



















Salobreña

Plano Turístico

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- Colegios/*Schools*
- Servicios Públicos/*Public Services*
- Farmacias/*Pharmacies*
- Autobús/*Bus*
- Taxis
- Alojamientos/*Accomodation*
- Gasolineras/*Petrol Station*
- Supermercados/*Markets*
- Correos/*Post Office*
- Punto de Información/*Tourist Information*
- Centro de Salud/*Health Centre*
- Parking
- Senderos/*Paths*
- Rotondas/*Roundabout*
- Mirador/*Viewpoint*
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- Acceso Adaptado/*Adapted access*
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14. Biblioteca/*Library*
15. Casa de la Cultura/*Culture House*
16. Guardia Civil
17. Policía Local
18. Oficina de Turismo/*Tourist Office*
19. Complejo Polideportivo/*Sport Center*
21. Pol. Industrial La Gasolinera
21. Iglesia Nuevo Templo
22. Hogar del Pensionista
23. Radio Municipal/*Municipal Radio*
24. Iglesia Ntra. Sra. del Carmen/ *Carmen Church*

Senderos Naturales

- Acantilados de La Caleta / La Caleta Cliffs
- Tajo del Gambullón / Gambullón Gorge
- Desembodacura del Río Guadalfeo / Mouth of the River
- Valle de Salobreña y Lobres / Salobreña & Lobres Valley

Teléfonos de Interés / Useful Telephone numbers

Alsina Graells (ALSA)	902 422 242
www.alsa.es	
Delgado Autocares	958 604 433
Aguas y Servicios	958 604 540
www.aguasyservicios.es	
Ayuntamiento	958 610 011
www.ayto-salobrena.org	
Bliblioteca Municipal	958 610 011 ext 851
Casa de la Cultura	958 610 630
Centro de Salud	902 505 060
Urgencias	902 505 061
Protección Civil (Verano)	958 828 774
Guardia Civil	958 610 423
www.guardiacivil.es	
Policía Local	958 611 059
Taxi	958 611 531
Oficina de Turismo	958 610 314
www.turismosalobrena.com	
Radio Salobreña	958 828 649
www.radiosalobrena.com	
Bomberos	958 601 920
Correos	958 610 777
www.correos.com	
Cruz Roja	958 825 959
www.cruzroja.es	
Hogar del Pensionista	958 828 226
Hospital Motril	958 038 200
Museo Histórico	958 610 011 ext 838
Polideportivo	958 611 683
Piscina Municipal	958 611 991
Asistencia Social	958 612 800
Emergencias	061

www.turismosalobrena.com

Salobreña

Audiotour www.ayto-salobrena.org/audioguia



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The Vault
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La Grande Voûte
Beau passage voûté en berceau (semi-circulaire), elle se trouve à l'extérieur, sur une partie de l'ancienne muraille de la ville. Elle unit le quartier de l'Albaycin au cœur de l'ancienne Médina. Construite au XVIe siècle par besoin d'espace pour élever l'église Notre-Dame du Rosaire et parvis.

Das Gewölbe
"La Bóveda" ist eine schöne gewölbte Passage aus dem Mittelalter, die das Albayzin Viertel mit dem Zentrum der Medina vereinigte, dieses war das große Handelszentrum. Scheinbar waren die Außenwand und ihr kleines Seitentor Teil der mittelalterlichen Stadtmauer. Ein genaues Datum der Baus ist nicht bekannt. Sicher ist nur das es im 15.Jahrhundert errichtet wurde.



Mirador Enrique Morente
Inaugurado en 2012 por la familia Morente en homenaje al influyente cantaor granadino. Figura mundial del Flamenco y clave en la renovación del género, ha colaborado con artistas reconocidos de distintos ámbitos como Leonard Cohen, entre otros. Cuenta con una escultura a base de forjado diseñada por la viuda del cantaor. Desde el mirador, a 98 m de altura, se divisan el mar y la vega y se respira la brisa y el sol del Mediterráneo.

Enrique Morente Viewpoint
Inaugurated in 2012 by the Morente family as a tribute to the influential Granadian flamenco singer. International leading flamenco figure, key player in the renovation of the genre, he collaborated with many renowned artists in various fields, including Leonard Cohen. The wrought iron sculpture was designed by his widow. From the viewpoint, 98 m high, overlooking the sea and the lowlands, you can enjoy the Mediterranean sun and the sea breezes.

