WHAT TO VISIT

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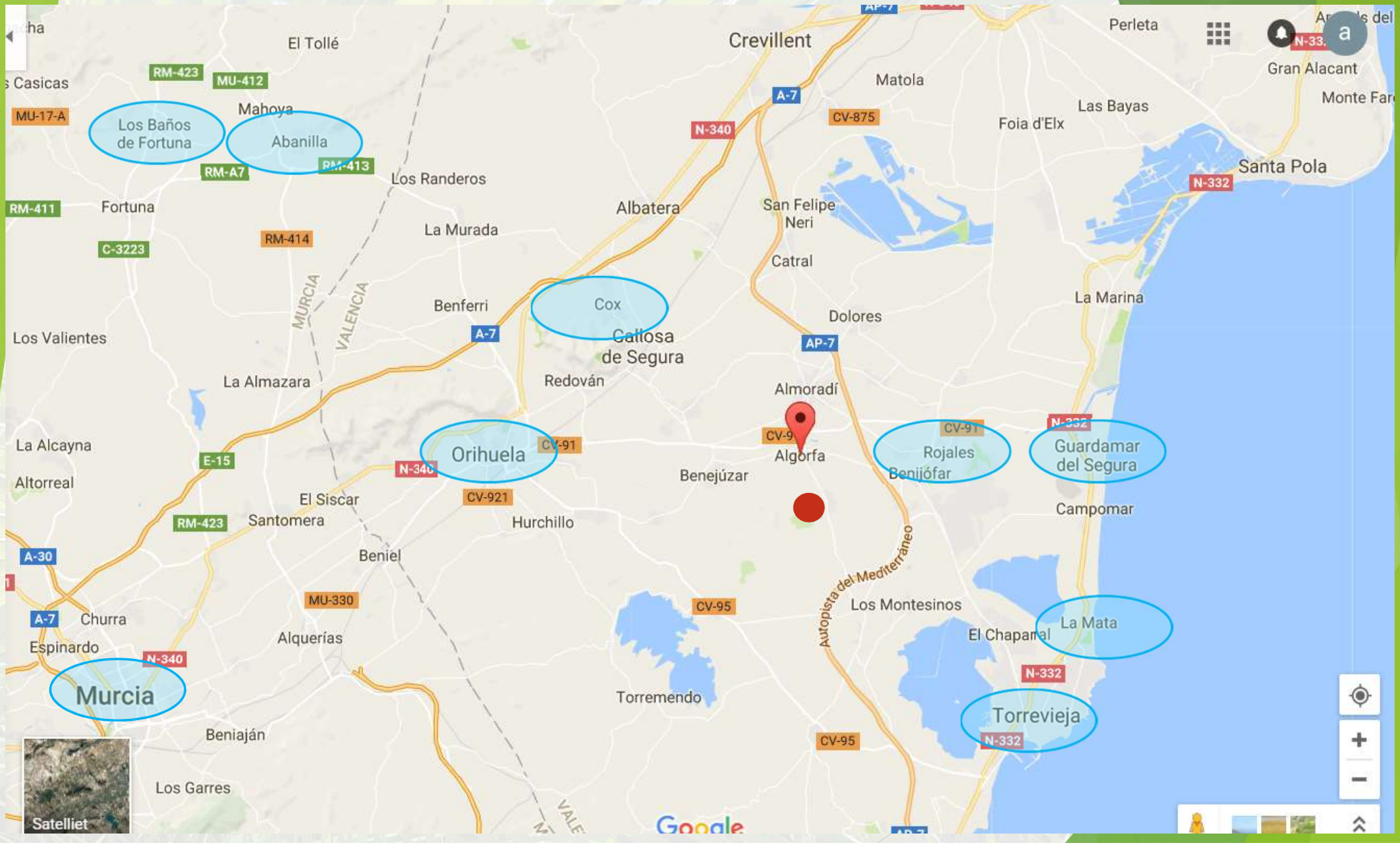
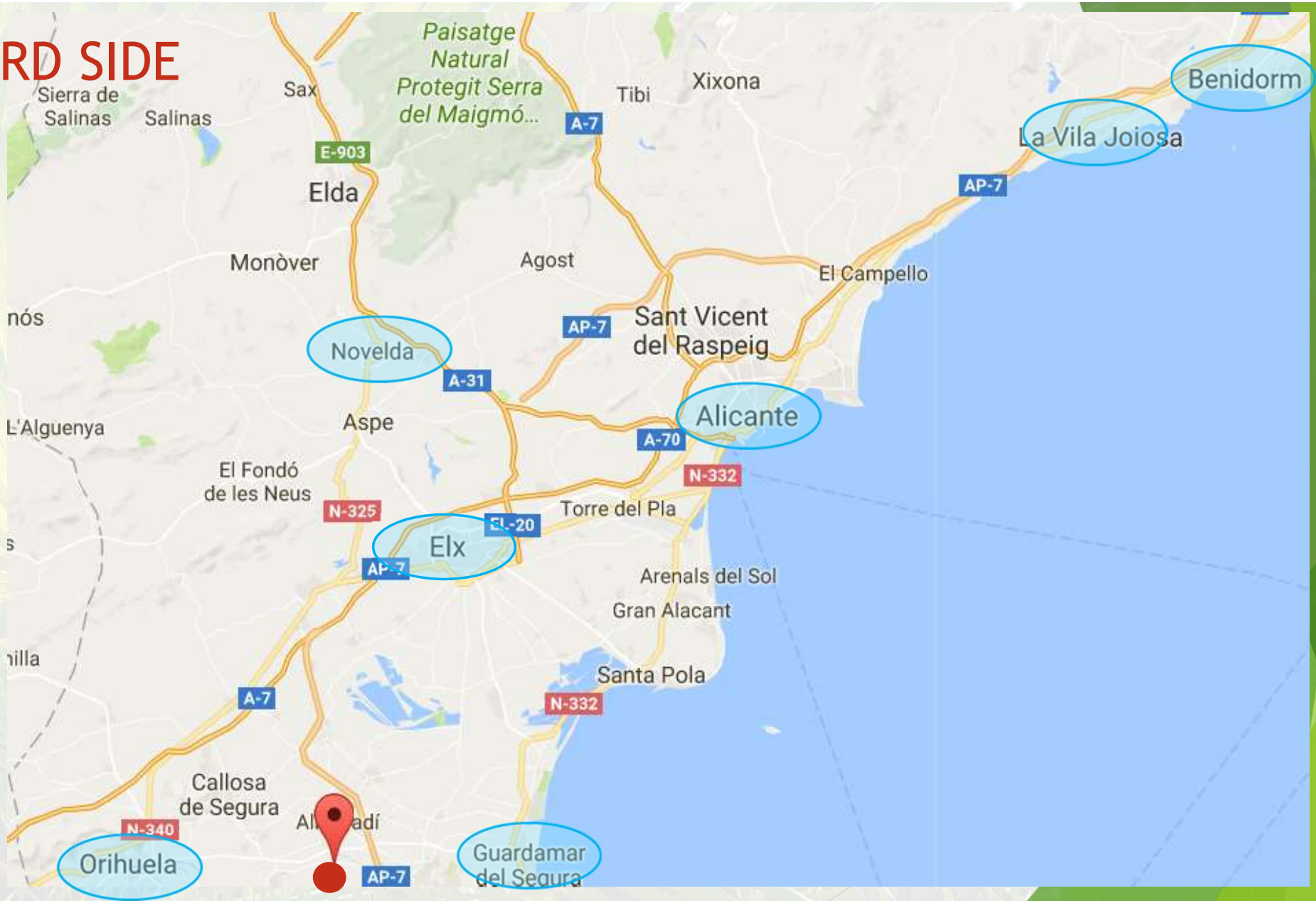
Club de Tenis Almoradí
Walk to Algorfa town
Way to Almoradi
CV-935
LOMAS DE LA JULIANA
URBANIZACIÓN MONTEMAR
Entrance
Castillo de Montemar
Calle los Montesinos
Calle Benferri
Calle Rafal
Polígono Sector III-Campo de Go
Calle Benferri
La Finca Golf & Spa Resort
Johnsons Supermarket
Main entrance
Way to Highway, Coast Torrevieja, Quesada
Calle Dava Vieja
Golf La Finca
Calle Cox
Calle Catra
Polígono Sector III-Campo de Go
Way to Villamartin (La Zenia) on rural roads , Los Montesinos
CV-935


Los Baños de Fortuna
Abanilla
Orihuela
Cox
Rojales
Guardamar del Segura
La Mata
Torrevieja
Murcia
Crevillent
Santa Pola
Callosa de Segura
Algorfa
Almoradí
Benijófar
Los Montesinos
Torremendo
Benejúzar
Hurchillo
Redován
Dolores
Catral
San Felipe Neri
Albatera
La Murada
Los Randeros
Benferri
La Almazara
Los Valientes
Fortuna
Mahoya
El Tollé
Casicas
Santomera
El Siscar
Beniel
Alquerías
Churra
Espinardo
Beniaján
Los Garres
Altorreal
La Alcayna
Matola
Foia d'Elx
Las Bayas
Perleta
Gran Alacant
La Marina
Campomar
El Chaparral
Autopista del Mediterráneo
MURCIA
VALENCIA
Satelliet

NORD SIDE


Paisatge Natural Protegit Serra del Maigmó...
Sierra de Salinas
Salinas
Sax
Tibi
Xixona
Benidorm
La Vila Joiosa
A-7
E-903
Elda
AP-7
Monòver
Agost
El Campello
nós
Sant Vicent del Raspeig
Novelda
A-31
Alicante
L'Alguenya
Aspe
A-70
N-332
El Fondó de les Neus
N-325
Torre del Pla
Elx
Arenals del Sol
Gran Alacant
Santa Pola
A-7
N-332
Callosa de Segura
N-340
Orihuela
Guardamar del Segura

Arroyo Hurtado
Ceutí
Molina de Segura
Santomera
Orihuela
Guardamar del Segura
Bullas
Mula
Albudeite
Murcia
La Mata
Torrevieja
Pliego
Alcantarilla
El Palmar
Casas Nuevas
El Berro
Librilla
Sierra Espuña
El Valle y Carrascoy
Corvera
San Pedro del Pinatar
Balsicas
San Javier
Aledo
Totana
Paretón
Fuente Alamo
Torre-Pacheco
Los Alcázares
Lorca
La Manga del Mar Menor
El Algar
Cartagena
La Unión
Los Belones
Mazarrón
Purias
Puerto de Mazarrón
El Portús
La Azohía
Puntas de Calnegre
RM-15
E-15
AP-7
RM-1
RM-19
RM-2
RM-23
RM-3
A-30
A-7
MU-30
N-332
RM-332
RM-11
CT-34

SOUTH SIDE

ABANILLA

De rivier Chicamo is goed bekend bij liefhebbers van de natuur Murcia landschap. Het is een plek van grote geologische, botanische en fauna belang. Een rondleiding door zijn hoofd, leidt ons door de tijd, tot iets meer dan 7 miljoen jaar geleden, als onderdeel van dit, paradoxaal genoeg, loopt tussen sedimenten andere rivier kanaal 07/10 Ma geleden is voorgesteld. (miljoen jaar) om uit te lekken in de zee Middellandse zee , die op dat moment kwam naar dit gebied.

Routebeschrijving

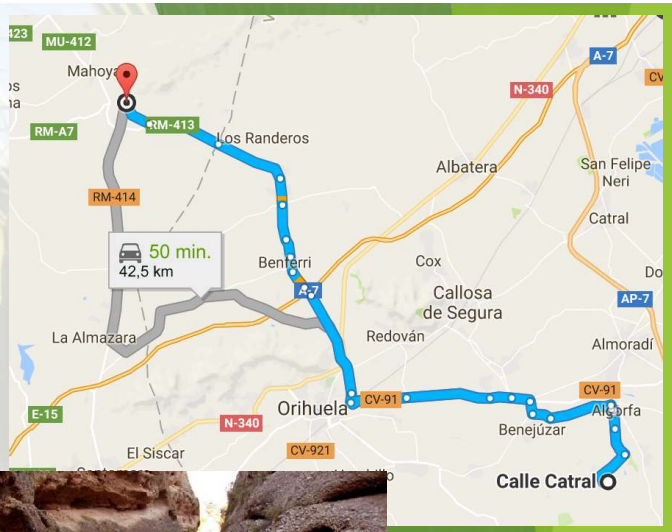
De rivier ontspringt in de buurt van Macisvenda (figuur 1), in het oostelijk deel van de gemeente Abanilla. Het kan worden geraadpleegd op zijn hoofd door de A-9, waarin deze twee locaties met elkaar verbindt, het verlaten van de auto in het dorp Chicamo of Umbrië.

In het laatste geval van Abanilla de weg naar El Partidor genomen - De Tolle, en ongeveer 8 km van Abanilla zijn een indicatie, aan de rechterkant, die leidt naar Umbrië, waar het wordt aanbevolen om het voertuig te verlaten en te volgen lopen naar de kruising van deze weg geplaveid met het kanaal, die zal doorgaan met de geboorte van de rivier.

De te volgen weg is gemarkeerd als een PR (kleine tour) met witte en gele lijnen. Beide aan één uiteinde, en anderzijds is het gemakkelijk om deze oase in de woestijnachtige eromheen vinden.

aanbevelingen

- Als je twee voertuigen, waardoor men in de Umbrië en de andere in het dorp Chicamo.
- Omdat in sommige secties moeten de rivier over te steken, altijd met water, moet deze worden voorzien van de juiste schoenen of een reserve paar.
- Dwalen alleen essentieel informatie voor kanaal zo min mogelijk schade aan het aquatisch ecosysteem veroorzaken.
- Do afvalbergen niet achter in het gebied en respecteren de fauna, flora en gea.
- Verlaat het gebied in het geval van zware regen.



Regarded by many authors as the "Palestine of Murcia", this municipality, thanks to its climate and the good work of its inhabitants, has come to be an oasis in the Murcian desert. Its situation between Aragon and Castile made it a strategic location during the Reconquest; the festival of the Holy Cross in May evokes these battles between Moors and Christians. To walk around Abanilla is like going back to the Middle Ages: the monuments lining the streets, its ancestral homes, etc.Numerous hermitages evoke the piety that prevails in this municipality, particularly the Church of San José, the patron saint of Abanilla, which was consecrated by Cardinal Belluga in 1712. Visitors to Abanilla can see the tradition of the town¿s water mills and oil presses, the legacy of its forefathers, as if the town were wishing to recover its past. Nature spots include an attractive "lunar" landscape, where you can enjoy a pleasant swim in the waters that flow through it. AbanillaAbanilla is a typical inland Murcia town, which sits beneath the mountain El Zulum and enjoys views across the fertile landscape towards the Sierra de la Pila National Park. The town is a labyrinth of narrow streets connecting to the picturesque squares with their fountains and monuments. Built on the lower slopes of the El Zulum, some of the streets are so steep that they become flights of steps. The central architecture is traditional, if often surprisingly recent. The palace, the church, and the council offices are all fine historic buildings. The landscape is typified by a strange landscape of low earth cliffs and deep ravines filled with citrus trees.The Sierra de la Pila Natural Park is just a short drive away: a paradise for walkers and naturalists. The city of Murcia is nearby for international quality shopping, events and recreation.

