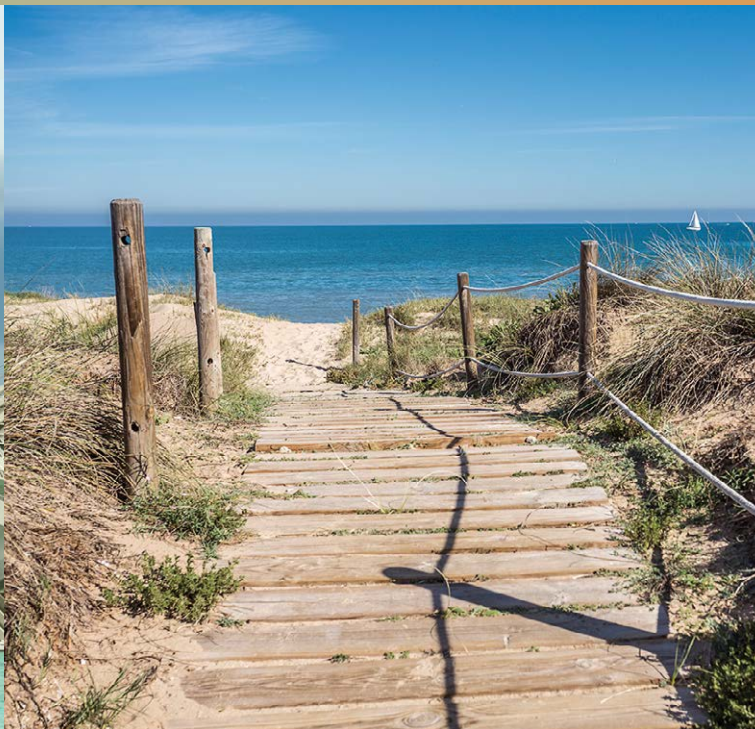


# You Deserve Valencia



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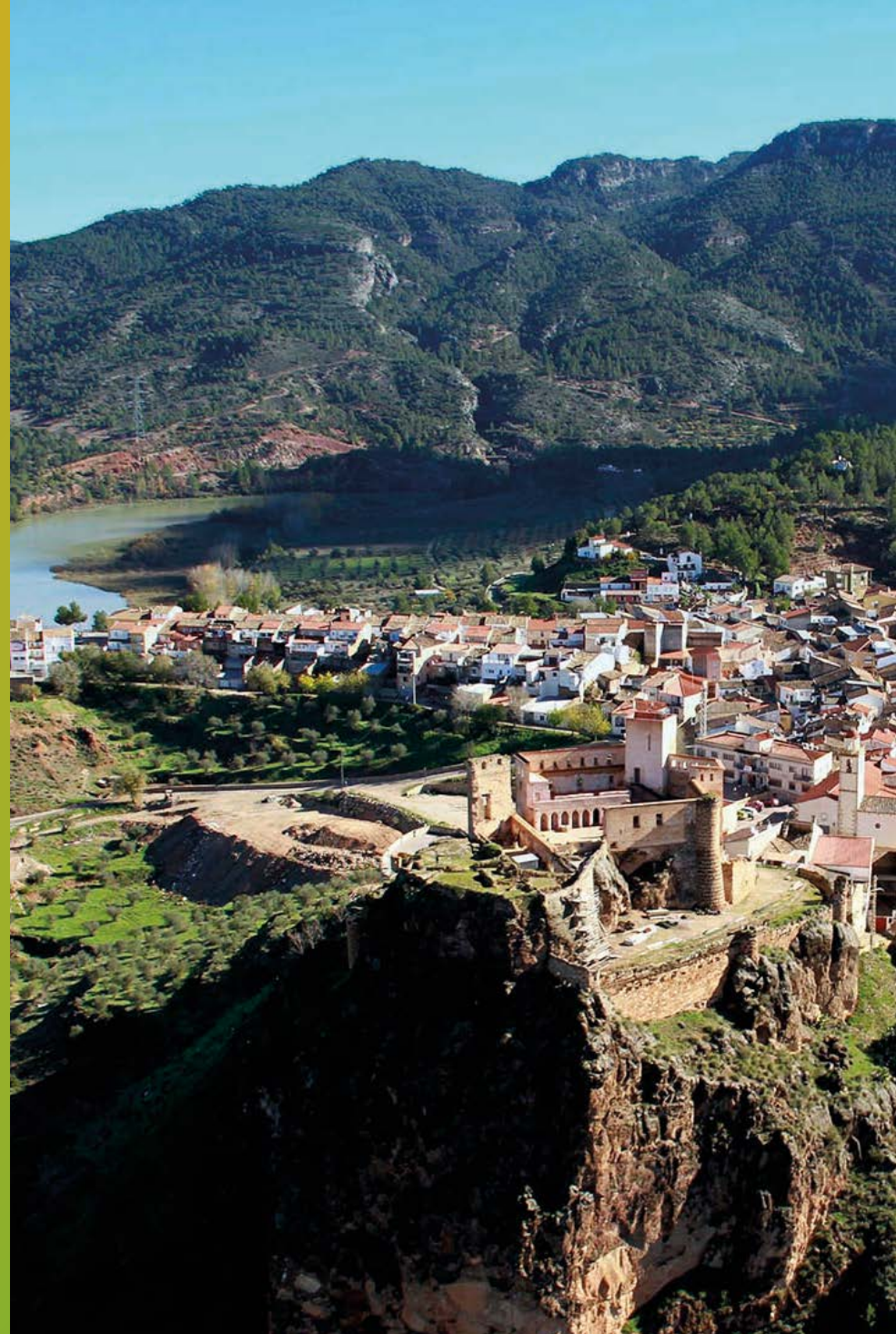






