

Andalusia has historically been an agricultural region, compared to the rest of Spain and the rest of Europe. Still, the growth of the community in the sectors of industry and services was above average in Spain and higher than many communities in the Eurozone. The region has a rich culture and a strong identity. Many cultural phenomena that are seen internationally as distinctively Spanish are largely or entirely Andalusian in origin. These

<h1>Andalusia</h1> <h2>Andalucía (Spanish)</h2>	
<h3>Autonomous community</h3>	
	
<u>Flag</u>	<u>Coat of arms</u>
<p>Motto(s): <i>Andalucía por sí, para España y la Humanidad</i>^[1]</p> <p>("Andalusia by itself, for Spain and humanity")</p> <p>Anthem: "<i>La bandera blanca y verde</i>" (English: "The White and Green flag")</p> <p>▶ 0:00 / 0:00 — 🔊 ⋮</p>	
 <p>Map of Spain with Andalusia highlighted</p> <p>Coordinates: <u>37.3°N 4.6°W</u></p>	
Country	 <u>Spain</u>
Formation	1833 (Creation of Andalusia historic region)
Statute(s) of Autonomy	1981 (First Statute) 2007 (Second Statute – <i>in force</i>)
Capital (and largest city)	<u>Seville</u>
Province(s)	<u>Almería</u> · <u>Cádiz</u> · <u>Córdoba</u> · <u>Granada</u> · <u>Huelva</u> · <u>Jaén</u> · <u>Málaga</u> · <u>Seville</u>
Government	
• Type	<u>Devolved government in a constitutional monarchy</u>
• Body	<u>Junta of Andalusia</u>
• President	<u>Juan Manuel Moreno (PP)</u>

include flamenco and, to a lesser extent, bullfighting and Hispano-Moorish architectural styles, both of which are also prevalent in some other regions of Spain.

Andalusia's hinterland is the hottest area of Europe, with Córdoba and Seville averaging above 36 °C (97 °F) in summer high temperatures.^{[18][19]} These high temperatures, typical of the Guadalquivir valley are usually reached between 4 p.m. and 9 p.m. (local time),^[20] tempered by sea and mountain breezes afterwards.^[21] However, during heat waves late evening temperatures can locally stay around 35 °C (95 °F) until close to midnight, and daytime highs of over 40 °C (104 °F) are common.


Etymology

Its present form is derived from the Arabic name for Muslim Iberia, "Al-Andalus".^{[22][23][24]} The etymology of the name "Al-Andalus" is disputed,^[25] and the extent of Iberian territory encompassed by the name has changed over the centuries.^[26] Traditionally it has been assumed to be derived from the name of the Vandals. Since the 1980s, a number of proposals have challenged this contention. Halm, in 1989, derived the name from a Gothic term, **landahlauts*,^[27] and in 2002, Bossong suggested its derivation from a pre-Roman substrate.^[25]

The Spanish place name *Andalucía* (immediate source of the English *Andalusia*) was introduced into the Spanish languages in the 13th century under the form *el Andalucía*.^[28] The name was adopted to refer to those territories still under Moorish rule, and generally south of *Castilla Nueva* and *Valencia*, and corresponding with the former Roman province hitherto called *Baetica* in Latin sources. This was a Castilianization of *Al-Andalusiya*, the adjectival form of the Arabic language *al-Andalus*, the name given by the Arabs to all of the Iberian territories under Muslim rule from 711 to 1492. The etymology of *al-Andalus* is itself somewhat debated (see *al-Andalus*), but in fact it entered the Arabic language before this area came under Moorish rule.

Like the Arabic term *al-Andalus*, in historical contexts the Spanish term *Andalucía* or the English term *Andalusia* do not necessarily refer to the exact territory designated by these terms today. Initially, the term referred exclusively to territories under Muslim control. Later, it was applied to some of the last Iberian territories to be regained from the Muslims, though not always to exactly the same ones.^[28] In the *Estoria de España* (also known as the *Primera Crónica General*) of Alfonso X of Castile, written in the second half of the 13th century, the term *Andalucía* is used with three different meanings:

1. As a literal translation of the Arabic *al-Ándalus* when Arabic texts are quoted.
2. To designate the territories the Christians had regained by that time in the Guadalquivir valley and in the Kingdoms of Granada and Murcia. In a document from 1253, Alfonso X styled himself *Rey de Castilla, León y de toda Andalucía* ("King of Castile, León and all of Andalusia").
3. To designate the territories the Christians had regained by that time in the Guadalquivir valley until that date (the Kingdoms of Jaén, Córdoba and Seville – the Kingdom of Granada was incorporated in 1492). This was the most common significance in the Late Middle Ages and Early modern period.^[29]

Legislature	Parliament of Andalusia
General representation	Parliament of Spain
Congress seats	61 of 350 (17.4%)
Senate seats	41 of 265 (15.5%)
Area	
 • Total	87,599 km ² (33,822 sq mi)
 • Rank	2nd <div>17.3% of Spain</div>
Population (1 January 2023)	
 • Total	8,538,376
 • Rank	1st in Spain <div>17.84% of Spain</div>
Demonym(s)	Andalusian <div><i>andaluz</i>, <i>-za</i>^[2]</div>
Official language(s)	Spanish
GDP ^[3]	
 • Rank	3rd
 • Total (2022)	€180.224 billion
 • Per capita	€21,091 (17th)
HDI	
 • HDI (2021)	0.874 ^[4] (very high · 14th)
Time zone	CET (UTC+1)
 • Summer (DST)	CEST (UTC+2)
Postal code prefixes	04XXX (AL) · 11XXX (CA) · 14XXX (CO) · 18XXX (GR) · 21XXX (H) · 23XXX (J) · 29XXX (MA) · 41XXX (SE)
ISO 3166 code	ES-AN
Telephone code(s)	+34 95
Currency	Euro (€)
Official holiday	28 February
Website	<div>www.juntadeandalucia.es (http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/)</div>
	

From an administrative point of view, Granada remained separate for many years even after the completion of the *Reconquista*^[29] due, above all, to its emblematic character as the last territory regained, and as the seat of the important *Real Chancillería de Granada*, a court of last resort. Still, the reconquest and repopulation of Granada was accomplished largely by people from the three preexisting Christian kingdoms of Andalusia, and Granada came to be considered a fourth kingdom of Andalusia.^[30] The often-used expression "*Four Kingdoms of Andalusia*" dates back in Spanish at least to the mid-18th century.^{[31][32]}



Map of the Iberian Peninsula dated 1770. The Kingdoms of Jaén, Córdoba and Seville are collectively referred to under the name *Andalucía*, while the Kingdom of Granada appears under its individual name.

Symbols

The Andalusian emblem shows the figure of *Hercules* and two *lions* between the two pillars of *Hercules* that tradition situates on either side of the Strait of Gibraltar. An inscription below, superimposed on an image of the flag of Andalusia reads *Andalucía por sí, para España y la Humanidad* ("Andalusia for herself, Spain and Humanity"). Over the two columns is a semicircular arch in the colours of the flag of Andalusia, with the Latin words *Dominator Hercules Fundator* (Lord Hercules is the Founder) superimposed.^[1]

The official flag of Andalusia consists of three equal horizontal stripes, coloured green, white, and green respectively; the Andalusian coat of arms is superimposed on the central stripe.^[33] Its design was overseen by *Blas Infante*^[34] and approved in the *Assembly of Ronda* (a 1918 gathering of *Andalusian nationalists* at *Ronda*). Blas Infante considered these to have been the colours most used in regional symbols throughout the region's history. According to him, the green came in particular from the standard of the *Umayyad Caliphate* and represented the call for a gathering of the populace. The white symbolised pardon in the *Almohad dynasty*, interpreted in European heraldry as parliament or peace. Other writers have justified the colours differently, with some Andalusian nationalists referring to them as the *Arbonaida*, meaning white-and-green in *Mozarabic*, a *Romance language* that was spoken in the region in Muslim times. Nowadays, the Andalusian government states that the colours of the flag evoke the Andalusian landscape as well as values of purity and hope for the future.^[33]

The *anthem* of Andalusia was composed by José del Castillo Díaz (director of the Municipal Band of Seville, commonly known as *Maestro Castillo*) with lyrics by Blas Infante.^[34] The music was inspired by *Santo Dios*, a popular religious song sung at harvest time by peasants and day labourers in the provinces of Málaga, Seville, and Huelva. Blas Infante brought the song to Maestro Castillo's attention; Maestro Castillo adapted and harmonized the traditional melody. The lyrics appeal to the Andalusians to mobilise and demand *tierra y libertad* ("land and liberty") by way of *agrarian reform* and a statute of autonomy within Spain.

The *Parliament of Andalusia* voted unanimously in 1983 that the preamble to the *Statute of Autonomy* recognise Blas Infante as the Father of the Andalusian Nation (*Padre de la Patria Andaluza*),^[35] which was reaffirmed in the reformed Statute of Autonomy submitted to popular *referendum* 18 February 2007. The preamble of the present 2007 Statute of Autonomy says that Article 2 of the present *Spanish Constitution of 1978* recognises Andalusia as a *nationality*. Later, in its articulation, it speaks of Andalusia as a "historic nationality" (Spanish: *nacionalidad histórica*). It also cites the 1919 Andalusianist Manifesto of Córdoba describing Andalusia as a "national reality" (*realidad nacional*), but does not endorse that formulation. Article 1 of the earlier 1981 Statute of Autonomy defined it simply as a "nationality" (*nacionalidad*).^[36]

The national holiday, *Andalusia Day*, is celebrated on 28 February,^[37] commemorating the 1980 autonomy referendum.