Mirador Enrique Morente
Ilnauguré en 2012 par la famille Morente en hommage au chanteur de flamenco de Grenade. Personnalité mondial du flamenco, clé dans le renouvellement du genre, il a collaboré avec des artistes de renom de différents domaines tels que Leonard Cohen, entre autres. Le mirador dispose d'une sculpture forgée imaginée par la veuve du chanteur. Depuis le belvédère avec vue sur la mer et la plaine, on peut respirer la brise et le soleil méditerranéen.

Mirador Enrique Morente
Eröffnet im Jahr 2012 von der Familie Morente, zu Ehren des einflussreichen Sängers aus Granada. Wichtige Persönlichkeit in der Welt des Flamencos und ausschlaggebend für die Erneuerung des Genres, hat er mit namhaften Künstlern aus verschiedenen Bereichen wie Leonard Cohen, zusammengearbeitet . Der Aussichtspunkt verfügt über eine geschmiedete Skulptur, welche von



Iglesia del Rosario
Edificada sobre la mezquita musulmana, la Iglesia es de estilo mudéjar (s. XVI). Sobresale su puerta lateral, con decorado de azulejería y la torre, esbelta y rematada con almenas escalonadas típicamente mudéjares. En su interior destaca la imagen de la Virgen del Rosario (s. XVI). La plaza de la Iglesia fue cementerio cristiano hasta 1789.

Church of the Rosary
It was built on the site of the Muslim mosque, the Church is in the Mudejar style (16th century). Its lateral door stands out, with tiles decoration and the tower, which is slender and topped with typical Mudejar stepped battlements. Inside, the image of the Virgin of the Rosary (16th century) stands out. The Church Square was a Christian cemetery until 1789.

Église du Rosaire
Construite sur l'ancienne mosquée musulmane, l'église est de style mudéjar (XVIe siècle). On peut souligner sa porte latérale, décorée de céramiques de type arabe, et la tour avec ses créneaux irréguliers typiquement mudéjar. A l'intérieur, l'image de la Vierge du Rosaire (s. XVI) est aussi remarquable. La Place de l'Église était un cimetière chrétien jusqu'en 1789.

Die Pfarrkirche El Rosario
Die Kirche wurde im Mudéjar-Stil (16. Jahrhundert) auf den Ruinen der alten Moschee errichtet. In dieser Periode konzentrierte sich die Bevölkerung von Salobreña rund um das heutige "Viertel der Villa", bei dem Alten Rathausplatz und der Kirche "Nuestra Señora del Rosario". Der Kirchplatz war bis 1789 christlicher Friedhof.e.



Castillo Árabe
Castillo medieval (s. XI), fue residencia y prisión real en el Reino de Granada (s. XIV-XV). El espacio arqueológico de los Baños Nazaríes es de estilo constructivo similar a los baños de la Alcazaba de la Alhambra. Temporada baja: de 10 a 14 y de 16 a 18 h. Temporada alta: de 10 a 14 y de 17 a 20 h. Acceso al monumento hasta 30 minutos antes del cierre. Abierto todos los días, a excepción de 24, 25, 31 de Diciembre y 1 de Enero. Tel. 605 694 830.

Arab Castle
Medieval castle (11th century), it was a royal residence and prison in the Kingdom of Granada (14th-15th centuries). Its archeological site Nazari Baths are similar in their style of building to the Alcazaba baths of the Granada Alhambra monument. Low season visits: from 10 to 14 and from 16 to 18 h. High season: from 10 to 14 and from 17 to 20 h. Access to the monument until 30 minutes before closing. Open every day, except for 24, 25, 31 December and 1 January. Tel. (+34) 605 694 830.

Le Château arabe
Le château médiéval (XIe siècle) servait de résidence et de prison royale pendant le Royaume de Grenade (XIV-XVe siècle). L'espace archéologique des Bains Nazaries ressemble fortement au style de construction des Bains de l'Alhambra. Horaires basse saison: de 10 à 14 h. et 16 à 18 h. Haute saison: 10 à 14 et 17 à 20 h. L'accès au monument jusqu'à 30 minutes avant la fermeture. Ouvert tous les jours, sauf 24, 25, 31 Décembre et le 1er Janvier. Tél. (+34) 605 694 830.

Salobreña Maurische Burg
Sie war Ruheresidenz der Emire und der Königsfamilie Granadas während der Dynastie der Nasriden (14. und 15. Jahrhundert). Sie umfasst drei Bereiche: im Innern entspricht der Grundriss der alten nasridischen Burg, während es sich bei den anderen beiden Bereichen, die zu Verteidigungszwecken genutzt wurden, um kastilische Anbauten aus dem späten 15. Jahrhundert handelt.



