

ALMERIA

somewhat similar to the zambra

the Virgen del Mar.

Almeria is historically associated with the fandango, a style of

flamenco song and dance which is popular everywhere in the

province, from Adra to Nijar, Balerma, Laujar and Vera. The provin-

ce is home to the taranto, which has its origins in the taranta, the

difference between the two being that the former has a slightly

more rhythmical structure which makes it more danceable and is

Surrounded by mountains and facing out onto the Mediterranean,

the city of Almeria is the perfect place to enjoy flamenco. Every

August, the city plays host to the Ciudad de Almería Flamenco

Festival, an event which has been taking place for nearly fifty years

and is part of the festivities held in honour of the local patron saint,

Today, the majority of the city's flamenco activities take place in

the various *peñas*. The most popular, El Taranto, is where Tomatito,

the famous guitarist who was born in La Chanca – the gypsy

quarter, with its typical houses dug into the rock – performed for

the first time. Other peñas include El Arriero and Los Jóvenes

Tempranos, which features the most celebrated local singers.

Another significant area is the traditional barrio of Pescaderia,

hanks to luthier Antonio de Torres, it is now known that the first

according to well-respected researchers, the taranto and the

cantes de levante were passed down by Antonio Chacón, who

learnt them from one of his maestros, El Ciego de la Playa, a specia-

list in this particular style of song Chacón interpreted them and

gave the songs the shape and structure they have today.

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birthplace of many of Almeria's flamenco artists.

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JUNTA DE ANDALUCÍA























Looking out to sea and distant lands, Cadiz was the port of entry of many of the more exotic song styles, the cantes de ida y vuelta and the cantiñas, with their unique charm and grace. With over three kilometres of beaches, Cadiz was chosen by Columbus as the

CADIZ

starting point for his second voyage to the New World. $The \,walls\,of\,the\,Puerta\,de\,Tierra\,separate\,the\,more\,modern\,districts, built$ on reclaimed land, from the historic centre of the city, with its traditional barrios of la Viña (the best place to sample the finest local fried fish), El Mentidero and the medieval Pópulo with its Pay Pay Café Theatre, which has hosted a season of flamenco shows throughout August for the past eleven years. There is also Santa Maria, perhaps the city's most quintessential flamenco barrio and the place where the legendary Enrique el Mellizo forged his career. Finally, we mustn't forget the Plaza de la Merced, where the La Merced Flamenco Arts Centre is located.

As we mentioned earlier, Santa Maria is perhaps the barrio where the flamenco heritage is most evident, and nowhere is this more apparent than in the Peña Juanito Villar. Other venues include the Peña Enrique El Mellizo, which has hosted a special flamenco event every Thursday (Los Jueves Flamencos) for more than thirty years, and the Peña Flamenca Perla de Cádiz, which organises a national competition exclusively dedicated to the *alegrias* style of dance as part of its flamenco training programme.

Few places enjoy the international fame and recognition of Jerez de la Frontera, with its world-renowned Sherry, its deeply-rooted equestrian and bullfighting traditions, its motor racing events and its prestigious flamenco scene..... Two emblematic local churches give their names to the city's most traditional barrios: Santiago, which houses the Andalusian Centre for Flamenco Documentation, and San Miguel, where Jerez's most emblematic song style, the *bulería*, originated.

Jerez was the place of birth of many of the important maestros, including Don Antonio Chacón – who is also known as the Pope of Flamenco Singing – Manuel Torre, El Niño Gloria, José Cepero and Juanito Mojama, amongst others.

The finest flamenco can be enjoyed daily in the city's popular tablaos, peñas and the traditional local taverns or tabancos, as well as during the Christmas zambombas, with dancing and singing next to the bonfires. There is also the International Flamenco festival, which completes the winter programme of events and the Fiesta de la Buleria, which is held during the summer.