The honorific title of *Hijo Predilecto de Andalucía* ("Favourite Son of Andalusia") is granted by the Autonomous Government of Andalusia to those whose exceptional merits benefited Andalusia, for work or achievements in natural, social, or political science. It is the highest distinction given by the Autonomous Community of Andalusia.^[38]

Geography

The Sevillian historian *Antonio Domínguez Ortiz* wrote that:



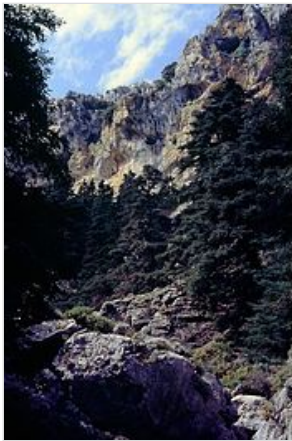
Portrait of Blas Infante, executed in *azulejos*, located on the avenue in *Jerez de la Frontera* named in his honour.

one must seek the essence of Andalusia in its geographic reality on the one hand, and on the other in the awareness of its inhabitants. From the geographic point of view, the whole of the southern lands is too vast and varied to be embraced as a single unit. In reality there are not two, but three Andalusias: the Sierra Morena, the Valley [of the Guadalquivir] and the [Cordillera] Penibética^[39]

Location

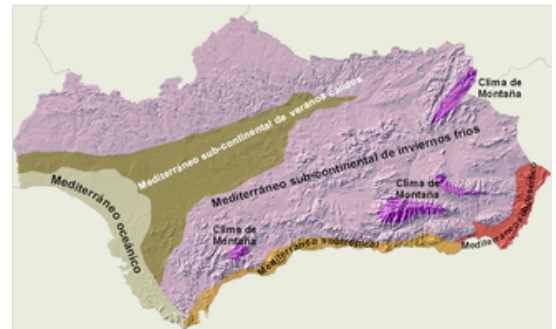
Andalusia has a surface area of 87,597 square kilometres (33,821 sq mi), 17.3% of the territory of Spain. Andalusia alone is comparable in extent and in the variety of its terrain to any of several of the smaller European countries. To the east is the Mediterranean Sea; to the west Portugal and the Gulf of Cádiz (Atlantic Ocean); to the north the Sierra Morena constitutes the border with the Meseta Central; to the south, the self-governing^[40] British overseas territory of Gibraltar and the Strait of Gibraltar separate it from Morocco.

Climate



Andalusian firs, Sierra de las Nieves

Andalusia is home to the hottest and driest climates in Spain, with yearly average rainfall around 150 millimetres (5.9 in) in Cabo de Gata, as well as some of the wettest ones, with yearly average rainfall above 2,000 millimetres (79 in) in inland Cádiz.^[42] In the west, weather systems sweeping in from the Atlantic ensure that it is relatively wet and humid in the winter, with some areas receiving copious amounts. Contrary to what many people think, as a whole, the region enjoys above-average yearly rainfall in the context of Spain.^[43]



Locations of the principal Andalusian climate types.^[41]

Andalusia sits at a latitude between 36° and 38° 44' N, in the warm-temperate region. In general, it experiences a hot-summer Mediterranean climate, with dry summers influenced by the Azores High, but subject to occasional torrential rains and extremely hot temperatures.^{[41][44]} In the winter, the tropical anticyclones move south, allowing cold polar fronts to penetrate the region. Still, within Andalusia there is considerable climatic variety. From the extensive coastal plains one may pass to the valley of the Guadalquivir, barely above sea level, then to the highest altitudes in the Iberian peninsula in the peaks of the Sierra Nevada. In a mere 50 km (31 mi) one can pass from the subtropical coast of the province of Granada to the snowy peaks of Mulhacén. Andalusia also includes both the dry Tabernas Desert in the province of Almería and the Sierra de Grazalema Natural Park in the province of Cádiz, which experiences one of highest rainfall in Spain.^{[45][46][47]}

Annual rainfall in the Sierra de Grazalema has been measured as high as 4,346 millimetres (171.1 in) in 1963, the highest ever recorded for any location in Iberia.^[48] Andalusia is also home to the driest place in Europe, the Cabo de Gata, with only 156 millimetres (6.1 in) of rain per year.^{[49][50]}

In general, as one goes from west to east, away from the Atlantic, there is less precipitation.^[48] "Wet Andalusia" includes most of the highest points in the region, above all the Sierra de Grazalema but also the Serranía de Ronda in western Málaga. The valley of the Guadalquivir has moderate rainfall. The Tabernas Desert in Almería has less than 300 millimetres (12 in) annually.^[47] Much of "dry Andalusia" has more than 300 sunny days a year.^[51]

The average temperature in Andalusia throughout the year is over 16 °C (61 °F). Averages in the cities range from 15.1 °C (59.2 °F) in Baeza to 19.2 °C (66.6 °F) in Seville. However, a small region on the Mediterranean coast of Almería and Granada provinces have average annual temperature over 20 °C (68 °F).^[52] Much of the Guadalquivir valley and the Mediterranean coast has an average of about 18 °C (64 °F). The coldest month is January when Granada at the foot of the Sierra Nevada experiences an average temperature of 6.4 °C (43.5 °F). The hottest are July and August, with an average temperature of 28.5 °C (83.3 °F) for Andalusia as a whole. Córdoba is the hottest provincial capital, followed by Seville.^[53]

The Guadalquivir valley has experienced some of the highest temperatures recorded in Europe, with a maximum of 47.6 °C (117.7 °F) recorded at La Rambla, Córdoba (14 August 2021).^[54] The mountains of Granada and Jaén have the coldest temperatures in southern Iberia, but do not reach continental extremes (and, indeed are surpassed by some mountains in northern Spain). In the cold snap of January 2005, Santiago de la Espada (Jaén) experienced a temperature of −21 °C (−6 °F) and the ski resort at Sierra Nevada National Park—the southernmost ski resort in Europe—dropped to −18 °C (0 °F). Sierra Nevada Natural Park has Iberia's lowest average annual temperature, (3.9 °C or 39.0 °F at Pradollano) and its peaks remain snowy practically year-round.

Average daily maximum and minimum temperatures for selected cities in Andalusia^[55]

Location	Coldest month	April	Warmest month	October
<u>Almería</u>	16.9 °C (62.4 °F)/ 8.3 °C (46.9 °F)	24.1 °C (75.4 °F)/ 15.3 °C (59.5 °F)	31.0 °C (87.8 °F)/ 22.4 °C (72.3 °F)	24.5 °C (76.1 °F)/ 16.3 °C (61.3 °F)
<u>Cádiz</u>	16.0 °C (60.8 °F)/ 9.4 °C (48.9 °F)	19.9 °C (67.8 °F)/ 13.7 °C (56.7 °F)	27.9 °C (82.2 °F)/ 22.0 °C (71.6 °F)	23.4 °C (74.1 °F)/ 17.3 °C (63.1 °F)
<u>Córdoba</u>	14.9 °C (58.8 °F)/ 3.6 °C (38.5 °F)	22.8 °C (73.0 °F)/ 9.3 °C (48.7 °F)	36.9 °C (98.4 °F)/ 19.0 °C (66.2 °F)	25.1 °C (77.2 °F)/ 13.0 °C (55.4 °F)
<u>Granada</u>	12.6 °C (54.7 °F)/ 1.1 °C (34.0 °F)	19.5 °C (67.1 °F)/ 6.8 °C (44.2 °F)	34.2 °C (93.6 °F)/ 17.7 °C (63.9 °F)	22.6 °C (72.7 °F)/ 10.1 °C (50.2 °F)
<u>Huelva</u>	16.2 °C (61.2 °F)/ 5.9 °C (42.6 °F)	22.0 °C (71.6 °F)/ 10.3 °C (50.5 °F)	32.7 °C (90.9 °F)/ 18.9 °C (66.0 °F)	24.9 °C (76.8 °F)/ 14.1 °C (57.4 °F)
<u>Jaén</u>	12.1 °C (53.8 °F)/ 5.1 °C (41.2 °F)	19.0 °C (66.2 °F)/ 10.0 °C (50.0 °F)	33.7 °C (92.7 °F)/ 21.4 °C (70.5 °F)	21.9 °C (71.4 °F)/ 13.8 °C (56.8 °F)
<u>Jerez</u>	16.2 °C (61.2 °F)/ 5.2 °C (41.4 °F)	22.2 °C (72.0 °F)/ 9.8 °C (49.6 °F)	33.5 °C (92.3 °F)/ 18.7 °C (65.7 °F)	25.5 °C (77.9 °F)/ 13.7 °C (56.7 °F)
<u>Málaga</u>	16.8 °C (62.2 °F)/ 7.4 °C (45.3 °F)	21.4 °C (70.5 °F)/ 11.1 °C (52.0 °F)	30.8 °C (87.4 °F)/ 21.1 °C (70.0 °F)	24.1 °C (75.4 °F)/ 15.0 °C (59.0 °F)
<u>Seville</u>	16.0 °C (60.8 °F)/ 5.7 °C (42.3 °F)	23.4 °C (74.1 °F)/ 11.1 °C (52.0 °F)	36.0 °C (96.8 °F)/ 20.3 °C (68.5 °F)	26.0 °C (78.8 °F)/ 14.4 °C (57.9 °F)
<u>Tarifa</u>	15.1 °C (59.2 °F)/ 10.9 °C (51.6 °F)	17.3 °C (63.1 °F)/ 13.0 °C (55.4 °F)	24.5 °C (76.1 °F)/ 20.0 °C (68.0 °F)	20.6 °C (69.1 °F)/ 16.7 °C (62.1 °F)

Terrain

Mountain ranges affect climate, the network of rivers, soils and their erosion, bioregions, and even human economies insofar as they rely on natural resources.^[56] The Andalusian terrain offers a range of altitudes and slopes. Andalusia has the Iberian peninsula's highest mountains and nearly 15 percent of its terrain over 1,000 metres (3,300 ft). The picture is similar for areas under 100 metres (330 ft) (with the Baetic Depression), and for the variety of slopes.



