

# Villa El Gallo

A fresh view of Spain

## BELOW WE LIST SOME OF THE AMENITIES & ATTRACTIONS SITUATED WITHIN SHORT DISTANCE FROM VILLA EL GALLO

### **Almunecar**

The fertile Tropical valley surrounded by Sierra Nevada and the Mediterranean sea, known as Almunecar, has a climate which makes it a permanent holiday destination as well as possessing numerous attractions on offer to tourists. It has a rich cultural heritage, as a result of its extensive history, in which archaeological remains such as the Roman-Punic Salazones (Fish Salting Factory) stand out, or the Phoenician Necropolis Puente de Noy and monuments like the San Miguel castle. We can add to this its heavenly, golden sandy coasts with wonderful cliffs. Beaches like San Cristobal, Tesorillo or Velilla provide many delights for water sport fans who will also be able to enjoy natural beauty spots like Maro-Cerro Gordo or Punto de la Mona, both in La Herradura. Gliding and diving fans will find in this town of the Costa Tropical the ideal setting, which is also fitting for those gourmet experts who will take pleasure in the exquisite gastronomy which this area has to offer.

### **The History of Almunecar**

Due to its privileged climate, with mild temperatures throughout the year, as well as being situated at the foot of a fertile Tropical valley which is surrounded by the sierras in Granada and overlooking the mediterranean, Almunecar, one of the most visited destinations in the Andalusian coast, has been a much sought after place by numerous people throughout history. Called Ex by its first settlers, the Phoenicians, it later became known as the thriving city of Firmum Iulium Sexi during the Roman period when salted fish and the much in demand 'garum' were exported all over the Empire. The Phoenician-Punic period has left the Necropolis Laurita and the Puente de Noy, while from the Roman Sexi period there are monuments like the impressive Aqueduct, the Torre del Monje and Albina columbaria, the Salazones factory or the Cueva de siete palacios museum, which houses the Archaeological museum. However, it was without a doubt the Arabs who left a mark impossible to rub out. Within the narrow streets of the historical quarters, with their white washed houses, the andalusi essence can still be breathed. These inhabitants were witness to Abd at Rahman 1, the founder of the Omeyan Emirate who came ashore in the year 755. The watchtowers which mark out the sexitano coast and the San Miguel castle which overlooks the town form part of the legacy, which over 700 years of Moorish occupation has provided. The Christians built the church Iglesia de la Encarnacion, the fountain in the Calle Real, The

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Najarra Palace and the sculptures that make the town beautiful like the Abderraman 1 statue, the monument dedicated to the Phoenicians or the Arch in honour of Bias Infante, the father of Andalusia.

### **Monuments in Alumnecar**

Apart from the San Miguel castle, which is of great importance for Almunecar, there are many monuments on offer to tourists through which history is recreated. Setting off from this strategically placed fort which was used by diverse civilisation, it is very easy to get lost in the traditional cobbled streets, full of small squares, in which the remains of the Roman-punic fish salting factory from the 4th century B.C. can be found. Authors like Marcial or Estrabon make reference to this industry, which during centuries, exclusively supported the town's economy. It was an Empire which left signs of beauty in their town-planning. The Cueva de Siete Palacios being a prime example, which is made up of domes that now house the town's Archaeological museum. The magnificent remains of what was one of the most powerful civilisations in history can be contemplated by looking at the San Miguel castle, an exceptional landmark in Almunecar.

### **Fish Salting Factory**

Situated next to the west side of the San Miguel Cerro is the El Majuelo fish salting factory. It is from the Phoenician Punic period dating from the 4th century B.C. although it acquired its splendour during the Roman period where this industry continued flourishing until the beginning of the 4th century A.D. This industry contributed enormously to the economy in Almunecar, it was often cited in the ancient writings of the classics, where its many products were considered of a high quality and thus praised. In particular the famous 'Garum' was renowned, it was a type of fish paste made from the fish entrails. The existence of this factory first came to light in 1970, where an excavation dig was carried out by Manuel de Sotomayor and Enrique Pareja. Once the importance of this find was acknowledged, a further archaeological excavation went underway by a team of specialists headed by the town archaeologist Federico Molina Fajardo. They went on to unearth practically the whole site which today is known as the beautiful El Majuelo park, an important place in Almunecar.

