Malaga
A wonderful city

The geographical location of Malaga makes it a wonderful city in every way. Nature has been very generous with this corner of Europe. The mountains that surround it, with their magnificent vegetation and natural parks, act as a protective shield, allowing the city of Malaga to enjoy an enviable microclimate resulting in almost 3,000 hours of sunshine each year. This, together with the quality of its beaches, makes the capital of the Costa del Sol a leading international tourist destination.
International airport

Motorways and toll roads

High-speed train
Malaga is easy to get to.

In recent decades the city of Malaga has made every effort to expand and modernise its transport system to make it as easy as possible for visitors to come here and move around. Wherever they come from and whatever means of transport they use. From anywhere in the world.

Today, the city of Malaga is one of the best known cultural destinations internationally. This is due to its valuable historical-artistic heritage passed down from the Phoenicians, Romans and Arabs, meaning that the Roman Theatre, the Alcazaba and Gibralfaro Castle form one of the best preserved archaeological heritage sites nationally. It also has an extraordinary range of museums on offer, with about 40 museums as important as the Picasso Museum and the Carmen Thyssen. This is not to forget its unique natural spaces, such as the Botanical Garden (La Concepción) and the Montes de Málaga natural park. It also has a rich and varied cuisine featuring local products from the sea and mountain: anchovies, smooth clams, sardine skewers, kid, cold meats, cheeses and, of course, the exquisite Malaga wine. Its popularity is, of course, also due to its sun and its beaches.
Malaga and the sea

The city of Malaga has been linked to the sea from the very start. The sea was and still is the heart of the city. There used to be lots of fishing activity along its coast involving Malaga’s traditional fishing boats, known as jábe-gas, casting their nets. These boats can still be seen today.

The common sound in our streets used to be the cries of the fish sellers known as cenacheros selling live pompano fish and anchovies from the saddlebags that hung from their arms. This was punctuated by the horns of the merchant vessels warning of their entry into the port. This is a generous sea and one that must be protected.

Since 1996 the Alboran Sea has had a centre for the recovery of threatened marine species (CREMA) based in Malaga which has been very active. In addition, the Maritime Museum, located in Palmeral de las Sorpresas, offers a new concept combining aquariums, spaces and activities focused on strengthening our links with the sea and its inhabitants.
Malaga’s beaches. Right here.

You don’t have to go far to enjoy a magnificent day at the beach in Malaga because our city is one of the few capitals in the world that has the privilege of 15 splendid urban beaches, equipped with all the services and amenities necessary to enjoy them at any time on any day, with the greatest possible guarantees of quality, accessibility and security. All of this right here, without having to go any further.

They have also been awarded the paediatricians’ Green Flag, indicating locations that are suitable for children.
This is the westernmost beach in the municipality of Malaga and takes its name from the golf course next to which it is located. It is a semi-urban beach surrounded by vegetation and not very busy.

It is 2,250 long and 50 m wide at its broadest part, making it the largest beach in Malaga with space for a football pitch and barbecue area. It is the only urban beach that has a nudist area, 300 m long, which has the following facilities: showers, bins and wooden walkways.

**Places of interest**

- Kitesurf area
- Malaga Costa del Sol Airport

**Services and amenities:**
- Showers
- Daily cleaning
- Public toilets
- Surveillance
- Car parks
- Urban buses
- Lifeguards
- Sunbed and parasol rental
- Bins
- Green areas
- BBQ area
- Beach bars
- Children's playground
Opened in 1925 and redesigned in 1956, the golf resort of Guadalmar is the oldest on the Costa del Sol. The Parador de Turismo hotel, which is located there, is also known for its culinary excellence specialising in the gastronomy of Malaga, with the preparation of typical dishes such as chilled almond and garlic soup (ajoblanco), fish soup (gazpachuelo) and the exquisite garlic kid (choto al ajillo).

Did you know?

Local hotels

- Parador Nacional de Golf
  ★★★★★☆
  Address: Autovía del Mediterráneo, km 231
Stretching from Campo de Golf to the mouth of the Guadalhorce, Guadalmar beach has been formed over time from the sediment carried along the fluvial channel. It is the closest beach to Malaga airport.