Mulhacén peak is the highest point of continental Europe outside the Caucasus Mountains and the Alps. It is part of the Sierra Nevada range.

The Atlantic coast is overwhelmingly beach and gradually sloping coasts; the Mediterranean coast has many cliffs, above all in the Malagan Axarquía and in Granada and Almería.^[57] This asymmetry divides the region naturally into Upper Andalusia (two mountainous areas) and Lower Andalusia (the broad basin of the Guadalquivir).^[58]

The Sierra Morena separates Andalusia from the plains of Extremadura and Castile–La Mancha

on Spain's Meseta Central. Although sparsely populated, this is not a particularly high range, and its highest point, the 1,323-metre (4,341 ft) peak of La Bañuela in the Sierra Madrona, lies outside of Andalusia. Within the Sierra Morena, the gorge of Despeñaperros forms a natural frontier between Castile and Andalusia.

The Baetic Cordillera consists of the parallel mountain ranges of the Cordillera Penibética near the Mediterranean coast and the Cordillera Subbética inland, separated by the Surco Intrabético. The Cordillera Subbética is quite discontinuous, offering many passes that facilitate transportation, but the Penibético forms a strong barrier between the Mediterranean coast and the interior.^[59] The Sierra Nevada, part of the Cordillera Penibética in the province of Granada, has the highest peaks in Iberia: El Mulhacén at 3,478 metres (11,411 ft) and El Veleta at 3,392 metres (11,129 ft).

Lower Andalusia, the Baetic Depression, the basin of the Guadalquivir, lies between these two mountainous areas. It is a nearly flat territory, open to the Gulf of Cádiz in the southwest. Throughout history, this has been the most populous part of Andalusia.

Hydrography

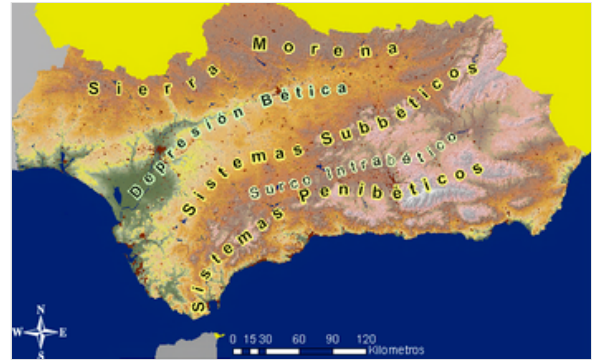
Andalusia has rivers that flow into both the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. Flowing to the Atlantic are the Guadiana, Odiel-Tinto, Guadalquivir, Guadalete, and Barbate. Flowing to the Mediterranean are the Guadiaro, Guadalhorce, Guadalmedina, Guadalfeo, Andarax (also known as the Almería) and Almanzora. Of these, the Guadalquivir is the longest in Andalusia and fifth longest on the Iberian peninsula, at 657 kilometres (408 mi).^[60]

The rivers of the Atlantic basin are characteristically long, run through mostly flat terrain, and have broad river valleys. As a result, at their mouths are estuaries and wetlands, such as the marshes of Doñana in the delta of the Guadalquivir, and wetlands of the Odiel. In contrast, the rivers of the Mediterranean Basin are shorter, more seasonal, and make a precipitous descent from the mountains of the Baetic Cordillera. Their estuaries are small, and their valleys are less suitable for agriculture. Also, being in the rain shadow of the Baetic Cordillera means that they receive a lesser volume of water.^[58]

The following hydrographic basins can be distinguished in Andalusia. On the Atlantic side are the Guadalquivir basin; the Andalusian Atlantic Basin with the sub-basins Guadalete-Barbate and Tinto-Odiel; and the Guadiana basin. On the Mediterranean side is the Andalusian Mediterranean Basin and the upper portion of the basin of the Segura.^[61]

Soils

The soils of Andalusia can be divided into three large areas: the Sierra Morena, Cordillera Subbética, and the Baetic Depression and the Surco Intrabético.^[62]



Locations of the principal features of the Andalusian terrain.



Rivers and basins of Andalusia.



The Guadalquivir as it passes through Córdoba.

The Sierra Morena, due to its morphology and the acidic content of its rocks, developed principally relatively poor, shallow soils, suitable only for forests. In the valleys and in some areas where limestone is present, deeper soils allowed farming of cereals suitable for livestock. The more complicated morphology of the Baetic Cordillera makes it more heterogeneous, with the most heterogeneous soils in Andalusia. Very roughly, in contrast to the Sierra Morena, a predominance of basic (alkaline) materials in the Cordillera Subbética, combined with a hilly landscape, generates deeper soils with greater agricultural capacity, suitable to the cultivation of olives.^[63]

Finally, the Baetic Depression and the Surco Intrabético have deep, rich soils, with great agricultural capacity. In particular, the alluvial soils of the Guadalquivir valley and plain of Granada have a loamy texture and are particularly suitable for intensive irrigated crops.^[64] In the hilly areas of the countryside, there is a double dynamic: the depressions have filled with older lime-rich material, developing the deep, rich, dark clay soils the Spanish call bujeo, or tierras negras andaluzas, excellent for dryland farming. In other zones, the whiter albariza provides an excellent soil for vineyards.^[65]

Despite their marginal quality, the poorly consolidated soils of the sandy coastline of Huelva and Almería have been successfully used in recent decades for hothouse cultivation under clear plastic of strawberries, raspberries, blueberries, and other fruits.

Flora

Biogeographically, Andalusia forms part of the Western Mediterranean subregion of the Mediterranean Basin, which falls within the Boreal Kingdom. Five floristic provinces lie, in whole or in part, within Andalusia: along much of the Atlantic coast, the Lusitanian-Andalusian littoral or Andalusian Atlantic littoral; in the north, the southern portion of the Luso-Extremaduran floristic province; covering roughly half of the region, the Baetic floristic province; and in the extreme east, the Almerian portion of the Almerian-Murcian floristic province and (coinciding roughly with the upper Segura basin) a small portion of the Castilian-Maestrazgan-Manchegan floristic province. These names derive primarily from past or present political geography: "Luso" and "Lusitanian" from Lusitania, one of three Roman provinces in Iberia, most of the others from present-day Spanish provinces, and Maestrazgo being a historical region of northern Valencia.



Floristic provinces of Andalusia



Oaks, rhododendrons and ferns in the Los Alcornocales Natural Park.

In broad terms, the typical vegetation of Andalusia is Mediterranean woodland, characterized by leafy xerophilic perennials, adapted to the long, dry summers. The dominant species of the climax community is the holly oak (*Quercus ilex*). Also abundant are cork oak (*Quercus suber*), various pines, and Spanish fir (*Abies pinsapo*). Due to cultivation, olive (*Olea europaea*) and almond (*Prunus dulcis*) trees also abound. The dominant understory is composed of thorny and aromatic woody species, such as rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*), thyme (*Thymus*), and *Cistus*. In the wettest areas with acidic soils, the most abundant species are the oak and cork oak, and the cultivated *Eucalyptus*. In the woodlands, leafy hardwoods of genus *Populus* (poplars, aspens, cottonwoods) and *Ulmus* (elms) are also abundant; poplars are cultivated in the plains of Granada.^[66]

The Andalusian woodlands have been much altered by human settlement, the use of nearly all of the best land for farming, and frequent wildfires. The degraded forests become shrubby and combustible garrigue. Extensive areas have been planted with non-climax trees such as pines. There is now a clear conservation policy for the remaining forests, which survive almost exclusively in the mountains.