### **Necropolis Noy Bridge**

Placed in the hills of the same name we find the Necropolis of Puente de Noy dating back to the 8th Century B.C. The 200 burial artifacts found here confirm that the Phoenician colony Sexi was one of the most important of its kind in the Western Mediterranean.

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### **Roman Aqueduct**

As drinking water was needed for the fish salting industry, the Romans wanted to leave behind a display of their engineering skills, so in the 1st Century A.D. they built an aqueduct covering 7 kms, which was divided in various sections which are combined with other registers. Built in slate masonry, it was made up of different sections, some of which are still used in the traditional irrigation system. They can be found on the road to the Suspiro dtel Moro; the one that most stands out is the one that passes over the rio verde river bed, on the same altitude as the Torrecuevas neighbourhood, the highest with a length of 130 metres, and the sections found in rio seco and the one enclosed in the Santa Cruz are also worth a visit.

### **Cave of Seven Palaces**

Due to the limited possibilities of constructing public buildings, the Romans, as of the 1st century A.D. resorted to building a platform supported by a group of domes, which the locals called caves. In honour of Minerva, a temple was constructed, in its basement the Cueva de Siete Palacios can be found. Since 1984 it has housed the Archaeological museum, which includes very important pieces like a beautiful Egyptian glass from the Pharaoh Apophis 1 period in the 14th century B.C.

### **San Miguel Castle**

Situated in San Miguel Cerro and overlooking the town of Almunecar, this fort occupies the space that the Phoenicians and Romans had already made use of, as can be seen by the different fountains and structures that the Romans built. Without a doubt the structure of the castle is from the Moorish period, it was used as the recreational palace of the Nasrid dynasty in the 13th century. Towards the end of the reign of Fernando the Catholic King, in the 16th century, the trench was dug and a drawbridge and the impressive front entrance with its four circular turrets was put in place. During the independence war against the French, it suffered bombardment by the English troops, leaving it in a state of ruin, it was to be used as a Christian cemetery until the middle of the 20th century. A pavilion, in a Neo-classical style stands out, which does not appear to be connected to the actual structure of the castle. It was constructed in the 16th century and that has become the seat of the Museum of the City.

### **La Herradura**

Almunecar has a total of 19 kms of coastline. It has beaches for all tastes and all sectors of the public. Urban beaches, coves between cliffs, gravel beaches, beaches with black and grey sand, nudist beaches. The beaches situated near the core of the towns of La Herradura, Almunecar, Velilla and Taramay, all have health and life

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guarding services on offer (please check they are operating). Some of them, on numerous occasions, have been awarded the distinctive blue flag. There are also lots of beaches between small cliffs, far from the centre of town with easy access on foot. Other beaches are delightful coves which are in demand by the visitors. All of them can be swum in at any time of the year. There are 26 beaches along the coastline of Almunecar.

### **Granada Coastline**

The Granada coastline is dotted with fortresses, castles and watchtowers which bear witness to the history of these lands. Its border location of the Nasrid Kingdom of Granada in addition to the proximity of North Africa made it very vulnerable to attack. Both Moslems in the Middle Ages as well as the Christians from the 16th century onwards, were obliged to reinforce the coastline's system of defence due to a constant onslaught of raids and attacks by pirates, corsairs and robbers who impoverished the local population. The defeat of the Turkish squadron at the battle of Lepanto 1571 and the expulsion of the Moors in Granada in 1492 worsened the problem. The itinerary we suggest enables visitors to discover towers, castles and watchtowers along the Costa Tropical which are in good condition and accessible to the public. Some of the buildings are open to visitors but all of them are of great historical and cultural interest. Many are located in areas of outstanding natural beauty.

La Herradura is the second village settlement in Almunecar whose natural characteristics, like its natural port which forms its bay, has converted it into a strategic place for the passing through of maritime expeditions throughout history for different civilizations.

### **Things to see in La Herradura:**

- Lighthouse viewpoint in Punta de la Mona
- La Herradura castle
- The Spanish Armada sculpture
- Cerro Gordo viewpoint
- The districts of El Cerval
- El Rescate y Guerra

### **Visits by Sea**

- Cueva de las Palomas (caves) within the cliffs of Cerro Gordo and the coastal fringe which goes from Marina del Este until the Cerro Gordo spot.