At 450 m long and about 30 m wide, Guadalmar is a protected beach and is averagely busy.

**Places of interest**

**Desembocadura del Guadalhorce Natural Park**

**Local hotels**

- **Sol Guadalmar** ★★★★★
  Address: Moby Dick 2
- **Málaga Picasso** ★★★★☆☆☆
  Address: Acacias de Guadalmar 153
Services and amenities:
- Showers
- Daily cleaning
- Public toilets
- Surveillance
- Car parks
- Urban buses
- Lifeguards
- Sunbed and parasol rental
- Bins
- Green areas
- Children’s playgrounds
- Beach bars
- First-aid station, 15th June–15th Sept

Did you know?
The Desembocadura del Guadalhorce Natural Park, covering an area of 64 hectares, lies between the beaches of Guadalmar and Sacaba. It is a protected space due to its great environmental value and is home to many different species that live there throughout the year. Its geographical location on one of the main migratory routes between Europe and Africa means that it is home to a wide variety of birds.
The strip that runs between the mouth of the Guadalhorce and Misericordia beach is known as Sacaba beach. It is one of the quietest beaches in the western area of the city of Malaga because it is surrounded by an old industrial area. This is currently being redeveloped but still has a low population density.

Sacaba is 750 m long and 60 m wide and is home to a single urban development, built in the 60s, called Sacaba Beach.

Services and amenities:
- Showers and foot showers
- Daily cleaning
- Public toilets
- Surveillance
- Car parks
- Urban buses
- Sunbed and parasol rental
- Small and large bins
- Vegetation
- Access walkways
- Beach bars
- Boat launching area
What is known locally as Torre Mónica was the chimney of the old Los Guindos lead factory (1923). One morning in 1993, the name “Monica” appeared on the highest chimney crowning the seafront promenade that goes all the way to Sacaba. The “graffiti” turned out to be the romantic gesture of a lover who wanted to win back his girlfriend at that time. The renovation of the chimney removed the evidence of that adolescent romance, but the identities of the real Monica and the author of the most famous declaration of love in the city soon became known.
This beach possibly owes its name to being the location of a provincial residential home and hospice called Casa de la Misericordia, built at the beginning of the 20th century and which was in operation until 1978. Today the building is the Civic Centre.

Misericordia beach is approximately 2,000 m long and about 30 m wide. It is one of the most popular beaches in Malaga and on its promenade we can still find some of the chimneys from the industrial Malaga of the 19th century.

**Places of interest**

- **Automobile Museum**
- **Collection of Russian Museum Saint Petersburg/Malaga**
- **West Park (Parque del Oeste)**

**Services and amenities:**

- Showers and foot showers
- Daily cleaning
- Public toilets
- Sporting area
- Surveillance
- Nautical area
- Children’s play area
- Car parks
- Urban buses
- Sports equipment
- Lifeguards
- Green areas
- Sunbed and parasol rental
- Small and large bins
- Summer cinema (June, July and August)
- Beach bars
- Bars and restaurants on the promenade
- First-aid station, 15th June–15th Sept
- Enjoy the Beach’ programme, 15th June–15th Sept
Those using Misericordia beach must be alert and ready for a phenomenon that occurs every day and that makes the tide rise suddenly, wetting the towels, parasols and belongings of those on the beach. This phenomenon is just the wave caused by the braking of the high-speed ship serving the Malaga – Melilla route, better known as “El Melillero” when it enters the port.

Did you know?

Local hotels

- Vincci Malaga ★★★★★☆
  Address: Pacífico, 44
- Solymar ★★★★★
  Address: Ferraz, 36
SAN ANDRÉS  
≈ BEACH ≈

This is located between Misericordia beach and the Port in the west. It seems to owe its name to an old hermitage that was built by fishermen who used to fish on these beaches, to honour San Andrés as their patron and protector.

San Andrés beach is about 650 m long and 50 m wide. It is a very busy beach thanks to its accessibility through the wide promenade that runs through the area.