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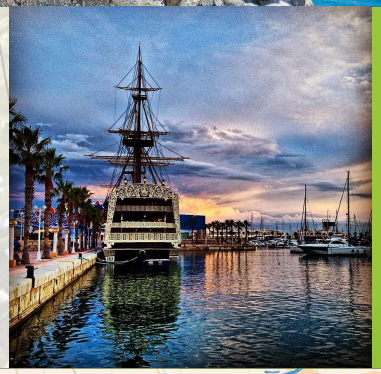
Alicante

City

The castle is located on the top of a hill. This fortress is very well preserved. The archaeological remains found belong to the Islamic. Discover the most emblematic places of Alicante and be surprised by its history and beauty; monuments and museums, beaches, parks and gardens, the Castle of Santa Barbara, Tabarca …



Castle of Santa Bárbara, The Castle of Santa Bárbara is perched on top of Mount Benacantil, at a height of 166 metres and stands one of Spain's largest mediaeval fortresses, providing great views of Alicante's perfect bay. On the sea-Facing slope of Mount Benacantil is the Ereta park, an attractive open-air space

Museums: MARQ, MACA, MUBAG, MUSA, The Fogueres Festival Museum , The Nativity Scene Museum, MUA, Volvo Ocean Race Museum, The Bullfighting Museum, Las Cigarreras C.C, Centro 14, The Fish Market 'La Lonja', Alicante Water Museum and Garrigós Well.

Buildings with History: The Town Hall, The Carbonell Building, The Central Market, plaça de Bous, The San Nicolás Co-Cathedral, The Santa María Basilica, Santa Faz Monastery, The Santa Cruz hermitage, The San Roque Hermitage and other civil and religious buildings.

Parks and gardens: Explanada de Espanya, Paseo de Gòmiz, Park of Canalejas, La Ereta Park, Park El Palmeral, Paseo Volado, Portal de Elche, Gabriel Miró Square, Calvo Sotelo Square, Luceros Square, The Quijano's Pantheon, El Tossal park, Lo Morant.

http://www.alicanteturismo.com/?lang=en
http://www.alicanteturismo.com/brochures-apps-alicante/?lang=en
http://www.alicanteturismo.com/cabo-de-las-huertas-coves/?lang=en

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Alicante

City

Central Market, This building contains some modernist features and was built between 1911 and 1912 The front of the building was

designed by Enrique Sánchez Sedeño and on 25th May 1938, it was hit during the worst bombing su□ered by the city of Alicante during the Spanish Civil War. All kinds of high-quality products can be bought at the Market, especially local □sh and seafood, vegetables and fruit, as well as other typical local products, Adres: Alfonso X el Sabio, 1 Open: From Monday to Saturday 7.30 am to 14.30

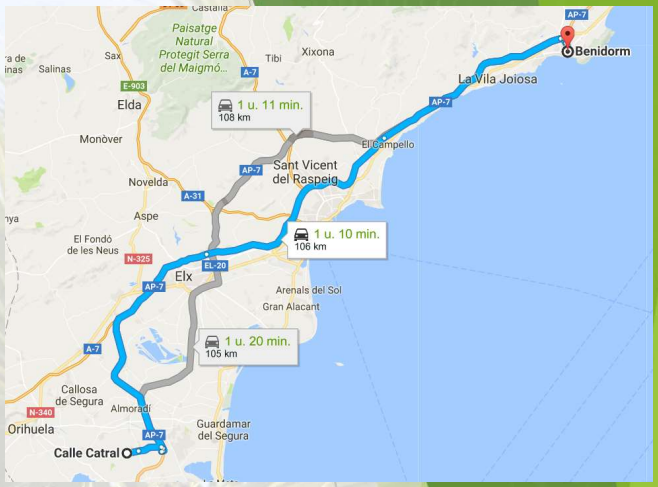
In het oude stads kwartier, bevelen wij een route aan die een bezoek aan de San Nicholas Co-cathedral, omvat, daterend uit de 17e eeuw, alhoewel de kloosters dateren uit de 15e eeuw, Het gemeentehuisgebouw, een 18e eeuws barok gebouw en de Santa María Basiliek, een a gotische structuur gebaseers op het onwerp van de moskee van de oude stad, het dateerd uit de 14e en 16e eeuw en was voltooid met barok en rococo voltooiing in de 18e eeuw

Het nachtleven is het beste en het overvloedigst in het gedeelte van Alicante bekend als “el Barrio” dat gelegen is rond de kathedraal en de Rambla de Méndez Núñez. Pubs, terrassen en nachtclubs zijn hier te vinden. Modiueze clubs met geimporteerde DJ’s zijn gelegen naast bars voor open-minded volwassenen. Nachtuilen hebben weinig problemen om te beslissen waar naar toe te gaan omdat er een verscheidenheid aan muziek bars de gehele nacht open zijn.

http://www.alicanteturismo.com/?lang=en
http://www.alicanteturismo.com/brochures-apps-alicante/?lang=en
http://www.alicanteturismo.com/cabo-de-las-huertas-coves/?lang=en

BENIDORM

City



Benidorm is geschiedenis en cultuur. In deze sectie willen we deze zo onderhoudend mogelijk samenvatten. Veel van de bezienswaardigheden die je tijdens je wandeling door Benidorm kunt bekijken, hebben historische en culturele elementen dat wij in de sectie 'Culturele bezienswaardigheden van Benidorm' willen presenteren.

Als we het hebben over Stedentoerisme, kunnen we niet om de spectaculaire kenmerkende Skylinevan Benidorm heen, ongetwijfeld de bekendste van heel Spanje. Daarover kom je meer te weten in het onderdeel 'Skyline van Benidorm'.

Op dezelfde wijze willen we je laten kennismaken met de diverse schilderrijen-, beelden- en fototentoonstellingen die de Afdeling Cultuur van de Gemeente sinds een aantal jaren organiseert. Het is een manier om tijdelijke tentoonstellingen die niet permanent te zien zijn, in de tijd te laten voortduren. We maken tevens van de gelegenheid gebruik om de nieuwe getalenteerde kunstenaars van Benidorm en Marina Baixa te laten zien via onze sectie 'Nieuwe Kunstenaars'.

http://nl.visitbenidorm.es/

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BENIDORM

City

EL CAMPELLO

Hier zijn de archeologische vindplaatsen van **La Illeta dels Banyets of La Isleta** te vinden. Dit is één van de belangrijkste voorbeelden van hoe ons territorium er vroeger uitzag. Bij de opgravingen zijn iberische, romeinse en islamitische resten gevonden en resten van wat waarschijnlijk een belangrijke haven was. Volgens de overlevering verwijst de naam Campello naar een Moorse koningin die hier haar baden had.
Ook kun je een bezoek brengen aan de uitkijktoren van La Illeta, die halverwege de 16e eeuw gebouwd is om de lokale bevolking tijdig te kunnen waarschuwen voor aanvallen door berberpiraten

The caves are located on a hill just below the ruins of a 12th century built Moorish castle. The entrance to cave is at 700 meters on the northern slope of the mountain. The ranges of caves are open all year. They are also considered to be the highest caves in Spain.

Bullas

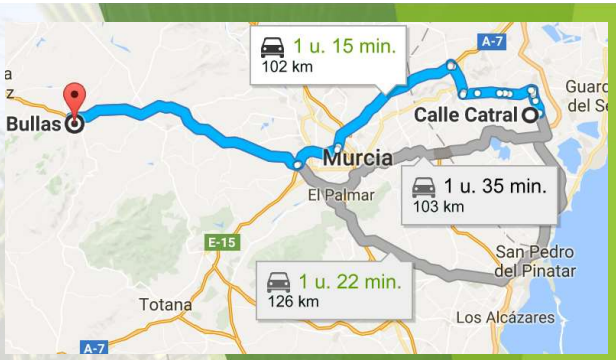
Wine region

Come and explore the Wine Route in the town of Bullas, Region of Murcia. When you arrive you will find that this Mediterranean area has a marked wine-growing history, with more than 200 traditional wineries and a Wine Museum. Besides sampling quality wines, such as the exquisite Monastrell variety of red, you can enjoy landscapes of vineyards, with monuments and heritage related to wine culture. A real treat for eyes and palate alike.

Wijnhuizen van de route

>Bodegas del Rosario>Museo del Vino de Bullas>Enoteca Bodega de la Balsa>Bodegas Madroñal>Bodega Molino y Lagares>Bodega Monastrell>Bodega Balcona>Bodega San Isidro

Bullas is traditionally a region for red wines, although its whites and rosés are also of excellent quality. The Montrasell variety of red wine is particularly outstanding. It is characteristic of Murcia and is an autochthonous variety of this Designation of Origin. This small-grain wine is compact looking with a highly intense blue-violet colour. The colour, aroma, flavour and abundance of components give these wines a characteristic identity with beneficial properties for the health.
"El Zacatín" street market with crafts and typical products, held on the first Sunday of each month.Nature areas dotted with vineyards, such as Carrascalejo, ideal for hiking on the "Vía Verde del Noroeste" (disused, reconditioned railway line). You can also visit Usero waterfall, perfect for a dip, or Molino de Abajo with its archaeological remains of a 1st-century Roman village.Typical fiestas such as the Virgen del Rosario or the Wine Fiesta, where you can see grapes being trodden and sample the local gastronomy of Bullas, as a complement to its exquisite Designation of Origin wines.For more information, check with the tourist office in Bullas. Some very nice waterfalls to visit.



Waterfalls salto del usera

http://www.spain.info/nl_BE/que-quieres/gastronomia/rutas-vino/murcia/ruta-del-vino-de-bullas.html
https://www.tripadvisor.be/Attractions-g1047905-Activities-Bullas.html

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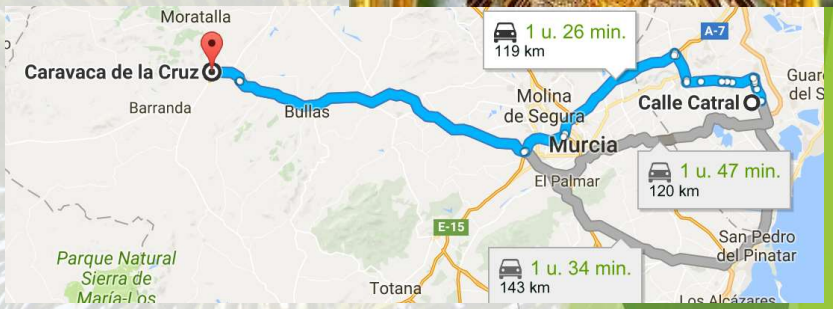
Caravaca de la Cruz

Caravaca Basilica

Caravaca de La Cruz is considered to be one of the five holy cities in the world, and a key destination for pilgrims and travelers alike who are looking for an inspiring, different and above all enjoyable place to go. Caravaca's Basilica holds the Santísima and the Vera Cruz, worshiped since the 13th Century, which hold fragments of the cross upon which Christ died on inside. This is one of those special places where travelers come to from all over the world with an atmosphere worth experiencing at least once in a lifetime.



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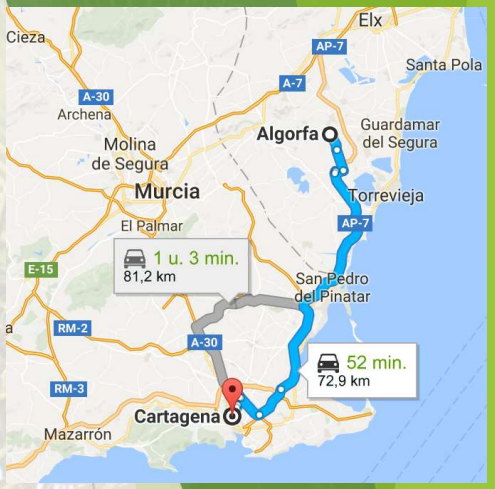
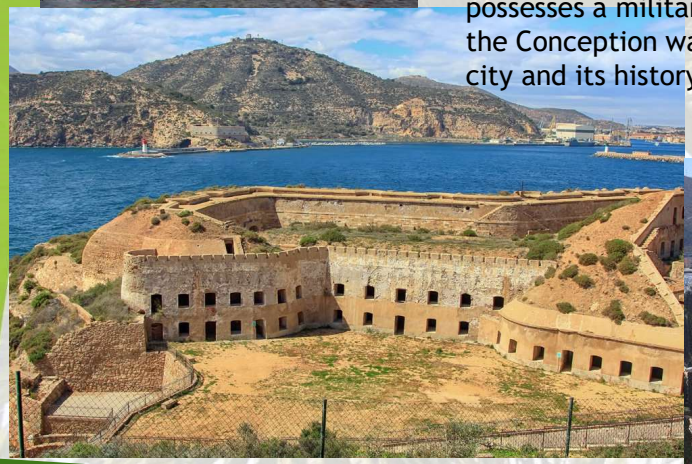
CARTAGENA

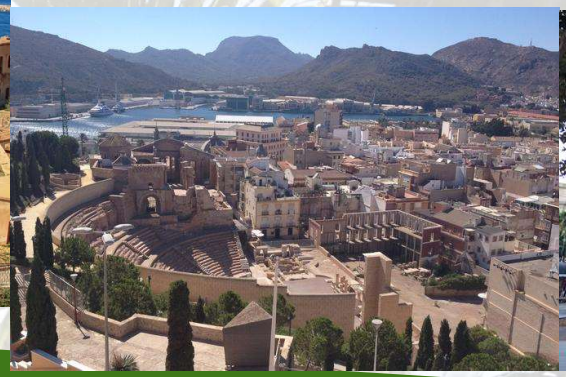
Cartagena is a city with more than 2,500 years of history. Each corner, street and square of the city offers travellers monumental examples of its splendorous historical past, of the civilizations that put in at its port.

The Cartagena inititiative, "Port of Cultures", opens up a wide range of possibilities which enable the visitor to enjoy the city's heritage and cultural riches: to find out about its origins by visiting the Punic Walls, evidence of the founding of the city by the Carthaginian Asdrubal in the year 227 B.C., where a Visitor Activity Centre will explain all about that fundamental part of its history and the local archaeology.