The brilliant guitarist, Paco de Lucía, was born in Algeciras, just a few kilometres from San Fernando, the birthplace of his great partner, the legendary José Monge Cruz, Camarón de la Isla. Camarón was posthumously awarded the fourth Golden Key for Flamenco Singing, the first having gone to an artist from El Puerto de Santa María, Tomas "El Nitri". Meanwhile, the best known figure in Sanlúcar de Barrameda is guitarist Manolo Sanlúcar.

The city of Cadiz itself has given us great singers including Chano Lobato, Mariana Cornejo, Pericón de Cádiz, Aurelio Sellés, La Perla de Cádiz and Juan Villar.

A melting pot of cultures and birthplace of great thinkers and

writers such as Lucano and Góngora, as well as artists such as

Julio Romero de Torres, the jewel of what was once the Caliphate

of Cordoba has three UNESCO World Heritage Sites and

Activities: the Mosque, the historic centre and the Fiesta de los

At the beginning of the summer Cordoba hosts the Noche Blanca

del Flamenco, one of the most unusual events dedicated to the

art form. Stages are set up all over the city, from the Plaza Jeróni-

mo Páez to the Plaza de las Tendillas, with its famous clock, which

In July, during the Cordoba Guitar Festival, which has been held

since 1982, the Plaza del Potro is the ideal place to enjoy the daily

flamenco shows. In the Posada del Potro there's the Centro

Flamenco Fosforito, a multidisciplinary space dedicated to singer

Antonio Fernández Fosforito, the first winner of the National

Flamenco Competition and holder of the fifth Golden Key for

Cordoba also plays host to the National Flamenco Art Competi-

tion which takes place every three years during November. First

held in 1956, its importance is demonstrated by the long list of

prestigious figures who have received accolades at the event and

by the fact that it is the only contest of its kind which grants a

The town with the most deeply rooted flamenco singing

traditions in the province of Cordoba is Lucena, which is home to

three different types of fandangos, whilst Cabra's most precious

treasures are the cantes abandolaos, thanks to the contribution of

Important flamenco figures who come from Cordoba include

Manuel Moreno Maya 'El Pele', Luis de Córdoba and Vicente

Amigo - an adopted son of the city. It was also the place of

origin of Manuel Reyes, one of the most widely respected

luthiers, who made guitars for all the great players. The third

the legendary Cayetano Muriel, known as El Niño de Cabra.

strikes the hour to the sound of seguiriyas by Juan Serrano.

Patios festival.

Flamenco Singing.

National Award.

Mairena in Cordoba in 1962.

CORDOBA



Granada's mixture of influences and multicultural character is clearly reflected in its heritage, and in the typical *cármenes* of the Moorish quarter of El Albaicin, perfumed by orange blossom and serenaded by the sound of running water from its numerous fountains. The unique flavour of Enrique Morente's songs and the *granaínas* sung by Antonio Chacón perfectly capture the essence of this extraordinary city with its Moorish, Christian and Renaissance legacy.

The city of Granada is home to La Platería, which is thought to be the oldest *peña flamenca* in Spain and hosts regular performances. The Albaicín, overlooking the World Heritage Sites of the Alhambra Palace and Generalife gardens, is the setting for a flamenco show dedicated to Lorca and Granada, a spectacle of great technical and artistic quality. The barrio also hosts the celebrated Albaicín Flamenco Festival.

One of the truly unmissable dates in the city's cultural calendar is the International Festival of Music and Dance which takes place at the beginning of summer and features the crème de la crème of the flamenco world. Another summer event is the season of flamenco performances known as Los Veranos which is staged at the Corral del Carbón. Other local activities include the Encuentros Flamencos "Autumn Festival" which is held in the Isabel La Catolica Theatre. Finally, the La Chumbera Municipal Auditorium is the setting for Patrimonio Flamenco, a series of recitals which take place throughout the year.

A stroll through the gypsy quarter of Sacromonte gives visitors the opportunity to discover a series of caves where dancers perform the traditional zambra, which is the generic name given both to the dance style historically performed by the gypsies and to the venues themselves.