Fauna

The biodiversity of Andalusia extends to its fauna as well. More than 400 of the 630 vertebrate species extant in Spain can be found in Andalusia. Spanning the Mediterranean and Atlantic basins, and adjacent to the Strait of Gibraltar, Andalusia is on the migratory route of many of the numerous flocks of birds that travel annually from Europe to Africa and back.^[67]

The Andalusian wetlands host a rich variety of birds. Some are of African origin, such as the red-knobbed coot (*Fulica cristata*), the purple swampphen (*Porphyrio porphyrio*), and the greater flamingo (*Phoenicopterus roseus*). Others originate in Northern Europe, such as the greylag goose (*Anser anser*). Birds of prey (raptors) include the Spanish imperial eagle (*Aquila adalberti*),

The Iberian lynx (*Lynx pardinus*)



Andalusian horse

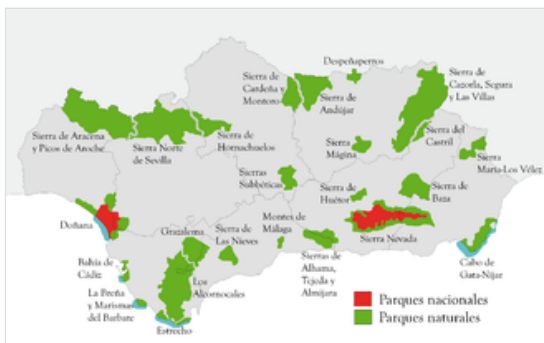
Among the herbivores, are several deer (Cervidae) species, notably the fallow deer (*Dama dama*) and roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus*); the European mouflon (*Ovis aries musimon*), a feral sheep; and the Spanish ibex (*Capra pyrenaica*, which despite its scientific name is no longer found in the Pyrenees). The Spanish ibex has recently been losing ground to the Barbary sheep (*Ammotragus lervia*), an invasive species from Africa, introduced for hunting in the 1970s. Among the small herbivores are rabbits—especially the European rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*)—which form the most important part of the diet of the carnivorous species of the Mediterranean woodlands.

The large carnivores such as the Iberian wolf (*Canis lupus signatus*) and the Iberian lynx (*Lynx pardinus*) are quite threatened, and are limited to the Sierra de Andújar, inside of Sierra Morena, Doñana and Despeñaperros. Stocks of the wild boar (*Sus scrofa*), on the other hand, have been well preserved because they are popular with hunters. More abundant and in varied situations of conservation are such smaller carnivores as otters, dogs, foxes, the European badger (*Meles meles*), the European polecat (*Mustela putorius*), the least weasel (*Mustela nivalis*), the European wildcat (*Felis silvestris*), the common genet (*Genetta genetta*), and the Egyptian mongoose (*Herpestes ichneumon*).^[68]

Protected areas

Andalusia has many unique ecosystems. In order to preserve these areas in a manner compatible with both conservation and economic exploitation, many of the most representative ecosystems have been given protected status.^{[69][70]}

The various levels of protection are encompassed within the Network of Protected Natural Spaces of Andalusia (Red de Espacios Naturales Protegidos de Andalucía, RENPA) which integrates all protected natural spaces located in Andalusia, whether they are protected at the level of the local community, the autonomous community of Andalusia, the Spanish state, or by international conventions. RENPA consists of 150 protected spaces, consisting of two national parks, 24 natural parks, 21 periurban parks (on the fringes of cities or towns), 32 natural sites, two protected countrysides, 37 natural monuments, 28 nature reserves, and four concerted nature reserves (in which a government agency coordinates with the owner of the property for its management), all part of the European Union's Natura 2000 network. Under the international ambit are the nine Biosphere Reserves, 20 Ramsar wetland sites, four Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance and two UNESCO Geoparks.^[71]



National parks and natural parks in Andalusia.

In total, nearly 20 percent of the territory of Andalusia lies in one of these protected areas, which constitute roughly 30 percent of the protected territory of Spain.^[71] Among these many spaces, some of the most notable are the Sierras de Cazorla, Segura y Las Villas Natural Park, Spain's largest natural park and the second largest in Europe, the Sierra Nevada National Park, Doñana National Park and Natural Park, the Tabernas Desert, and the Cabo de Gata-Níjar Natural Park, the largest terrestrial-maritime reserve in the European Western Mediterranean Sea.

History

The geostrategic position of Andalusia, at the southernmost tip of Europe, between Europe and Africa and between the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea, has made it a hub for various civilizations since the Metal Ages. Its wealth of minerals and fertile land, combined with its large surface area, attracted settlers from the Phoenicians to the Greeks, who influenced the

development of early cultures like Los Millares, El Argar, and Tartessos. These early Andalusian societies played a vital role in the region's transition from prehistory to protohistory.

With the Roman conquest, Andalusia became fully integrated into the Roman world as the prosperous province of Baetica, which contributed emperors like Trajan and Hadrian to the Roman Empire. During this time, Andalusia was a key economic center, providing resources and cultural contributions to Rome. Even after the Germanic invasions of Iberia by the Vandals and Visigoths, the region retained much of its Roman cultural and political significance, with figures such as Saint Isidore of Seville maintaining Andalusia's intellectual heritage.



Tiling of the Alhambra

In 711, the Umayyad conquest of Hispania marked a major cultural and political shift, as Andalusia became a focal point of al-Andalus, the Muslim-controlled Iberian Peninsula. The city of Córdoba emerged as the capital of al-Andalus and one of the most important cultural and economic centers of the medieval world. The height of Andalusian prosperity came during the Caliphate of Córdoba, under rulers like Abd al-Rahman III and Al-Hakam II, when the region became known for its advancements in science, philosophy, and architecture. However, the 11th century brought internal divisions with the fragmentation of al-Andalus into taifas—small, independent kingdoms—which allowed the Reconquista to push southwards. By the late 13th century, much of Andalusia had been reconquered by the Crown of Castile, led by monarchs like Ferdinand III of Castile, who captured the fertile Guadalquivir valley. The last Muslim kingdom, the Nasrid Kingdom of Granada, held out until its defeat in 1492, marking the completion of the Reconquista.

In the centuries following the Reconquista, Andalusia played a central role in Spain's exploration and colonization of the New World. Cities like Seville and Cádiz became major hubs for transatlantic trade. However, despite its global influence during the Spanish Empire, Andalusia experienced economic decline due to a combination of military expenditures and failed industrialization efforts in the 17th and 18th centuries. In the modern era, Andalusia became part of Spain's movement towards autonomy, culminating in its designation as an autonomous community in 1981. Despite its rich history, the region faces challenges in overcoming economic disparities and aligning with the wealthier parts of the European Union.



Province of Seville, Spanish Civil War

Government and politics

Andalusia is one of the 17 autonomous communities of Spain. The Regional Government of Andalusia (Spanish: Junta de Andalucía) includes the Parliament of Andalusia, its chosen president, a Consultative Council, and other bodies.

The Autonomous Community of Andalusia was formed in accord with a referendum of 28 February 1980^[72] and became an autonomous community under the 1981 Statute of Autonomy known as the *Estatuto de Carmona*. The process followed the Spanish Constitution of 1978, still current as of 2009, which recognizes and guarantees the right of autonomy for the various regions and nationalities of Spain. The process to establish Andalusia as an autonomous region followed Article 151 of the Constitution, making Andalusia the only autonomous community to take that particular course. That article was set out for regions like Andalusia that had been prevented by the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War from adopting a statute of autonomy during the period of the Second Spanish Republic.



The Palacio de San Telmo is the seat of the Presidency of Andalusia

Article 1 of the 1981 Statute of Autonomy justifies autonomy based on the region's "historical identity, on the self-government that the Constitution permits every nationality, on outright equality to the rest of the nationalities and regions that compose Spain, and with a power that emanates from the Andalusian Constitution and people, reflected in its Statute of Autonomy".^[73]

In October 2006 the constitutional commission of the Cortes Generales (the national legislature of Spain), with favorable votes from the left-of-center Spanish Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE), the leftist United Left (IU) and the right-of-center People's Party (PP), approved a new Statute of Autonomy for Andalusia, whose preamble refers to the community as a "national reality" (*realidad nacional*):

The Andalusianist Manifesto of Córdoba described Andalusia as a national reality in 1919, whose spirit the Andalusians took up outright through the process of self-government recognized in our Magna Carta. In 1978 the Andalusians broadly backed the constitutional consensus. Today, the Constitution, in its Article 2, recognizes Andalusia as a nationality as part of the indissoluble unity of the Spanish nation.^[36]

—[Andalusian Statute of Autonomy on Wikisource](#), in Spanish



Hospital de las Cinco Llagas is the seat of the [Parliament of Andalusia](#)

On 2 November 2006 the Spanish Chamber Deputies ratified the text of the Constitutional Commission with 306 votes in favor, none opposed, and 2 abstentions. This was the first time a Spanish [Organic Law](#) adopting a Statute of Autonomy was approved with no opposing votes. The Senate, in a plenary session of 20 December 2006, ratified the referendum to be voted upon by the Andalusian public 18 February 2007.

The Statute of Autonomy spells out Andalusia's distinct institutions of government and administration. Chief among these is the [Andalusian Autonomous Government](#) (*Junta de Andalucía*). Other institutions specified in the Statute are the Defensor del Pueblo Andaluz (literally "Defender of the Andalusian People", basically an ombudsperson), the Consultative Council, the Chamber of Accounts, the Audiovisual Council of Andalusia, and the Economic and Social Council.

The Andalusian Statute of Autonomy recognizes Seville as the autonomy's capital. The Andalusian Autonomous Government is located there. The region's highest court, the High Court of Andalusia (*Tribunal Superior de Justicia de Andalucía*) is not part of the Autonomous Government, and has its seat in [Granada](#).

