

Andalucía



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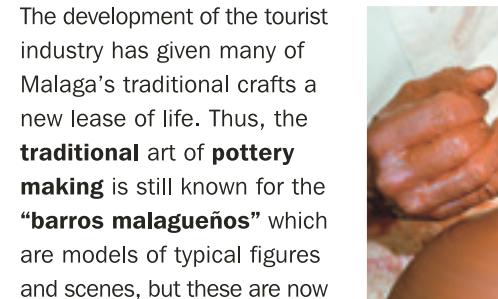
Art and Culture



The province of Málaga has a number of important pre-historic sites including the dolmens to be found in Menga, Viera and El Romeral, in Antequera, and the cave paintings of La Pileta, Doña Trinidad, and Nerja. The Phoenicians, who founded the city of Málaka in the 8th century BC, have left remnants of their time here in the Toscanos site and in the necropolis of Trayamar, whereas the Roman legacy can be seen in the theatres of Acinipo (Ronda) and Málaga, as well as in the Roman Villa of Rio Verde, in Marbella, amongst other sites. The Alcazaba and the Gibralfaro Castle, in Málaga, the Arab Baths of Ronda, and the Sohail Castle in Fuengirola, are just some examples of the rich heritage left by the Moors. The Christian re-conquest brought with it new artistic styles such as the late gothic, the renaissance, and the mannerist, which are much in evidence in religious buildings such as the Cathedral in Málaga or the Real Colegiata de Santa María la Mayor, in Antequera.

Also well known are the embroidered table linen, handkerchiefs, and the famous Macharavaya sheets whilst Antequera's baroque style was particularly influential as can be seen notably in Ronda and Antequera. The 18th century was a period of new advances in building, examples of which include the Plaza Ochavada in Archidona, and the Puente Nuevo over the river Tajo, in Ronda.

Handicrafts

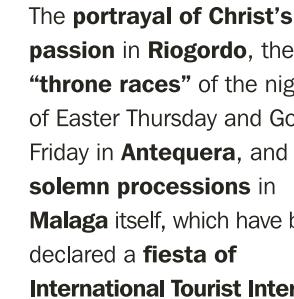


The development of the tourist industry has given many of Málaga's traditional crafts a new lease of life. Thus, the traditional art of pottery making is still known for the "barros malagueños" which are models of typical figures and scenes, but these are now combined with more unusual creative forms of ceramics. Another craft which continues to thrive in the province is that of artistic ironwork and the forges of Arroyo de la Miel, Marbella, Humilladero, Cártama, Estepona, and Fuengirola continue to turn out authentic masterpieces. Materials such as cotton, wool, linen, and jute are still used in Marbella and Estepona for the production of hand made carpets. The portrayal of Christ's passion in Riogordo, the "throne races" of the nights of Easter Thursday and Good Friday in Antequera, and the solemn processions in Málaga itself, which have been declared a fiesta of International Tourist Interest, are just some examples of the significance of the Easter celebrations for the province as a whole. Other celebrations with their own individual flavour include the May Crosses, the Night of San Juan, Corpus Christi, (a fiesta which is celebrated twice in Arriate thanks to a Papal Bull), and the fiestas of the Moors and Christians which take place in Benalauría, Benaladil, and Alfarnate. Bullfighting also plays a significant role in Málaga's festive calendar, with important events such as the Corrida Goyesca in Ronda or the bullfights held in the mythical La Malagueta ring in the capital. Flamenco plays its part, particularly in the veriales, a unique form of singing and dancing with deeply rooted peasant origins. The Malaga Festival of Spanish Cinema and the Music and Dance Festival which takes place in the Caves of Nerja are just two more examples of the specialties for which Málaga's cuisine is particularly renowned. Also popular are a wide variety of traditional confectionery items. Examples include the evocative bienmesabe from Antequera, the borrachuelos flavoured with Málaga wine, oil flat cakes, pestíños, alfajores, wine-flavoured roscos, and the delicious cakes and pastries made in the convents.

Festivals and Traditions



The portrayal of Christ's passion in Riogordo, the "throne races" of the nights of Easter Thursday and Good Friday in Antequera, and the solemn processions in Málaga itself, which have been declared a fiesta of International Tourist Interest, are just some examples of the significance of the Easter celebrations for the province as a whole. Other celebrations with their own individual flavour include the May Crosses, the Night of San Juan, Corpus Christi, (a fiesta which is celebrated twice in Arriate thanks to a Papal Bull), and the fiestas of the Moors and Christians which take place in Benalauría, Benaladil, and Alfarnate. Bullfighting also plays a significant role in Málaga's festive calendar, with important events such as the Corrida Goyesca in Ronda or the bullfights held in the mythical La Malagueta ring in the capital. Flamenco plays its part, particularly in the veriales, a unique form of singing and dancing with deeply rooted peasant origins. The Malaga Festival of Spanish Cinema and the Music and Dance Festival which takes place in the Caves of Nerja are just two more examples of the specialties for which Málaga's cuisine is particularly renowned. Also popular are a wide variety of traditional confectionery items. Examples include the evocative bienmesabe from Antequera, the borrachuelos flavoured with Málaga wine, oil flat cakes, pestíños, alfajores, wine-flavoured roscos, and the delicious cakes and pastries made in the convents.