The province of Granada offers other attractive choices for flamenco aficionados. Those interested in popular songs should head west, to the town of Loja, which plays host to the well-known La Volaera Flamenca festival. Other festivals dedicated to flamenco singing are also held in Ogíjares and in Salobreña, which hosts the Lucero de Alba Flamenco Festival.

A land with a Tartessian and Roman past, home to great discove-

rers, and boasting a special connection with Great Britain, Huelva is the Andalusian city which has the strongest ties with Latin America

and is the cradle of the *fandango*. This song style is extremely

popular at the Peña Flamenca de Huelva, which is situated in the Plaza de Paco Toronjo, named after the great master of *fandango*

singing. The peña welcomes aficionados and its activities include

Los Viernes Flamencos with performances by prominent artists each Friday. The initiatives developed by the women who run the Peña Flamenca Femenina de Huelva also deserve special mention.

Las Fiestas Colombinas, which have been declared Andalusian

Fiestas of Tourist Interest, have been celebrated since 1882, in

tribute to the navigators and sailors who set sail from the port of Palos under the command of Christopher Columbus. During the

six-day event the city enjoys a range of festivities including a

variety of music and dance performances, some of which, naturally enough, feature flamenco artists. Few provinces offer so many

The town of Alosno is known as "the cradle of fandango" because

of its special creative energy. The greatest local singer was Francisco Gómez Arreciado, popularly known as Paco Toronjo. Alosno

holds a national fandango competition. Also of special interest are

the Festival de Cante Flamenco, held in Moguer, which is one of the most well respected of its kind in Andalusia, and the Festival

Flamenco Rumbo al Mar, held in Punta Umbría, which is the second

oldest after that of Moguer. The lyrics by Juan Ramón Jiménez, who

emblematic flamenco figures, including the greatest proponent of

song traditionally sung in the mines. In October, in collaboration with the City Council, the Peña Flamenca de Jaén organises the Pepe Polluelas Flamenco Festival, which coincides with the Feria and the local festivities dedicated to San Lucas. A tour of the province of Jaen wouldn't be complete without

seeing the fascinating towns of Úbeda and Baeza, with their renaissance-style buildings which have given them World Heritage status. In Úbeda a local collective called Flamenco Activo organises a season entitled the Ciclo Ámonos pal Flamenco, and in May and June there is also an international festival dedicated to flamenco song and dance which is held in the unique auditorium of the

Linares' mines began to thrive in 1852 when the arrival of a number of foreign companies led to the expansion of the town, which then became a magnet for many artists searching for a way to earn a living. This period saw the opening of numerous cafés cantantes, some of which still exist today and have been converted into tablaos or peñas. Each August Linares plays host to a national competition dedicated to Tarantas.

Famous names from the flamenco world who were born in the province of Jaen include Juan Valderrama, Rafael Romero "El Gallina", Gabriel Moreno and Carmen Linares.

Ancient Malaga, with its attractive historic centre and monuments, is ntertwined with a more urban and modern city, but both benefit from the memory and influence of the brilliant painter Pablo Ruiz Picasso. The museum which bears his name is situated near to the Roman theatre, the Gibralfaro castle and the Cathedral and its auditorium is used for a season of flamenco performances entitled the Ciclo Flamenco en el Picasso, which has taken place for several years.

which is known as the *choque*.

Festival with flamenco performances being staged in highly unusual settings such as the spectacular Caves in Nerja.

Visitors to the Axarquía should not miss the area's most important the performers specialising in *verdiales* which can be found in Almogía, the Montes de Malaga and the central parts of Comares. Another of the song styles which is popular in the area is the bandolá. In many coastal areas on the other hand, the jabegote, a style of song with lyrics featuring themes relating to seafarers, is nore common. The rondeña, another style deriving from the abandolao, can also be heard in the province of Malaga. Great figures who contributed to popularising the abandolao style of

Huelva's fandangos, José Rebollo.

variations in terms of styles of song.