# The Province of Valencia

The Province of Valencia, in the heart of the Spanish Mediterranean, is an exciting and diverse holiday destination that combines a long and rich history, a lively culture, the natural environment and a Mediterranean lifestyle. It's warm climate, with over 2,700 hours of sunlight a year, and its privileged location, have made it an ideal resort for travellers who seek an authentic experience. From the bustling City of Valencia to the delightful villages further inland, the province offers heritage, cuisine, traditions, and real hospitality.







# The Valencian Interior

Valencia's interior, comprising regions such as Vall d'Albaida, Rincón de Ademuz, La Serranía or Requena-Utiel, Canal de Navarrés, Valle de Ayora-Cofrentes, Hoya de Buñol-Chiva, and La Costera, offers mountains, rivers, nature parks, and historic towns. Visitors can enjoy hiking trails, cycling, wine tourism, rural tourism, and unique architectural heritage, such as Xàtiva Castle or the medieval neighbourhoods of Bocairent and Chelva, as well as inland bathing areas in La Serranía and Canal de Navarrés. It is the perfect place to unwind and rediscover the essence of Valencia's inland region.

<https://turisme.dival.es/en/destinations/inland/>



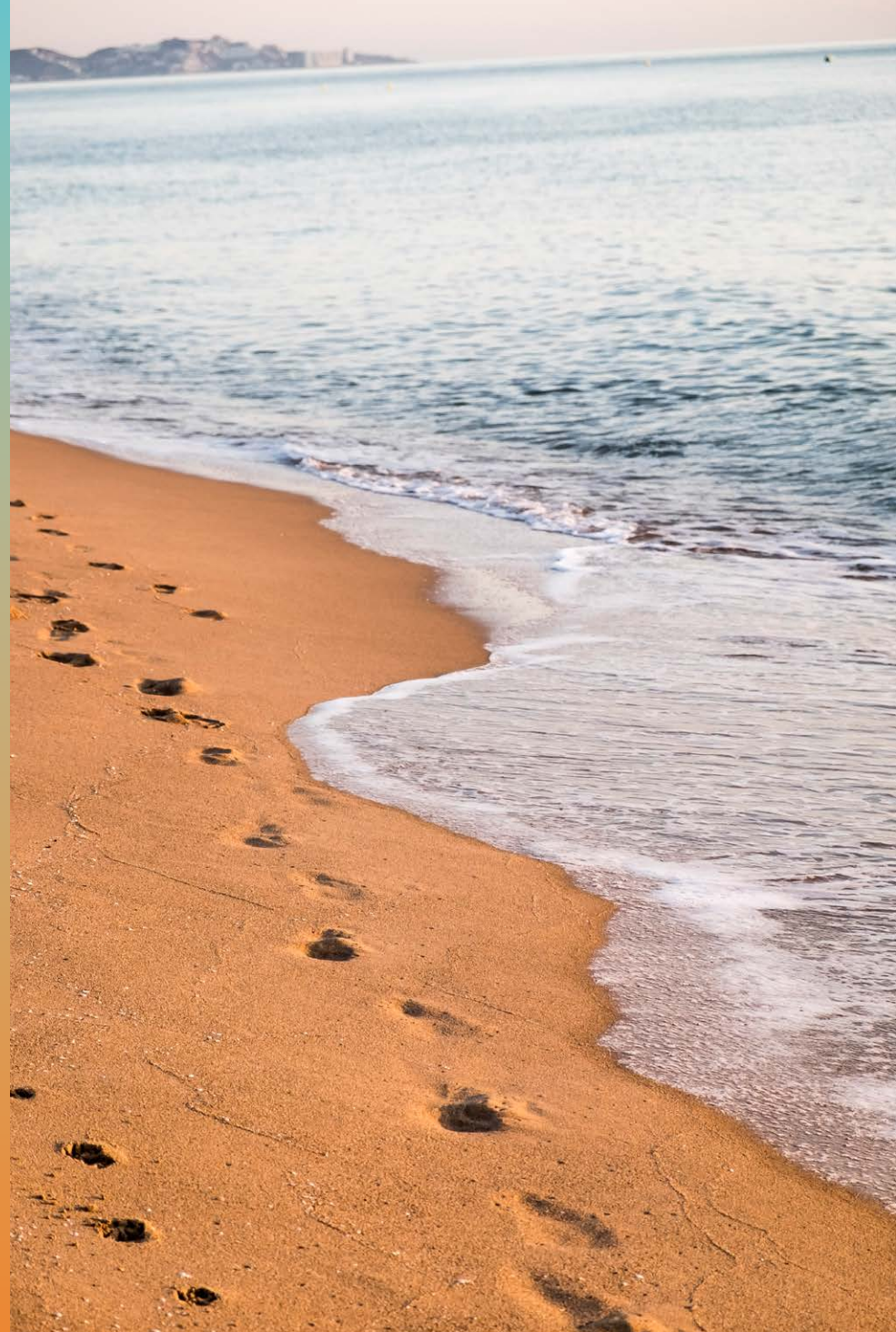




# Sun and Sand

With over 100 kilometres of beaches, the Valencian coastline stretches from Sagunto to Oliva, passing through established destinations such as Cullera and Gandia. Its safe, accessible beaches, many of which have been awarded Blue Flag, combine with cultural, culinary, and leisure opportunities that completes the vacation experience. Marinas, water sports, festivals, promenades, and fishing villages make the coast ideal for visitors of all ages and nationalities.

<https://turisme.dival.es/en/destinations/coast/>





# Nature Parks

The Province of Valencia has eight Nature Parks.







4.1

## L'Albufera

Just 11 kilometres south of the city of Valencia lies the Albufera lagoon, between the regions of L'Horta and La Ribera Baixa regions. Many species choose this area for their life cycles, leading it to be declared a Special Protection Area for Birds. The Racó de l'Olla Interpretation Centre offers guided tours and exhibits about the park. Visitors can also take a boat trip on the lagoon, remembering the fishermen of old, and sample the local cuisine in its many restaurants (El Palmar).