Cartagena "Port of Cultures" has developed these riches into a unifying theme in order to make it more accesssible to visitors. Just by strolling around we soon discover that the city also possesses a military history which takes us right back to mediaeval times when the Castle of the Conception was built. It is here where a Visitor Activity Centre offers information about the city and its history in a place which has been chosen for its privileged setting







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CARTAGENA

Cartagena, with more than 3,000 years of history, has been the scene of some of the most outstanding passages throughout time. This Punic, Roman, military and art nouveau city offers nowadays so many things to see and do that it has become one of the most appealing destinations in the Mediterranean area.

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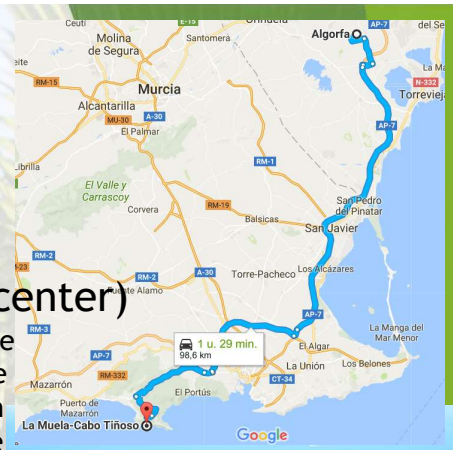
CARTAGENA

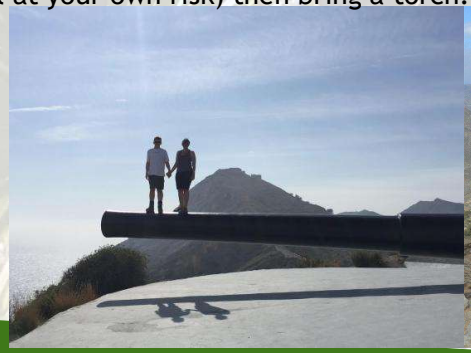
Big canons



Calle Abderramán II, s/n ; 30160 Murcia (outside center)

This day out is all about scenery, history and the great outdoors. After a scenic drive to the top of the mountain you'll find abandoned buildings which look almost castle like and two massive Vickers guns (38.1 centimeter 1926 models). More information about these guns can be found in the interesting Military Museum in Cartagena. The guns were apparently last fired on the 26th April 1973 by Republicans at a group of Nationalist cruisers. In such a tranquil setting it is hard to imagine the boom that the guns would have made as their artillery travelled the 20 miles to its target.

There are several things to be aware of. You must be a confident driver, as the road is very twisty and narrow in some places with steep drops to one side. There are no facilities of any kind at the guns, so bring a picnic with you. Make sure you wear good shoes for walking over rough ground and if you want to explore the underground tunnels (all at your own risk) then bring a torch.



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CARTAGENA

Fort

Cabo Tinoso, Cartagena, Spain (outside center)

1The castle is located on the top of a hill. This fortress is very well preserved. The archaeological remains found belong to the Islamic

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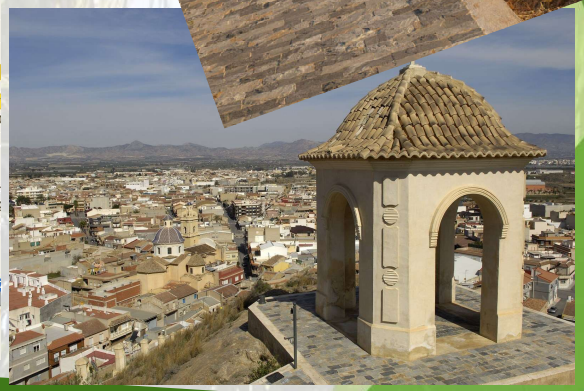
COX

Castillo de Cox



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Elche

Zoo, Rio Safari

Coördinaten: 38.217481,-0.601416)

Rio Safari Elche Park, by the CV 865 road which links Elch.

Rio Safari Park are specialists in rearing and caring for wild and exotic animals. Sea lions, antelopes, ostriches, bisons, boa constrictors, zebras, chameleons, cockatoos, chimpanzees, crows, llamas, jaguars, dromedaries, hippos and giraffes may be found here amongst almost a hundred species and nearly 800 animals.
To enjoy their unique company a guided tour by train may be taken around the park. There are also various shows to enjoy including the sea lions, with the possibility of bathing in their company and the guacamayos.
Rio Safari Elche, through its charitable foundation, has developed a therapeutic programmes involving sea lions, designed for people with disabilities. Paellas and Crocodiles

Some highlights of the Rio Safari Park are the reptile cave, where the habitats of reptiles and amphibians are recreated, the aviary, the crocodile farm and the chimpanzee island with more than 1,000 square metres of open space, with vines, rocks and hammocks as well as the farm school, with painting, bread baking and recycling workshops. Young children may get to know the little goats and lemurs and have a ride on a pony or dromedary.

In addition there are trampolines, a kart circuit and, in the summer, a swimming pool with slide.

Opening Hours
Winter: 10:00 to 18:00. Summer: 10:00 to 20:00.
Adults: 22.50 €.
Children from 3 to 12 years old: 17 € (proof of age required).
Special prices for groups of over 20 people with prior reservation): Adults 14 €, Children 12 €.
These prices include: a guided tour by train, a visit to the reptile cave, the aviary, the crocodile farm, the farm school, the animal shows and, in the summer, the swimming pool.
Telephone: 966638288

www.riosafari.com

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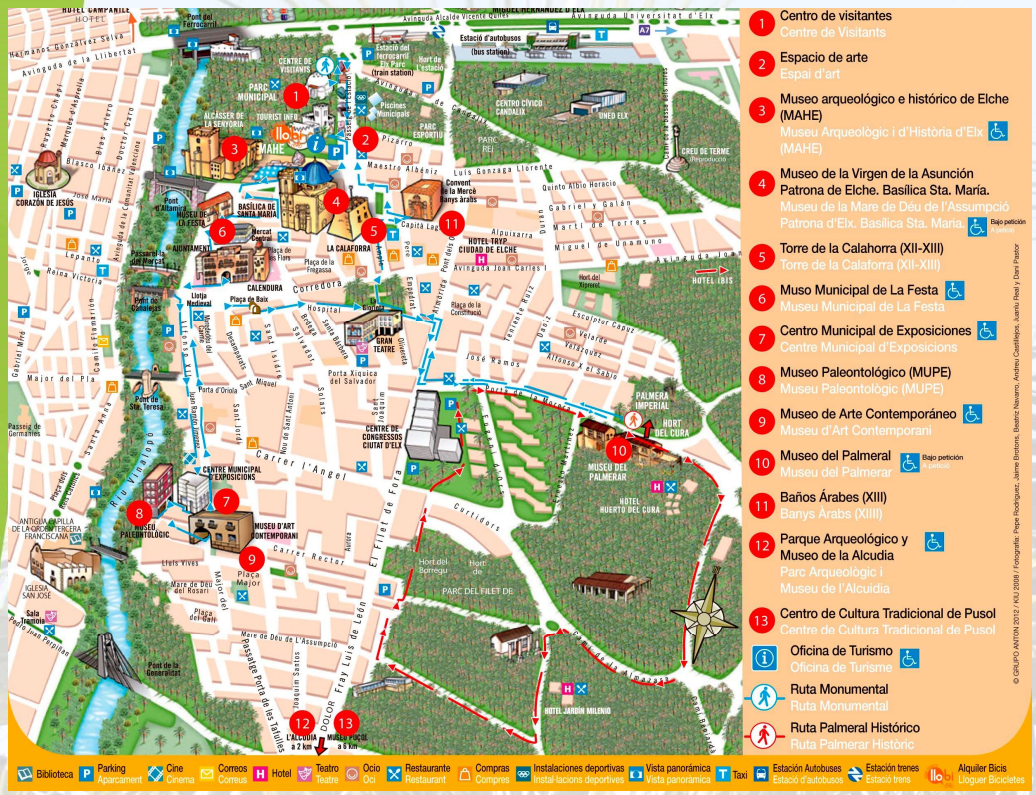
Elche

City visit

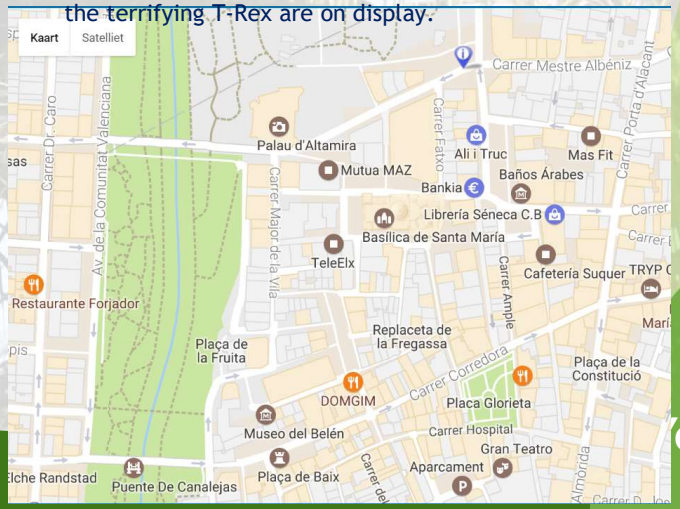


The Palm Grove, World Heritage Site

The grand Palm Grove, part of the inheritance of the four centuries of Arab rule, is the unequivocal symbol of a city which has known how to strive to make optimum use of the land in the face of the relentless, burning sun and scarcity of water. The use of water, its distribution and the need to make the most of supplies has been a constant factor in the landscape of Elche, which continues to employ a network of irrigation channels, partitions, branches and cascades dating from Islamic times. All this was decisive in the declaration of the Palm Grove as one of UNESCO's World Heritage Sites.

The Palm Grove Museum provides the visitor with the opportunity to discover a grove of palm trees along with its traditional form of irrigation, typical produce and white palm craftsmanship. The Centre of Traditional Culture at the School Museum of Pusol brings together a collection of memories and artefacts of the inhabitants of the area and of the city, with examples of the old crafts, rural labour, trade, leisure activities and customs which have shaped the lives and the future of the small towns and villages of the countryside around Elche and the city itself during the XX century.

The Contemporary Art Museum (MACE), in middle of Main Square of the of El Raval district of the city, where the Muslim population settled after their expulsion from the Walled City from the Christian conquest of 1265, provides a wide and varied overview of Spanish vanguard art of the last decades of the last century. In the same district a journey may be made to the more distant past at the Paleontological Museum (MUPE). Here fossils found in the area, together with bones and skeletal reconstructions of large dinosaurs, as the such as the terrifying T-Rex are on display.



http://www.visitelche.com/en/

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Elche

City visit

The Palm Grove, World Heritage Site
The grand Palm Grove, part of the inheritance of the four centuries of Arab rule, is the unequivocalL'Alcudia is een archeologische vindplaats van o.a. het borstbeeld van de dame van Elche (Dama de Elche). Het kunstwerk heeft aan de achterkant een ovale opening naar het holle interieur van het beeld. Recente studies hebben uitgewezen dat dit beeld als bewaarplaats voor een urn diende. Het originele beeld uit de 4e eeuw voor Christus staat in het Archeologisch Museum in Madrid, in el Huerto del Cura staat een replica.

El Palmeral El Palmeral is in de tijd van de Moren, zoals de Arabische heersers gewoonlijk worden genoemd, aangelegd. Het is het grootste palmenbos van Europa en diende als een oase voor de droogte. El Palmeral heeft een eeuwenoud irrigatiesysteem dat nog steeds functioneert. De inwoners hebben de landbouwtechnieken uit het oosten en de Sahara naar Europa overgebracht voor de dadelteelt met als gevolg dat er nu duizenden bomen staan, sommige meer dan 300 jaar oud. Er zijn twee parken: het gemeentelijke park met diverse soorten planten en palmbomen en 'Huerto del Cura', een exotische tuin met een zeldzame verscheidenheid aan palmbomen. Het gemeentelijk park heeft buiten de hoge palmen ook waterpartijen, een podium, een buitenzwembad en een sportpark. Verder is hier het plaatselijke VVV kantoor gevestigd met een bezoekerscentrum, waar de historie van Elche en de palmbomenteelt getoond wordt.

Huerto del Cura Het duurt ongeveer 3 uur om dit park (ca. 13.000 m2) te bewandelen. Hier stonden ooit 200.000 palmen maar door ziekte en stadsuitbreiding is het gebied nu kleiner geworden. In de Huerto del Cura (boomgaard van de priester) staan zeldzame palmbomen, fonteinen, beeldhouwwerken, twee middeleeuwse wachttorens: de Vaïllos de Llanos en de Ressemblanc en in het hart van het park ligt een meer. Buiten de palmbomen (vnl. dadelpalmen) zijn er citroen-, sinaasappel- en granaatappelbomen, cactussen, artisjokken en johannesbroodbomen. In 1894 bezocht keizerin Elisabeth 'Sissi' van Oostenrijk El Palmeral en de grote zevenarmige palm 'Palmera Imperial' in de vorm van een kandelaar is aan haar opgedragen.
In het historisch centrum van Elche bevinden zich diverse monumenten en gebouwen, allemaal op loopafstand. Tip: bezoek als eerste het VVV-kantoor vlakbij het kasteel en haal een plattegrond met de beste wandelroutes langs de bezienswaardigheden van de stad.

Alcázar de la Señoría Fort uit de 12e eeuw, gelegen naast het gemeentelijke park. In de 15e eeuw is het exterieur gerenoveerd en door de jaren heen werd het gebruikt als fabriek, gemeentehuis en in de Spaanse Burgeroorlog als gevangenis.Tegenwoordig is hier het Archeologisch en Historisch Museum gevestigd.

Baños árabes De Arabische badhuizen uit de 12e eeuw bestaan uit drie kamers. De meest populaire kamer is het warme bad waar langs 8 pilaren hete lucht werd doorgegeven. Een gebruik wat het begin is van de bij ons bekende sauna.

Basilica de Santa María Een barokke kerk die gebouwd is rond 1673. Het is de enige basiliek binnen de Katholieke Kerk waar het toegestaan is om een theaterstuk in te spelen. Het beroemde Middeleeuwse toneelstuk 'Misteri d'Elx' uit de 13e eeuw wordt hier elk jaar in augustus opgevoerd. Het toneelstuk wordt alleen opgevoerd door mannen en de zang is in de oud-Catalaanse taal.

De toren van de basiliek is te beklimmen. Buiten het uitzicht over de palmbomen is er bovenin de toren een museum en een fotodisplay te vinden.

Torre de la Calahorra Naast de basiliek ligt de toren van Calahorra. In de 12 eeuw gebouwd door de Moren als wachttoren. De toren heeft een unieke langwerpige vorm en is de enige overgebleven toren in zijn soort in de regio. Tijdens de wandeling zijn er diverse kleine cafés om uit te rusten. Maar men kan ook een fiets huren of het toeristentreintje nemen die tussen het park en de stad rijdt.

