



Places to explore in one day

ALGECIRAS

Algeciras and its surroundings offers numerous possibilities for tourism: a visit to the **Baelo Claudia** Archaeological Complex or the Campo de Gibraltar, swimming on the beaches of the del Estrecho Nature Park, **surfing** in Tarifa, or watching the whales, dolphins and birds in the Estrecho. The De los **Alcornocales Nature Park** – the “European Rainforest” – is an ideal setting for nature-related and adventure activities. Following the **Ruta del Toro**, with its gastronomic and ethnological features, or visiting Ubrique, with its renowned cork and leather handcrafts complete the range of possibilities for a day’s visit.



by renowned products such as the Del **Condado Wines**, the famous **Huelva Hams**, and a wide range of locally sourced fish and shellfish including the much sought after **White Prawn**.

MALAGA

offers tourists a perfect combination of culture and atmosphere. Archaeological sites such as the **Roman Theatre**, and its **Puertas de Tierra**, go hand in hand with baroque palaces or the Cathedral, with its golden cupola, which is visible from the sea and blends in perfectly with the colonial architecture which is so strongly reminiscent of Havana in Cuba. The popular **Barrio de la Viña** – which hosts the famous Carnival – is ideal for sampling the best local cuisine. Other options while enjoying a stopover in Cadiz include following the **Route of the White Villages**, walking along the golden sands of the beaches on the Costa de la Luz, visiting the **Grazaleta Nature Park**, sampling wines in the “**bodega-cathedrals**”, admiring the horses from the **Royal School Equestrian Art** in Jerez, or enjoying a good meal in Bajo de Guía (Sanlúcar) overlooking the Doñana Nature Park.



ALMERÍA

The first thing one notices when approaching Almería from the sea is the essentially Mediterranean character of a city which offers a compendium of artistic styles and ambiances: the **monumental complex of the Moorish Alcázar**, the Christian Cathedral-Fortress, the palaces which reflect the splendour of the 19th century, and iconic iron constructions such as the “Cable Inglés”, the old mineral loading system which ran down to the Las Almadrabillas beach. Other attractions of special interest include the **Cueva de los Letreros** with its prehistoric cave paintings, now declared a **World Heritage Site**; the imposing **Castle in Vélez Blanco**; numerous coves and unspoilt beaches; and beautiful nature



HUELVA

Huelva is proud to demonstrate its role in the Discovery of America in its colossal Monument to the Faith of Discovery. The city is within easy reach of numerous attractions including the De las **Maravillas Grotto** (Aracena), the walled city of **Niebla**, **Doñana** and the **Sierra de Aracena**. There are also 122 kilometres of uninterrupted beaches, the hamlet of **El Rocio** (which is the centre of a massively popular religious pilgrimage), and the **Lugares Colombinos Route**, which features the towns which played an active role in Columbus’ voyage to the New World: la Rábida, Palos de la Frontera and Moguer. The excellent local cuisine is defined



areas – the **Cabo de Gata**; the limestone karstic landscape of Sorbas, and the **desert of Tabernas**. From Almería it is also possible for visitors to discover the medieval architecture of Mojácar and the **Almerian** side of the sierra of the **Alpujarras** or to feel like Clint Eastwood on the sites where a number of major **Hollywood** “westerns” were filmed some decades ago.

CADIZ

Considered the oldest city in the western world, Roman Gades



Sites) in Granada, the renaissance **castle in La Calahorra**, the **Aquarium in Almuñécar**, the **Maro-Cerro Gordo Cliffs** (a haven for divers), the **Sierra Nevada** ski station (with 86 slopes and its attractive and unique artificially lit night time skiing), and the **Granadan Alpujarras**.