Mirador del Postigo
Puerta secundaria de la ciudad medieval, conocido en épocas posteriores como Postigo del Mar. Desde él se accedía a la playa y embarcadero de la Villa. Hoy es un balcón sobre la zona norte de Salobreña, desde donde se divisa el Mulhacén, a 3479 m. de altura, pico más alto de la península ibérica.

Postigo Viewpoint
Secondary gate of the medieval city, known in later times as Postigo del Mar (side door to the sea). From it you could reach the beach and Town Pier. Today it is a balcony overlooking the North side of Salobreña, from where you can see the Mulhacén, highest peak of the Iberian peninsula at 3479 m. height.

Mirador du Postigo
Porte secondaire de la cité médiévale, connue plus tard comme Postigo del Mar. D'ici il était possible d'arriver à la plage et à l'embarcadère de la ville. Aujourd'hui c'est un balcon sur le côté nord de Salobreña, où l'on peut apercevoir le Mulhacén à 3479 m. d'altitude, le plus haut sommet de la péninsule ibérique.

Postigo Aussichtspunkt
Durch den Postigopark gelangt man über Treppen, durch Bäume und Felsen, hinauf bis zur Straße in die Blumenpromenade. Seinen Namen hat man dem damaligen zweiten Eingang in die Altstadt zu verdanken und wurde später auch als "Türe des Meeres" bekannt, da es damals auch ein Zugang zum Meer und zum Hafen war.



Paseo de las Flores
En esta ladera debajo del Castillo árabe se asentaron los primeros habitantes de la roca (3000-2000 a.C.). El paseo disfruta de un entorno privilegiado de jardines con diversas especies de arbustos, flores y palmeras. Desde él se contempla la ladera de la sierra, el valle y la vega.

Floral Promenade
In this site underneath the Arab Castle settled the first inhabitants of the rock (3000-2000 a.C.). The promenade enjoys a privileged setting surrounded by gardens with diverse species of shrubs, flowers and palm trees. From here you can look at the hillside, the valley and the meadow.

Promenade des Fleurs
Les premiers habitants de la ville (3000-2000 av. J.-C.) se sont installés sur cette colline du Château arabe. Il s'agit d'un environnement privilégié de jardins avec diverses espèces d'arbustes, de fleurs et de palmiers. De là, on peut admirer les montagnes, la vallée et la plaine fertile au pied de la mer.

Blumenpromenade
Der Paseo de las Flores (Blumenpromenade) liegt in einer ganz besonderen Umgebung. Er ist von Gärten mit verschiedenen Arten von Büschen, Blumen und Palmen umgeben. Von hier aus hat man einen wunderschönen Blick auf die Gebirgshänge, das Tal, die Uferwiesen, und die Wohnsiedlungen mit ihren Gärten und den tropischen Früchten. Bis zum Jahr 2013 betraten wir den Paseo de las Flores durch einen Hufeisenbogen aus Ziegelsteinen, der 1976 errichtet wurde.



El peñón
En otro tiempo fue un islote separado de la península de Selambina. Santuario púnico (s. II y I a.C.), en él se han encontrado figurillas, monedas y otros restos arqueológicos de época romana. Hoy es un enclave que permite contemplar bonitas panorámicas de la costa y el entorno desde el mar.

The Rock
It once was a separate island of the Selambina peninsula. It was a sanctuary during the Punic wars (II and I b.C.). Figurines, coins and other archaeological remains of Roman times have been found there. Nowadays, it is a prominent landmark that enables visitors to look at beautiful panoramic views of the coastline and the surroundings from the sea.

Le Rocher
Il fût autrefois une île séparée de la péninsule de Selambina. Sanctuaire punique (I et IIe siècle A.v JC), des figurines, des pièces de monnaie et d'autres vestiges archéologiques de l'époque romaine y ont été trouvés . Aujourd'hui c'est un lieu qui permet de contempler de belles vues de la côte et de l'environnement depuis la mer.

Seefelsen Peñón
El Peñon ist ein Felsen im Meer direkt am Strand. Er ist 130 m lang und 70 m breit und liegt 20 m über dem Meeresspiegel. Heute ist dieser Felsen mit der Strandpromenade verbunden, jedoch war es in prähistorischen Zeiten eine Insel, die etwa 500 m vor der Küste lag.