Autonomous Government

The Andalusian Autonomous Government (*Junta de Andalucía*) is the institution of self-government of the Autonomous Community of Andalusia. Within the government, the [President of Andalusia](#) is the supreme representative of the autonomous community, and the ordinary representative of the Spanish state in the autonomous community. The president is formally named to the position by the Monarch of Spain and then confirmed by a majority vote of the [Parliament of Andalusia](#). In practice, the monarch always names a person acceptable to the ruling party or coalition of parties in the autonomous region. In theory, were the candidate to fail to gain the needed majority, the monarch could propose a succession of candidates. After two months, if no proposed candidate could gain the parliament's approval, the parliament would automatically be dissolved and the acting president would call new elections.^[74] On 18 January 2019 [Juan Manuel Moreno](#) was elected as the sixth president of Andalusia.^[75]



Judicial districts of Andalusia.

The Council of Government, the highest political and administrative organ of the Community, exercises [regulatory](#) and [executive power](#).^[76] The President presides over the council, which also includes the heads of various departments (*Consejerías*). In the current legislature (2008–2012), there are 15 of these departments. In order of precedence, they are Presidency, Governance, Economy and Treasury, Education, Justice and Public Administration, Innovation, Science and Business, Public Works and Transportation, Employment, Health, Agriculture and Fishing, Housing and Territorial Planning, Tourism, Commerce and Sports, Equality and Social Welfare, Culture, and Environment.



The Andalusian Parliament in Seville.

The Parliament of Andalusia, its Autonomic Legislative Assembly, develops and approves laws and elects and removes the President.^[77] Elections to the Andalusian Parliament follow a democratic formula through which the citizens elect 109 representatives. After the approval of the Statute of Autonomy through Organic Law 6/1981 on 20 December 1981, the first elections to the autonomic parliament took place 23 May 1982. Further elections have occurred in 1986, 1990, 1994, 1996, 2000, 2004, and 2008.

The current (2008–2012) legislature includes representatives of the PSOE-A (Andalusian branch of the left-of-center PSOE), PP-A (Andalusian branch of the right-of-center PP) and IULV-CA (Andalusian branch of the leftist IU).^[78]


Judicial power

The High Court of Andalusia (*Tribunal Superior de Justicia de Andalucía*) in Granada is subject only to the higher jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Spain. The High Court is not an organ of the Autonomous Community, but rather of the Judiciary of Spain, which is unitary throughout the kingdom and whose powers are not transferred to the autonomous communities. The Andalusian territory is divided into 88 legal/judicial districts (*partidos judiciales*).^[79]

Administrative divisions

Provinces

Andalusia consists of eight provinces. The latter were established by Javier de Burgos in the 1833 territorial division of Spain. Each of the Andalusian provinces bears the same name as its capital:^[80]

Province	Capital	Population	Density	Municipalities	Legal districts
 Almería	<u>Almería</u>	753,920	85.9/km ² (222/sq mi)	<u>102 municipalities</u>	8
 Cádiz	<u>Cádiz</u>	1,250,539	168.1/km ² (435/sq mi)	<u>44 municipalities</u>	14
 Córdoba	<u>Córdoba</u>	773,997	56.2/km ² (146/sq mi)	<u>75 municipalities</u>	12
 Granada	<u>Granada</u>	930,181	73.5/km ² (190/sq mi)	<u>170 municipalities</u>	9
 Huelva	<u>Huelva</u>	530,824	52.4/km ² (136/sq mi)	<u>79 municipalities</u>	6
 Jaén	<u>Jaén</u>	620,242	45.9/km ² (119/sq mi)	<u>97 municipalities</u>	10
 Málaga	<u>Málaga</u>	1,751,600	239.7/km ² (621/sq mi)	<u>102 municipalities</u>	11
 Seville	<u>Seville</u>	1,957,210	139.4/km ² (361/sq mi)	<u>105 municipalities</u>	15



Upper Andalusia or Eastern Andalusia .



Lower Andalusia or Western Andalusia .

Andalusia is traditionally divided into two historical subregions: **Upper Andalusia or Eastern Andalusia** (*Andalucía Oriental*), consisting of the provinces of Almería, Granada, Jaén, and Málaga, and **Lower Andalusia or Western Andalusia** (*Andalucía Occidental*), consisting of the provinces of Cádiz, Córdoba, Huelva and Seville.

Comarcas and mancomunidades

Within the various autonomous communities of Spain, *comarcas* are comparable to shires (or, in some countries, counties) in the English-speaking world. Unlike in some of Spain's other autonomous communities, under the original 1981 Statute of Autonomy, the *comarcas* of Andalusia had no formal recognition, but, in practice, they still had informal recognition as geographic, cultural, historical, or in some cases administrative entities. The 2007 Statute of Autonomy echoes this practice, and mentions *comarcas* in Article 97 of Title III, which defines the significance of *comarcas* and establishes a basis for formal recognition in future legislation.^[81]

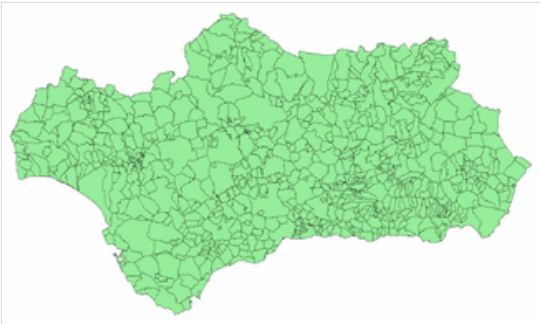


Comarcas of Andalusia

The current statutory entity that most closely resembles a *comarca* is the *mancomunidad*, a freely chosen, bottom-up association of municipalities intended as an instrument of socioeconomic development and coordination between municipal governments in specific areas.^{[80][82]}

Municipalities and local entities

Beyond the level of provinces, Andalusia is further divided into 774 municipalities (*municipios*).^[80] The municipalities of Andalusia are regulated by Title III of the Statute of Autonomy, Articles 91–95, which establishes the municipality as the basic territorial entity of Andalusia, each of which has legal personhood and autonomy in many aspects of its internal affairs. At the municipal level, representation, government and administration is performed by the *ayuntamiento* (municipal government), which has competency for urban planning, community social services, supply and treatment of water, collection and treatment of waste, and promotion of tourism, culture, and sports, among other matters established by law.^[83]



Municipalities of Andalusia

In conformity with the intent to devolve control as locally as possible, in many cases, separate nuclei of population within municipal borders each administer their own interests. These are variously known as *pedanías* ("hamlets"), *villas* ("villages"), *aldeas* (also usually rendered as "villages"), or other similar names.^[80]

Demographics

Andalusia ranks first by population among the 17 autonomous communities of Spain. The estimated population at the beginning of 2023 was 8,538,376. The population is concentrated, above all, in the provincial capitals and along the coasts, so that the level of urbanization is quite high; half the population is concentrated in the 28 cities of more than 50,000 inhabitants. The population is aging, although the process of immigration is countering the inversion of the population pyramid.^[84]

Main cities

Largest municipalities in Andalusia									
INE (1 January 2023) ^[85]									
	Rank		Province	Pop.	Rank		Province	Pop.	
	1	Seville	Seville	684,025	11	Jaén	Jaén	111,888	
	2	Málaga	Málaga	586,384	12	Cádiz	Cádiz	111,811	
	3	Córdoba	Córdoba	323,763	13	Roquetas de Mar	Almería	106,510	
	4	Granada	Granada	230,595	14	San Fernando	Cádiz	93,927	
	5	Jerez de la Frontera	Cádiz	213,231	15	Mijas	Málaga	91,691	
	6	Almería	Almería	200,578	16	El Ejido	Almería	89,975	
	7	Marbella	Málaga	156,295	17	El Puerto de Santa María	Cádiz	89,813	
	8	Huelva	Huelva	142,532	18	Chiclana de la Frontera	Cádiz	88,709	
	9	Dos Hermanas	Seville	138,981	19	Fuengirola	Málaga	85,598	
	10	Algeciras	Cádiz	123,639	20	Vélez-Málaga	Málaga	85,377	

Population change

At the end of the 20th century, Andalusia was in the last phase of demographic transition. The death rate stagnated at around 8–9 per thousand, and the population came to be influenced mainly by birth and migration.^[86] In 1950, Andalusia had 20.04 percent of the national population of Spain. By 1981, this had declined to 17.09 percent. Although the Andalusian population was not declining in absolute terms, these relative losses were due to emigration great enough to nearly counterbalance having the highest birth rate in Spain. Since the 1980s, this process has reversed on all counts,^[87] and as of 2009, Andalusia has

Historical population		
Year	Pop.	±%
1900	3,544,769	—
1910	3,800,299	+7.2%
1920	4,221,686	+11.1%
1930	4,627,148	+9.6%

17.82 percent of the Spanish population.^[88] The birth rate is sharply down, as is typical in developed economies, although it has lagged behind much of the rest of the world in this respect. Furthermore, prior emigrants have been returning to Andalusia. Beginning in the 1990s, others have been immigrating in large numbers as well, as Spain has become a country of net immigration.^[87]

At the beginning of the 21st century, statistics show a slight increase in the birth rate, due in large part to the higher birth rate among immigrants.^{[89][90]} The result is that as of 2009, the trend toward rejuvenation of the population is among the strongest of any autonomous community of Spain, or of any comparable region in Europe.^[88]

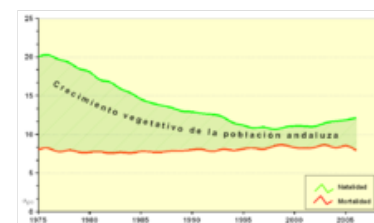
1940	5,255,120	+13.6%
1950	5,647,244	+7.5%
1960	5,940,067	+5.2%
1970	5,991,076	+0.9%
1981	6,441,149	+7.5%
1991	6,940,542	+7.8%
2001	7,357,558	+6.0%
2011	8,371,270	+13.8%
2021	8,484,804	+1.4%
2023	8,538,376	+0.6%

Source: INE

Structure

At the beginning of the 21st century, the population structure of Andalusia shows a clear inversion of the population pyramid, with the largest cohorts falling between ages 25 and 50.^[91] Comparison of the population pyramid in 2008 to that in 1986 shows:

1. A clear decrease in the population under the age of 25, due to a declining birth rate.
2. An increase in the adult population, as the earlier, larger cohort born in the "baby boom" of the 1960s and 1970s reach adulthood. This effect has been exacerbated by immigration: the largest contingent of immigrants are young adults.
3. A further increase in the adult population, and especially the older adult population, due to increased life expectancy.