Musea
Museu Municipal de la Festa met informatie over en kostuums van het toneelstuk 'Misteri d'Elx'.
Museo Arqueológico y de Historia de Elche (MAHE): een museum over de ontwikkeling van Elche.
Museu del Palmerar. Hier leert u meer over de historie en de teelt van het palmenbos.
Museo de Paleontología de la Plaza de la Iglesia de San Juan.

http://www.visitelche.com/en/

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Elche

Huerto del Cura

Calle Porta de la Morera, 49, 03203 Elx

In the Municipal District of Elche there is the greatest concentration of palm trees in all of Europe: according to estimations, there are between 200,000 and 300,000 specimens.
It is fairly unanimous that the origin of this palm tree is Phoenician, which brings us to the conclusion that the existence of the date palm tree dates back about 2,000/5,000 years.

- Adults: 5€
- Senior Citizens: 3€
- Students: 3€
- Children: 2,50

JANUARY AND FEBRUARY
From Monday to Saturday from 10am to 5:30pm, Sundays from 10am to 3pm
MARCH
From Monday to Saturday from 10am to 6:30pm, Sundays from 10am to 5pm
APRIL
From Monday to Saturday from 10am to 7:30pm, Sundays from 10am to 6pm
MAY AND JUNE
From Monday to Saturday from 10am to 8pm, Sundays from 10am to 6pm
JULY AND AUGUST
From Monday to Sunday from 10am to 8:30pm
SEPTEMBER
From Monday to Sunday from 10am to 7:30pm
OCTOBER
From Monday to Saturday from 10am to 7pm, Sundays from 10am to 6pm
NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER
From Monday to Saturday from 10am to 5:30pm, Sundays from 10am to 3pm

Teléfono: +34 965 451 936
E-mail: jardin@huertodelcura.com
Web: huertodelcura.com/jardines/home.php

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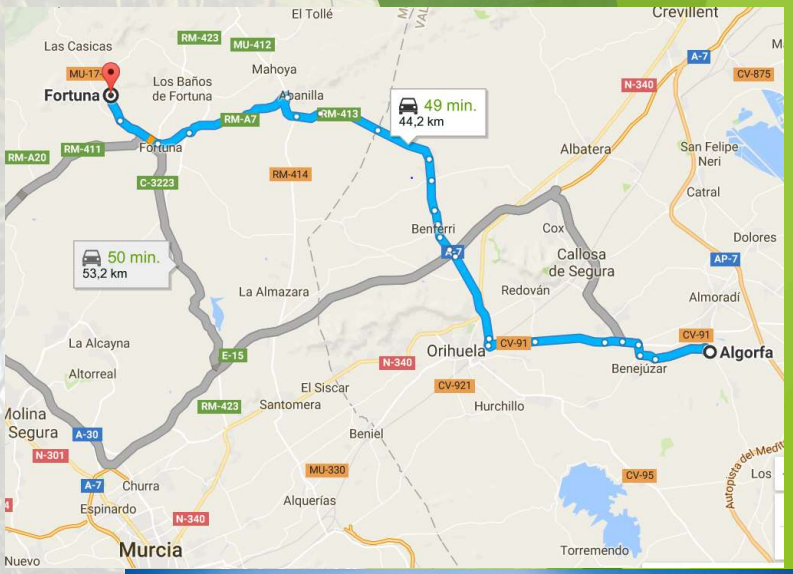
Fortuna

Wine region

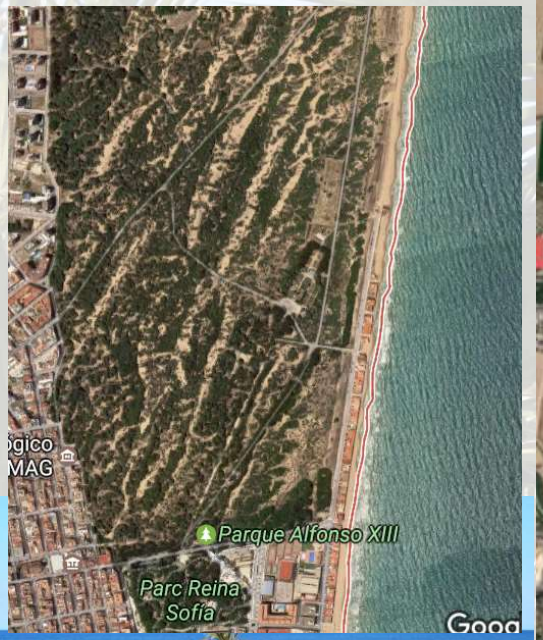
Not far from the capital of the Murcia Region, Fortuna is famous for the abundance of its hot springs. Water, scarce in this area, flows freely in Fortuna, giving rise to a number of fountains such as la Higuera, la Cueva Negra or los Baños, thermal springs that were already popular in Roman times and which have today converted Fortuna into an important spa town.

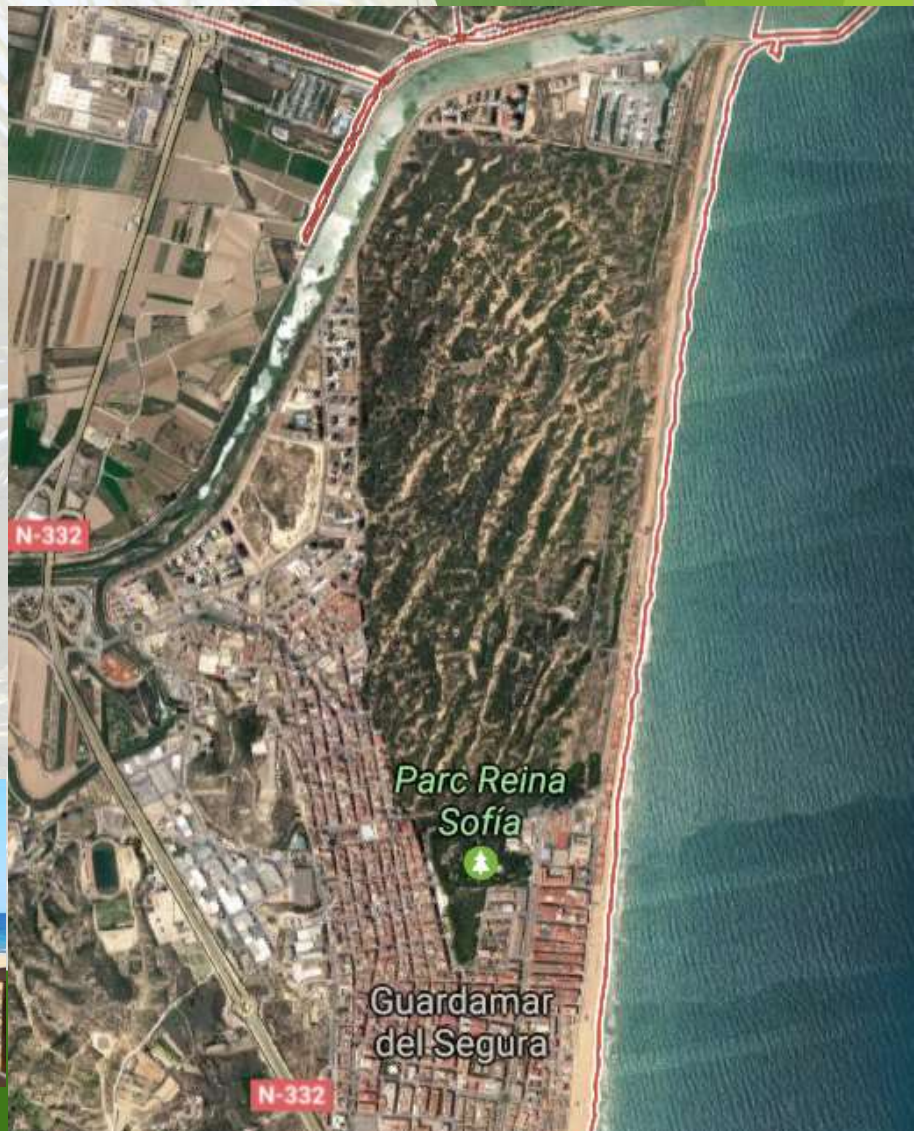
The history of the town goes back to Iberian settlements, the remains of which can still be seen in outlying districts such as Caprés, Castillejo or Cortao de las Peñas. The Arab domination is still visible in the Castillico de los Moros (Moors' Castle). The town's cultural heritage is enriched with the Baroque-style Parish Church of La Purísima, the Convent and the Town Hall (which conserves some beautiful panneaux), all constructed in an aesthetic modernist style. The municipality of Fortuna stands out by its vast horizons and its contrast between arid landscapes and green palm trees. The history of this land, surrounded by nature protection areas, is strongly linked with a thermal spring that's been really appreciated since the Iberian and Roman periods.



GUADEMAR DE SEGURA

naar de top van het kasteel van El Casrillo de Guardamar, die in 1271 jaar werd gebouwd als een strategische locatie op het hoogste punt aan de samenvloeiing van de rivier de Segura in de zee, in de komende jaren in Spanje geregeerd door koning Alfonso X en de Spaanse land bloot moslims aangevallen.

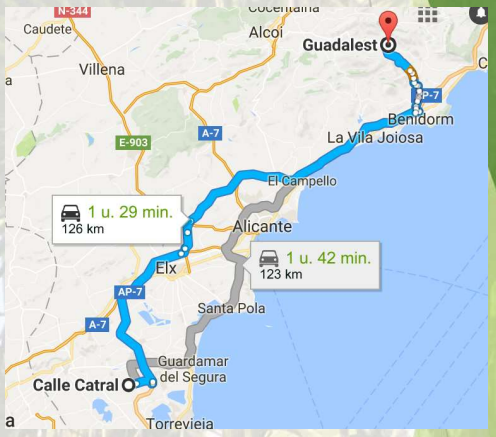




Guadelest

Huert

1The castle is located on the top of a hill. This fortress is very well preserved. The archaeological remains found belong to the Islamic



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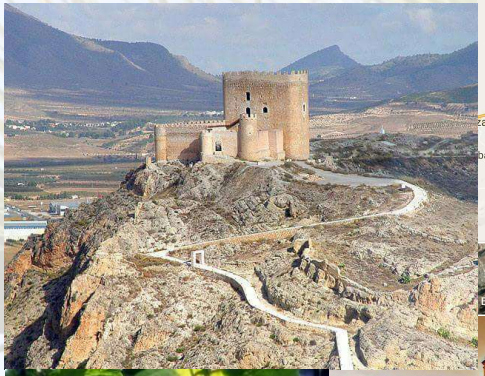
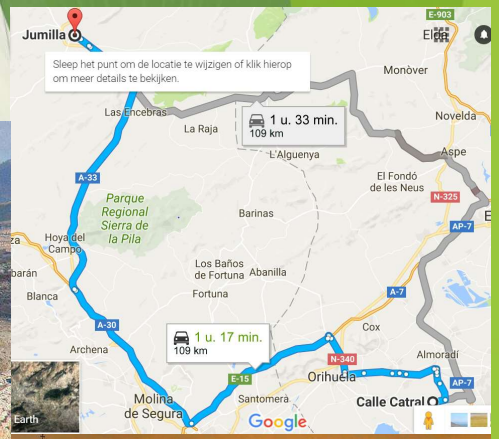
Jumilla

Wine + center

Famous for its Designation of Origin wines, Jumilla is located on the highlands of the Murcia Region, in an area where the coastal landscape meets the Castilian plains. The Coimbra del Barranco Ancho settlement could be considered the first urban area of the villa, which was destroyed in the 2nd century BC. The Romans, whose rich heritage can be seen in the municipal museum Jerónimo Molina, and then the Arabs, who built a castle in the town they knew as Gumalla, were the main settlers of this area before the arrival of the King Alfonso X. Pass through the Convent of Santa Ana, situated in the heart of the mountain range ¿it is a luxury you shouldn't miss out on. Within the area stand out the old refectory, the hermitage of the orchard, the old library and a museum, where they exhibit amazing objects collected by the friars from around the world. Inside of the monastery important images for the inhabitants of Jumilla such as the Cristo Amarrado a la Columna (Christ tied to the Column) made by the Spanish sculptor Salzillo, the Cristo de la Reja (Christ of the Railing) and "Abuelica" Santa Ana (Saint Ana, The Grandmother of Christ) are kept.



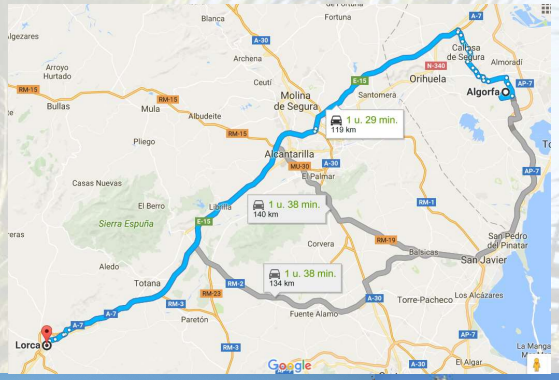


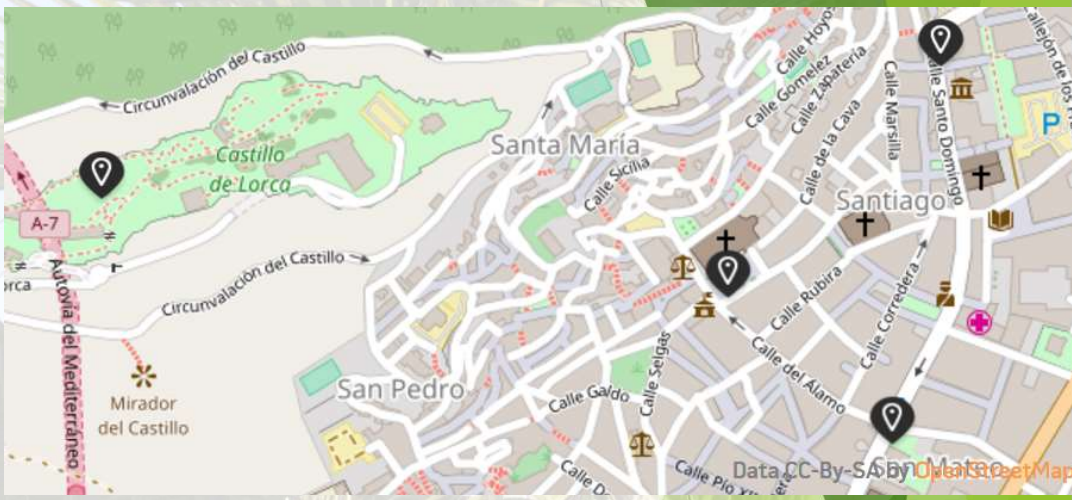
https://www.murciaturistica.es/en/jumilla/
http://murciatoday.com/jumilla_50-t.html
https://www.tripadvisor.co.uk/Attractions-g1047899-Activities-Jumilla.html