Calle más estrecha de Salobreña
Curiosa calle ubicada en el Barrio de la Fuente, de poco más de medio metro de anchura. El barrio es un entramado de calles peatonales, casas blanquísimas y patios en flor.

Narrowest street in Salobreña
Curious street located in the Fountain district, just over half a meter wide. The neighborhood is a network of pedestrian streets, whitewashed houses and flowered patios.

La rue la plus étroite de Salobreña
Rue intéressante située dans le quartier de la Fontaine, d'un peu plus d'un demi-mètre de large. Le quartier est un réseau de rues piétonnes, avec ses maisons blanches et ses cours fleuries.

Schmalste Strasse Salobreñas
Die Kleine Gasse liegt im Stadtteil „Fuente". Die Straße „Granja" ist etwas mehr als einen halben Meter breit, Sie hat einen Hauseingang und eine eigene Laterne. Der Stadtteil ist nach Süden orientiert und besteht aus einem Netzwerk von Straßen und Treppen die an den weißen Fassaden entlang führen und eine Fußgängerzone bilden.



Parque de la Fuente
Gran jardín de plantas y flores, con un estanque con patos, zonas de toboganes y juegos infantiles. Terraza de verano y escenario donde se organizan conciertos y actividades culturales.

Fountain Park
Large garden area with plants, flowers and a pond with ducks. There is also a playground and space for children play. Bar terrace and stage area where concerts and cultural activities are held throughout the Summer months.

Parc de la Fontaine
Grand jardin des plantes et des fleurs, muni d'un petit étang avec des canards, une aire de jeux avec toboggans pour les enfants. Terrasse d'été et aussi un lieu où des concerts et des activités culturelles sont organisés.

Brunnenpark
In diesem Garten gibt einen Kinderspielplatz, eine Freiluftterrasse und eine Bühne für musikalische Veranstaltungen. Der Teich mit verschiedenen Vogelarten ist besonders für Kinder ein Anziehungspunkt.



Fábrica de azúcar (La Caleta)
La Azucarera del Guadalfeo o Nuestra Señora del Rosario, construida a mediados del s. XIX, fue el último ingenio azucarero activo en Europa. La última cosecha y elaboración de azúcar de caña data de 2005. Actualmente ha sido catalogada como Bien de Interés Cultural de Andalucía por su rico patrimonio industrial.

Sugar Cane Factory (La Caleta)
The Guadalfeo Sugar Cane Factory, also known as Rosary Sugar Cane Refinery, was built around middle of 19th century. It was the last one active in Europe. The last crop and sugar cane production took place in 2005. Today it has been officially cataloged as Andalusian Heritage Property, thanks to its historical value and its industrial heritage.

La Sucrerie (La Caleta)
Sucrerie Azucarera del Guadalfeo ou Notre-Dame du Rosaire, construite au milieu du XIXe siècle, elle a été le dernier moulin à sucre actif en Europe. La dernière récolte et production de canne à sucre remonte à 2005. Aujourd'hui, elle est classée Bien d'intérêt culturel d'Andalousie grâce à son riche patrimoine industriel.

Caleta Zuckerrohrfabrik
Die Zuckerfabrik Nuestra Señora del Rosario wurde zwischen 1860 und 1860 erbaut.
Die Reduzierung der zum Anbau von Zuckerrohr bereit gestellten Flächen hatte ihre Schließung zur Folge. Im Jahre 2005 fand die letzte Rohrzuckerkampagne statt. Heutzutage gilt sie aufgrund der historischen Bedeutung ihres Industrieerbes als Gut kultureller Bedeutung in Andalusien. Sie kann auch noch besichtigt werden.



Casa Roja/Fundación Martín Recuerda
Vivienda y jardines, construida a principios del siglo XX (1905) como residencia de los propietarios de la antigua azucarera "San Francisco". Una torre poligonal cubierta con chapitel centra la fachada principal y ante ella se extiende escalonadamente un amplio jardín. Actualmente ubica algunas dependencias municipales y la Fundación José Martín Recuerda, con una exposición de los trabajos de este ilustre escritor español que residió en Salobreña. Visitas: de Lunes a Viernes, de 10 a 13h. Tel. 607 327 448.