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### **Places of Interest**

The watchtowers in La Herradura have been throughout centuries, and still are, strategic locations in the Costa Tropical coastline. We can still see the Torres de Cerro Gordo, from the 16th century, a perfect viewpoint to contemplate natural breathtaking views like the Acanilados de Maro (cliffs) or the Punta de la Mona. This beautiful cove was the scene of a tragic shipwreck which the Spanish Armada suffered the 19th October 1562. This event took place within Felipe II's naval policy, the aim was to stop the expansion of the Turkish Empire along the Mediterranean, so a specific number of galleys was to keep watch over the imperial dominions. The 18th October 1562, 28 galleys under the command of Don Juan de Mendoza set off from the port of Malaga full of provisions. The passengers consisted of the wives and family of soldiers destined in Oran. A strong storm took the fleet by surprise so they spent the night in La Herradura bay. The next day, when it seemed that the danger had passed, the storm returned with a great force, keeping the Armada trapped between Cerro Gordo and Punta de la mona. The incident ended with the sinking of 25 galleys and the death of about five thousand people, a fact which is sadly recorded in the history of the Spanish Navy. The remains of the shipwreck are deep down in the sea, hiding valuable information that the submarine archaeologists could not reveal. The monument to the men at sea, which can be found in the Paseo Maritimo in La Herradura commemorates this tragic historical occurrence.

La Herradura castle is also worth a mention. It was built in the 18th century, during Carlos III's reign, as part of the coastal vigilance and defence strategy in Granada. Due to the richness of its beaches, La herradura has become the obligatory port of call for para-gliding and hang-gliding fans, as well as water sports activities which include the Puerto Deportivo de Marina de Ests, situated in a residential complex with all types of services on offer, to attract boats and vessels.

### **Mercados**

The quickest way of coming into contact with the atmosphere and daily habits of a town is without doubt by visiting its markets. In the case of the food market at Almunecar, what stands out, due to the variety are the fish and subtropical fruit. The flower stalls which greet the visitors at the entrance are of exceptional beauty. The street markets are of great interest. Due to its variety and size, it is worth mentioning the Friday morning market in the Paseo de Blas Infante, near the Puerta de Almuneca (the arch) and the one in La Herradura in the Plaza Nueva. The first Saturday of every month, in the same place in Almunecar, there is a unique flea market, which the Spanish Association against cancer organises. Arts and crafts can be found in the stalls, in El Majuelo park and in the Abderraman square, next to the ornithological park Loro Sexi. In these markets you can find glass figurines, wood carvings and a selection of the popular craftwork in Almunecar. In the old

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quarter of the town you can visit the only Pottery shop which still produces and sells vessels and decorative clay and terracotta pieces, which respect the forms and colours of the traditional sexitana tradition.

### **Music, Dance and Festivals**

Birthplace to playwrights and a point of inspiration to artists who have made it their second home, Almunecar possesses a special musical link. In fact, it is not possible to talk about this town without referring to the worldly renowned Certamen Internacional de Guitarra Clasica Andres Segovia (classical guitar contest), which is called after the great composer who, after falling in love with La Herradura, lived the last years of his life in this corner of the Costa Tropical.

Since this festival began to be organised back in 1985, it has been known for the high level of its participants, being on a par with the composition contest which is also named after the great maestro from Linares.

Without a doubt, this tradition has encouraged projects like the Escuela Municipal de Musica y Danza "Miguel Sanches Ruzafa" (Municipal school of music and dance), which was set up to meet the needs of the sexitanos.

However, the musical agenda in Almunecar is much more extensive, with an important date for jazz fans. The jazz festival on the coast, which has been running for 18 years, has been able to bring together the best blues, jazz and bossanova stars like Tete Montoliu, Joyce, Antonio Hart, Monty Warters, Archie Shepp or Brad Meldham.

### **The Arts**

Arts and literature are also very present in the lives of the inhabitants of this historical city, every year performances in tribute to the play-wright from Granada, Jose Martin Reduerda, can be enjoyed in the Theatre contest which is named after him. The traditional literary competition Cartas de amor y desamor (letters of love and indifference) is now well established and is held every February without fail. All types of writers from all over, can participate showing their literary skills when dealing with this universal theme, that is love.

### **Fiestas**

Water and fire, sea and light, these are elements which define the mediterranean character, of which Almunecar is part. They are the main protagonists of the fiestas and traditions of this town in the Costa Tropical. The masks and fancy dress costumes at carnival time start off the many celebrations with historical ties, that take place over the year. Holy week at Easter, can be traced back to the 16th and 17th century called 'El Paso'. This is an important act in Almunecar's Holy week.