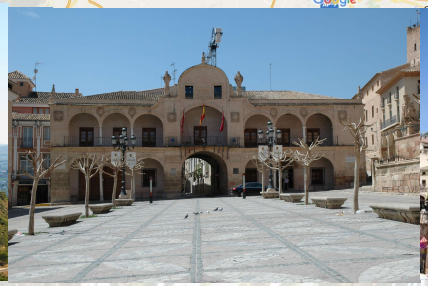
LORCA

City

Declared a historic and artistic site in 1964, Lorca is known as the 'Baroque city' thanks to the important Baroque monuments in its historic center. It won the Europa Nostra Award for working to conserve its heritage with the restoration of six of the churches in its historic centre after the 2011 earthquakehe castle is located on the top of a hill. The fortress is very well preserved. The archaeological remains found belong to the Islamic







http://www.idealspain.com/pages/Places/Lorca.htm
http://www.lorcaturismo.es/

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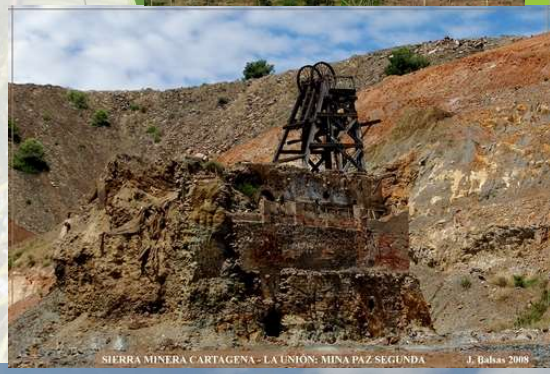
La Union

Huert

Calle Abderramán II, s/n ; 30160 Murcia (outside center)



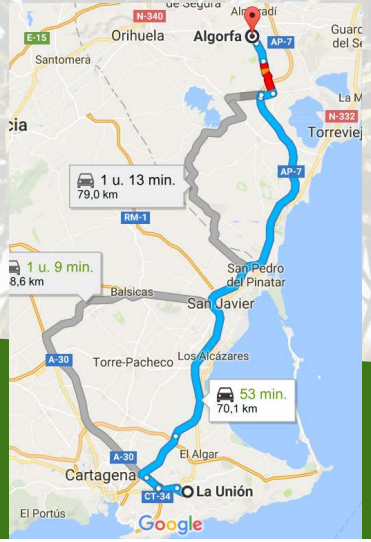
Sierra Minera

The mining industry plays a key role in La Unión's singular scenery.

La Unión is located in Murcia in south-eastern Spain, between the beaches of the Mar Menor saltwater lagoon and the Mediterranean Sea. This city has long had close ties with mining, and still does to this day. For many years, it was the city's main industrial activity. Today visitors can learn more about it at the former Workers' Lyceum, which was built in 1901 and has now been transformed into the Mining Museum, and the La Unión Mining Park. It has 50,000 m² and offers visitors the chance to go down into an old underground mine, and take a ride on a mining train.

The city's historic heritage can also be explored through places such as the Casa del Piñón residence and the old Public Market, as well as in the traditional architecture of buildings like La Cooperativa.

There are two red-letter dates on La Unión's calendar: the Easter Week celebrations and the Cante de las Minas Festival in August. This is the world's most important flamenco festival and has been designated a Festival of International Tourist Interest. A visit to the museum dedicated to this festival is also highly recommended.



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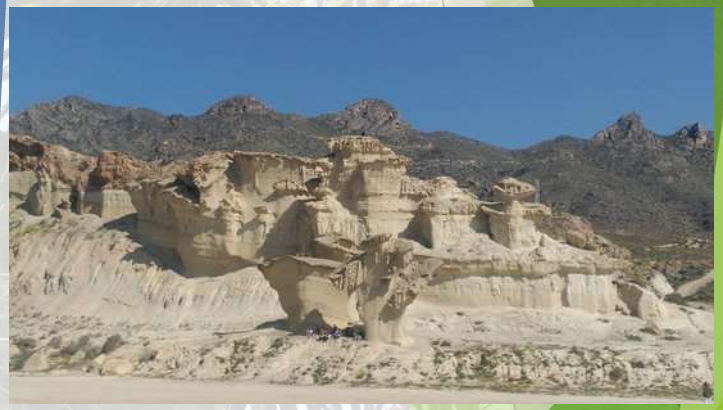
Mazarron



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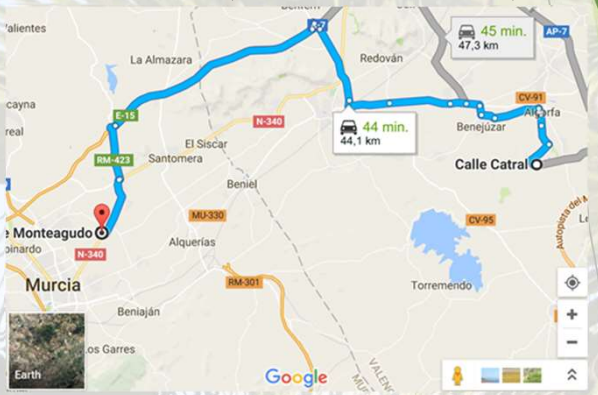
MURCIA

Castillo de Monteagudo

Calle Abderramán II, s/n ; 30160 Murcia (outside center)

1The castle is located on the top of a hill. This fortress is very well preserved. The archaeological remains found belong to the Islamic period. After the foundation of the town of Murcia (825), as well as serving as a fortress, it was also a prison and grain store for peasants having huge underground reservoirs so that the garrison could hold out for long periods of time. Its wall is made of solid stretches of wall mortar, the plan adapts to the topology of the terrain, spreading across two terraces located on different heights. To the south flank several underground reservoirs can be found along with grain stores and other rooms. The castle did not loose its strategic function during the Christian conquest rather it formed part of the Castilian Crown. After the constitution of the Kingdom of Murcia, it was converted into a border castle between the kingdoms of Aragon and Castile and it performed this function until the 15th century.



https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Castillo_de_Monteagudo
http://www.turismodemurcia.es/en/sights/monteagudo-castle
https://www.tripadvisor.com/Attraction_Review-g187518-d7854371-Reviews-Castillo_de_Monteagudo-Murcia.html

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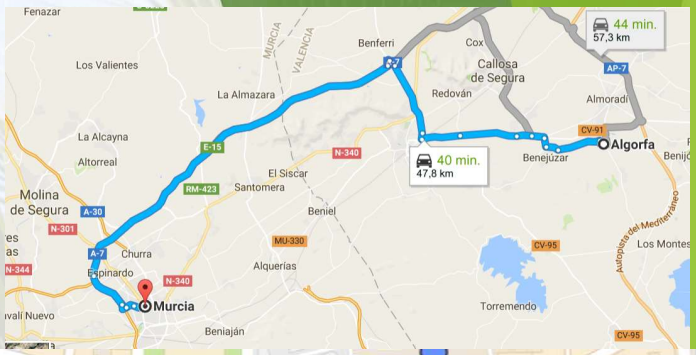
MURCIA

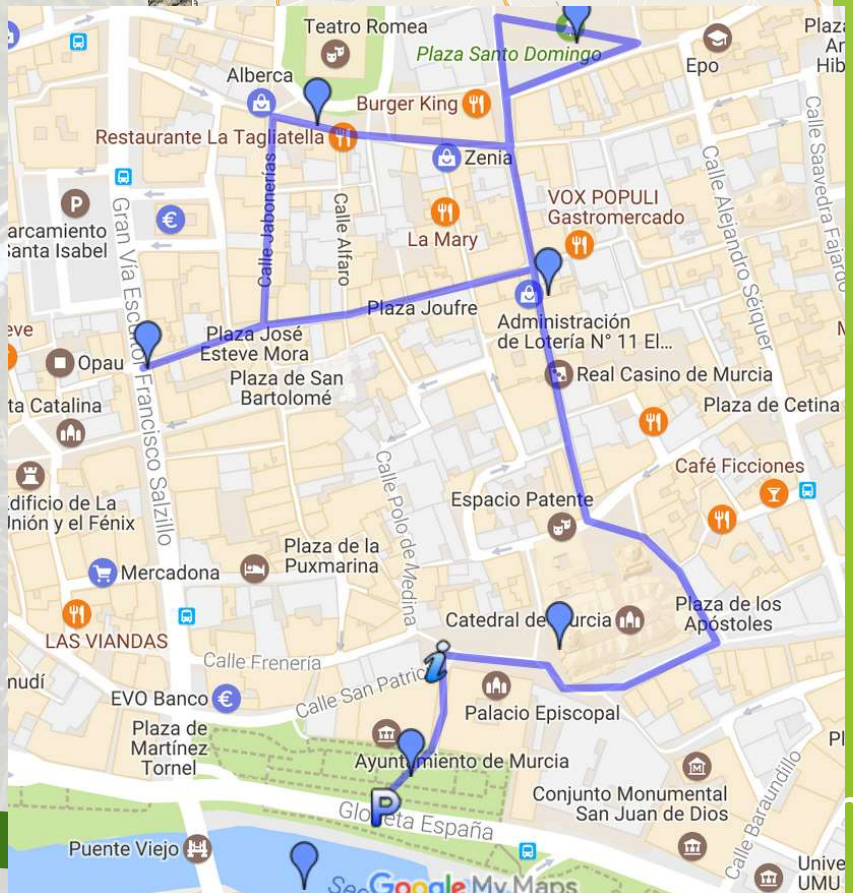
City

The city of Murcia was founded by the Arabs during the 1st century. Since then, it has been a crossroads for different civilizations and core of the Mediterranean as it occupies an important location on the Rio Segura. The impressive Basilica (Cathedral), which sits opposite the modern Tourist Office, makes a great starting point right in the heart of the city. From here, explore the colourful, lively, little plazas that nestle in between the narrow streets. Murcia has an overwhelming array of museums, art galleries and centres and beautiful historic buildings, so if it is culture that you crave you will certainly enjoy your time here.

Murcia has the largest out of town shopping complex in the area as it consists of two malls and Ikea, not to mention the football stadium of Real Murcia. Parking is free in all car parks, so you can really take your time! The Nueva Condomina mall is set over two floors. It has shops throughout including the hugely popular Primark as well as some small boutique-like outlets. To visit: old city wall, cathedral, Almundi palace, Casino, Monastery of los Jeronimos, Bishop palace.

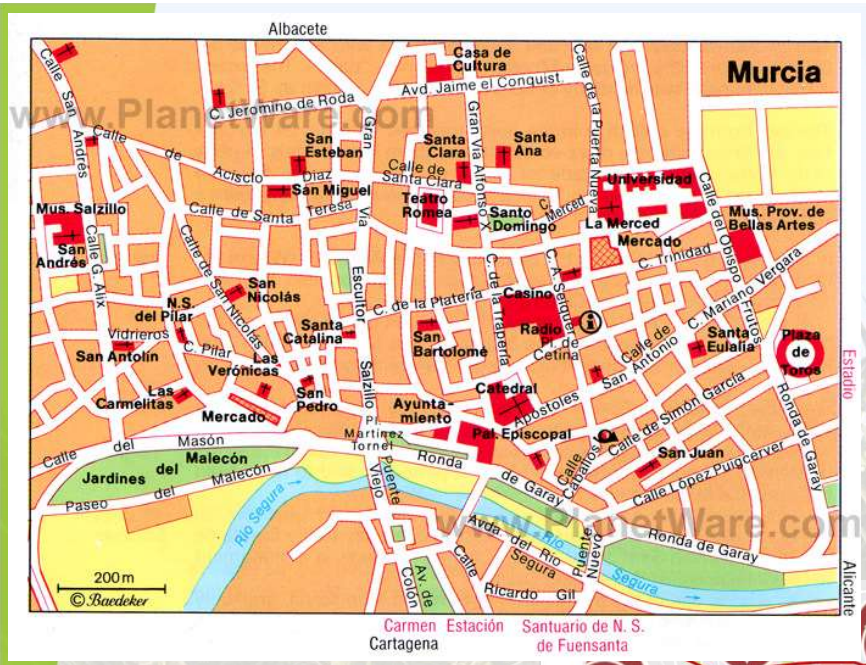
http://turismodemurcia.es/en/monumentos_lugares_in

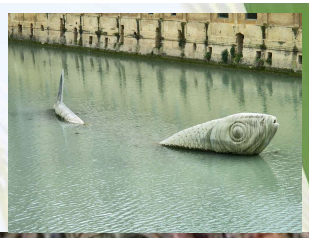




MURCIA

City





http://www.eurotourguide.com/en/costa-blanca-south/travel-guide/day-out-murcia-city
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http://turismodemurcia.es/en

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MURCIA

El Valle national park

Regional park Carrascoy & El Valle is not far from Murcia city. It is not only a pleasant place for hiking & cycling, it also has 3 monuments which are very worth visiting: Santuario Virgen de la Fuensanta, Santuario La Luz and La Ermita de San Antonio (visitor center San Antonio el Pobre). The visitors centers are also very educational. Visitor center open in summer from 8u30 to 15u.
Furthermore, the “Muralla the Murcia” is a visitor center. The center accommodates a section of the medieval city wall that once surrounded the town. It houses also one of the gates used for centuries to enter the old city.
indeed, the museum learn the visitor about the most important historical events of Murcia. From the first wall after the foundation in the 9th century and the transformations throughout the history.

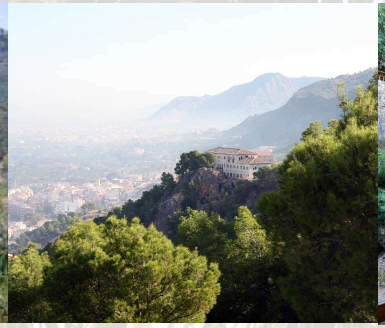
Directions:

From the main Autovía A-30, take exit 148 and follow the signs for La Alberca. The route to El Valle is clearly marked.

Centro de Visitantes El Valle
Carretera El Valle s/n
La Alberca

30150 Murcia

Tel: 968 847510



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http://www.eurotourguide.com/en/costa-blanca-south/travel-guide-tv/el-valle-regional-park-murcia-city-hayes-guide-tv-series

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MURCIA

Monastery of Los Jeronimos

Av. De los Jeronimos, Murcia

Just a few kilometres from the city centre, in the middle of the “Huerta”, part of Guadalupe, is the Monastery of “Los Jerónimos”, a convent building belonging to the order of the same name, which can also be found in Madrid. This monastery came from another which was founded in 1579 a nearby area known as Ñora de Abajo, in the modern day district of La Ñora; for that reason, the monastic chapters of the founding orders named it the monastery of San Pedro de la Ñora, a name retained for the new building, though this name fell into disuse after the secularisation of the Hieronymite or jerónima order in 1835, known since then as the Monastery of los Jerónimos.