In the place of origin of the verdiales, abandolaos and malagueñas, the Flamenco Art Museum in the Peña Juan Breva is a real must for lovers of flamenco singing. Another place with a strong flamenco tradition is the Pasaje de Chinitas, a narrow pedestrianised street in the historic centre where the famous Café de Chinitas once stood. The cafe, which is featured in one of the poems by Federico García Lorca, closed down in 1937.

The poem "Málaga Cantaora", by Manuel Machado, celebrates one of the most deeply rooted cultural expressions in Andalusia, the Fiesta de Verdiales, declared an Event of Cultural Interest. During this traditional festival, which takes place between the 25th and 28th of December, several dozen musical groups gather to perform ancient songs and dances. The event comes to an end on the 28th (the Spanish equivalent of April fool's day) with a competition

With the arrival of the summer, the barrios of El Perchel and La rinidad, the Cervantes theatre and numerous towns and villages throughout the province, play host to Malaga's Bienal Flamenco

ong include Juan Breva, El Canario, La Trini and El Cojo de Málaga.



JAEN

SEVILLE

The Andalusian Institute of Flamenco, an organisation which is part of the Andalusian Regional Government, is situated in Seville, one of the great European cities, with a rich multicultural history. The te, the aim of which is to reinstate, preserve and promote the rm, is housed in the Casa Natal de Murillo, in the barrio of Santa Cruz, adjoining an area which has been declared a World Site and contains the city's most important monur the Cathedral with its Giralda tower, the Reales Alcázares palace and the Archivo de Indias historical archives.

The Flamenco Dance Museum, which was set up by Cristina Hoyos, is an 'experience museum' which offers visitors the opportunity to discover how flamenco evolved from a popular manifestation of folklore into a beautiful form of cultural and artistic expression. The barrio of Triana is considered as one of the cradles of flamenco. Traditional taverns and flamenco venues such as the Casa de Anselma, which have always played an important role in the flamenco world, have been joined by numerous more modern bars, particularly in Calle Betis, which offer daily live shows featuring sevillanas, tangos and bulerías. Thanks to their close relationship to the art form and many of its leading figures, the barrio of Triana, the Alameda de Hércules and the historic centre of Seville are all included in a new route which is known as "Un Río de Flamenco".

Every two years, during the autumn, Seville plays host to the Flamenco Bienal, a festival dedicated to all the disciplines of the art form. Since 1979 this prestigious event has been showcasing innovative projects and shows in some of the city's most important theatres and venues.

Seville is the birthplace of several of the legendary figures of

flamenco, including: Silverio Franconetti; Manuel Vallejo – the recipient of the second Golden Key for Flamenco Singing; the unique singer Pastora Pavón Cruz: "La Niña de los Peines" – whose recordings where declared Works of Cultural Interest by the Andalusian Regional Government; El Tenazas de Morón – winner of the Cante Jondo Flamenco singing competition which was organised in Granada by Falla and Lorca in 1922; Pepe Pinto; El Carboner llo; Antonio Mairena; Pepe Marchena; Fernanda and Bernarda de Utrera; La Niña de la Puebla, and Niño Ricardo, whose style of guitar playing marked a turning point in the development of the art form. Throughout the province of Seville there are numerous prestigious festivals and events dedicated to flamenco, including the Potaje Gitano in Utrera (the first ever flamenco festival, which takes place

each summer) and the Festival de Cante Jondo in Mairena del Alcor. The Casa del Arte Flamenco de Antonio Mairena, also in Mairena del Alcor, contains a wealth of information about the holder of the third Golden Key for Flamenco Singing. Other significant festivals with strong traditions include the Gazpa-

cho de Morón, which highlights the unique style of Diego de Gastor. Finally, we mustn't forget Lebrija, home to two of the greats: Diego el Lebrijano and Juaniquín de Lebrija. The town's most important annual event is the famous Caracolá.