## Las Hoces del Cabriel

The Hoces del Cabriel Nature Park, covering 31,446 hectares, is located in the Requena-Utiel region. The Cabriel River forms a natural border between the Valencian Community and Castile-La Mancha. It provides a perfect habitat for endangered animals such as the golden eagle, Bonelli's eagle, and the otter.

An interpretation centre in the town of Venta del Moro allows visitors to learn about the park's most important features.

4.2







4.3

## Turia Nature Park

Located between the regions of l'Horta and Camp de Turia, it extends across the municipalities of Valencia, Mislata, Quart de Poblet, Manises, Paterna, Riba-roja del Turia, San Antonio de Benagéber, l'Eliana, Benaguasil, Lliria, Vilamarxant, Cheste, and Pedralba. It covers an area of 4,652 hectares and stretches for 35 km. Within the park, three distinct environments can be found: the river, the forest, and the arable land.

## Sierra Mariola

The Serra Mariola Nature Park lies between the region of La Vall d'Albaida, in the town of Bocairent, and the regions of Alcoià and El Comtat, in the province of Alicante. In addition to its extensive ecology, the park boasts a rich monumental heritage. There are numerous "cavas," ancient snow pits where snow was stored in winter for later use and sale, as well as shrines, farmhouses, and fountains.

4.4







4.5

## Serra Calderona

The Serra Mariola Nature Park lies between the region of La Vall d'Albaida, in the town of Bocairent, and the regions of Alcoià and El Comtat, in the province of Alicante. In addition to its extensive ecology, the park boasts a rich monumental heritage. There are numerous “cavas,” ancient snow pits where snow was stored in winter for later use and sale, as well as shrines, farmhouses, and fountains.

## Pego-Oliva Marsh

The Serra Calderona mountain range, between the provinces of Castellón and Valencia, belongs to the districts of Camp del Turia and L'Horta. It forms part of the final foothills of the Iberian System and, with its nearly 60,000 hectares, is a natural barrier to the expansion of the Valencian agricultural area to the north, and is one of the most valuable natural enclaves in the Valencian Community. It has an interpretation centre and visitor centre in the town of Náquera.