It was built at the beginning of the 18th century on the orders of the Jerónimos monks, who were looking for an area of the Huerta safe from floods, under direction of the Order’s architect and monk, Antonio de San José. Declared a National Historical Monument, it has been dubbed “the Murcian El Escorial”, and is a work of great proportions. With a Latin cross floor plan, it has a brick façade, a door with a semi-circular arch and two slender towers crowned with domes of vitrified tile in the characteristic blue of Murcia, the same colour as the large polygonal dome of the transept.

http://visit.guide-spain.com/a/1108/monastery_de_los_jeronimos.htm

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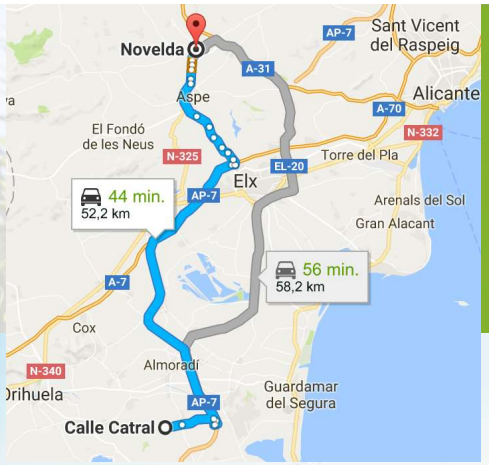
Novelda

Castle La Mola & Maria Magdalena church

Partida Molinos



Entree is gratis. Het Kasteel La Mola ligt op een kleine vlakte, op een hoogte van 360m boven de zeespiegel. Naar Novelda in het maar 3km in ZO richting. Het is een vesting van Islamitische oorsprong en werd gebouwd aan het einde van de 12de eeuw. Het ontwerp is veelhoekig met acht vooruitspringende vierkanten. Daarvan zijn er echter nog maar vier van over, twee ervan verborgen, met een toren in het interieur, nu gestut, alles met leemwand, op een muurwerk van metselwerk. Deze vrije toren is 9m breed en 11m hoog, ofschoon thans een verdieping ontbreekt, heeft een parterre, dat verlicht wordt door een schietgat. Men komt in de toren door een halfronde deur,
Heiligdom van María Magdalena
Ongetwijfeld is het voor de bezoeker die naar Novelda komt een “must” het Heiligdom van María Magdalena te bezoeken. Dit religieuze gebouw werd gebouwd volgens het projekt dat de ingenieur Don José Sala Sala ontwierp en daarbij zijn projekt doordrenkte met het catalaanse modernisme. De bouw, waarmee men in 1.918 begon, had 3 fasen nodig totdat men het in 1946 afwerken kon

http://www.novelda.es/

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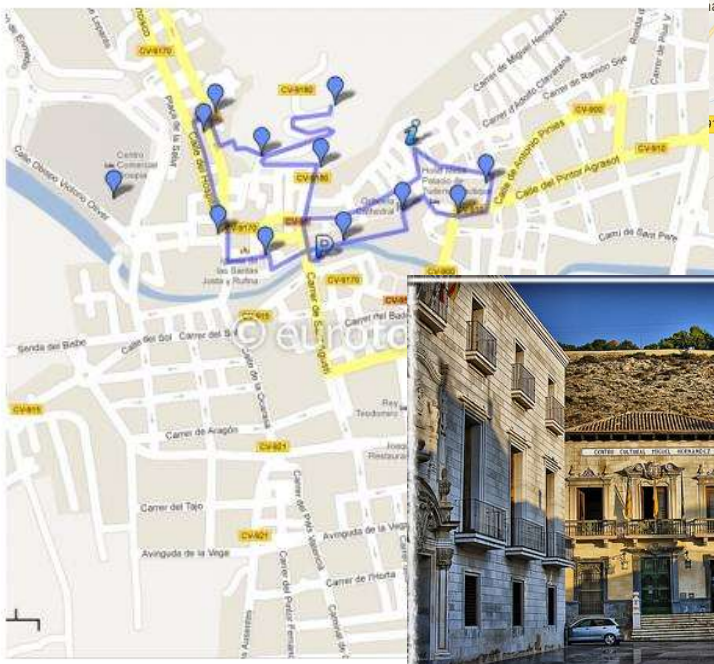
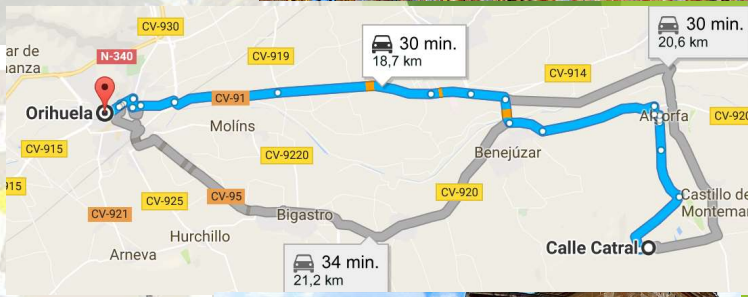
ORIHUELA

City

We arrived at the city of Orihuela and, just across the threshold of the door, an imposing building welcomes us: it is the Diocesan College Santo Domingo, former Dominican convent and university sixteenth century. Known as "El Escorial del Levante" is a large historic building of Valencia. Behind him, located in the Rincón Hernandiano, it shows typical and charming, a house that was the home where he lived one of the greatest Spanish poets of the twentieth century: Miguel Hernandez. Today, awaits the visitor inviting him to come and recreate, inside, the poetic halo that permeates every corner.
We wandered and, almost without noticing it, we reach the Historic Center, where we find the Museum of Easter, the Cathedral, the Episcopal Palace, seat of the Diocesan Museum of Sacred Art, the Museum of the Wall, the Church of Saints Justa and Rufina, the Archaeological Museum, the Museum of the Reconquista, the Parish Church of St. James (S. XIV) and the Sanctuary of Ntra. Sra. de Monserrate.
Finally in the neighborhood of San Isidro we visit the "Hernandiano Open Air Museum".





http://www.orihuelaturistica.es/orihuela/Web_php/ind

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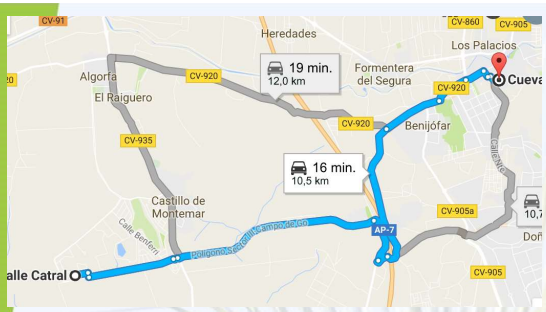
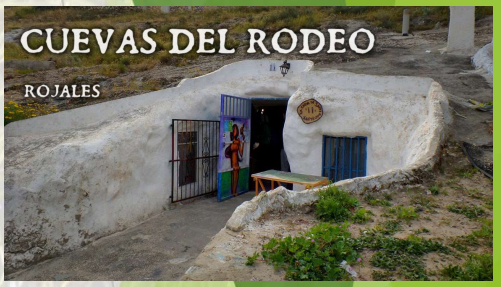


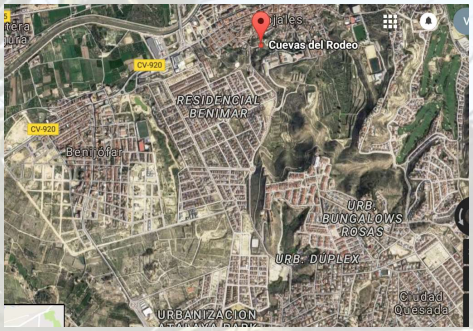
Rojales

Cave houses

The town is famous for the beautiful cave houses which are located in the hills to the south of the town.
The best-kept-secret tourist attraction in the Rojales area – the Casa de Las Conchas is by the lowest entrance to the caves area in Calle Vilatona. Over many years the owner, Manuel Fulleda Alcaraz, has decorated his house with patterns of shells, tiles and mirrors. It's quite spectacular to see.
Another day out and excursion from Rojales is visiting the caves of El Rodeo. These caves were built into the hillside with these being the homes of 19th Century people



Rojales Cuevas del Rodeo
N38°05.122 W0°43.442



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San Pedro Del Pinatar

Natural parc and beach

The whole essence of San Pedro's fishing tradition is reflected in its fish market. It is best to go early in the day to see the boats arrive after their day's work, as they are escorted by seabirds. Once the ships have arrived in port, we suggest you mix with the locals and get ready for the show as they auction off the catch of the day. You will be able to sample this freshly caught fish in the local restaurants as part of a local rice dish (Caldero) or in the form of salted sea bass or bream. Don't forget to try some Mar Menor prawns as well.

The regional park of Las Salinas of San Pedro is one of those perfect natural paradises for those who want to escape the masses and tourist resorts. In this protected site for water birds and migratory birds, you can see flamingos, walk along the hiking trails enjoy a refreshing dip in the Med and see one of the most spectacular sunsets of the whole coast.

The biggest outdoor mud therapy sight in Europe can be found here in San Pedro. To come here and not cover yourself from head to toe with its famous therapeutic mud would be a crime! You can choose to do it yourself on the seafront or in the thalassotherapy centres of the coastline. And if you want to take a little piece of paradise back home with you, don't forget you can buy the mud in the thalassotherapy centres

Visiting the Palace of the Baron of Benefayó is a wise decision as much for its neo-Moorish façade, as for the treasures which it guards inside. It's in this building that you will also find the Municipal Museum of San Pedro, with exhibitions dedicated to the fossils, ethnography and the archaeology of both land and sea. But without doubt, the most impressive part of the visit is being able to admire the collection of antique toys and the old film footage. La Casa del Reloj (the Clock House), is another late 19th Century villa that's worth mentioning.

https://www.murciaturistica.es/en/natural_area/arenales-y-salinas-de-san-pedro-4500/

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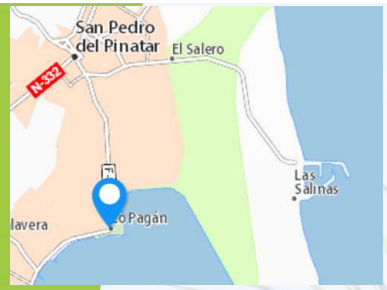

San Pedro del Pinatar

Huert

Natuurpark: Quintin Mills en Calcetera zijn elementen die domineren en versier het weidse landschap van de Salinas Regionaal Park van San Pedro , samen met zout bergen die de horizon te snijden. Visitor Centre “Las Salinas”, Avda de las Salinas, Puerto de San Pedro. infosanpetro@carm.es. www.murcianatural.com. Mirador Visitor Center "Las Salinas"

- bijlage Observatory naar Torre del Pinar de Coterillo, gelegen op een strategische plek waar je kunt maken uit de verschillende ecosystemen van het Regionaal Park naar het noorden, een van de beste plekken Saladar; oosten, het systeem van mobiele en semi - vaste duinen; zuiden, het bos en het westen, het zout vijvers.

- Observatorium hout naast de Information Point Park Pond Coterillo.

- Observatorium Wood Pond Coterillo. Het water in de vijver Coterillo van de Middellandse Zee, dus het zoutgehalte is lager dan met het zout. Hierdoor kan er zijn vis- en schelpdieren afwezig in de rest van het zout vijvers.

Modderbaden: Slib vijvers zijn het resultaat van eeuwen van de werking van de zon en de hoge zoutgehalte wateren van de Mar Menor. Het resultaat is een klei, aangebracht op de huid, heeft grote therapeutische waarde in uiteenlopende omstandigheden: reuma, artritis, jicht, huidziekten, revalidatie na botbreuken, keel, etc. De ideale aanvulling op de behandeling is om een duik te nemen in het mineraal water van de Mar Menor.

Vismarkt: Locatie: Concourse Lo Pagan, samen met Casa del Mar .Vroeg maandag tot zaterdag enkel voor groothandels. Zie locatie op kaart

Wandeling: Lo Pagan Salinas Walking & Cycling Route N37°49.236 W0°46.581 Parking: is in the car park and is free, it gets very busy during high season, so you might have to park further away and walk or get here early in the morning.

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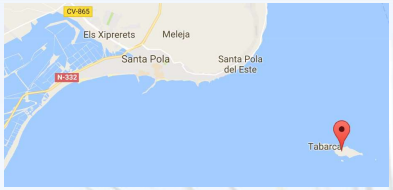

TABARCA

Island

Tijdens de reis naar het eiland Tabarca kun je ook nog eens de onderwaterwereld bewonderen. Doordat het schip voorzien is van een transperante bodem, kun je de vissen onder je zien zwemmen. Het water voor de Spaanse kust is erg helder en dus heb je een erg mooi uitzicht onder water. De boot vertrekt om elf uur 's ochtends vanuit Torrevieja en zal om zeven uur 's avonds weer aanmeren in de haven. Het eiland kent een grootte van 400 meter bij 1800 meter.

The Isle of Tabarca, known also as Nueva Tabarca (Valencian: Nova Tabarca) or Isla Plana (Valencian: Illa Plana) is an islet off the coast of Alicante, less than 5 Km from Santa Pola, in the Valencian Community. The waters of the island form part of a protected marine reserve.

With its 59 permanent inhabitants (2013) Tabarca is the smallest populated isle of Spain. Ironically is also the biggest island of the Valencian Community and the only one populated. It's a popular one-day trip from the Costa Blanca. Having being a traditional village of fishers, nowadays the islet depends deeply on tourism. The islet gets very busy in summer due to its small size and that may not be what everyone is looking for. For the visitors wanting a relaxing and inspiring spot, it would be advisable to visit it in the spring or the autumn.

The only way to reach Tabarca is by boat. The timetables may change within a short time, so for people planning an organized day-trip it may be adviced to contact the companies to know the exact departure times. Besides Santa Pola the other ferries are organized tourist trips to the island. They may be convenient instead of moving to another city, but they are also more expensive.

In high season you would probably find the persistence of the different vendors annoying, so don't worry about not finding them: they will certainly find you.

The closest port going to Tabarca is in Santa Pola. Transtabarca [1] runs ferries during the whole year from Puerto de Santa Pola to the islet. In the summer they depart hourly but in winter the frequency is lower. The last departure coming from Tabarca to the mainland is at 18:45. The trip takes 15 minutes on a catamaran with submarine vision. It costs 15 € round trip for adults. Transtabarca also offers a "taxi boat" (Barco taxi) service at any time.