**Services and amenities:**
- Bars and restaurants on the promenade
- Showers and foot showers
- Daily cleaning
- Public toilets
- Surveillance
- Children’s play area
- Car parks
- Urban buses
- Sports equipment
- Lifeguards
- Green areas
- Sunbed and parasol rental
- Small and large bins
- Beach bars

**Places of interest**

- Huelin Park
- AVE (High-Speed train)
During his fight against the absolutism of Ferdinand VII while in exile in England, the Liberal general José María de Torrijos planned an uprising which he was to lead himself and landed on the beach of El Charcón de Mijas, having come from Gibraltar. Victim of a trap prepared by the absolutist authorities, persecuted and finally arrested, General Torrijos and 48 of his men were shot on the beaches of San Andrés on the morning of Sunday, 11 December 1831.

Did you know?

Local hotels

• Ilunión Málaga
  Address: Paseo Antonio Machado, 10
1200 m long and 45 m wide, La Malagueta is the closest beach to the port of Malaga to the east. It is one of the beaches most visited by locals because of its proximity to the city and its easy access.

Places of interest

- Centro Pompidou Malaga
- Municipal Heritage Museum
- La Malagueta Bullring
- Muelle Uno (Shopping and Leisure Centre)
- Maritime Museum (Museo Alborania)

Local hotels

- Gran Hotel Miramar GL ★★★★★
  Address: Paseo de Reding, 22
- MS Maestranza ★★★★★☆
  Address: Avd. Cánovas del Castillo, 1
- Hotel Eliseos ★★★☆☆☆
  Address: Paseo de Reding, 19
Services and amenities:

- Showers and foot showers
- Daily cleaning
- Public toilets
- Sporting area
- Surveillance
- Nautical area
- Children’s play area
- Car parks
- Urban buses
- Sports equipment
- Lifeguards
- Green areas
- Sunbed and parasol rental
- Small and large bins
- Summer cinema (June, July and August)
- Beach bars and restaurants
- First-aid station, 15th June–15th Sept

Did you know?

Built at the beginning of the 1920s, the Palacio de Miramar was inaugurated by King Alfonso XIII in 1926 under the name of “Hotel Príncipe de Asturias”. The building has had other uses, being the seat of the Provincial Court of Málaga until 2007. After a refurbishment process, in December 2016 it opened again and has been returned to its original use as a 5-star hotel.
Located between Malagueta and Baños del Carmen, this beach takes its name from the stately neighbourhood to which it belongs which was the residential area chosen by the bourgeoisie at the end of the 19th century as the place where they would build their luxurious villas and palaces.

La Caleta beach is 1,000 m long, has an average width of 25 m and is very busy due to its accessibility and proximity to the historic centre.

**Places of interest**

- Morlaco Park

**Surrounding hotels**

- Soho Los Naranjos ★★★★★
  Address: Paseo de Sancha 35
- Soho Boutique las Vegas ★★★★★
  Address: Paseo de Sancha 22
- California ★★★★★
  Address: Paseo de Sancha 17
Services and amenities:

- Showers
- Daily cleaning
- Public toilets
- Sporting area
- Surveillance
- Car parks
- Urban buses
- Lifeguards
- Green areas
- Sunbed and parasol rental
- Bins
- Children’s playgrounds
- Maritime Promenade
- Beach bars

The neighbourhoods of La Caleta and El Límonar emerged at the end of the 19th century when the Malaga bourgeoisie began to build impressive palaces to escape the hustle and bustle of the centre, attracted by the microclimate of the area. Interestingly, the houses were built facing away from the beach as a result of the widespread belief at that time among the wealthiest classes that proximity to sea water was not very healthyl.
The Balneario del Carmen spa was inaugurated in 1918 with a totally new concept and focused, above all, on satisfying the demands of the Malaga bourgeoisie and the increasingly frequent foreign tourists. It eventually had a jetty, tennis courts, football pitch, restaurant, 2000 m² dance floor and even an aquarium. The arrival of the tourist boom in the 1960s and then the law of free access to beaches in the 1980s resulted in the format becoming obsolete. A rehabilitation plan is currently underway.

At 550 m long and 15 m wide, Baños del Carmen beach is a symbol for the people of Malaga due to its history and its setting, offering beautiful views of the bay of Malaga.