4.6





4



4.7

## Puebla de San Miguel Nature Park

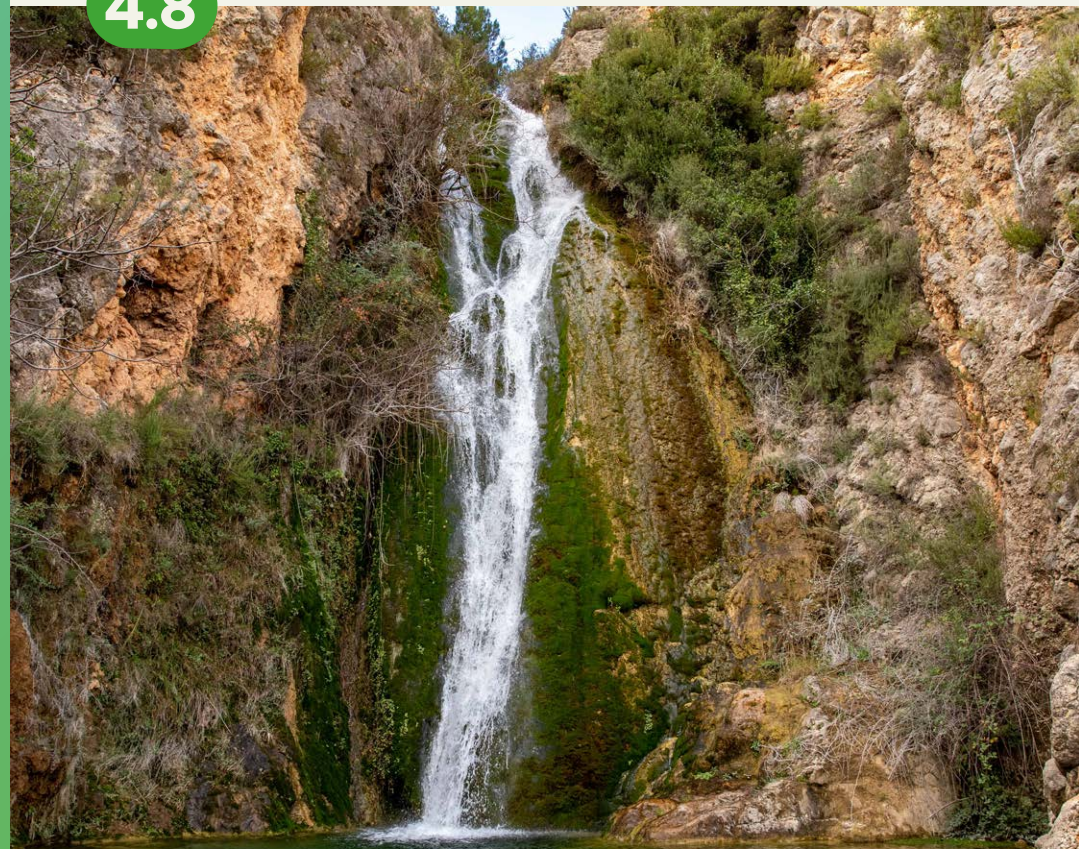
The Puebla de San Miguel Nature Park is located in the municipality of the same name in the Rincón de Ademuz region. It has six listed flora micro-reserves, where species of great botanical value can be found. It offers four interpretive routes and one officially recognised trail.

## Chera-Sot de Chera Nature Park

This was the first geological park in the Valencian Community. Located in the regions of Requena-Utiel and La Serranía, it also features the beautiful Buseo Reservoir.

In keeping with the mountainous terrain, you can find birds of prey such as Bonelli's eagle, golden eagle, owls, and nightjars.

4.8



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# Cuisine

The cuisine of the province of Valencia is characterised by its Mediterranean flavour, the richness of its products, and the simplicity of its preparation.

Despite its great variety, paella remains the most iconic dish. There are many other tempting options, such as the fideuà from Gandia or all i pebre, an eel stew from the Albufera area.

Inland, the cuisine is based on filling and flavoursome dishes, such as casseroles, baked rice, gachas (a type of porridge), migas (fried breadcrumbs), gazpachos manchego (a dish of unleavened bread and game), and dishes made from pork products, as well as stews and meat dishes in the northern inland regions.

Cured meats, with all their varieties, are also important, especially in Utiel, Requena, and Ontinyent. These dishes are often accompanied by local wines (Utiel-Requena and Valencia Designations of Origin). Desserts feature Valencian oranges as a key ingredient, along with a wide variety of delicious pastries: pumpkin sweets (“arnadí”, “arrop”, fritters), sweet potato pastries, “coca de llanda” (a hob-cooked sponge cake), etc. Horchata de chufa (tiger nut milk) in the Alboraya area, accompanied by “fartons”, is an absolute must.





# Wine Tours

Wine tourism in Valencia is a unique experience that allows our region to be explored in depth. A rich wine-growing area with a huge range of notes, where tradition and a deep appreciation for the vineyards have made it a leading wine tourism destination. Visitors to the Valencia region can enjoy its magnificent vineyards and much more: outdoor activities in enchanting landscapes, exquisite and varied cuisine, delightful accommodation, priceless cultural treasures, and a privileged natural environment. Wine tourism in Valencia is based on the two Designations of Origin, Valencia and Utiel-Requena, whose wineries, experiences, and routes guarantee a wonderful experience for visitors.