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Flowers flood the streets in Almunecar in the month of May to celebrate the crosses. A Festival which has its origins in the religious fiesta of the 'Exaltacion de la Santa Cruz' (Holy Cross exaltation) which commemorates the discovery of crosses in the Holy places by the Empress Helena del Madero.

On the 24th June, the shortest night of the year, the popular fiesta and bonfires of San Juan is celebrated. According to tradition, by throwing old belongings onto the bonfire, all the bad spirits and all the bad things that have happened throughout the year will disappear.

The Mediterranean is also home to the Virgen del Carmen, whose procession is in the month of July. She is carried by her loyal devotees, the fisherman. This coastal town lives this fiesta with great intensity in the Los Marinos neighbourhood, which traditionally was where the fishermen lived. However, the main burst of joy is the festival that takes place a month later, in August, in honour of the patron of Almunecar, La Virgen de la Antigua (see below). For over a week, the fair fills with light music, colour and popular gastronomy, in the numerous marquees set up by various local associations. Fun activities, sporting competitions, a procession which takes place both by the sea and on land and a spectacular fireworks show accompanied by music, make up a varied programme of events to the delight of locals and visitors.

Fiestas which are of special popular interest are those celebrated in the different neighbourhoods. The San Miguel neighbourhood has a procession in honour of their patron San Miguel Arcangel, much to the fervour of the neighbours. In Torrecuevas, with the picking of the chirimoya (custard apples), one can enjoy the great atmosphere amongst the neighbours, which is also reflected in La Herradura, on San Jose's feast day.

In August, the fiesta in honour of the patron of Almunecar, la Virgen de la Antigua takes place. This festival goes back to 1569, when the troops of Felipe II defeated the troops of the Marisco leader Aben Humeja, who arriving from La Alpujarra, tried to storm and take over San Miguel castle. Added to the jam packed programme of fun activities is the carefree chatter that is present in the fair, where residents and tourists can take delight in tical dishes like roscas (ring shaped bread with a variety of fillings), 'mustafas', longanizas (red, spicy sausages) and morcillas (blood sausages). The end of the fiesta comprises of the procession of the Virgen, the statue disembarks onto San Cristobal beach and the procession continues until she arrives at the Paseo del Altillo. When she passes by the pones (the rocks), the much awaited musical/firework show begins.

### **Gastronomic Food**

The Mediterranean sea, which bathes the coast of Almunecar, supplies much desired products to its inhabitants as well as to its visitors, meaning that Almunecar is renowned for its local gastronomy and is much

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in demand. Every type of fish drizzled in olive oil and accompanied with fresh vegetables is on offer to those who come to this town to enjoy its beautiful beaches, its rich heritage and countryside. Fish is a quality product which is used to prepare traditional dishes such as 'moragas', dogfish with potatoes and fish soup. However, we must not forget the tropical fruit on offer; Almunecar is one of the main producers worldwide. Therefore, the chirimoya (custard apple), the avocado, mango, papaya, nispero (Japanese medlar pear) or the guava form a fundamental part of the sexitana gastronomy. All of these products enable the preparation of tasty dishes appropriate for any time of the year: roast chicken with avocado sheaves, meat tartlets with avocado, mango and king prawn salad, avocado and prawn mousse, chirimoya pie or chirimoya ice-cream with bilberry coulis. A nutritious range of fish, which can be found in the market, like grouper, sea bass, bream, pargos, red bream, herreras etc can be combined with others like rotulas, scorpion fish, skate and spider fish, as well as eels and morays which live along our coastline. Exquisite dishes can be prepared like soups, rice stews, stews, pickled fish, onions filled with fresh tuna fish as well as barbecued or fried dishes and the traditional skewered sardines.