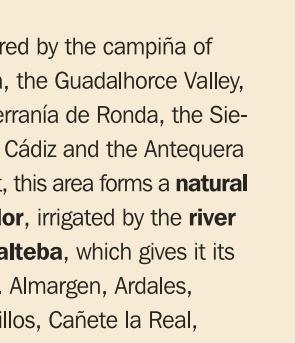
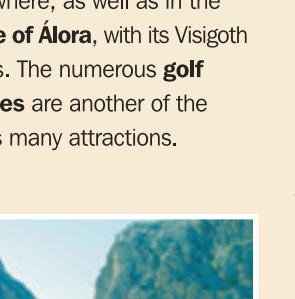


Gastronomy



Malaga's cuisine boasts a wide variety of simple, healthy dishes prepared with natural ingredients, some of which are protected by a denomination of origin: olive oil with the Antequera Denomination of Origin; cherimoyas with the Chirimoya de la Costa Tropical Granada-Málaga Denomination of Origin; raisins with the Pasas de Málaga Denomination of Origin; and wines with the Málaga and Sierras de Málaga Denominations of origin. The province also produces a wide variety of meats, vegetables and, above all, fish.

Gazpacho, ajoblanco (Málaga's version of gazpacho garnished with almonds and moscatel grapes), fried fish, the famous espetos (sardines on a reed skewer which are grilled on the beach) or the porra antequerana, are just a few examples of the specialities for which Málaga's cuisine is particularly renowned. Also popular are a wide variety of traditional confectionery items. Examples include the evocative bienmesabe from Antequera, the borrachuelos flavoured with Málaga wine, oil flat cakes, pestíños, alfajores, wine-flavoured roscos, and the delicious cakes and pastries made in the convents.



Málaga



Routes Málaga

and the Arab Baths of Ronda, castles and fortresses like that of Gaucín, as well as numerous formidable baroque constructions. Furthermore, the natural surroundings are truly unique: the Los Alcornocales, Sierra de las Nieves, and Grazalema nature parks, as well as the Los Reales de Sierra Bermeja spot.

La Axarquía is unusual in offering spectacular contrasts of landscapes in a very condensed area: high mountainous areas (The Sierras de Tejeda, Almijara, and Alhama Nature Park) are to be found in close proximity to the coast with its sandy beaches, steep cliffs, and hidden coves (the Acalantados Maro-Cerro Gordo nature area). Apart from this, there is the important artistic heritage of sites such as the Cueva de Nerja, the Phoenician remains of Trayamar in Torrox, the Morisco nucleus of Frigiliana, or the impressive monuments of Vélez-Málaga. There are a number of different routes which allow the visitor to explore the 31 municipalities of the area.

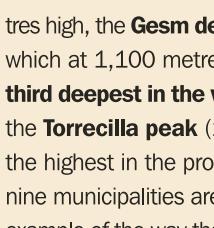
The Axarquía Route

The north eastern part of the province offers a great variety of landscapes due to its position between the Subbética and Penibética mountain ranges and the fact that it contains the lush upper reaches of the river Guadalhorce and the river Genal. Historically the area has benefited from being situated right at the mid point of Andalucía and this can be appreciated in the rich artistic heritage of towns such as Archidona.



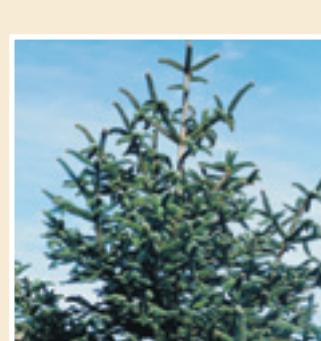
Sierra de las Nieves Route

This area lies within the Sierra de las Nieves nature park, declared a Biosphere Reserve, and its main attraction are given by nature. These include the areas of Spanish firs, the Tajo de la Caina gorge, the sides of which are more than 100 metres high, the Gésm depression, which at 1,100 metres is the third deepest in the world, and the Torrecilla peak (1,919 m), the highest in the province. Its nine municipalities are a perfect example of the way that popular architecture can live in harmony with nature.