6



6.1

## D.O. Valencia

The Regulatory Council for wines of the Valencia Protected Designation of Origin (PDO) encompasses a total of 13,000 hectares of vineyards across the four sub-divisions that comprise its territorial boundaries (Alto Turia, Moscatel, Valentino, and Clariano). It is an open, dynamic designation with a strong focus on export and tradition. Currently, it has vineyards in nearly 100 countries.

<https://www.valenciarutadelvino.es/>

## D.O. Utiel-Requena

The Utiel-Requena Designation of Origin is located inland in the province of Valencia, 70 km from the Mediterranean and at an altitude of between 600 and 900 meters above sea level. It is the oldest wine-growing area in the province, with more than 2,500 years of history, as shown by the important Iberian sites spread throughout the area. The soil and climate—with Mediterranean characteristics but continental influences—make Utiel-Requena wines special, in particular the reds made with the native Bobal variety.

<https://rutavino.com/en>

6.2



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# Fiestas and Traditions

The character of the Valencians is happy and festive, with a cycle of festivals that, in the Province of Valencia, follow one another throughout the year.

<https://turisme.dival.es/en/festivals/>







7.1

## Las Fallas

From March 15th to 19th, the Festival of Las Fallas takes over the city of Valencia and a number of towns and cities in the province (Xàtiva, Gandia, Alzira, Cullera, Sagunto, Torrent, etc.) in an explosion of art, music, fireworks, and feeling.

In Valencia, the whole city is transformed on the night of the 15th with the “Plantà” (building) of more than 500 papier-mâché and wooden monuments. The Valencian Baroque style is on full display in the traditional costumes and the offering to the Virgin of the Forsaken. Fireworks take centre stage every day at 2:00 PM with the “mascletàs” (firecracker displays) in City Hall Square, complemented by daily firework displays and “despertaes” (early morning wake-up calls). The festivities culminate in the spectacular “Cremà,” when all the Fallas monuments are set ablaze in a spectacle of heat, gunpowder, applause, and perhaps a few tears. The festival has been declared an Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity by UNESCO.

## Easter

Easter celebrations are marked by Passion plays, Good Friday processions, and the Easter Sunday Meeting processions. Highlights include the Holy Week celebrations in the maritime district of Valencia and those in Alzira, Xàtiva, Gandia, and Sagunto, as well as the Passion plays in Moncada and Benetússer and the Meeting procession in Torrent.

7.2





7



7.3

## Moors and Christians

Troupes stage mock battles with arquebuses, filling the streets of the towns with fantasy and magic. The festivities in Bocairent (February) and Ontinyent (August – declared of International Tourist Interest) are particularly noteworthy. These celebrations feature festive events where music, colour, and fireworks take centre stage.

## The Tomatina of Buñol

This festival takes place on the morning of the last Wednesday of August. It originated in 1945 and now attracts over 30,000 people from all over the world, who engage in a massive tomato fight for about one hour. It has been declared a Festival of International Tourist Interest.

7.4



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7



7.5

## Festes a la Mare de Déu de la Salut – Algemesí

The festivities in Algemesí honouring the “Mare de Déu de la Salut” (Our Lady of Health), which originated in 1247, feature “La Muixeranga,” a series of tableaux vivants composed of human towers and representative figures that precede a succession of dances and processions culminating just before the procession of the Virgin. Held on September 7th and 8th, these festivities have been declared Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity by UNESCO.

## Festa de les Alfàbegues de Bétera

One of the most colorful events of Valencia's festive summer is without a doubt the “Entrà de les Alfàbegues of Bétera”, held on August 15.

7.6



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# Fairs

Of particular note, in order of celebration, is the Valencia July Fair, held since 1871. It ends in a spectacular “battle of flowers,” in which thousands of flowers are thrown into the crowds and the participating floats along the Alameda promenade. The “Fira d’Agost” or Xàtiva Fair takes place from August 14th to 20th and was first celebrated in 1250. It features a variety of cultural events, theatre, music (parades, street performances, international folk music shows), and recreational activities for all ages. Around October 3rd, and for a week, Gandia is adorned in honour of Saint Francis Borgia and celebrates its Fair and patron saint festivities. The Fira d’Ontinyent, held in November, is a traditional Fair with over 600 years of history, combining amusement rides, markets, local cuisine, and cultural activities for all ages.







# Museums

Cultural activities are increasingly important in the tourism sector, and museums play an essential role, as they bring together the best of art, history, science, archaeology, and ethnology.