SEVILLE



Seville offers visitors an impressive historic and artistic heritage. The main monuments in the historic centre, the largest in Europe, include the **Cathedral** with its iconic **Giralda** minaret, the **Alcázar**, and the Historic **Archive of the Indies**, all of which have been declared **World Heritage Sites**, as well as the **Fine Art Museum**, the second most important gallery in Spain. It is wonderful to stroll along the Avenida de la Constitución (having passed the Old Tobacco Factory), and the **Barrio de Santa Cruz** (the old Jewish quarter), the central Plaza Nueva, the Barrio de la Macarena – with its **Almoravid walls** – as well as the lively streets of Triana, the bullfighting area of Arenal, the María Luisa Park (site of the 1929 Iberian-American Exposition), whilst not forgetting the more modern aspects of Seville: the site of the Expo’92 World Trade Fair and the **Isla Mágica** theme park. Outside the city itself there are numerous other attractions and activities to choose from: walking in the **Sierra Norte**, bird watching at the **Peñón de Zaframagón** or in **Doñana** (also a safe haven for the Iberian lynx), spending a day at the races at the Hippodrome of Dos Hermanas, or discovering the Roman splendour of **Itálica**.



Andalucía



Andalusia has **16 commercial sea ports and 2 river ports** which cater for a significant amount of the holiday cruise traffic in Spain. The ports which receive visits from major international cruise lines on a regular basis are those of **Huelva, Seville and Cadiz on the Atlantic coast**, and **Algeciras** (Spain’s most important port in terms of total traffic), **Malaga** (the 2nd most important destination for cruises in Spain), **Motril**, and **Almería, on the Mediterranean**. Andalusia and its ports are amongst the world’s prime tourist destinations because in addition to their long maritime tradition, magnificent location and mild Mediterranean weather, they also offer sites with innumerable attractions for tourists.



A historic milestone in Andalusia’s maritime tradition was the Discovery of the Americas. The initial expedition to the New World was forged in **La Rábida** (Huelva), and Columbus’ first voyage, which included many Andalusian sailors, left from Palos de la Frontera on the

3rd of August 1492. As a result, Andalusia became the epicentre for the great South American adventure and with the establishment of the **Casa de la Contratación** which controlled the commercial monopoly with the new found territories, Seville became the nerve centre of the Spanish Empire.

The strategic coastline of Andalusia has been the setting of numerous historic naval battles, such as the pirate Barbarossa’s attack on Cadiz in 1553, the plundering of Cadiz by the corsair Sir Francis Drake (1587), and the Battle of Trafalgar (1805) waged between the Franco-Spanish and British fleets.

Andalusia’s ancient history has left a huge artistic legacy which has been recognised with the **World Heritage Site** designation by UNESCO of the **Alhambra**, the **Generalife** and **El Albaicín in Granada**; the **Alcázar**, the **Cathedral** and the **Historic Archive of the Indies in Seville**; the **Mosque and the Jewish Quarter in Córdoba**; and the renaissance towns of Úbeda and **Baeza**. Artists such as Velázquez, Murillo and Picasso, amongst others, were born in the region which has a range of magnificent art galleries. There are also numerous tourist routes



featuring a wide variety of themes.

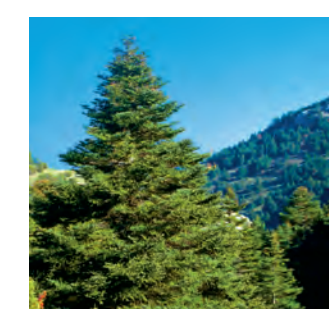
CLIMATE AND LANDSCAPES

Andalusia is one of the warmest regions in Europe. Its Mediterranean climate is characterised by dry, warm summers and mild winters,

with irregular rainfall. Another distinctive feature of the region is its luminosity, with **more than 3,000 hours of sunshine** in areas like Cadiz and Almería. An annual average temperature of 16° C makes Andalusia an ideal tourist destination which can be enjoyed all year round.

The contrasting landscape is also an important factor, allowing visitors to pass from the fertile valley of the Guadalquivir to the leafy hilly woodland, from the volcanic landscapes of the **Tabernas Desert** (Almería) to the snow-capped peaks of the Sierra Nevada (Granada) is a point of contact between two continents, Africa and Europe, and forms a link between the Atlantic and the Mediterranean). This explains its great natural diversity and the numerous possibilities that Andalusia offers for **active tourism**.