ANDALUSIA



As a natural gateway between Africa and Europe, Andalusia offers an enormous wealth of tourist attractions, and its diversity is one of its most essential features. However, if there is one element which is recognised the world over as defining the true essence and identity of the Andalusian people, it is the culture of flamenco, which was awarded Intangible World Heritage status by UNESCO in 2010.

Flamenco was not recognised as an art form as such in Andalusia until the 19th century, but there is evidence of artists performing much earlier than this, in the 18th century, in Triana, Jerez and Cadiz. It was in these places that flamenco evolved from being part of the local folklore, to become a recognised form of artistic expression which inspired writers, poets and musicians. Flamenco venues and clubs with live performances, such as the cafes cantantes and tablaos, as well as a series of competitions all contributed to the gradual professionalization of flamenco and were instrumental in its transformation into an art form which could be staged in theatres and even studied in universities.

Today, the numerous flamenco festivals which take place throughout the region offer enthusiasts from all over the world the opportunity to enjoy an enormous variety of magnificent performances. There is also a comprehensive network of peñas, small local venues which offer the possibility of appreciating the art form to the full.

For anyone wishing to learn something of this unique cultural tradition in just a few days, perhaps the best option is to follow another, known as the Ruta Minera, which covers the mining areas between Almeria and Jaen.

HUELVA

Flamenco Sites). The La Bajañí route follows the coast of Cadiz: and whilst the Tras las Huellas de Antonio Chacon route follows in the footsteps of Antonio Chacón and passes through Malaga, the fertile plains of Granada, and then the city itself. The Cayetano Route, a tribute to El Niño de Cabra, wends its way through the sierra of Cordoba, and the Del Compas del Tres por Cuatro: los Cantes Básicos route begins in the traditional barrio of Triana (Seville) and passes through a number of other towns in the province including Utrera and Lebrija. Finally there is a route featuring the places associated with Huelva's fandangos and

Golden Key for Flamenco Singing was awarded to Antonio the Rutas por los Territorios Flamencos (Routes through the

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INFORMATION ABOUT PEÑAS FLAMENCAS

- Confederación Andaluza de Peñas Flamencas: www.confederacionandaluzadepeñasflamencas.es
- Federación Provincial de Peñas Flamencas de Almería: C/ Jaén, 3. 04007 Almería. Tel. 618 964 454 | fedflamencalmeria@hotmail.com
- Federación Provincial de Peñas Flamencas de Cádiz: C/ Vallesequillo, 16, 5.º H. Apdo. 62 Cádiz Tel. 956 341 280 | antonionunez@radiojerez.com
- Federación Provincial de Peñas Flamencas de Córdoba: C/ Fernando Colón, 21. 14002 Córdoba. Tel. 957 491 349 | j.carmona@telefonica.net
- Federación Provincial de Peñas Flamencas de Granada: Avda. del Sol, 18. 18198 Huétor Vega. Granada. Tel. 958 201 245 | federacionflamencagranada@hotmail.com www.federacionflamencagranadina.com
- Federación Provincial de Peñas Flamencas de Huelva:

 Avda. de Andalucía, s/n, esquina a Plaza de Paco Toronjo.

 21004 Huelva. Tel. 959 530 036
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- Federación Provincial de Peñas Flamencas de Jaén: C/ Domingo Arroquia, 41. 23500 Jódar. Jaén. Tel. 953 785 772 | pviedma@gmail.com
- Federación de Peñas Flamencas de Málaga: C/ Corregidor José Viciana, 6. 21009 Málaga. Tel. 952 490 486 | info@federacion-pfmalaga.org www.federacion-pfmalaga.org
- Federación Provincial de Peñas Flamencas de Sevilla: C/ Dante, 1 - Sala 26. 41006 Sevilla. Tel. 954 641 976 | Fax 954648149 contacto@sevillafederacionflamenca.es www.sevillafederacionflamenca.es