The Province of Valencia provides the opportunity to visit a number of museums, including internationally renowned ones in the capital: the City of Arts and Sciences, the Museum of Fine Arts, the IVAM (Valencian Institute of Modern Art), the Museum of Ceramics, the Museum of Prehistory, the Museum of Natural Sciences, the Municipal Historical Museum, the Fallas Museum, the MUVIM (Valencian Museum of Illustration and Modernity), the Patriarch Museum, the Bullfighting Museum, l'Etno, and the Hortensia Herrero Arts Centre.

**Other outstanding museums in different municipalities of the province also deserve to be highlighted:**

**Museum Network of the Diputación de Valencia:**

**[www.xarxamuseus.com](http://www.xarxamuseus.com)**

**Museum Association: [www.cult.gva.es/dgpa](http://www.cult.gva.es/dgpa)**







# Castles

The castles and fortresses of the province of Valencia reflect its strategic and multicultural past. Fortresses such as Sagunto, of Roman and medieval origin, Xàtiva, standing high in the hills, or Buñol Castle, in the heart of the historic centre, offer cultural and educational routes of great historical value. These sites are also incorporated into itineraries for filming and cultural events.







# Film Office

The Valencia Film Office and the network of municipal film offices throughout the province collaborate with national and international production companies, facilitating access to unique locations: castles, palaces, traditional villages, beaches, agricultural land, and natural landscapes. The province is positioning itself as a natural film set with infrastructure, climate, and services ideal for the audiovisual sector, also promoting film tourism.

<https://www.filmvalencia.com/?lang=en>







# MICE Tourism

The province of Valencia offers a perfect combination for hosting conferences, meetings, and incentive trips. Its network of unique venues—castles, palaces, wineries, cultural centres, and auditoria—along with the institutional support of the Valencia Provincial Convention Bureau, guarantees the success of MICE events both in the capital and in interior and coastal locations. This is complemented by a comprehensive range of experiential offerings: gastronomy, nature, culture, and team-building activities.

[valenciaturisme.mice@dival.es](mailto:valenciaturisme.mice@dival.es)







## Music and Bands: Cultural Identity in the Province of Valencia

Music is an essential part of the Valencia. The province of Valencia is internationally renowned for its deep-rooted and long-standing tradition of bands, which has led it to have one of the world's largest gatherings of musical societies. More than 300 bands form the backbone of cultural life in towns and cities, playing a leading role in festivals, parades, and local celebrations.

The Valencia Provincial Council holds the annual Valencia Provincial Council Band Competition (Certamen de Bandas de la Diputació de València) – a yearly contest where bands from across the province compete, performing both compulsory and free-choice pieces. It promotes Valencian musical culture and band talent. The city of Llíria is recognised as a Creative City in the music category, thanks to its bands.