Haven van Torrevieja, Info en vertrek: Infobalie haven Torrevieja Tel: 966 70 21 22-669 41 22 33

http://wikitravel.org/en/Tabarca

http://www.alicanteturismo.com/tabarca-island/?lang=en

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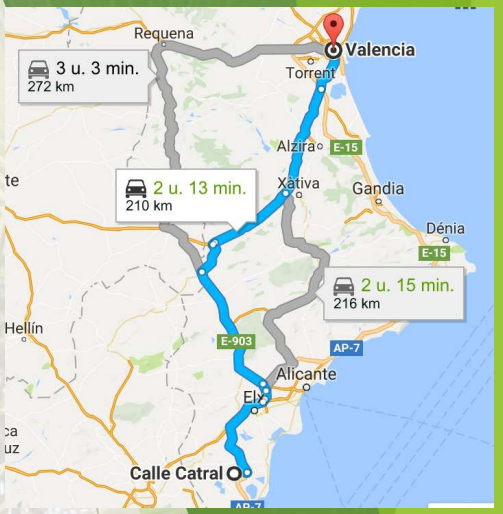
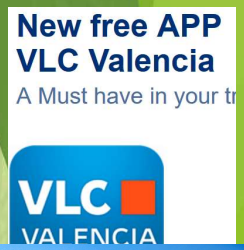
Valencia

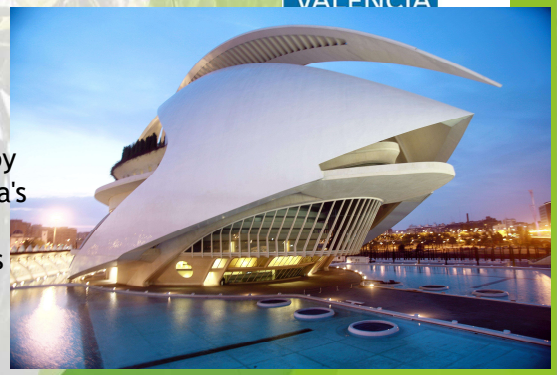
Center

There are few cities like Valencia, able to harmoniously combine the remnants of its farthest past, dating to the year 138 BC, with the most innovative and avant-garde buildings from the new millennium. Valencia is trade and culture, cinema, theatre, museums, magic, business. It is the centre of international and avant-garde design, and one of the most active cities in Europe regarding fairs and conferences. Thanks to its location, Valencia has historically been Spain's Mediterranean port and has that special charm of cities that are also seaports. And the fine sand and clean water, the vastness of the sea and the closeness of the coastal mountains make the Valencian coast uniquely attractive. When walking around Valencia, visitors can feel the pulse of many centuries in its walls and under the ground. From the remains of the Roman forum founded by Junius Brutus and now in the Plaza de la Virgen which gave rise to Valencia, to the emblematic Arts and Sciences Centre, the city has transformed its appearance whilst rescuing monuments that are witness to past eras.

Valencia Cathedral is built in the same place where the first temple stood in the Roman times, and later on, a mosque. Because it was built between 1262 and 1426, and because of the extensions and renovations carried out later on, there are different styles superimposed on the predominant primitive Gothic. The Miguelete Tower, the tower that is usually identified with Valencia outside, is the cathedral's Gothic bell tower. It is 50.85 metres high, which is the same as its perimeter. It is a steep climb up the 207 steps, but worth it when you get to top and see the splendid views of the city. In the same square, Plaza de la Virgen, there is also the Virgen de los Desamparados Basilica, and nearby, the Santo Domingo Convent, commissioned by the Dominicans in the 13th century, with the approval of by King Jaume I. In Valencia's historic quarter you can find other interesting churches, like Santa Catalina, San Nicolás and San Martín. Civil architecture is very important in the city. Two old gates to the city remain from the old medieval wall - Serranos and Quart towers.







https://www.aboutvalencia.nl/tours-excursies/
http://www.visitvalencia.com/appdwn-web-en/
http://www.visitvalencia.com/nl/valencia-toeristische-gids/mobile/index.html#p=28
http://www.whatvalencia.com/valencia-spain-travel.html

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Valencia

Center

Een bezienswaardigheid welke bovenaan je lijst zou moeten staan dat is wel de Kathedraal van Valencia of zoals deze in het Spaans heet “Catedral de Santa María de Valencia” meestal aangeduid als La Seu. De kathedraal van Valencia is gebouwd tussen 1262 en 1356 en helemaal toegewijd aan de heilige maagd Maria. De kathedraal staat vooral bekend vanwege de bewaarplaats van de heilige graal.
De kathedraal is door de eeuwen heen gebouwd waardoor je de verschillende stijlen terug ziet in de bouw van de kathedraal.
De Mercado Central (Mercat Central) in Valencia is ook een echte aanrader waar je niet om heen kunt als je in Valencia bent. In deze overdekte centrale markthal staan 300 kleine handelaren hun waar te verkopen, je kunt hier veel fruit, groente en vlees kopen en verder kun je er ook vele lokale specialiteiten kopen zoals sinaasappels, olijven en gamba’s. Maar ook als je niets wilt kopen is het zeker de moeite waard om even door de Mercado Central heen te lopen al is het alleen om even de ontspannen sfeer te ervaren.
moderne bezienswaardigheden dan kan je in Valencia ook je hart ophalen, ga maar eens naar de Ciudad de las Artes y Ciencias, deze Stad van Kunst en Wetenschap is een cultureel-wetenschappelijk complex en is al te zien als je op Valencia komt aanvliegen. In 1989 is er begonnen met de bouw van de Stad van Kunst en Wetenschap en in 2009 was het helemaal klaar.
La Lonja de la Seda was vroeger een zakencentrum en het werd gebruikt voor de zijdehandel. La Lonja is gelegen aan de Plaza del Mercado, het gebouw van de Lonja de la Seda met zijn gotische bouwstijl is in 1996 op de UNESCO werelderfgoedlijst geplaatst, het is gebouwd tussen 1482 en 1548 in de gouden eeuw van ValenciaHet Plaza Ayuntamiento (gemeentehuisplein) is gelegen in het centrum van Valencia, op het driehoekige plein waar het Ayuntamiento is gevestigd speelde vroeger een groot gedeelte van de geschiedenis zich af. De gebouwen die ook op het Plaza del Ayuntamiento staan zijn gebouwd in de jaren ’20 en ’30 van de 20ste eeuw deze zijn dus nog vrij recent gebouwd.

New free APP
VLC Valencia
A Must have in your tr
VLC VALENCIA

http://www.valenciavoorbeginners.info/bezienswaardigheden.htm
https://www.verrassendvalencia.nl/top-10-bezienswaardigheden.html

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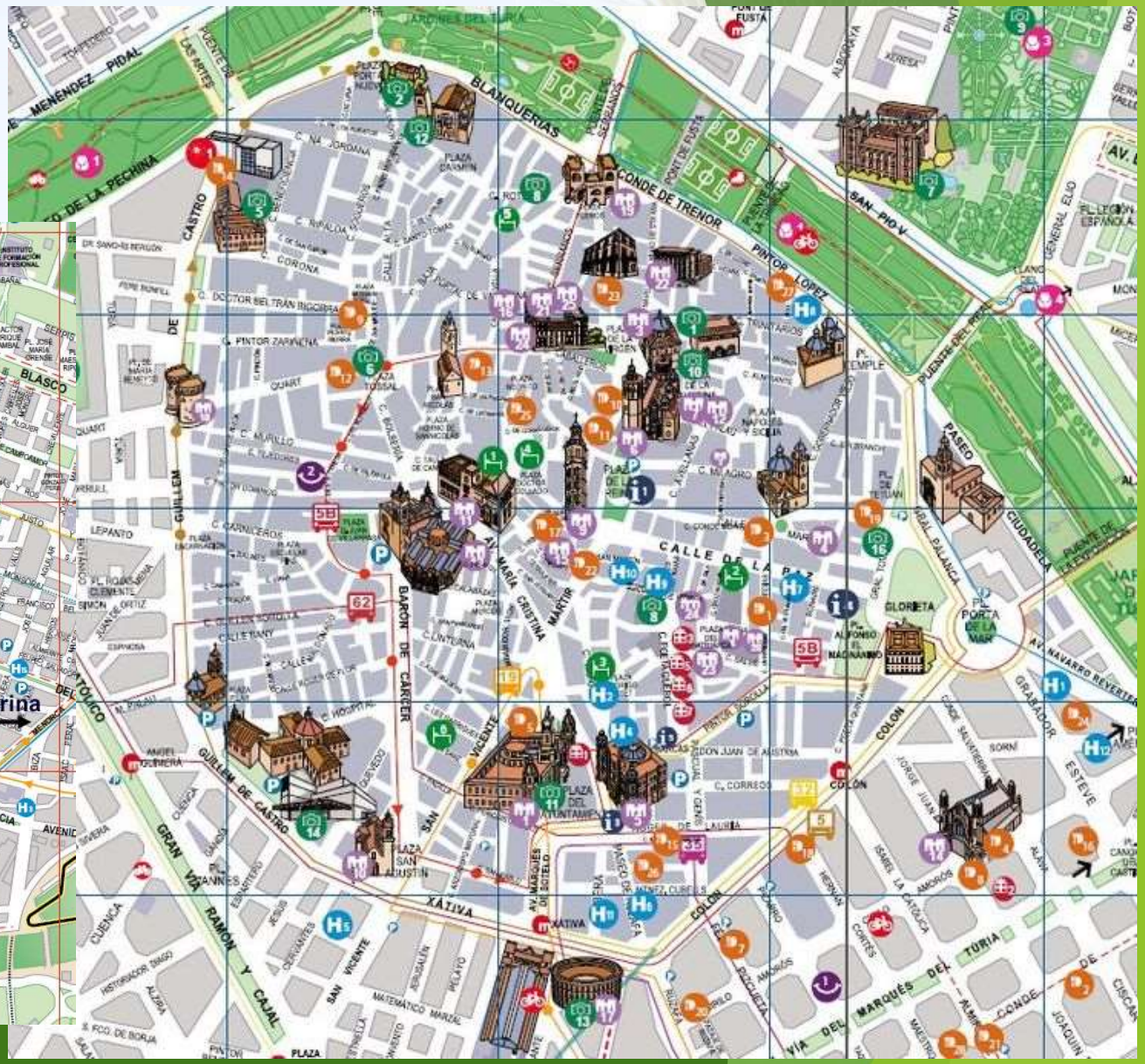
Valencia



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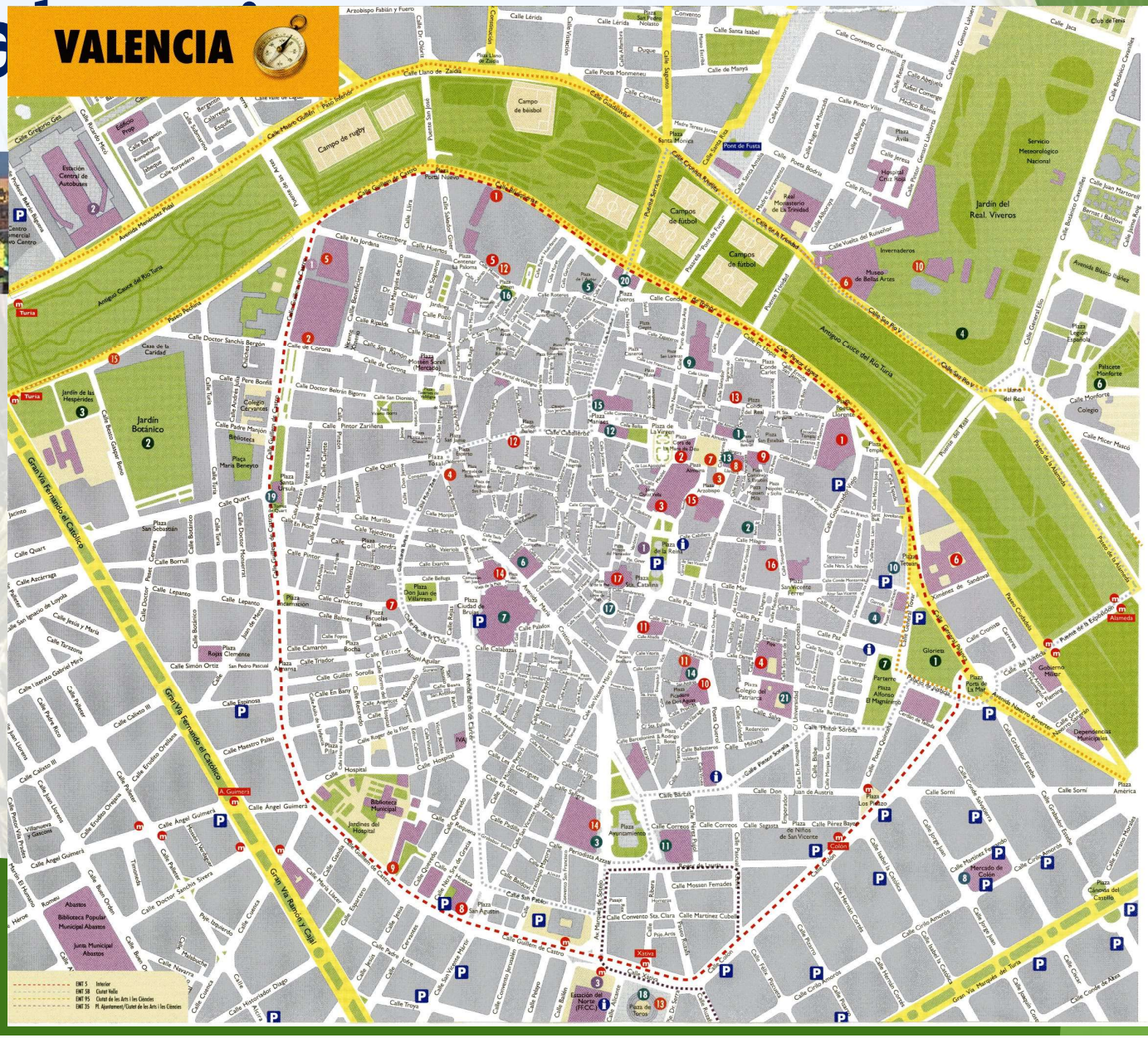
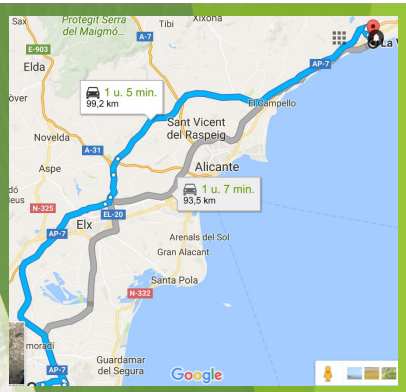