FLAMENCO PLACES OF INTEREST

- Centro de Arte Flamenco de la Merced. Plaza Merced. 11005 Cádiz. Tel. 956 28 51 89
- Centro Andaluz de Documentación del Flamenco. Plaza de San Juan, 1. Jerez de la Frontera. 11403 Cádiz. Tel. 956 902 134 flamenco.ccd@juntadeandalucia.es
- Museo de Arte Flamenco de la Peña Juan Breva.
 Calle Ramón Franquelo 4. 29008 Málaga.
 Tel. 952 22 13 80
 www.museoflamencojuanbreva.com
- Instituto Andaluz de Flamenco. C/ Santa Teresa nº 8. 41004 Sevilla.
- Tel. 955 542023 | Fax 955 03 72 70 institutoandaluz. flamenco@juntadeandalucia.es _
- El Museo del Baile Flamenco.
 Calle de Manuel Rojas Marcos, 3. 41004 Sevilla.
 Tel. 954 34 03 11
- Casa del Arte Flamenco de Antonio Mairena.
 Calle Antonio Mairena, 7. 41510 Mairena del Alcor.
 Sevilla. Tel. 955 94 27 94

 www.arteflamenco.es

FLAMENCO ROUTES

- · - La Ruta de la Bajar (Cadiz coast)
- Tras las huellas de Antonio Chacón (Covers Malaga, the flood plain of Granada and the city itself)
- · La Ruta de Cayetano (The Sierra of Cordoba)
- La Ruta del compás de tres por cuatro (Seville and other towns and villages in the province)
- · • · Un Río de Flamenco (Triana, the Alameda and Seville city centre)
- La Ruta del fandango (Huelva)
- ••••• La Ruta minera
 (Between Almeria and Jaen)





Flamenco is an art form which is more than two hundred years old and its foundations are rooted in the numerous peoples who have settled in Andalusia since ancient times. Greeks, Romans, Arabs, Jews, Hindus, Mozarabs and Gypsies have all left their musical imprint on an art form which has evolved over the centuries into

what is now known as Flamenco.

The different *palos* or musical structures with their different melodies and rhythmical structures are derived from the earliest forms of traditional songs and they all share similar characteristic features. What differentiates them is the rhythmical measure or meter – 3/4 or 4/4 – as well as where stressed syllables or silences fall within the meter. For example, the musical metre of *sevillanas* is 1, 2, 3 with the stress on the first beat.

The main flamenco song structures

▶ **Tangos.** One of the oldest flamenco styles, it originates in what are known as the *Coplas de Jaleo*, which are traditional folk songs dating from the 19th century. Together with *bulerías*, tangos have always been associated with the flamenco fiestas.

Rhythm 4/4: 1 2 3 4

▶ Seguiriya. This is an ancient style of song which has hardly evolved since the onset of the 19th century. It derives from the *tonás*, a primitive form of song which was performed without musical accompaniment and has a similar harmony. Rhythm 3/4: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

▶ Soleá. The most diverse flamenco style, it has many variations both in terms of harmonies and at a geographical level. It is considered to be the "mother of all song styles" despite the fact that its meter means that it is complicated to execute.

Rhythm 3/4: 1 2 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

▶ Bulería. The song style of flamenco fiestas par excellence and the best known outside Andalusia. It origines lie in the soleá, from which it takes its time structure, although it has a more rapid execution. It is a relatively recent song style.
 Rhythm 3/4: 1 2 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

▶ **Tientos.** Song style with a three or four 8-syllable verse structure which belongs to the tango family, with which it shares its rhythm, although it is performed more slowly. A relatively recent style, possibly from the beginning of the 20th century. Rhythm 4/4: 1 2 3 4

▶ **Tarantos.** Song style which is similar to the *taranta*, the difference being that it adheres more closely to a precise rhythmical structure. It developed in Almería after the *taranta*, and then began to be performed in other areas. Its meter is the same as the tango and *tiento*, but slower.