Evolution of the birth and death rates of Andalusia 1975–2007

As far as composition by sex, two aspects stand out: the higher percentage of women in the elderly population, owing to women's longer life expectancy, and, on the other hand, the higher percentage of men of working age, due in large part to a predominantly male immigrant population.^[88]

Immigration

In 2005, 5.35 percent of the population of Andalusia were born outside of Spain. This is a relatively low number for a Spanish region, the national average being three percentage points higher. The immigrants are not evenly distributed among the Andalusian provinces: Almería, with a 15.20 percent immigrant population, is third among all provinces in Spain, while at the other extreme Jaén is only 2.07 percent immigrants and Córdoba 1.77 percent. The predominant nationalities among the immigrant populations are Moroccan (92,500, constituting 17.79 percent of the foreigners living in Andalusia) and British (15.25 percent across the region). When comparing world regions rather than individual countries, the single largest immigrant block is from the region of Latin America, outnumbering not only all North Africans, but also all non-Spanish Western Europeans.^[92] Demographically, this group has provided an important addition to the Andalusian labor force.^{[89][90]}

Foreign Population by Nationality ^[93]	Number	%
2022		
TOTAL FOREIGNERS	741,378	
EUROPE	342,463	
EUROPEAN UNION	206,934	
OTHER EUROPE	135,529	
AFRICA	211,443	
SOUTH AMERICA	102,938	
CENTRAL AMERICA	30,160	
NORTH AMERICA	11,446	
ASIA	41,811	
OCEANIA	573	
Instituto Nacional de Estadística		

Economy

Andalusia is traditionally an agricultural area, but the service sector (particularly tourism, retail sales, and transportation) now predominates. The once booming construction sector, hit hard by the 2009 recession, was also important to the region's economy. The industrial sector is less developed than most other regions in Spain.

Between 2000 and 2006 economic growth per annum was 3.72%, one of the highest in the country. Still, according to the Spanish Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE), the GDP per capita of Andalusia (€17,401; 2006) remains the second lowest in Spain, with only Extremadura lagging behind.^[94] The Gross domestic product (GDP) of the autonomous community was 160.6 billion euros in 2018, accounting for 13.4% of Spanish economic output. GDP per capita adjusted for purchasing power was 20,500 euros or 68% of the EU27 average in the same year.^[95]

GDP, GDP per capita, number of people in the work force, percentage of the Andalusian work force by province^[96]

	<u>Andalusia</u>	<u>Almería</u>	<u>Cádiz</u>	<u>Córdoba</u>	<u>Granada</u>	<u>Huelva</u>	<u>Jaén</u>	<u>Málaga</u>	<u>Seville</u>
GDP (thousands of €)	154,011,654	14,124,024	21,430,772	13,000,521	16,403,614	9,716,037	10,036,091	31,331,122	37,969,433
GDP per capita (€)	18,360	20,054	17,284	16,422	17,919	18,699	15,481	19,229	19,574
Workers	2,990,143	286,714	387,174	264,072	309,309	196,527	220,877	607,255	718,215
GDP (%)	100	9.17	13.92	8.44	10.65	6.31	6.52	20.34	24.65

Primary sector

The primary sector, despite adding the least of the three sectors to the regional GDP, remains important, especially when compared to typical developed economies. The primary sector produces 8.26 percent of regional GDP, 6.4 percent of its GVA and employs 8.19 percent of the workforce.^{[97][98]} In monetary terms it could be considered a rather uncompetitive sector, given its level of productivity compared to other Spanish regions. In addition to its numeric importance relative to other regions, agriculture and other primary sector activities have strong roots in local culture and identity.

The primary sector is divided into a number of subsectors: agriculture, commercial fishing, animal husbandry, hunting, forestry, mining, and energy.

Agriculture, husbandry, hunting, and forestry

[illegible]

Fishing

Fishing is a longstanding tradition on the Andalusian coasts. Fish and other seafood have long figured prominently in the local diet and in the local gastronomic culture: fried fish (*pescaito frito* in local dialect), white prawns, *almadraba* tuna, among others. The Andalusian fishing fleet is Spain's second largest, after Galicia, and Andalusia's 38 fishing ports are the most of any Spanish autonomous community.^[110] Commercial fishing produces only 0.5 percent of the product of the regional primary sector by value, but there are areas where it has far greater importance. In the province of Huelva it constitutes 20 percent of the primary sector, and locally in Punta Umbría 70 percent of the work force is involved in commercial fishing.^[111]



Fishing port of Algeciras.

Failure to comply with fisheries laws regarding the use of trawling, urban pollution of the seacoast, destruction of habitats by coastal construction (for example, alteration of the mouths of rivers, construction of ports), and diminution of fisheries by overexploitation^[112] have created a permanent crisis in the Andalusian fisheries, justifying attempts to convert the fishing fleet. The decrease in fish stocks has led to the rise of aquaculture, including fish farming both on the coasts and in the interior.^[113]

Mining

Despite the general poor returns in recent years, mining retains a certain importance in Andalusia. Andalusia produces half of Spain's mining product by value. Of Andalusia's production, roughly half comes from the province of Huelva. Mining for precious metals at Minas de Riotinto in Huelva (see *Rio Tinto Group*) dates back to pre-Roman times; the mines were abandoned in the Middle Ages and rediscovered in 1556. Other mining activity is coal mining in the Guadiato valley in the province of Córdoba; various metals at Aznalcóllar in the province of Seville, and iron at Alquife in the province of Granada. In addition, limestone, clay, and other materials used in construction are well distributed throughout Andalusia.^[114]



Aznalcóllar mine.

Secondary sector: industry

The Andalusian industrial sector has always been relatively small. Nevertheless, in 2007, Andalusian industry earned 11.979 million euros and employed more than 290,000 workers. This represented 9.15 percent of regional GDP, far below the 15.08 the secondary sector represents in the economy of Spain as a whole.^[115] By analyzing the different subsectors of the food industry Andalusian industry accounts for more than 16% of total production. In a comparison with the Spanish economy, this subsector is virtually the only food that has some weight in the national economy with 16.16%. Lies far behind the manufacturing sector of shipping materials just over 10% of the Spanish economy. Companies like Cruzcampo (Heineken Group), Puleva, Domecq, Santana Motors or Renault-Andalusia, are exponents of these two subsectors. Of note is the Andalusian aeronautical sector, which is second nationally only behind Madrid and represents approximately 21% of total turnover in terms of employment, highlighting companies like Airbus, Airbus Military, or the newly formed Aerospace Alestis. On the contrary it is symptomatic of how little weight the regional economy in such important sectors such as textiles or electronics at the national level.

Andalusian industry is also characterized by a specialization in industrial activities of transforming raw agricultural and mineral materials. This is largely done by small enterprises without the public or foreign investment more typical of a high level of industrialization.

Tertiary sector: services

In recent decades the Andalusian tertiary (service) sector has grown greatly, and has come to constitute the majority of the regional economy, as is typical of contemporary economies in developed nations.^{[116][100]} In 1975 the service sector produced 51.1 percent of local GDP and employed 40.8 percent of the work force. In 2007, this had risen to 67.9 percent of GDP and 66.42 percent of jobs. This process of "tertiarization" of the economy has followed a somewhat unusual course in Andalusia.^[117] This growth occurred somewhat earlier than in most developed economies and occurred independently of the local industrial sector. There were two principal reasons that "tertiarization" followed a different course in Andalusia than elsewhere:

1. Andalusian capital found it impossible to compete in the industrial sector against more developed regions, and was obligated to invest in sectors that were easier to enter.

2. The absence of an industrial sector that could absorb displaced agricultural workers and artisans led to the proliferation of services with rather low productivity. This unequal development compared to other regions led to a hypertrophied and unproductive service sector, which has tended to reinforce underdevelopment, because it has not led to large accumulations of capital.^{[117][118]}

Tourism in Andalusia

Due in part to the relatively mild winter and spring climate, the south of Spain is attractive to overseas visitors—especially tourists from Northern Europe. While inland areas such as Jaén, Córdoba and the hill villages and towns remain relatively untouched by tourism, the coastal areas of Andalusia have heavy visitor traffic for much of the year.