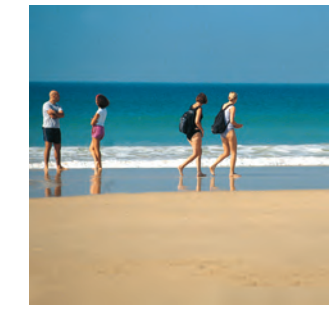
The fact that Andalusia’s network of natural areas occupies approximately 18% of its total territory, gives us an idea of the region’s ecological wealth. The range of natural features includes the highest mountains in the Peninsula, with **14 peaks** in the Sierra Nevada reaching **over 3,000 metres** in height; the marshlands of Doñana, Europe’s last remaining great wetland reserve; the volcanic



formations of Cabo de Gata; and the woodlands of endemic Spanish firs, unique in the world, in the Serranía de Ronda.

BEACHES AND LEISURE

Andalusia has **more than 60 900 kilometres of coastline spread over five different areas**. The Atlantic section (the Costa de la Luz in Huelva and Cadiz) is essentially flat, with long beaches of fine golden sand and abundant dune formations. On the other hand, the Mediterranean part of the coast – the Costa del Sol (Malaga), Costa Tropical (Granada) and Costa de Almería (Almería) features a succession of cliffs with beaches of varying lengths, some of which are in secluded coves as is the case with the Maro-Cerro Gordo Nature Area (Malaga and Granada). Year after year numerous Andalusian beaches are awarded the **Blue Flag** which certifies the quality of their



waters. The traditions of the mountain villages, the calendar of festivities, the craftwork, the gastronomy and the unique customs and traditions such as the art of Flamenco are all excellent reasons to choose Andalusia as a holiday destination. To sail through the Estrecho de Gibraltar between schools of **whales and dolphins**, and see these huge mammals swimming with their young or following the fishing boats in search of a stray tuna is certainly a unique sight, whilst for **golf lovers**, Andalusia has more courses than any other part of Spain, more than half of which are situated along the Costa del Sol in Malaga.



MARITIME TRADITION

Andalusia’s close relationship with the sea dates back to ancient times. **Tartessians and Phoenicians** landed on our coasts, developing intense commercial and trading activities. They founded important **colonies and factories** in Abdera (Adra, in Almería), Gadir (Cadiz – the oldest and most dynamic Phoenician settlement in the West), Sexi (Almuñécar, in Granada), and Malaga (Malaga). Greek and Carthaginian influences also arrived in Andalusia by sea until they lost their power following Rome’s final victory in the Punic wars. **Baelo Claudia** (in the spectacular inlet of Bolonia, in Cadiz) is a must for those wishing to discover a Roman metropolis which exported salted fish and a variety of fish-based sauces, such as the much-coveted **garum**, to the rest of the Empire.



The **Muslims** also arrived in Andalusia by sea in a succession of waves passing through the Straits of Gibraltar from 711 onwards. Their cultural, historic and even gastronomic legacy is still very much alive today.



www.andalucia.org

JUNTA DE ANDALUCÍA
Consejería de Turismo y Deporte
Empresa Pública para la Gestión del Turismo y del Deporte de Andalucía, S. A.
C/ Compañía, 40,
29008 Málaga
www.andalucia.org

FSC REICICLADO
DIN 6738
Ecolabel
PCF
PROGRESS
WORLD LEADERS
IN PAPER
MANUFACTURING

The use of recycled paper for these brochures means that Andalusia, in 2015, can reduce its environmental impact by:

116,752 kg of waste
17,261 kg of CO₂
172,614 km of vehicle use
3,158,272 litres of water
193,575 kWh of power
189,686 kg of wood

Cruise Ship Tourism



From the Atlantic to the Mediterranean

Beaches on the Costa de la Luz

With golden sands, calm waters and pine woods, this coastline features the lowest amount of seaside development in Spain (buildings within a km. of the coast), something which guarantees the existence of a large number of unspoilt beaches.

Wines and the Equestrian Tradition

Numerous film stars and renowned figures from the cultural world (Liz Taylor, Orson Welles, and Steven Spielberg, amongst others) have all visited Jerez – the cradle of the Carthusian horse – El Puerto de Santa María, and Sanlúcar de Barrameda (where the famous horse races are held on the beach), to visit the elegant bodegas and sample their prestigious wines.

A Natural Observatory

The Campo de Gibraltar is one Europe's most important sites for watching whales, dolphins and birds. Due to its proximity to the African continent, the confluence of the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, and the variety of habitats, the area is an essential route for birds as they migrate to and from Africa.