The Costa del Sol Route

The western part of the Costa del Sol stretches from Málaga itself to the province of Cádiz taking in the municipalities of Benahavis, Benalmádena, Casares, Estepona, Fuengirola, Manilva, Marbella, Mijas, and Torremolinos. It is especially renowned as a place for sun and sand holidays, and offers an excellent network of services and tourist attractions (marinas, golf courses, casinos...). The historical legacy and natural sur-



Serranía de Ronda Route

The Serranía of Ronda represents a mosaic of all the different peoples who have settled at one time or another in this land. There is the Roman theatre of Acinipo



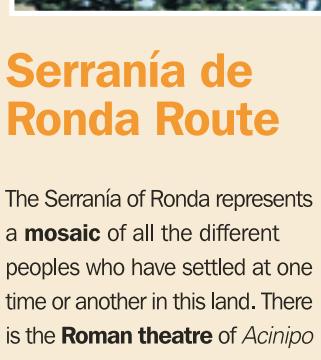
The Nororma Route

The north eastern part of the province offers a great variety of landscapes due to its position between the Subbética and Penibética mountain ranges and the fact that it contains the lush upper reaches of the river Guadalhorce and the river Genal. Historically the area has benefited from being situated right at the mid point of Andalucía and this can be appreciated in the rich artistic heritage of towns such as Archidona.



The Antequera area Route

The saltwater lake of Fuente de Piedra, home to the pink flamingo, and the karst limestone formations of el Torcal de Antequera, are just two of the outstanding natural attractions of this area situated to the north of the province. History has left its mark, especially with its rich architectural heritage, including the Colegiata de Santa María la Mayor and other magnificent renaissance and baroque buildings. There are also signs of earlier civilisations in the dolmens of Menga, Viera, and Romeral and the Roman baths of Alameda.



Málaga

An exceptional climate, with mild temperatures and some 300 days of sunshine per year enable the visitor to enjoy the beach all year round. Together with an incredible variety of inland areas with all the charms of the traditional white villages and towns with an impressive historic heritage such as Ronda, Antequera, and the city of Malaga itself, birthplace of the world-famous Pablo Ruiz Picasso, as well as a rich and varied gastronomy, and unique traditional fiestas, this has made Malaga the prime tourist destination in the region of Andalusia. Another facet of this is the excellent communication network which connects it with the rest of the Peninsula, and cities throughout Europe and the rest of the world. This has recently been augmented with the newly established High Speed railway link.



- Provincial Capital
■ Town/city of over 100,000 inhabitants
○ Town of 20,000 to 100,000 inhabitants
● Town of 5,000 to 20,000 inhabitants
○ Town of less than 5,000 inhabitants
□ Tourist area
■ Airport
■ Yachting Harbour
■ Trading Port
■ Dual Carriageway
■ Motorway
■ "A" road
■ "B" road
— Local road
— High Speed Railway
- - - - - Railway
- Town declared of Monumental Interest
■ Museum
■ Castle/Walls
■ Civil Monument
■ Religious Monument
■ Megalithic Monument
■ Archaeological Remains
■ Parador
■ Tourist Town
■ Spa
■ Golf
■ Ski Station
■ Campsite
■ Nature Park
■ Panoramic View
■ Cave
■ Mountain Pass
■ Water Park
■ Zoo

Nature and Active Tourism



Due to its **rugged topography**, which results in a wide **diversity of landscapes** and striking **climatic contrasts**, Málaga is often likened to a **small continent**. The province occupies an area of approximately 7,200 square kilometres and boasts a broad network of protected areas. To the west, bordering the province of Cádiz, are the **nature parks of Sierra de Grazalema, Sierra de las Nieves** (both of which have been designated **Biosphere Reserves**), and **Los Alcornocales**.

Near to the city of Málaga there is the **Montes de Málaga Nature Park**, and to the east are the **Sierras de Tejeda, Almijara, and Alhama nature park**. In addition to this array of natural areas, which are home to a great diversity of wildlife, Málaga has other more **unusual landscapes** such as the evocative limestone formations of **El Torcal in Antequera**, the narrow **pass of Los Gaitanes**, the **Maro-Cerro Gordo cliffs**, and the **Reales de Sierra Bermeja**, amongst others. The nature reserves of the lagoons of **Fuente de Piedra, Archidona, Campillos and La Ratosa** provide a habitat to interesting species of waterfowl and wading birds, particularly the **pink flamingo**, which nests in the salt waters of the **Fuente de Piedra**. For those who enjoy outdoor pursuits in natural surroundings the province offers a **huge variety of possibilities** including horse



than 40 courses of unbeatable quality, the Costa del Sol has the **largest concentration of facilities in the whole of Europe**, whilst the **11 marinas** which are scattered along its 160 kilometres of coastline, notably the internationally renowned **Puerto Banús**, meet all the requirements of sailors and lovers of water sports.