Among the autonomous communities, Andalusia is second only to Catalonia in tourism, with nearly 30 million visitors every year. The principal tourist destinations in Andalusia are the Costa del Sol and (secondarily) the Sierra Nevada. As discussed above, Andalusia is one of the sunniest and warmest places in Europe, making it a center of "sun and sand" tourism,^[119] but not only it. Around 70 percent of the lodging capacity and 75 percent of the nights booked in Andalusian hotels are in coastal municipalities. The largest number of tourists come in August—13.26 percent of the nights booked throughout the year—and the smallest number in December—5.36 percent.

On the west (Atlantic) coast are the Costa de la Luz (provinces of Huelva and Cádiz), and on the east (Mediterranean) coast, the Costa del Sol (provinces of Cádiz y Málaga), Costa Tropical (Granada and part of Almería) and the Costa de Almería. In 2004, the Blue Flag beach program of the non-profit Foundation for Environmental Education recognized 66 Andalusian beaches and 18 pleasure craft ports as being in a good state of conservation in terms of sustainability, accessibility, and quality. Nonetheless, the level of tourism on the Andalusian coasts has been high enough to have a significant environmental impact, and other organizations—such as the Spanish Ecologists in Action (*Ecologistas en Acción*) with their description of "Black Flag beaches"^[120] or Greenpeace^[121]—have expressed the opposite sentiment. Still, Hotel chains such as Fuerte Hotels have ensured that sustainability within the tourism industry is one of their highest priorities.^{[122][123][124]}

Together with "sand and sun" tourism, there has also been a strong increase in nature tourism in the interior, as well as cultural tourism, sport tourism, and conventions. One example of sport and nature tourism is the ski resort at Sierra Nevada National Park.

As for cultural tourism, there are hundreds of cultural tourist destinations: cathedrals, castles, forts, monasteries, and historic city centers and a wide variety of museums.

It can be highlighted that Spain has seven of its 42 cultural UNESCO World Heritage Sites in Andalusia:

- Alhambra, Generalife and Albayzín, Granada (1984,1994)
- Antequera Dolmens Site (2016)
- 10th Century Caliphate City of Medina Azahara (2018)
- Cathedral, Alcázar and Archivo de Indias in Seville (1987)
- Historic centre of Córdoba (1984,1994)
- Renaissance Monumental Ensembles of Úbeda and Baeza (2003)
- Rock Art of the Mediterranean Basin on the Iberian Peninsula (1998)

Further, there are the Lugares colombinos, significant places in the life of Christopher Columbus;^[125] Palos de la Frontera, La Rábida Monastery, and Moguer) in the province of Huelva. There are also archeological sites of great interest: the Roman city of Italica, birthplace of Emperor Trajan and (most likely) Hadrian or Baelo Claudia near Tarifa.



Castle of Sancti Petri, located in San Fernando, Cádiz. One of the largest components of the service sector is "sun and sand" tourism.



Arcos de la Frontera, province of Cádiz



View of Ronda



Puerto Banús, Marbella, Costa del Sol.



Sierra Nevada Ski Station

Andalusia was the birthplace of such great painters as [Velázquez](#) and [Murillo](#) (Seville) and, more recently, [Picasso](#) (Málaga); Picasso is memorialized by his native city at the [Museo Picasso Málaga](#) and [Natal House Foundation](#); the [Casa de Murillo](#) was a [house museum](#) 1982–1998, but is now mostly offices for the Andalusian Council of Culture. The CAC Málaga (Museum of Modern Art) is the most visited museum of Andalusia^[126] and has offered exhibitions of artists such as Louise Bourgeois, Jake and Dinos Chapman, Gerhard Richter, Anish Kapoor, Ron Mueck or Rodney Graham. Málaga is also located part of the private [Carmen Thyssen-Bornemisza Collection](#) at [Carmen Thyssen Museum](#).



Fuente de los Leones in [Baeza](#), province of Jaén.

There are numerous other significant museums around the region, both of paintings and of archeological artifacts such as gold jewelry, pottery and other ceramics, and other works that demonstrate the region's artisanal traditions.

The Council of Government has designated the following "Municipios Turísticos": in Almería, [Roquetas de Mar](#); in Cádiz, [Chiclana de la Frontera](#), [Chipiona](#), [Conil de la Frontera](#), [Grazalema](#), [Rota](#), and [Tarifa](#); in Granada, [Almuñécar](#); in Huelva, [Aracena](#); in Jaén, [Cazorla](#); in Málaga, [Benalmádena](#), [Fuengirola](#), [Nerja](#), [Rincón de la Victoria](#), [Ronda](#), and [Torremolinos](#); in Seville, [Santiponce](#).

Monuments and features

- [Alcazaba](#), [Almería](#)
- [Cueva de Menga](#), [Antequera](#) ([Málaga](#))
- [El Torcal](#), [Antequera](#) ([Málaga](#))
- [Medina Azahara](#), [Córdoba](#)
- [Mosque–Cathedral](#), [Córdoba](#)
- [Mudejar Quarter](#), [Frigiliana](#) ([Málaga](#))
- [Alhambra](#), [Granada](#)
- [Palace of Charles V](#), [Granada](#)
- [Charterhouse](#), [Granada](#)
- [Albayzín](#), [Granada](#)
- [La Rabida Monastery](#), [Palos de la Frontera](#) ([Huelva](#))
- [Castle of Santa Catalina](#), [Jaén](#)
- [Jaén Cathedral](#), [Jaén](#)
- [Úbeda and Baeza](#), [Jaén](#)
- [Alcazaba](#), [Málaga](#)
- [Buenavista Palace](#), [Málaga](#)
- [Málaga Cathedral](#), [Málaga](#)
- [Puente Nuevo](#), [Ronda](#) ([Málaga](#))
- [Caves of Nerja](#), [Nerja](#) ([Málaga](#))
- [Ronda Bullring](#), [Ronda](#) ([Málaga](#))
- [Giralda](#), [Seville](#)
- [Torre del Oro](#), [Seville](#)
- [Plaza de España](#), [Seville](#)
- [Seville Cathedral](#), [Seville](#)
- [Alcázar of Seville](#), [Seville](#)
- [Almonaster la Real Mosque](#), [Almonaster la Real](#) ([Huelva](#))

Unemployment

The unemployment rate stood at 25.5% in 2017 and was one of the highest in Spain and Europe.^[127]

Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
unemployment rate (in %)	12.6%	12.8%	17.7%	25.2%	27.8%	30.1%	34.4%	36.2%	34.8%	31.5%	28.9%	25.5%

Infrastructure

Transport

As in any modern society, transport systems are an essential structural element of the functioning of Andalusia. The transportation network facilitates territorial coordination, economic development and distribution, and intercity transportation.^[128]

In urban transport, underdeveloped public transport systems put pedestrian traffic and other non-motorized traffic at a disadvantage compared to the use of private vehicles. Several Andalusian capitals—Córdoba, Granada and Seville—have recently been trying to remedy this by strengthening their public transport systems and providing a better infrastructure for the use of bicycles.^[129] There are now three [rapid transit](#) systems operating in Andalusia – the [Seville Metro](#), [Málaga Metro](#) and [Granada Metro](#). [Cercanías](#) [commuter rail](#) networks operate in Seville, Málaga and Cádiz.



Sevilla-Santa Justa railway station

For over a century, the conventional rail network has been centralized on the regional capital, Seville, and the national capital, Madrid; in general, there are no direct connections between provincial capitals. High-speed AVE trains run from Madrid via Córdoba to Seville and Málaga, from which a branch from Antequera to Granada opened in



First order roads of Andalusia

2019. Further AVE routes are under construction.^[130] The Madrid-Córdoba-Seville route was the first high-velocity route in Spain (operating since 1992). Other principal routes are the one from Algeciras to Seville and from Almería via Granada to Madrid.

Most of the principal roads have been converted into limited access highways known as *autovías*. The Autovía del Este (Autovía A-4) runs from Madrid through the Despeñaperros Natural Park, then via Bailén, Córdoba, and Seville to Cádiz, and is part of European route E05 in the International E-road network. The other main road in the region is the portion of European route E15, which runs as the Autovía del Mediterráneo along the Spanish Mediterranean coast. Parts of this constitute the superhighway Autopista AP-7, while in other areas it is Autovía A-7. Both of these roads run generally east-west, although the Autovía A-4 turns to the south in western Andalusia.

Other first-order roads include the Autovía A-48 roughly along the Atlantic coast from Cádiz to Algeciras, continuing European route E05 to meet up with European route E15; the Autovía del Quinto Centenario (Autovía A-49), which continues west from Seville (where the Autovía A-4 turns toward the south) and goes on to Huelva and into Portugal as European route E01; the Autovía Ruta de la Plata (Autovía A-66), European route E803, which roughly corresponds to the ancient Roman 'Silver Route' from the mines of northern Spain, and runs north from Seville; the Autovía de Málaga (Autovía A-45), which runs south from Córdoba to Málaga; and the Autovía de Sierra Nevada (Autovía A-44), part of European route E902, which runs south from Jaén to the Mediterranean coast at Motril.

As of 2008 Andalusia has six public airports, all of which can legally handle international flights. The Málaga Airport is dominant, handling 60.67 percent of passengers^[131] and 85 percent of its international traffic.^[132] The Seville Airport handles another 20.12 percent of traffic, and the Jerez Airport 7.17 percent, so that these three airports account for 87.96 percent of traffic.^[131]

Málaga Airport is the international airport that offers a wide variety of international destinations. It has a daily link with twenty cities in Spain and over a hundred cities in Europe (mainly in Great Britain, Central Europe and the Nordic countries but also the main cities of Eastern Europe: Moscow, Saint Petersburg, Sofia, Riga or Bucharest), North Africa, Middle East (Riyadh, Jeddah and Kuwait) and North America (New York, Toronto and Montreal).



