



salamanca



Salamanca



Tourist Map



canyons
and vantage
points

Las Arribes

From Ledesma and towards the northwest the plateau breaks up into one of the most spectacular landscapes in the country, the Las Arribes del Duero nature reserve which was declared a Biosphere Reserve by the UNESCO in 2015.

The River Duero and its tributaries have carved out a network of canyons of over 100 kilometres long on which have been erected the impressive dams of Almendra, Aldeadávila, and Saucelle. Surprising vantage points give unique views of the territory with natural waterfalls such as the Pozo de los Humos and the Cachón de Camaces. The traveller can go back in time visiting the Vetton Territory which can be appreciated in the Vetton hill-forts of Yecla de Yeltes and Las Merchanas in Lumbrales and the historical ensemble of San Felices de los Gallegos.

You cannot leave Las Arribes without savouring its wines with their Denomination of Origin and an accredited route, its sheep's cheeses with their guarantee mark, and its olive oil; without exploring the district by MTB on its 1,300 kilometres of marked trails; or without getting to know the canyons from the water on a boat trip.

Sierra de Béjar and Candelario

With an altitude of over 2,000 metres at the peaks of La Ceja and El Calvitero, this district is the roof of the province and its only glaciated landscape. This privileged setting has led to its being declared a Biosphere Reserve by the UNESCO.

The finest examples of the characteristic traditional architecture can be found in Candelario and its pigmeat houses cum factories with their *batipuerta* outer doors and the channels where the water from the sierra runs. Béjar, which is also a historical ensemble, commemorates its medieval past with its defensive walls and the tradition of the *Hombres de Musgo* (Moss Men). And for centuries Montemayor del Río has watched over the passage of the Calzada de la Plata from its castle, which is today a medieval interpretation centre.

The air of the Sierra has a lot to do with the curing of that gastronomic treasure that is the Ham of Guijuelo. Ski enthusiasts can practise their favourite sport at the Sierra de Béjar resort – La Covatilla.

☐ El Tío Colagón Viewpoint, Mieza.

☐ Hoya Moros.



a cultural
landscape

Sierra de Francia

which make it a major tourist destination. Six villages are recognised as historical ensembles: La Alberca, Mogarraz, Miranda del Castañar, Sequeros, San Martín del Castañar, and Villanueva del Conde, without forgetting others such as Linares de Ríofrío, the gateway to the Sierra, or the medieval Monleón.

You can begin your route at the Peña de Francia, an exceptional vantage point for the whole of the province of Salamanca; or to the south in the magical valley of Las Batuecas. You can also hike on the network of paths among which the Routes of Art in Nature stand out; these link the historical ensembles and the nature reserve between works of sculpture. There is also good eating with Iberian delicacies accompanied by wines of the Sierra de Salamanca denomination of origin, and olive oil; neither should we forget traditional festivals, costume, and jewellery.

Lands of Peñaranda and Alba

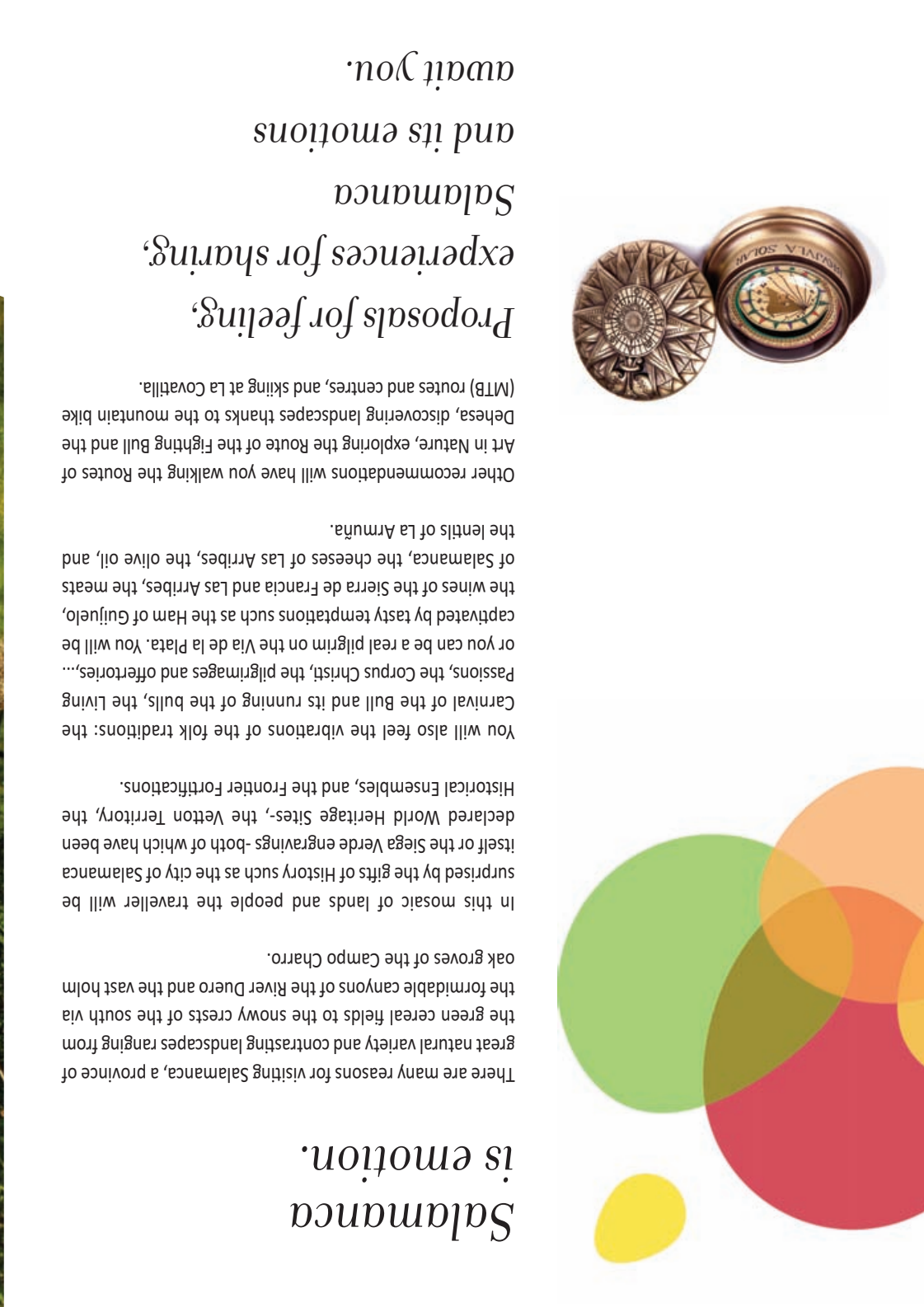
This territory covers the grain-producing lands of the east of the province; these are landscapes of wide horizons interrupted only by the church towers of its villages. A touch of colour is given by certain wetlands such as the Azud de Riobobos or small streams that empty their waters into the River Tormes.