The natural and geographic setting in Almunecar and its municipal area, its unique location and its mild climate are essential elements needed to learn about agricultural production in the past and present, in this region. Sugar cane was introduced by the Arabs during the Moors rule and it took up a large area of the vega (fertile plain). Later the sides of the cerros (hills) and mountains that surrounded Almunecar were full of vines, corn and other cereals, as well as mulberry trees in order to produce silk. Plagues, droughts, lack of profitability and the substitution of dry crop areas for irrigated land, contributed to the disappearance of these crops. They have been replaced by a variety of subtropical fruit, plantations, like avocado, chirimoya, mango, nispero amongst others, have been introduced both to the lowland vega in the lomas (low ridges). Today they make up the main economical activity in the agricultural sector in Almunecar and La Herradura. The development and importance that these subtropical crops have obtained have favoured, during the 80's, the creation of the Patronato Municipal de Cultivos Subtropicales (Municipal subtropical cultures foundation), with the objective of promoting the research of new varieties of these fruit species. With this aim the Experimental plant El Zahori was set up, where different varieties of chirimoya, avocado, mango and lychee are grown.

### **Scuba Diving in Almunecar: a hidden paradise**

Almunecar La Herradura is a focal point, both nationally and internationally, for those keen on scuba diving. Not undeservingly, it has been awarded prizes in the Campeonato de Espana de Fotografia Subacuatica (National underwater photographic competition). The first ever marine park in Europe is going to be located here, with the main aim of guaranteeing the conservation of marine life. This park is made up of a range of marine plant life with different missions; from delimiting areas where fishing is not allowed to facilitate



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spawning and to protect the young fish species, to the creation of new scuba diving zones in areas with little flora and fauna and to encourage marine life recreation. This plant life made up of corals occupies Roman and Phoenician shipwrecks, as well as amphora factory ruins remembering all the different civilizations that have left a mark not only on the continent, but in the sea too. Even so, we cannot forget that one of the main attractions of areas like La Herradura is the natural surroundings in which it is found. It is here where the natural reserve at the cliffs of Maro Cerro Gordo is found, formed by sea erosion, with an altitude of 395m above sea level, it is where the Sierra de la Almirante meets the Mediterranean. In its sea bed valuable prairies of ocean posidonia and coral grow. It is precisely this multicoloured background that is characteristic in the underwater world where scuba diving is done. There are many underwater caves that are home to species which are normally found deep down where there is little light, this constitutes a rich heritage due to their rareness and sensitivity. Many scuba diving establishments are open all year long, operating in the best diving areas, offering courses from beginners to advanced, which are necessary in order to be able to have access to all the possible dives. Amongst others, it is worth mentioning the Cerro Gordo caves, the cantarrijan grottos, el Canuelo, el Desfiladero, La Punta, Piedras Altas, la Calita, los Gigantes. The tourist office in Almunecar have more information for those interested in this activity.

#### **Other Activities**

Apart from having the ideal conditions, like the climate or richness of the different levels of land, the sporting tradition of Almunecar has to be taken into account. This is mainly due to the existing sports facilities the town has to offer enabling all the different types of sports to be done, where tournaments, competitions and championships are organised.

- **Horse riding centre**

Situated in Taramay, in the centre, there are classes for beginners and guided routes and excursions around the town and nature reserves.

- **Municipal gymnasium**

Sporting activities like guided trekking excursions, cycling excursions around the area are organised here as well as activities like weight training.

- **Municipal sports pavilion**

Ideal place to do sports like basketball, handball and indoor football.

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- **Municipal indoor swimming pool**

All styles of swimming can be done here with specialised monitors on hand.

- **San Miguel indoor sports hall**

Handball, indoor football etc. are organised here.

- **Municipal Stadium**

The magnificent facilities of the football pitch with natural turf meets all professional requirements and is combined with an athletics track.

- **Football pitch in Rio Verde**

This has modern artificial turf ideal for football practise.

### **Marina Del Este**

In the luxurious complex of Marina del Este, situated in the most beautiful corner of the Costa Tropical, between Almunecar and La Herradura is the Puerto Deportivo (sporting port) of the town. It can be reached by the N-340 road, being only an hour from Malaga and Granada airport. With 227 boats and yachts docked in its port, amongst its facilities are nautical service companies which offer circuits and boat trips around Cerro Gordo and the hidden coves along the coastline. There is also a tennis club, diving school, a golf course only 15 kms away, cafeterias, restaurants, boutiques, supermarket, laundry and a rent-a-car.

### **Nature Parks**

The exceptional environmental setting that Almunecar enjoys makes it one of the most in demand towns for those keen on active sports tourism. It consists of two nature reserves which on their own attract tourists: Sierra Tejeda, Amijara and Alhama and Pena Escrita Nature Park. These are areas where you can enjoy unspoilt landscapes, with autochthonous vegetation and with the presence of animals so emblematic such as the mountain goat.