Monuments and Gastronomy

The Archaeological Site of Itálica (Santiponce), the Dolmens in Valencina de la Concepción, and the historic town of Carmona are all testimony to the rich monumental heritage which is to be found in the area surrounding the city of Seville. Routes dedicated to must, rice, olive oil, table olives, hunting and mushrooms also highlight the gastronomic heritage of the province's towns and villages.

The Golf Coast

This is the nickname given to the Costa del Sol, the area with the largest number of golf courses in the whole of Europe. The area's extraordinary climate and its ideal topographic conditions have inspired internationally renowned figures to design imaginative and challenging courses.

Leisure en famille

There are four different leisure parks with a variety of themes around Almuñécar on the Costa Tropical. Of particular interest is the Aquarium of Mediterranean Species, the biggest and most modern of its kind in Andalusia, with 18 different aquariums and a fascinating 17 metre long panoramic tunnel.

A Taste of the Sea

The diversity of landscapes of the Cabo de Gata-Níjar Nature Park offers tourists the opportunity to observe salt flats, dunes, and unspoilt beaches as well as visit places such as the picturesque Bario of the Isleta del Moro, where it is still possible to experience the atmosphere of a typical fishing village, with the outsides of the houses covered by fish and octopuses drying in the sun.



- Visits from the ports of:
- Sevilla
 - Huelva
 - Cádiz
 - Algeciras
 - Málaga
 - Motril
 - Almería
- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 GREAT MOSQUE OF CORDOBA 2 HISTORIC COUNTRYSIDE 3 ITALICA 4 ISLA MAGICA THEME PARK 5 GIRALDA TOWER-ALCAZAR PALACE AND ARCHIVES OF THE INDIES 6 MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS 7 DOÑANA 8 GRUTA DE LAS MARAVILLAS CAVERNS 9 NIEBLA 10 EL ROCÍO 11 COLUMBUS SITES 12 WHITE HILL TOWNS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13 WINERIES 14 ROYAL SCHOOL OF EQUESTRIAN ART 15 LEATHER ARTICLES 16 BAELO CLAUDIA 17 SURFING 18 CETACEAN- AND BIRD-WATCHING ROUTE OF THE BULL 19 PICASSO MUSEUM 20 RONDA 21 ANTEQUERA 22 NERJA CAVES 23 AXARQUIA | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25 PUERTO BANUS MARINA 26 PIEDRA LAKE 27 THE ALHAMBRA 28 CALAHORRA CASTLE 29 SCIENCE PARK 30 ALMUÑECAR AQUARIUM 31 SKI RESORT 32 GRANADA ALPUJARRA 33 LOS LETRANOS CAVE 34 VELEZ BLANCO CASTLE 35 TABERNAS DESERT 36 ALMERIA ALPUJARRA 37 MINI HOLLYWOOD |
|--|---|--|

- Capital of the Province
- Municipality with a population of over 100,000 people
- Municipality with a population of between 20,000 and 100,000
- Municipality with a population of between 5,000 and 20,000
- Tourist body
- Airport
- Marina
- Commercial Port
- Dual Carriageway
- Motorway
- Main road
- Secondary road
- Local road
- High Speed Railway Line
- Railway Line
- Tourist Information
- Place with World Heritage Site designation
- World Heritage Site
- Municipality of Historic Interest
- Municipality awaiting designation as place of Historic Interest
- Roman Bética Route
- Route of the Caliphs
- Washington Irving Route
- Route of the Nasrids
- Museum
- Castle/Wall
- Civil Monument
- Religious Monument
- Archaeological Remains
- Golf course
- Ski Resort
- Panoramic View
- Cave
- Tourist Cave
- Aquatic Park
- Casino
- Zoo/Aquarium
- Megalithic Monument
- Spa town

© JUNTA DE ANDALUCÍA, CONSEJERÍA DE TURISMO Y DEPORTE, EMPRESA PÚBLICA PARA LA GESTIÓN DEL TURISMO Y DEPORTE DE ANDALUCÍA, S.A. (CONVIVIA, 40, 20009 MÁLAGA, WEB: WWW.ANDALUCIA.ORG)