The province's range of **leisure facilities** is completed with **numerous theme and recreational parks** which cater for all kinds of tastes and include funfairs, water parks, and centres recreating specific natural habitats, amongst others.



Tourist Offices

ALHAURÍN DE LA TORRE	COÍN	OFICINA MUNICIPAL DE TURISMO
OFICINA MUNICIPAL DE TURISMO	Avenida, 8, s/n	Avda. Blas Infante, 4
■ 952 413 529	■ 952 453 211	■ 952 187 119
ALHAURÍN EL GRANDE	CARRatraca	OFICINA DE TURISMO DE LA JUNTA DE ANDALUCÍA
OFICINA MUNICIPAL DE TURISMO	OFICINA MUNICIPAL DE TURISMO	Plaza de Mondragón, s/n
San Sebastián, s/n	Trinidad Grind, 2	■ 952 870 818
■ 952 595 599	■ 952 458 016	
ALMÁCHAR	CÓMPETA	OFICINA MUNICIPAL DE TURISMO
OFICINA MUNICIPAL DE TURISMO	OFICINA MUNICIPAL DE TURISMO	Puerto Deportivo La Duquesa
Almería, 14 bajo	Almería, Constitución, s/n	■ 952 897 434
■ 952 512 002	■ 952 353 685	
ÁLORA	ESTEPONA	OFICINA MUNICIPAL DE TURISMO
OFICINA MUNICIPAL DE TURISMO	OFICINA MUNICIPAL DE TURISMO	Plaza de la Fontanilla
Museo Balneario de Desteria, s/n	Plaza San Lorenzo, 1	■ 952 773 442
■ 952 495 577	■ 952 802 002	
ANTEQUERA	FRIGILIANA	OFICINA MUNICIPAL DE TURISMO
OFICINA MUNICIPAL DE TURISMO	OFICINA MUNICIPAL DE TURISMO	Ctra. N-340, km. 182, Arco de entrada
Plaza de Sebastián, 7	Plaza del Ingenuo, s/n	■ 952 822 818
■ 952 702 505	■ 952 533 126	
O.A.L. ANTEQUERA	FUENGIROLA	OFICINA MUNICIPAL DE TURISMO
Instituto Don Fernando, Edificio San Luis	OFICINA MUNICIPAL DE TURISMO	Plaza de los Narraños, Bajos del Ayto.
■ 952 708 142	Accesso Principal A Poniente, Puerto Banús	■ 952 823 550
ARCHIDONA	MUÍAS	OFICINA MUNICIPAL DE TURISMO
OFICINA MUNICIPAL DE TURISMO	OFICINA MUNICIPAL DE TURISMO	Plaza Virgen de la Peña, 2
Plaza Ochavada, 2	Castillo, 1	■ 952 373 909
■ 952 716 479	■ 952 467 457	
ARDALES	FUENTE DE PIEDRA	OFICINA MUNICIPAL DE TURISMO
OFICINA MUNICIPAL DE TURISMO	OFICINA MUNICIPAL DE TURISMO	Plaza Virgen de la Peña, 2
Avda. Cervantes, s/n	Castillo, 1	■ 952 485 900
■ 952 442 494	■ 952 373 912	
CASARABONELA	ISTÁN	OFICINA MUNICIPAL DE TURISMO
OFICINA MUNICIPAL DE TURISMO	OFICINA MUNICIPAL DE TURISMO	Puerta del Mar, 2
Avda. Cervantes, s/n	Empedrada, 32	■ 952 522 131
■ 952 456 067	■ 952 663 603	
MALAGA	MALAGA	OFICINA MUNICIPAL DE TURISMO
OFICINA MUNICIPAL DE TURISMO	OFICINA MUNICIPAL DE TURISMO	Avda. de la Marina, s/n
Avda. de la Marina, s/n	Glorieta, 1	■ 952 374 768
■ 952 530 225	■ 952 134 730	
RONDA	RONDA	OFICINA MUNICIPAL DE TURISMO
OFICINA MUNICIPAL DE TURISMO	OFICINA MUNICIPAL DE TURISMO	Centro Internacional, bloque 79 bajo
Centro del Residente Extranjero	Avda. de España, 9	■ 952 374 231
■ 952 407 768	■ 952 169 311	
TORrox COSTA	TORrox COSTA	OFICINA MUNICIPAL DE TURISMO
OFICINA MUNICIPAL DE TURISMO	OFICINA MUNICIPAL DE TURISMO	Centro de la Marina, s/n
Avda. de la Marina, s/n	Glorieta, 1	■ 952 379 512
■ 952 379 512	■ 952 134 730	

