman Baetica, which has in Itálica its greatest exponent, and that of Washington Irving.



When the **Muslims** arrived they brought with them an urban revitalising that can be seen even today in the physiognomy of many towns of the province. During this period fortresses, castles, and walls were erected that would be combined with Mudejar architecture after the Christian Reconquest. The Cathedral of Seville, one of the largest churches of Christendom, was built on the site of an Almohad mosque.





During the 16th century Seville reached its period of greatest splendour as the **Port of the Indies** and therefore the recipient of the richness of the New World. Ships would arrive here loaded with gold and silver from the Americas; they would be minted here to be distributed among other European countries. People from all lands and walks of life met in this **Renaissance** Seville, from rich Genoese and German merchants to hustlers and those on the make.

This situation established a peculiar and brilliant Seville version of **Baroque**, which has given towns such as Carmona, Marchena, Écija, and Osuna richness and sumptuousness that is hard to equal.

Fine Arts Museum

What is considered the second art gallery in the country is arranged around 14 halls that house pictorial works ranging from the Gothic period to the 20th century; the star collection is that of paintings from the Seville school of between the 16th and 18th centuries. The museum is located in the old Convento de la Merced Descalza.



NATURE AND ACTIVE TOURISM

The most significant environmental heritage of the province is that of two nature parks given their importance for fauna and flora. The **Sierra Norte Nature Park** is the largest in the province, with leafy riverside woodland and pastureland where wild bulls graze. The imperial eagle and the black vulture fly over two of its most spectacular landscapes: the Waterfalls of the Rivera de Huesna and the Cerro del Hierro.

The **Doñana Nature Park** includes pine woods, more or less



modified marshes, and inlets and channels of the River Guadalquivir that formerly flooded the marshes. Owing to its geographical situation, it represents the European link of the **Europe-Africa migratory routes** together with the Doñana National Park, which is considered to be the greatest ecological reserve in Europe.

The visitor should not miss the **Peñón de Zaframagón** with its colony of griffon vultures (in Coripe), the **Cañada de los Pájaros** and the Dehesa de Abajo in Puebla del Río, the Green Corridor of the Guadiamar, the wetland areas of Lantejuela, Utrera, Lebrija-Las Cabezas, and El Gosque in Martín de la Jara,



and the reservoirs of Cordobilla and Malpasillo in Badolatosa.

These spaces are also the perfect setting for practising any number of **active tourism activities** such as hiking, horse riding, climbing, canoeing, fishing, hunting, aerial sports...

Golf is another sport that can be practised in the province of Seville thanks to the existence of modern golf courses equipped with all the necessary infrastructures and facilities.

Water sports can also be practised, despite the fact that Seville is a province of the interior, thanks to ports such as that of Gelves.

Theme parks such as that of the Magic Island and the Nature Park of El Castillo de las Guardas offer other leisure alternatives in Seville province.





GASTRONOMY AND FESTIVALS

With a clear Mediterranean influence, Seville cuisine makes generous use of **olive oils** of supreme quality, such as those included under the Estepa Oil Denomination of Origin. Other products of the land also are of guaranteed quality such as its **grape juices and wines**, a great variety of fresh fruits and garden produce, **rice** from the marshes, vegetables, honey, fresh fish from nearby coasts, poultry, **small and big game**, sausages...

Another essential element on the dining tables of the province is the **bread** that in towns such as Alcalá de Guadaíra, Las Cabezas de San Juan, and El Cuervo has a long home-made tradition. The **recipe book** is long and imaginative, and there is no better way to know it than trying small portions of its cuisine in the form of **tapas**, which is very frequently done all over the province, thanks above all to its privileged climate.

But if there is one thing that seduces all visitors to the province of Seville, it is the **open and cheerful character** of its people, which is reflected in the festive expressions of our region.



The solemnity of **Easter**, with processions of great resonance and showiness, gives way in the spring to a complete festive explosion with the **May Crosses**, the **pilgrimages** (among which stands out the traditional pilgrimage of many Seville brotherhoods to the village of El Rocío), the fairs that will be prolonged until the autumn...



Sevilla

Land of Flamenco

Prestigious festivals such as the Potaje de Utrera or the Cante Jondo Festival of Mairena; artists of the stature of Antonio Mairena, Pepe Marchena, and Fernanda & Bernarda of Utrera; thematic routes such as the Route of Three/Four Time. The Cantes Básicos and museums such as that of Flamenco Dancing in Seville show the importance of this art.



ITINERARIES

The **LA CAMPIÑA** route is characterised by the monumentality of its towns, which are part of the cultural routes of Artealia (Carmona, Écija, Marchena, and Osuna) and the Roman Baetica.

The **VÍA DE LA PLATA** is an area of mining, farming, and livestock rearing tradition with extensive fields of crops and pasturelands where wild bulls from famous ranches graze. It takes its name from the fact that it was one of the main communication routes of the Roman Hispania, today part of a route that links the Cantabrian coast to the Andalusian Atlantic.





The **SIERRA SUR** combines traditional white towns with natural enclaves such as the Peñón de Zaframagón and the Salt Lake of El Gosque; and thematic routes such as that of El Tempranillo or the Green Route for active tourism.

In the **SIERRA NORTE** the great attraction is the Nature Park of the same name, a habitat for valuable fauna and a reference point for hiking and climbing aficionados.

EL ALJARAFE allows the visitor to enjoy the extraordinary gastronomic richness of the area and also true archaeological treasures: the Dolmens of Valencina de la Concepción and Itálica, a settlement founded by the general Publius Cornelius Scipio in the 3rd century B.C.

The **GUADALQUIVIR-DOÑANA** route accompanies the river on its course through the province, showing the visitor La Vega, Doñana (a Biosphere Reserve and World Heritage Site) and the Bajo Guadalquivir. Next to extensive rice fields stand cortijos where Andalusian horses are reared.

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