Just 40 minutes from Almunecar is Pena Escrita Nature park, it is a touristical complex ideal for nature lovers and those keen on active sports tourism.

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It is the meeting point of different geographical dimensions: the spurs in Sierra Nevada, the Alpujarra landscape and the Tropical valley. In this landscape full of contrasts, the visitors can breathe in the sweet aroma of thyme and rosemary, enjoy the typical mediterranean vegetation and observe beautiful animals roaming free like the deer or mountain goats. Over the original layout of old roads that used to join the coast to Granada, paths have been built that permit first hand contact with the environment. You can also fly over the park para-gliding or cycle through it on mountain bikes. The complex is complete with a wide variety of accommodation: cortijos, wooden houses and camping facilities as well as a great variety of animals like mountain goats, deer, bucks, hippo, bears, monkeys and kangaroos etc.

### **Hiking Trail Rio Verde**

*Route - Round trip - distance: length 7.35 km*

*Difficulty - medium - estimated duration: 3 hr 15 m*

- **Main Features:**

Panoramic views, waterfalls, variety of endemic plants, significant population of wild goats.

- **Recommendations:**

Wear mountain footwear. With a 4 x 4 vehicle it is possible to go down the Cabrerizas trail as far as the end of the foot path.

- **Description:**

This footpath follows a descending route through moderately high mountain territory in the east of the Alpujarra mountain range leading to streams and karst canyons which form the spring of the river called Rio Verde. Panoramic views, streams, goats and endemic plant varieties await the visitor on this trail.

- **Getting there:**

The trail starts on the Cabra Montes road (Granada-Ortivar-Almuncar), on the stretch between the petrol station and the only tunnel on this road. A concrete milestone indicating road kilometer 28.7 s marks the trail's actual beginning in the region called Collado de Chortales. There is a parking area nearby.

- **Route:**

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After going up a stairway the path leads further up a hill called Cerro de Martos. The impressive limestone cliffs to the northwest are called "Los Poyos del Pescado" and constitute one of the stations on the trade route used in antiquity for the transport of fish on mules and donkeys from the coast to Granada. Going downhill towards the gorge named Barranco de los Chortales with the so-called petrified trees - here the lime from the water in the cascades has fossilized ancient trunks. Here the path continues from the foot of the waterfall going downhill on the right hand side of the Caberizas stream. Canyoning is a popular activity here, although a special permission from the Environmental Section of the Andalusian Provincial Government has to be obtained beforehand.

- **Finish:**

The proposed route ends at the junction of the trail with another forest path. It is possible to continue the footpath until arriving at the Madronales gorge that marks the confluence of the Cabrizas and Nacimiento rivers which together form the Rio Verde, The Green River, named after the colour of its water. This river provides the water to irrigate the subtropical plantations in the localities of Otivar, Lenteji and Almunecar. In order to find back to the starting point of the route one has to take the Cabrerizas forest path that leads back to the Cabra Montes road. Here, along a stretch of 2.6 km, the hiker can see Mediterranean shrublands and pine groves, until finally getting back to the road. The starting point of the trail is already reached after a distance of 1.5 km.

### **Amenities in town**

If you do not want to go out of the town, there are many leisure options on offer. For animal lovers and those keen on the environment you should visit Parque Botanico El Majuelo and the Parque Ornitologico Loro Sexi. The latter is home to 1500 types of birds belonging to 200 different species, with a selection ranging from the common pigeon to the spectacular peacock, not mentioning the colourful parrots, toucans, cockatoos, macaws, swans and ducks. A beautiful cactus garden completes the visit to the park.

In El Majuelo park, all types of vegetation from all the tropical areas of the world such as Central and South America, Africa, Madagascar, China, India, Arabia, Japan, The Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia, New Guinea, Australia, New Zealand, Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia can be seen. Over 182 different species.

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During the summer season, the Aquapark, Aquatropic becomes the favourite recreational centre for all ages. There are a few swimming pools with sea water, slides, toboggans, rapids, recreational zones to rest, all of these factors enable you to have a great day focused around water! Toddlers can also have fun in the infant's section, sliding down toboggans or coming face to face with waves, created by a wave machine in the main swimming pool, as well as eating in the restaurant or bar or enjoying the music and dancing in the Aquanoche nightclub.

The tourist train Tropico Express, is fun for all the family taking you for a ride around the town much to the delight of the young