Luoghi di interesse: Cantieri navali e Eco-Museo Nereo.
At the end of the 19th century there were several bathing establishments in Malaga. The most important ones, such as Diana, Estrella, and Baños de Apolo, ended up disappearing at the beginning of the 1940s. Thanks to its ability to adapt to new trends, Baños del Carmen is the only one to have survived until today.

Did you know?

Services and amenities:

- Showers
- Daily cleaning
- Surveillance
- Car parks
- Urban buses
- Lifeguards
- Green areas
- Sunbed and parasol rental
- Bins
- Restaurant
The origin of this neighbourhood’s name is not very clear. Some attribute it to the stony field formed by the quarry of San Telmo operating at the end of the 19th century. However, in a map dating back to the end of the 18th century it appears under the name “Playa de Pedregalejo”. It is one of Malaga’s oldest and most traditional fishing neighbourhoods.

At 1,200 m long and with an average width of 20 m, this beach has the oldest promenade in the city, famous for its large number of restaurants specialising in fish and seafood. Formally a pebble beach, today it is completely regenerated with breakwaters.

**Surrounding hotels**

- **La Chancla ★★★★☆☆☆**
  Address: Cenacheros, 54
Did you know?

The cod end was the fishing method most commonly used by the fishermen of Malaga, who were also called “jabegotes” because of the typical boat there and still in use today: the “jábega” fishing boat. The method involves casting the net and pulling it from the ground. The exquisite catch included whitebait, anchovies, pompano fish, sardines, snappers and more. Since this is a type of trawl fishing, it is banned today.

Services and amenities:

• Bars and restaurants on the promenade
• Showers
• Daily cleaning
• Public toilets
• Sporting area
• Surveillance
• Car parks
• Urban buses
• Lifeguards
• Green areas
• Sunbed and parasol rental
• Bins
• Children’s playgrounds
• Maritime Promenade
• First-aid station, 15th June–15th Sept
There are several theories and legends about the origin of the name “El Palo”. According to the historian Víctor Heredia, the truth is that there was a small inn called “El Palo” on the Vélez-Málaga road which could explain the name and origin of the population centre that gave rise to this neighbourhood.

From Arroyo Gálica to Pedregalejo, El Palo beach is 1,200 m long and 25 m wide. The strong maritime nature of this area continues to the present day, with the presence on its beaches of the boats that fishermen still use to fish the area today.

**Places of interest**

**Fishermen’s houses**

**Services and amenities:**

- Bars and restaurants on the promenade
- Showers
- Daily cleaning
- Public toilets
- Surveillance
- Car parks
- Urban buses
- Lifeguards
- Green areas
- Sunbed and parasol rental
- Bins
- Children’s playgrounds
- Maritime Promenade
- Sporting area
- Summer cinema (June, July and August)
- First-aid station, 15th June–15th Sept
- Boat launching area
The jábega is a typical rowing boat seen along the coast of Malaga, which has its roots in the Phoenician tradition and whose peculiar hallmark is the presence of two eyes painted on its keel, which give each boat its own personality. In reality it should be called a jábega boat, because that is the name of the fishing method these boats used, which is very similar to the codend system. Today, although they have become recreational or competition boats, we can still see them on Malaga’s beaches such as El Palo.
El Dedo beach, also known as Chanquete beach, stretches from the beaches of El Palo and Arroyo Gálica to El Candado Marina. It is a beach with a family atmosphere.

At 550 m long and around 25 m wide, El Dedo or Chanquete beach is very popular because it is home to El Tintero, one of the most famous beach bars along the coast of Malaga coast due to its peculiar way of serving fish in a kind of “auction”.

Places of interest:

San Juan Cemetery

Services and amenities:

- Showers
- Daily cleaning
- Public toilets
- Surveillance
- Car parks
- Urban buses
- Lifeguards
- Green areas
- Sunbed and parasol rental
- Bins
- Children’s playgrounds
- Sporting area
- Beach bars
- First-aid station, 15th June–15th Sept
- Boat launching area
- Enjoy the Beach’ programme, 15th June–15th Sept
This beach became known as El Dedo (The Finger) from an anecdote involving King Alfonso XII who was visiting Malaga to see the damage caused by the earthquake of 1884. His Majesty was invited to try the famous Malaga sardines in a beach bar known as “Migué er de la sardina”. When King Alfonso was about to use a knife and fork to eat them, Migué approached him and casually corrected the monarch: Your Majesty, use your fingers!
Located between the marina of El Candado and Peñón del Cuervo beach, this small coastal strip takes its name from the residential development, built in the 1960s, to which the Nautical Club and its marina belong, one of the oldest along the coast of Malaga.