Red house/Martín Recuerda Foundation
This house, composed of dwelling and gardens, was built at the beginning of the 20th century (1905) as home of the "San Francisco" old sugar cane factory's owners. The main facade is centered by a polygonal shaped tower topped with a spire and beneath spreads a wide terraced garden. Nowadays, it holds some municipal departments and the José Martín Recuerda Foundation, offering an exhibition of the works of this distinguished Spanish author who lived in Salobreña. Visits: from Monday to Friday, from 10 to 13 h. Tel. (+34) 607 327 448

Maison Rouge/Fondation Martín Recuerda
Maison et jardins, construits au début du XXe siècle (1905), c'étaient la résidence des propriétaires de l'ancienne Sucrerie San Francisco. La façade est pourvue en son centre d'une tour polygonale recouverte d'un chapiteau et devant elle s'étend un grand jardin étagé. Actuellement, il y a des bureaux municipaux et la Fondation José Martín Recuerda, avec une exposition de l'œuvre de cet illustre écrivain espagnol qui a vécu à Salobreña. Visites: du lundi au vendredi de 10 à 13h. Tél. (+34) 607 327 448.

Rotes Haus und Martín Recuerda Stiftung
Es handelt sich um ein Wohnhaus mit Gärten, das zu Beginn des 20. Jahrhunderts (1905) als Residenz der Eigentümer der alten Zuckerfabrik "San Fancisco" errichtet wurde. Heutzutage gehört es der Stadtverwaltung von Salobreña. Die Stiftung Jose Martin Recuerda hat dort eine sehenswerte Ausstellung über die Arbeiten dieses berühmten spanischen Schriftstellers, der in Salobreña lebte.



Paseos fáciles
Caminos rurales y senderos permiten conocer el rico y variado entorno natural de Salobreña. Frutos tropicales y cultivos de la huerta salpican los itinerarios rumbo al mar, por la vega baja hacia el río Guadalfeo o adentrándonos hacia el interior, desde donde además se disfrutan bellas panorámicas.

Easy strolls through the Valley
A wide variety of botanical species can be discovered by the visitors in the country roads and pathways around Salobreña. Close-at-hand can be seen tropical fruits, like custard-apple, mango, avocado and papaya plantations and magnificent panoramic views of the area can be enjoyed.

Promenades faciles dans la vallée
Des routes rurales et des sentiers permettent de mieux comprendre l'environnement naturel riche et varié de Salobrena. Des fruits tropicaux et des jardins parsèment les routes en direction de la mer, ainsi que dans la plaine fertile vers la rivière Guadalfeo ou vers l'intérieur, où l'on peut profiter de belles vues panoramiques.

Einfache Wege
Feldwege und Pfade geben Einblick in die reiche und vielfältige natürliche Umgebung Salobreñas. Tropische Früchte und Gemüsekulturen am



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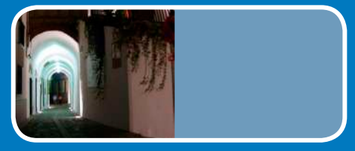


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Mirador del Postigo
Puerta secundaria de la ciudad medieval, conocido en épocas posteriores como Postigo del Mar. Desde él se accedía a la playa y embarcadero de la Villa. Hoy es un balcón sobre la zona norte de Salobreña, desde donde se divisa el Mulhacén, a 3479 m. de altura, pico más alto de la península ibérica.

Postigo Viewpoint
Secondary gate of the medieval city, known in later times as Postigo del Mar (side door to the sea). From it you could reach the beach and the pier of the town. Today is a balcony overlooking the North side of Salobreña, from where you can see the Mulhacén, highest peak of the Iberian peninsula at 3479 m. height.

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El peñón
En otro tiempo fue un islote separado de la península de Selambina. Santuario púnico (s. II y I a.C.), en él se han encontrado figurillas, monedas y otros restos arqueológicos de época romana. Hoy es un enclave que permite contemplar bonitas panorámicas de la costa y el entorno desde el mar.

The Rock
It once was a separate island of the Selambina peninsula. It was a sanctuary during the Punic wars (II and I b.C.). Figurines, coins and other archaeological remains of Roman times have been found there. Nowadays, it is a prominent landmark that enables visitors to look at beautiful panoramic views of the coastline and the surroundings from the sea.

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Parque de la Fuente
Gran jardín de plantas y flores, con un estanque con patos, zonas de toboganes y juegos infantiles. Terraza de verano y escenario donde se organizan conciertos y actividades culturales.

Fountain Park
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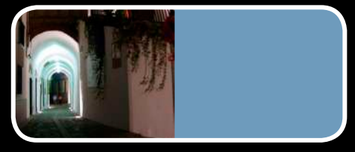


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