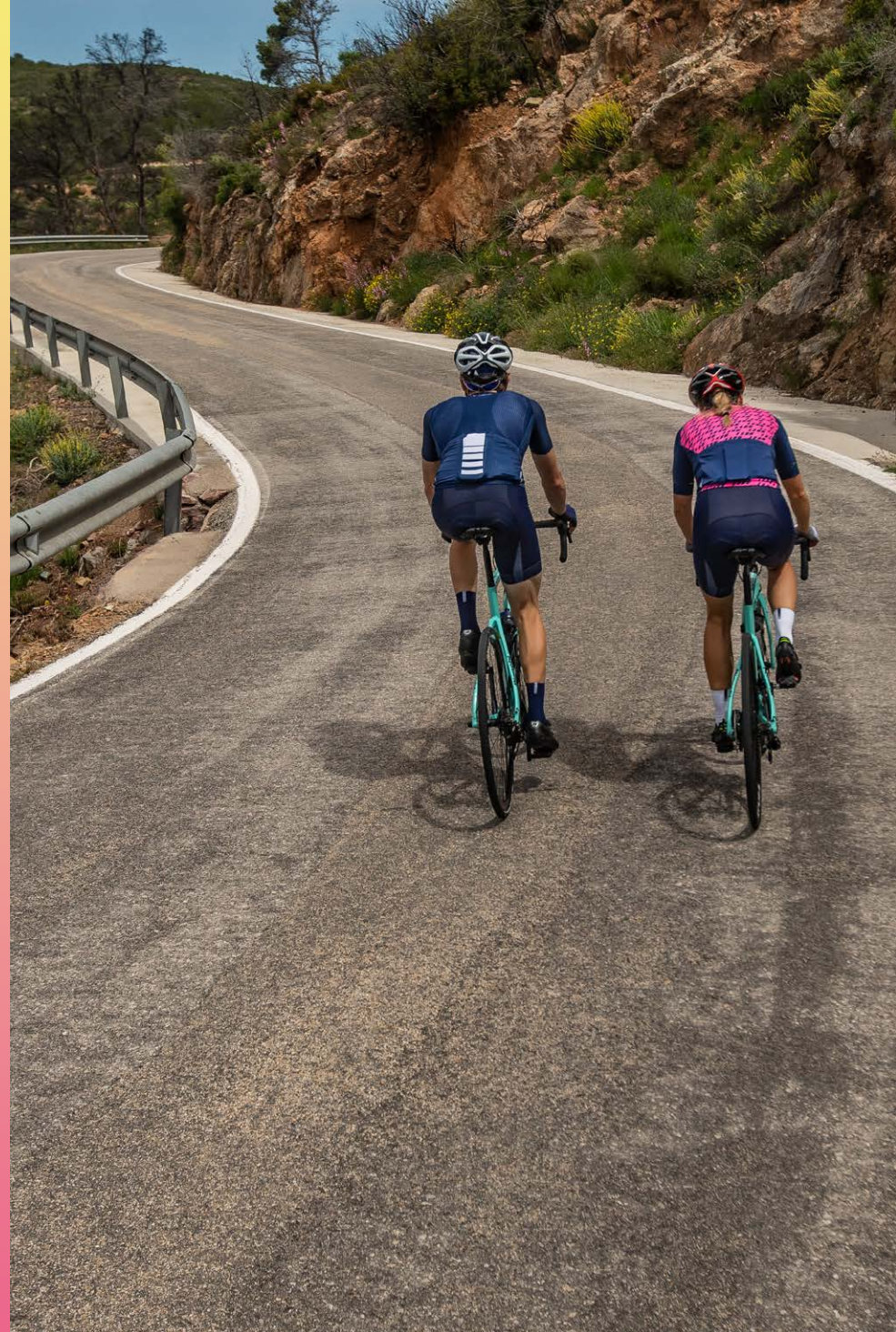






# Sports

The appeal of its environment and landscape, along with a privileged climate, make the province of Valencia an ideal destination for lovers of outdoor sports.







# Water Sports

Thanks to its geographical location, with over 100 km of coastline, the province of Valencia is the perfect setting to enjoy a wide variety of water sports on the Mediterranean Sea. It boasts numerous yacht clubs, diving clubs, and sailing schools, as well as eight marinas.







# Golf Courses

In the province of Valencia, you can enjoy playing golf year-round. Our privileged climate gives a supreme reputation to our courses, and their prime locations mean you can play golf while enjoying magnificent views of the Mediterranean.

Throughout the year, you can participate in tournaments, or simply practice your swing.

<https://turisme.dival.es/planifica-tu-experiencia/campos-de-golf/>





# Valencia

It is no coincidence that Valencia has been chosen as the best city to live in worldwide by expats from over a hundred different nationalities. Mediterranean, authentic, and rich in history, Valencia is becoming one of the most sought-after destinations in all of Europe. With 300 days of sunshine a year and an average temperature of 19°C, Valencia is a city made for enjoying the outdoors, even in autumn.

Its more than 200 kilometres of bike lanes allow you to cross the city from end to end, explore the gardens that runs along an old riverbed, visit its urban beaches and the two nature parks connected to the city.

Natural provision stores such as the surrounding farmland, the sea, and the rice paddies of La Albufera provide restaurants with locally sourced products to delight even the most discerning palates committed to sustainability. All this, and 2000 years of history that cover the urban layout with monuments from all eras, and contrast with the architectural avant-garde of the City of Arts and Sciences.

<https://www.visitvalencia.com/en/next-destination>





## Comunitat Valenciana (Region of Valencia)

Bathed by the Mediterranean Sea, the Valencian Community combines history, nature, and cuisine in a unique year-round offering. Its mild climate and more than 300 days of sunshine annually invite you to explore its beaches with crystal-clear waters, but also to discover an interior full of mountainous landscapes, hiking trails, and charming villages steeped in centuries of history.

The cultural legacy is reflected in cities like Valencia, Alicante, and Castellón, which boast UNESCO World Heritage Sites and world-class museums. The hospitality of its people creates a welcoming and intimate experience for visitors.

Cuisine is another of its great attractions: the birthplace of paella and the Mediterranean Diet, it offers fresh seafood and produce, wines with designation of origin, and a cuisine that blends tradition and innovation. In the Valencian Community, every trip is an authentic experience where the Mediterranean is felt with all the senses.

In the Valencian Community, you will find charming inland villages, stunning beaches, mountains and rich heritage, traditional recipes and festivities, lively festivals, and unique experiences.

Fantastic beaches year-round, marine life of great natural value, and a wide range of water activities, hiking trails alongside beautiful rivers, stargazing spots perfect for viewing, and vast nature parks teeming with birds to spot on a birdwatching excursion. And let's not forget the cities brimming with cultural events and urban activities! If you have the time and the urge, come visit the Valencian Community. See you soon!