Peñaranda de Bracamonte stands out as a local centre with its ensemble of porticoed plazas and the Convento de las Carmelitas. Alba de Tormes, the origin of the Casa de Alba, holds the heart and the arm of the wandering saint Teresa de Jesus. The district is dotted with simple churches which fuse Moslem and Christian aspects. This is the Mudejar Route with churches such as that of San Juan in Alba or those of Peñarandilla, Coca de Alba, and Galleguillos, to mention but a few, and magnificent coffered ceilings in Macotera, Cantaracillo, Rágama, and Villoria. Other churches are noted for their grand altarpieces such as Santiago de la Puebla, Palencia de Negrilla, and Villares de la Reina.

And to get back your strength there is nothing better than sitting down to enjoy the roast meats that have made this district famous.

☐ Performance of La Loa, La Alberca.

☐ Image of Santa Teresa, Alba de Tormes.



Salamanca is emotion.

There are many reasons for visiting Salamanca, a province of great natural variety and contrasting landscapes ranging from the green cereal fields to the snowy crests of the south via the formidable canyons of the River Duero and the vast holm oak groves of the Campo Charro.

In this mosaic of lands and people the traveller will be surprised by the gifts of History such as the city of Salamanca itself or the Siega Verde engravings -both of which have been declared World Heritage Sites-, the Vetton Territory, the Historical Ensembles, and the Frontier Fortifications.

You will also feel the vibrations of the folk traditions: the Carnival of the Bull and its running of the bulls, the Living Passions, the Corpus Christi, the pilgrimages and offeriores,... or you can be a real pilgrim on the Via de la Plata. You will be captivated by tasty temptations such as the Ham of Guijuelo, the wines of the Sierra de Francia and Las Arribes, the meats of Salamanca, the cheeses of Las Arribes, the olive oil, and the lentils of La Armuña.

Other recommendations will have you walking the Routes of Art in Nature, exploring the Route of the Fighting Bull and the Dehesa, discovering landscapes thanks to the mountain bike (MTB) routes and centres, and skiing at La Covatilla.

Proposals for feeling,
experiences for sharing,
Salamanca
and its emotions
await you.



fighting bulls
and dehesas

El Campo Charro

There is no doubt that the most characteristic landscape of Salamanca is that of the extensive *dehesas* of holm oaks, that unique ecosystem which jealously maintains its lifestyle and is a perfect example of sustainable exploitation.

This sea of holm oaks is also the natural home of the fighting bull reared on the prestigious Salamanca ranches. The tasks of the holm oak grove are therefore complemented with those of caring for the fighting bull.

For those of you who have the curiosity or the desire to get to know this sector, the Route of the Fighting Bull and the Dehesa has been established to include a series of ranches with high standards of quality.

With this unique experience the visitor will have the opportunity to get to know various activities related to this noble animal: branding stations, trials, rides on horseback, excursions in 4x4s, livestock companies, etc., without forgetting the sampling of local products and accommodation.

Ciudad Rodrigo and the frontier

Throughout history and partly owing to its proximity to Portugal, the southwest of the province of Salamanca has always been the scene of confrontations. For this reason it holds many ancient fortifications and defensive ensembles such as the Fuerte de la Concepción and Ciudad Rodrigo itself.

This fortress town is one of the main tourist destinations. Its enclosure contains the outstanding historical heritage of the Plaza Mayor, the cathedral, the castle, the family seats... the city walls themselves witnessed the Peninsular War.

Two events are a must in Ciudad Rodrigo: the Carnival of the Bull featuring this noble animal and the Castilla y León Theatre Fair in the summer. In the vicinity the archaeological site of Siega Verde should not be missed; it is the largest concentration of cave engravings in the country and has been declared a World Heritage Site.

☐ Fighting bulls on the dehesa.

☐ Cathedral of Ciudad Rodrigo.



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feel,
share,
get excited.

