

Over the ages, many a civilisation has fallen in love with the paradisiacal tropical climate of the Granada coast, ar its fertile plains, blessed with endless sunshine between the white of the Sierra Nevada and the Mediterranean blue. The Phoenicians and Romans colonised and embellished it. The Arabs fortified it with castles, watchtowers and vantage points to defend it from the Christians, who were later to defend it from the Berbers and Turkish pirates. Villages steeped in history and heritage. Beaches of dreams and landscapes of fruit trees rising on endless terraces, covering the precipitous slopes in green and forming a natural giant—sized front row looking out to the Mediterranean.















TURISMO DE GRANADA

anada es Provincia ae Granada mòisatuqiU 🎆

The coast of Granada is tucked in under the protection of high coastal mountains, and basks in the gentle temperatures of the Mediterranean, with 18° as an average in winter and 25° in summer, a range which makes this the only tropical coast in Europe. Its landscapes are a mosaic of steep slopes terraced with tropical fruits which define the coastal deltas. Mangoes, avocados, bananas, custard apples and sugar cane extend down to the sea between scattered beaches which can satisfy every taste: nudist or clothed, natural or well-equipped, sand or pebble, hidden or urban, quiet or family – beaches which alternate beautiful coves with steep cliffs.

Choose your beach

There are beaches as wide and evocative as those of La Herradura, Salobreña, Motril, Calahonda, Castell de Ferro or La Rábita, with excellent levels of service and facilities, or picturesque natural beaches, more intimate, like those of La Rijana, La Joya and Cantarriján, as well as hidden and beautiful coves of crystalline transparent water, such as Calaiza or that of Marina del Este. The marine bottom is a dream for the practice of diving and their beautiful coastal towns, formerly fishing villages, offer excellent tourist facilities. Golf and cruises, marinas and water sports, natural spaces, culture and heritage and a fine gastronomy based on sea food are just the most obvious attractions.















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Sierra Tejeda,

Almijara y Alhama

with peaks and ravines carved

sandy areas; it is the sovereign

territory of the mountain goat,

which is not infrequently seen,

as well as of large birds of prey.

In the section that runs through

the mountains, the Verde River

offers excellent conditions

for canyoning. Diverse and

through the abrupt forested

attractive footpaths wind

slopes and allow access to

beautiful river areas.

in grey marble, gullies and















Divided between the provinces of Granada and Malaga can be found the Paraje Natural de Maro Cerro Gordo, a spectacular section of coast formed by abrupt cliffs which alternate with beaches and small but wonderful coves. Its best known beach is Cantarriján, which is used by nudists as well as clothed visitors. ts marine bottom has caverns and rocky outcroppings which are ome to many species of marine fauna. Sheltered by the imposing inderwater landscapes of the sea grass beds of the Posidonia genus are coral, sponges and a wide range of fish of vivid colours. A boat e allows the visitor to approach these inaccessible places of great beauty. During the journey you can also see dolphins jumping as they cross the Mediterranean: a spectacular sight.



The Phoenicians left behind splendid testimonies of their culture in Almuñécar, such as the necropolis of Puente de Noy (7th to 1st

centuries B.C.). The Romans expanded on this, also leaving behind beautiful works, such as the impressive aqueduct (1st A.D.), the Torre del Monje columbarium and the Cueva de Siete Palacios, one of the most important urban manifestations of Romanic Spain, now the Archaeological Museum. Abderramán I's disembarkation on its beaches in 755 A.D. marked the start of an era of splendour. The Arabs called it *Hisn al–Monácar*, "surrounded by mountains". Of this era the ins of the Nasrid castle of San Miguel remain, gorgeous exan of arches and aljibes (water fountains), and ther small buildings, today hidden among

ple in the province.

they are transported to earlier times. The green plain extends out from the foot of the impressive Arab castle, sown with tropical fruit trees. La Iglesia del Rosario (16th century), in the Mudéjar style, is a highlight of expansive beaches are visited throughout the year.

and bends. As the visitor walks through the Medina districts

Salobreña's extraordinary medieval labyrinth of narrow alleys

and whitewashed houses, decorated with vibrant flowers, ascends its

impressive outcrop, along winding passages with impossible corners



Motril, scents of sugar cane and rum Motril achieved its utmost splendour from the 19th century, with the arrival of industrialisation to the traditional sugar cane landscapes of its fertile plain. Today its economy centres around the activity of its trading port, tropical crops and tourism, drawn by its warm climate, exceptional beaches, an interesting artistic and industrial heritage, and a succulent gastronomy, using products from the sea and the plains, including an exquisite traditionally produced sugarcane rum. La Iglesia de la Encarnación, erected by Cardinal Mendoza in 1502 in the Mudéjar gothic style, and the town hall building of 1631 with its baroque facade, tower over traditional streets and sm romantic squares, where 17th century palaces or buildings of Moorish panoramic viewpoints. And reminders of history.

Since Abdelaziz, son of Muza, occupied these territories in the 8th century A.D., the fortification of the Granada coast was an absolutely essential task for all governing dynasties, both Arab and Christian. Both to protect the coast from Christian invasions and to alert, in the Christian age, about the repeated and dreadful raids by pirates and corsairs. Thus, a network of watchtowers and castles are dotted along the coast, leaving not a single inch unobserved, from Cerro Gordo to La Rábita, via La Rijana or Castell de Ferro. They communicated with each other using light signals, warning inhabitants of potential threats. Today they serve as excellent Golf and





rimps of Motril. constitute the

cellent fish and basis for a

Motril has an 18-hole q course, on the Granada as well as a leisure port. trading port of Motril, which is in full expansion, more and

cruise ships



## more cruise boats of touris are disembarking, using it as a base for journeys and excursions of the Granada province, offering as well connections with Melilla, Nador and Alhucemas.





Diving and marınas The submerged areas of the marine cliffs and the impressive meadows of Neptune grass (Posidonia oceanica), an extraordinary and incredibly beautiful sea grass, offer underwater scenes of incredible beauty and ecological value. Both the Playa de La Herradura and the marinas of Marina del Este and of Motril have diving schools and are a habitual meeting point for lovers of this sport who come from all over Spain.







ndscapes of tropical fruit trees, or at the

ge of paradisiacal beaches and cliffs. The

gnificent Iglesia de la Encarnación (16th

ntury) is the first counter–reformation style

n monument is undoubtedly the educt, an impressive hydraulics ported water to the city and to the ins from the springs at the top of the Ric de. In some sections it is exceptionally



Moorish gardens Lovers of the flora, vegetation and the Jardín Nazarí de Vélez de Benaudalla, known as "Generalife Chico" (Little

Vélez de Benaudalla. A unique space which maintains its original structure, adapted beauty of historic gardens will find in the to the land and taking advantage of the passing of the Palma irrigation channel, it illustrates a delicate harmony between Generalife), an exceptional example of the natural and built elements designed Hispano-Moorish garden which the Moors expressly to delight the senses.





Pescaíto

from south—east Asia and which would

Museo Preindustrial del Azúcar, the Museo completely transform the landscape and del Azúcar de la Fábrica de Nuestra Señora the way of life of the coastal towns of del Pilar or the Centro de Interpretación de Granada. There is a culture, a landscape of Ia Caña de Azúcar. The coast of together with the gastronomy, Granada is known fresh vegetables for the quality of its supplied by the by delicious seafood: fresh fish extensive coastal local Moorish

pescaîto) and the market gardens,

How could it be









TROPICAL COAST

SUN and

beach