El Candado beach is 200 m long and 30 m wide on average and is very busy as a result of the users of the marina.

**Places of interest**

**El Candado Nautical Club**
Services and endowments:

- Showers
- Daily cleaning
- Surveillance
- Car parks
- Urban buses
- Lifeguards
- Sunbed and parasol rental
- Bins
- Vegetation
- Restaurants

Did you know?

**Sardine skewers** is the most typical dish from Malaga. It consists of skewering 5 or 6 whole salted sardines on a cane with a sharpened tip before positioning the skewer near an olive tree wood fire where the fish are roasted. Experts in this dish use small wooden boats filled with sand to prepare this delicious dish that we can taste in all the beach bars along the coast of Malaga.
Between the marina of El Candado and Fábrica de Cemento beach, Peñón del Cuervo beach takes its name from a rock formation that, like an isthmus, divides the beach into two areas. Concerts and traditional beach festivities are often organised on this beach and there is also an area for barbecues.

At 450 m long and 25 m wide, Peñón del Cuervo is an important protected biological area because it contains the plant known locally as the “siempreviva malagueña” (limonium malacitanium), in danger of extinction.

Places of interest

Paseo de los canadienses

Services and amenities:
- Showers
- Daily cleaning
- Surveillance
- Car parks
- Urban buses
- Lifeguards
- Bins
- Green areas
- BBQ area
- Children’s playground
Moragas are night parties on the beach that take place around a bonfire where sardines are usually cooked. Their origin dates back to the nineteenth century and they are linked to fishing. To have a moraga or barbecue today in any of the beaches of Malaga you need a permit from the Council which can be applied for through the website www.playas.malaga.eu
Between Peñón del Cuervo and the La Araña neighbourhood is Fábrica de Cemento beach, so called because it is right in front of the Malaga cement factory that has been in operation since 1915.

This beach is 350 m long and a maximum of around 15 m wide.

Due to its marine tradition, the neighbourhood of La Araña is well known for the quality of the fish offered by its beach bars and restaurants.

Servizi e dotazioni:

- Showers
- Daily cleaning
- Surveillance
- Car parks
- Urban buses
- Lifeguards
- Sunbed and parasol rental
- Bins
- Green areas
- Beach bars
Did you know?

Fresh fish, freshly caught off the Malaga coast, is the basis of one of the star dishes of our gastronomy: la fritura malagueña (fried fish Malaga style). It is a combination of several species such as anchovies, squid, red mullet and pompano fish, floured and fried in olive oil. The type of fish included depends on what has been caught that day.
The neighbourhood of La Araña is the easternmost area of the municipality of Malaga. It is a typical fishing neighbourhood located in a coastal area where fishing still continues today so it is common to find boats and fishing equipment on its beach.

It is 500 m long and around 25 m wide.

Before reaching Cala del Moral, and in the strip between La Araña beach and Arroyo Totalán, a dog beach has been recently established where users can enjoy the beach with their pets. This is the last beach in the area east of Malaga.

**Services and amenities**

- Showers
- Daily cleaning
- Public toilets
- Surveillance
- Car parks
- Urban buses
- Lifeguards
- Sunbed and parasol rental
- Bins
- Green areas
- Beach bars
- Boat launching area

**Places of interest**

Los Yacimientos de la Araña
Interpretation Centre
The Araña neighbourhood houses one of the most important prehistoric archaeological sites in Andalusia with numerous caves and shelters inhabited for 300,000 years. The wonderful geographic location, with its benign climate, and the richness of the sea and land resources have led to human settlement from prehistoric times to the present day. This site, known as Malaga Prehistoric Park, is open to the public and guided tours can be arranged. More information can be found at www.complejohumo.org