VALENCIA
Jardín Botánico
Jardín del Real. Viveros
Campo de rugby
Campo de béisbol
Campos de fútbol
Estación Central de Autobuses
Gran Vía Fernando el Católico
Gran Vía Ramón y Cajal
Calle Colón
Calle Xàtiva
Calle Sorní
Calle Ángel Guimerá
Calle Cuenca
Calle Quart
Calle Pintor Sorolla
Calle Mossen Femades
Calle Convento Sta. Clara
Calle Martínez Cubells
Calle Cirilo Amorós
Calle Hernán Cortés
Calle Conde de Altea
Calle Cruz Cubierta
Calle Jorge Juan
Calle Cruz Nueva
Calle Cruz Vieja
Calle Ciscar
Calle Sagasta
Calle Pérez Bayer
Calle Don Juan de Austria
Calle Barcas
Calle Correos
Calle Mar
Calle Paz
Calle Caballeros
Calle Bolsería
Calle Mayor
Calle Trinitat
Calle Sant Vicent
Calle Ruaya
Calle Ciscar
Calle Cuenca
Calle Quart
Calle Pintor Zariñena
Calle Doctor Sanchis Bergón
Calle Doctor Beltrán Bigorra
Calle Corona
Calle Na Jordana
Calle Huertos
Calle Sagunto
Calle Lérida
Calle Sta. Isabel
Calle Poeta Querol
Calle Poeta Bodría
Calle Pintor Vila
Calle Jeresa
Calle Flors
Calle Kuella del Ruiseñor
Calle Juan Martorell
Calle Botánico Cavanilles
Calle Botánico Gonzalo
Calle Jaca
Calle Cirilo Amorós
Calle Hernán Cortés
Calle Conde de Altea
Calle Jorge Juan
Calle Cruz Cubierta

Villajoyosa

City

Met zijn gekleurde vissershuizen in het oude centrum, die op elke ansichtkaart te vinden zijn, de rivier Amadoria die door de stad heen stroomt, kilometerslange zandstranden en de promenade richting haven. Als je het stadje binnenkomt ruik je het aroma van de chocolade. In de 18e eeuw begon men de cacaoplant te importeren vanuit Ecuador en Venezuela. Tegenwoordig is de (Valor)chocolade over heel de wereld te koop en heeft Valor in Spanje eigen winkels. De chocoladefabriek Valor mag dan de bekendste zijn maar er zijn ook nog andere chocoladefabrieken in Villajoyosa: Perez en Clavileño. Nog een lokale specialiteit is de drank Nardo die wordt gemaakt van koffie vermengt met absint. De gekleurde huisjes in het oude gedeelte van de stad zijn gelegen aan de randen van het water. Vanaf deze ‘hangende huizen’ hadden de vissers vanuit hun huizen een goed en direct uitzicht op zee. Een bezoek aan dit stadsdeel voert de bezoeker letterlijk terug naar vroeger tijden vanwege de muren uit de 16e eeuw en het eigenaardig patroon van de smalle straatjes. Van hieruit kan men naar de lange stranden zoals la playa del Centro of la playa de El Parais. Aan la playa del Xarco is een uitkijktoren en aan la playa de Torres staat de Romeinse begrafenistoren San José. Het kasteel van Villajoyosa is gedeeltelijk vernield in de Successieoorlog en de muren zijn onder Koning Felipe II herbouwd. Deze muren zijn over de Middeleeuwse ruïnes heen gebouwd en zijn nu nog zichtbaar evenals de torens Aguiló en Xarco. De torens die de stadswal ondersteunen hebben een solide basis voor de grote kanonnen uit die tijd.Tijdens deze bloeiende periode is ook de la Capilla de Santa Marta gebouwd (1736). Tijdens restauratiewerkzaamheden in 2011 werd een natuurstenen altaar uit de Romeinse stad Allon ontdekt. Een bezoek aan één van de chocoladefabrieken is echt een excursie op zich. Elke fabriek is voor publiek geopend en bijvoorbeeld Clavileño of Valor hebben een museum en winkel. Markt Villajoyosa, Op donderdag is er in Villajoyosa een grote markt. Bezienswaardigheden rondom Villajoyosa: Cuevas del Canelobre



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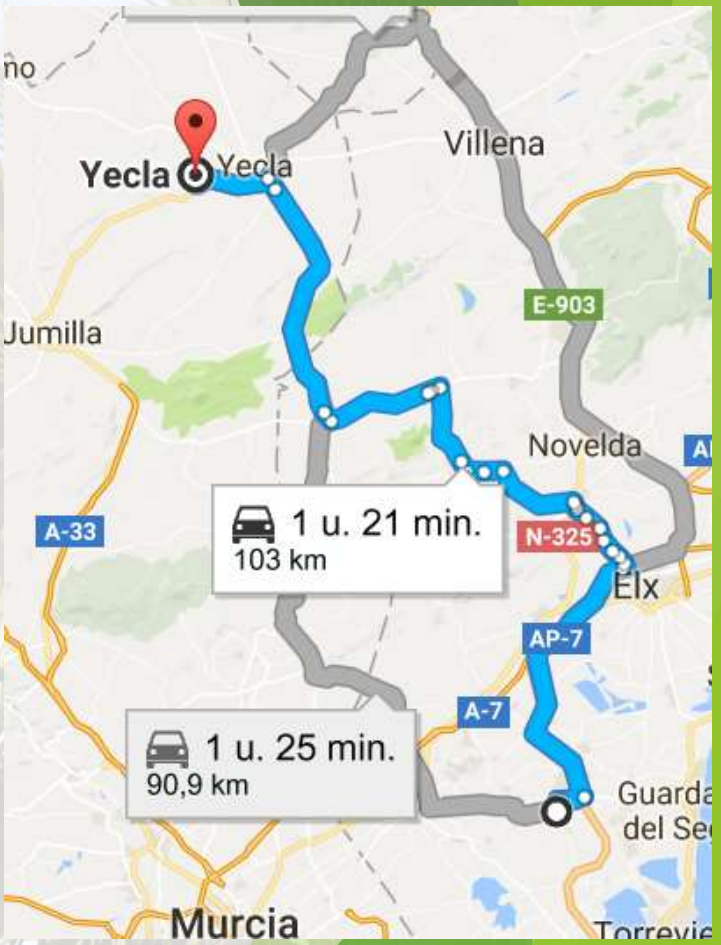
Yecla

Wine region

Yecla is a town with a singular spirit, due mainly to its enclave situation, and is the living image of 'Castilian' Murcia, the area of transition between the coastal zone and the plains of La Mancha. Preceded by the fame of its inhabitants, it is naturally a town of enormous character which has impressed such writers as Azorín or Pío Baroja. The town is watched over by the Castle and the Sanctuary of La Purísima, which locals troop up to every 7th December 'the day of the Alborada' firing volleys of gunpowder with their ancient harquebuses. Yecla has some rather unique sights, such as the Church of La Purísima or the Plaza Mayor; others of great beauty, like the Church of El Salvador, the Marketplace and the Clock Tower. Famous for its wines, with their own Denominación de Origen, Jumilla lies in the Altiplano of the Murcia Region, where the coastal terrains give way to the plains of La Mancha. The town is steeped in history and cultural heritage, and a great many traces of its evolution are still visible today. The Iberian village of Coimbra, in the Barranco Ancho, is one of the most important in the region; likewise the Roman villas, the remains of which can be visited at the town's Jerónimo Molina museum. The legacy of the Arab world is evident in the archaeology and place-names. When the Reconquest recovered this region for Christianity, it fell under the protection of the Manor of Villena, which was when the town began to take its present shape. Many of the buildings constructed during these centuries bear witness to the town's splendour: the 15th-century Castle, on top of the hill, built over the Roman settlement, and the Arab fortress, which still preserves the Keep, and the patio de armas, the Church of El Salvador (a symbol of Jumilla) and lastly the Ancient Council and Exchange: a mid-16th-century building and the only example of civil (not military) architecture in Murcian Renaissance. One of Yecla's most appreciated natural settings is Monte Arabí. Known as the magic mountain, this spectacularly beautiful place is supplemented by many legends and myths. It is really worth going on a trip in order to admire these wonderful landscapes. The walls of the Cantos de la Visera and the Cuevas del Mediodía still conserve some Neolithic cave paintings. Moreover, among Yecla, Jumilla and Fortuna are the regional parks of Sierra del Carche and Sierra de la Pila, where you can enjoy astonishing geological formations, nature routes, hang gliding, paragliding



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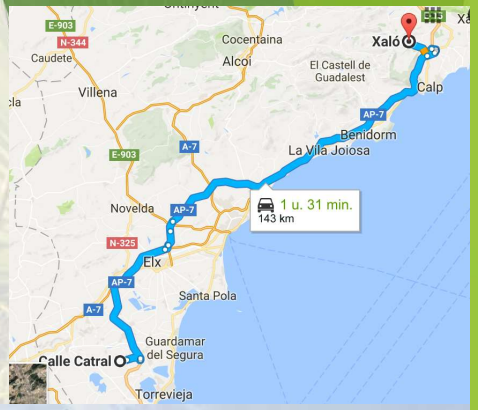
Xalo

Wijnregio met cooperatieve



https://www.tripadvisor.co.uk/Attractions-g1598533-Activities-Jalon_Costa_Blanca_Province_of_Alicante_Valencian_Country.html
https://www.immoabroad.com/blog/spain/alicante-costa-blanca/xalo

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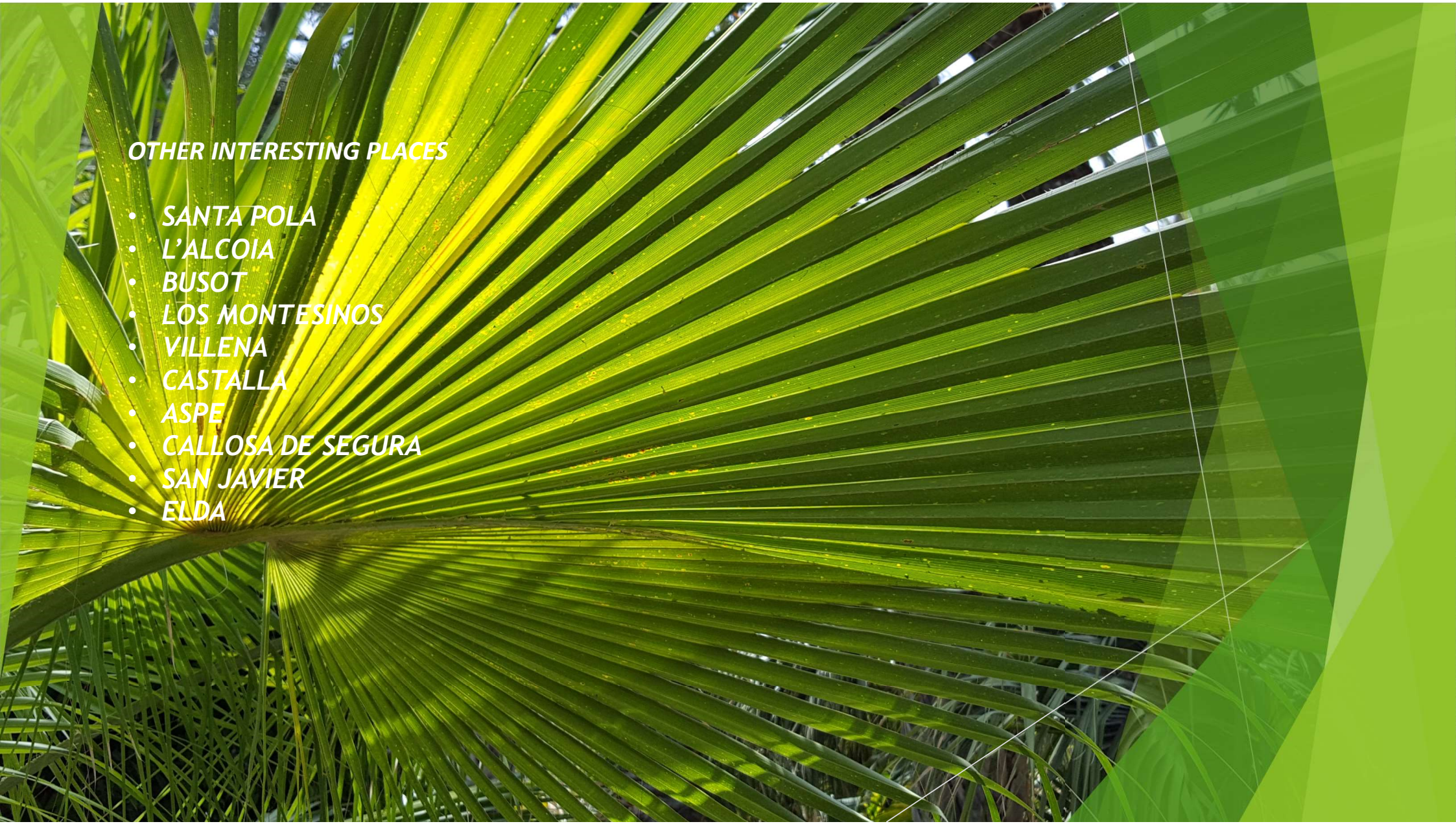
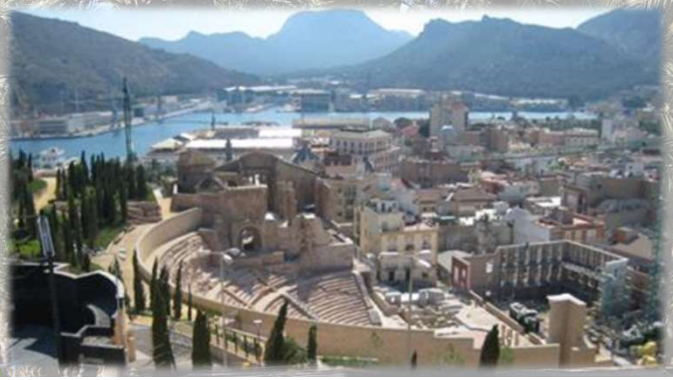


OTHER INTERESTING PLACES

- *SANTA POLA*
- *L'ALCOIA*
- *BUSOT*
- *LOS MONTESINOS*
- *VILLENA*
- *CASTALLA*
- *ASPE*
- *CALLOSA DE SEGURA*
- *SAN JAVIER*
- *ELDA*

Places to visit

- Elche 10 km
- Orihuela 10 km
- Torreviega 15 km
- Murcia 25 km
- Alicante 30 km
- Cartagena 55 km



Beaches & shopping

- Guardamar del segura beach
- Torreviega beach
- Villamartin beach
- Zenia shopping
- La Manga del Mar Menor

Other activities

- Local and international markets
- Quad and buggy drive
- Mountainbiking
- Biking
- Rafting
- Kayaking
- Canyoning
- Diving
- Waterparcs
- Sailing

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Veerle & Andy