Rhythm 4/4: 1 2 3 4

Alegrías. Song style with a four 8-syllable verse structure which belongs to the *cantiña* family. It is composed of a succession of four-line verses, between which it is common to insert what are known as *juguetillos*. Its rhythmical structure is identical to that of the *soleá*, but faster, although still slower than that of a *bulería*.

Rhythm 3/4: 1 2 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

▶ Martinete. Believed to have originated in the foundries or metalworkers' forges. It features a four 8-syllable verse structure and it is considered to be a variety of the toná, as is the case with the carcelera or the debla.

Rhythm 3/4: 1 2 **3** 4 5 **6** 7 **8** 9 **10** 11 **12**

FLAMENCO EVENTS

ALMERIA

- Ciudad de Almería Flamenco Festival (Held during the last week of August).

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Los Jueves Flamencos (Every Thursday from mid July to the end of August).
 Concurso Nacional de Baile por Alegrías (From mid May to

erez

• **Christmas Zambombas** (From mid November to the 24th of December).

Fiesta de la Bulería (First Saturday in September).
Jerez International Flamenco Festival (From mid February to the second week in March).

CORDOBA

La Noche Blanca del Flamenco (Saturday, last week in June).
 Cordoba Guitar Festival (First week in July).
 Cordoba National Flamenco Art Competition (Next edition to be held in November 2016).

GRANADA

Lorca and Granada (flamenco show) (From mid July to the end of August).
 Albaicín Flamenco Festival (Throughout September).
 International Festival of Music and Dance (From mid June to

 Los Veranos del Corral (season of recitals) (From the last week in July to mid August).
 Patrimonio Flamenco (season of recitals: Every Saturday during winter and springtime, from November to June).

Encuentros Flamencos. Autumn Festival (First fortnight in December).
 Loja: La Volaera Flamenca festival (Qualifying rounds on Saturdays in June and July, final on a Sunday during the second half of August).

Ojígares: Ojígares Festival (First half in September).
 Salobreña: 'Lucero del Alba' Flamenco Festival (Second Saturday in August).

HUELVA

Viernes flamencos (Every Friday in August).
 Fiestas Colombinas (End of July to the 3rd of August).

 Alosno: Certamen Nacional de Fandangos de Alosno (National Fandango Competition) (Last Saturday in July).
 Moguer: Festival de Cante Flamenco de Moguer (flamenco singing competition) (Second Saturday in July).
 Punta Umbría: Rumbo al Mar Flamenco Festival in Punta Umbría (Last weekend in July).

JAEN

Pepe Polluelas Flamenco Festival (12th of October, coinciding with the Feria and festivities in honour of Saint

ú...

Ciclo Ámonos pal Flamenco (Will not take place in 2015).
 Úbeda International Music and Dance Festival (Held between the first half May and the first half of June).

 Linares: Concurso Nacional de Tarantas de Linares (National Tarantas Competition (Held during the second half of August, coinciding with the Feria of Saint Agustin).

MALAC

Ciclo Flamenco en el Picasso (season of recitals) (There are currently no dates announced for the next season).
 Fiestas de Verdiales (Held on the 28th December, to coincide with the Spanish version of April Fool's Day).
 Malaga Bienal Flamenco Festival (Held every 2 years, the next edition will take place in September 2015).

Alhaurín de la Torre: Torre del Cante (second half of June, held on the Saturday before the festivities of San Juan).
 Casabermeja: Casabermeja Flamenco Festival (2nd half of July, held on the Saturday closest to the festivities of Santiago and Santa Ana).

SEVILLE

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· Flamenco Bienal (Held every two years during September).

Utrera: Potaje Gitano de Utrera (Last Saturday in June).
Mairena del Alcor: Festival de Cante Jondo de Mairena (flamenco singing competition) (First half of September).
Lebrija: La Caracolá (Last Saturday in July).
Morón de la Frontera: Gazpacho de Morón (From the last week of July to the first Saturday in August).