<https://www.comunitatvalenciana.com/en/home>





# Communication and Transport







19.1

## Manises Airport

Valencia International Airport is located 8.5 km from the city centre of Valencia, in Manises. It is directly connected to the city centre by Metro lines 3 and 5, and by the L150 “Airport Metrobus” service, which leaves from Valencia’s Central Bus Station. A taxi service is also available.

Tel. 961 598 500 [www.aena.es](http://www.aena.es)

## Rail

### Valencia: North Station. RENFE

The centrally located Estación del Norte (North Station), declared a National Artistic Monument. Connected to Metro lines 3 and 5, Xàtiva station.

(Euromed - Alaris - Cercanías - Regional) Tel. 963 520 202  
Information and Bookings: 902 240 202 [www.renfe.com](http://www.renfe.com)

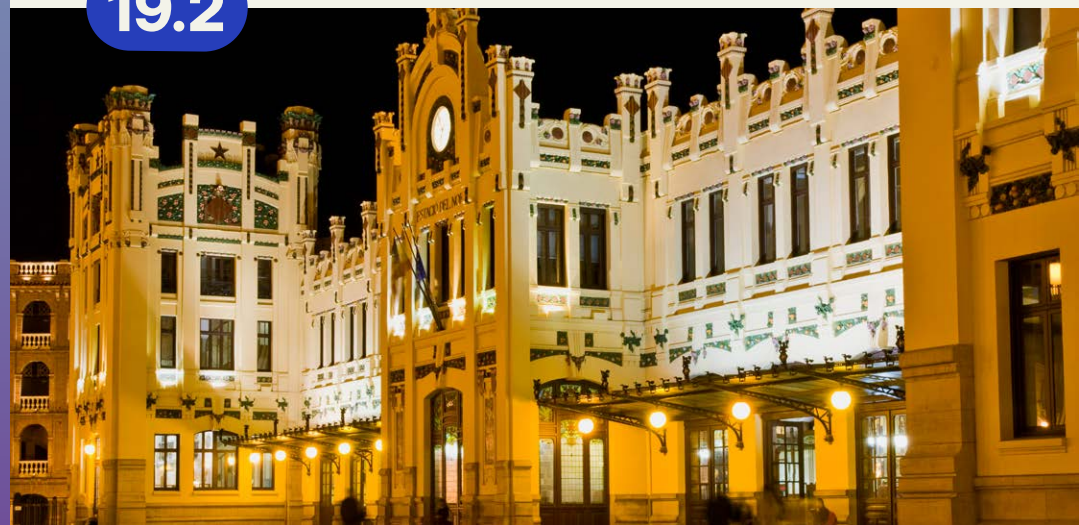
### Valencia: Joaquín Sorolla Station

800 meters from the Estación del Norte (North Station) and connected to it by bus. The AVE high-speed train travels between Valencia and Madrid in 95 minutes. The station also has daily trains to Madrid, Barcelona (Sants), Castellón, and Alicante.

Connected to Metro lines 1 and 5, Joaquín Sorolla metro station.

(AVE-Alvia- Euromed) Tel. 963 390 390  
Information and Bookings: 902 240 202 [www.renfe.com](http://www.renfe.com)

19.2



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# 19



## 19.3

## Roads

Valencia connects to the European motorway network via the A-7 and AP-7. Connections to the national road network: N-340, N-234, N-332, A-23, CV-10 and the A-3 Madrid-Valencia motorway.

## Port

Transmediterránea. Maritime Station - Port of Valencia.

Tel. 963 939 500 [www.valenciaport.com](http://www.valenciaport.com)

## 19.4



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# 19



## 19.5

## Bus Station

The central bus station of Valencia links to most of the towns in the Province, as well as the Valencian Community, and also national and international lines daily.

Tel. 963 466 266

## Metro Valencia

Valencia currently has five Metro lines: 1, 3, 5, 6, and 4 (tram), and a direct connection to the airport (lines 3 and 5).

Tel. 900 461 046 [www.metrovalencia.es](http://www.metrovalencia.es)

## 19.6



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# Location Data

Comunitat Valenciana - Provincia de Valencia

Location:

40° 13' y 38° 41' N (latitude north)

0° 01' y 1° 32' 0 (longitude west)

East Coast of the Iberian Peninsula

Area: Km<sup>2</sup>: 10,776 km<sup>2</sup> Kms of coast 107 linear kms

Highest point: 1,839 m Alto de las Barracas

Climate Mean Temperature: 20.8°C Summer; 9.1°C Winter

Hours of Sunlight a year: 2,759 hours

Population: 2,710 ,000 inhabitants

Provincial Capital:

Valencia / 844,000 inhabitants

València Turisme  
(Diputació de València)

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