Málaga Airport.



Port of Algeciras.

The main ports are Algeciras (for freight and container traffic) and Málaga for cruise ships. Algeciras is Spain's leading commercial port, with 60,000,000 tonnes (66,000,000 short tons) of cargo in 2004.^[133] Seville has Spain's only commercial river port. Other significant commercial ports in Andalusia are the ports of the Bay of Cádiz, Almería and Huelva.

The Council of Government has approved a Plan of Infrastructures for the Sustainability of Transport in Andalusia (PISTA) 2007–2013, which plans an investment of 30 billion euros during that period.^[134]

Energy infrastructure

The lack of high-quality fossil fuels in Andalusia has led to a strong dependency on petroleum imports. Still, Andalusia has a strong potential for the development of renewable energy, above all wind energy. The Andalusian Energy Agency established in 2005 by the autonomous government, is a new governmental organ charged with the development of energy policy and

provision of a sufficient supply of energy for the community.^[128]

The infrastructure for production of electricity consists of eight large thermal power stations, more than 70 hydroelectric power plants, two wind farms, and 14 major cogeneration facilities. Historically, the largest Andalusian business in this sector was the Compañía Sevillana de Electricidad, founded in 1894, absorbed into Endesa in 1996. The Solar power tower PS10 was built by the Andalusian firm Abengoa in Sanlúcar la Mayor in the province of Seville, and began operating in March 2007. It is the largest existing solar power facility in Europe.^[135] Smaller solar power stations, also recent, exist at Cúllar and Galera, Granada, inaugurated by Geosol and Caja Granada. Two more large thermosolar facilities, Andasol I y II, planned at Hoya de Guadix in the province of Granada are expected to supply electricity to half a million households.^[136] The Plataforma Solar de Almería (PSA) in the Tabernas Desert is an important center for the exploration of the solar energy.^[137]



Andasol solar power facility north of Sierra Nevada

The largest wind power firm in the region is the Sociedad Eólica de Andalucía, formed by the merger of Planta Eólica del Sur S.A. and Energía Eólica del Estrecho S.A.

The Medgaz gas pipeline directly connects the Algerian town of Béni Saf to Almería.^[138]

Education



Law School of the University of Granada.

As throughout Spain, basic education in Andalusia is free and compulsory. Students are required to complete ten years of schooling, and may not leave school before the age of 16, after which students may continue on to a baccalaureate, to intermediate vocational education, to intermediate-level schooling in arts and design, to intermediate sports studies, or to the working world.

Andalusia has a tradition of higher education dating back to the Modern Age and the University of Granada, University of Baeza, and University of Osuna.

As of 2009, there were ten private or public universities in Andalusia. University studies are structured in cycles, awarding degrees based on ECTS credits in accord with the Bologna process, which the Andalusian universities are adopting in accord with the other

universities of the European Higher Education Area.

Healthcare

Responsibility for healthcare jurisdictions devolved from the Spanish government to Andalusia with the enactment of the Statute of Autonomy. Thus, the Andalusian Health Service (*Servicio Andaluz de Salud*) currently manages almost all public health resources of the Community, with such exceptions as health resources for prisoners and members of the military, which remain under central administration.

Science and technology

According to the Outreach Program for Science in Andalusia, Andalusia contributes 14 percent of Spain's scientific production behind only Madrid and Catalonia among the autonomous communities,^[139] even though regional investment in research and development (R&D) as a proportion of GDP is below the national average.^[140] The lack of research capacity in business and the low participation of the private sector in research has resulted in R&D taking place largely in the public sector.

The Council of Innovation, Science and Business is the organ of the autonomous government responsible for universities, research, technological development, industry, and energy. The council coordinates and initiates scientific and technical innovation through specialized centers and initiatives such as the Andalusian Center for Marine Science and Technology (*Centro Andaluz de Ciencia y Tecnología Marina*) and Technological Corporation of Andalusia (*Corporación Tecnológica de Andalucía*).



Healthcare districts of Andalusia

Within the private sphere, although also promoted by public administration, technology parks have been established throughout the Community, such as the Technological Park of Andalusia (*Parque Tecnológico de Andalucía*) in Campanillas on the outskirts of Málaga, and Cartuja 93 in Seville. Some of these parks specialize in specific sector, such as Aerópolis in aerospace or Geolit in food technology. The Andalusian government deployed 600,000 Ubuntu desktop computers in their schools.

Media

Andalusia has international, national, regional, and local media organizations, which are active gathering and disseminating information (as well as creating and disseminating entertainment).

The most notable is the public Radio y Televisión de Andalucía (RTVA), broadcasting on two regional television channels, Canal Sur and Canal Sur 2, four regional radio stations, Canal Sur Radio, Canal Fiesta Radio, Radio Andalucía Información and Canal Flamenco Radio, as well as various digital signals, most notably Canal Sur Andalucía available on cable TV throughout Spain.^[141]

Newspapers

Different newspapers are published for each Andalusian provincial capital, comarca, or important city. Often, the same newspaper organization publishes different local editions with much shared content, with different mastheads and different local coverage. There are also popular papers distributed without charge, again typically with local editions that share much of their content.

No single Andalusian newspaper is distributed throughout the region, not even with local editions. In eastern Andalusia the *Diario Ideal* has editions tailored for the provinces of Almería, Granada, and Jaén. Grupo Joly is based in Andalusia, backed by Andalusian capital, and publishes eight daily newspapers there. Efforts to create a newspaper for the entire autonomous region have not succeeded (the most recent as of 2009 was the *Diario de Andalucía*). The national press (*El País*, *El Mundo*, *ABC*, etc.) include sections or editions specific to Andalusia.

Public television

Andalusia has two public television stations, both operated by Radio y Televisión de Andalucía (RTVA):

- Canal Sur first broadcast on 28 February 1989 (Andalusia Day).
- Canal Sur 2 first broadcast 5 June 1998. Programming focuses on culture, sports, and programs for children and youth.

In addition, RTVA also operates the national and international cable channel Canal Sur Andalucía, which first broadcast in 1996 as Andalucía Televisión.



RTVA's headquarters, a former train station in Córdoba.

Radio

There are four public radio stations in the region, all operated by RTVA:

- Canal Sur Radio, first broadcast October 1988.
- Radio Andalucía Información, first broadcast September 1998.
- Canal Fiesta Radio, first broadcast January 2001.
- Canal Flamenco Radio, first broadcast 29 September 2008.

Art and culture

The patrimony of Andalusia has been shaped by its particular history and geography, as well as its complex flows of population. Andalusia has been home to a succession of peoples and civilizations, many very different from one another, each impacting the settled inhabitants. The ancient Iberians were followed by Celts, Phoenicians and other Eastern Mediterranean traders, Romans, migrating Germanic tribes, Arabs or Berbers. All have shaped the Spanish patrimony in Andalusia, which was already diffused widely in the literary and pictorial genre of the *costumbrismo andaluz*.^{[142][143]}

In the 19th century, Andalusian culture came to be widely viewed as the Spanish culture *par excellence*, in part thanks to the perceptions of romantic travellers. In the words of Ortega y Gasset:

Andalusia, which has never shown the swagger nor petulance of particularism; that has never pretended to the status of a State apart, is, of all the Spanish regions, the one that possesses a culture most radically its own. Throughout the 19th century, Spain has submitted itself to the hegemonic influence of Andalusia. That century began with the Cortes of Cádiz; it ended with the assassination of Cánovas del Castillo, *malaqueño* [from Málaga], and the exaltation of Silvela, no less *malaqueño*. The dominant ideas have an Andalusian accent. One paints Andalusia: a roof-terrace, some flowerpots, blue sky. One reads southern authors. One speaks at all times of the "land of the Most Holy Virgin Mary". The thief from the Sierra Morena and the smuggler are national heroes. All Spain feels its existence justified by the honor of having on its flanks the Andalusian piece of the planet. Around 1900, like so many other things, this changes. The North sits up.^[144]

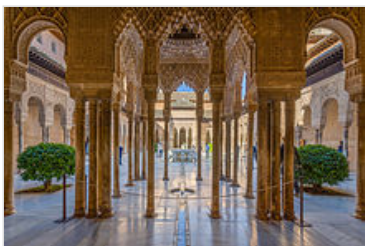
—Ortega y Gasset, *Teoría de Andalucía*, 1927

Arts

Andalusia has been the birthplace of many great artists: the classic painters Velázquez, Murillo, and Juan de Valdés Leal; the sculptors Juan Martínez Montañés, Alonso Cano and Pedro de Mena; and such modern painters as Daniel Vázquez Díaz and Pablo Picasso.

The Spanish composer Manuel de Falla was from Cádiz and incorporated typical Andalusian melodies in his works, as did Joaquín Turina, from Seville. The great singer Camarón de la Isla was born in San Fernando, Cádiz, and Andrés Segovia who helped shape the romantic-modernist approach to classical guitar, was born in Linares, Jaén. The virtuoso Flamenco guitar player Paco de Lucía who helped internationalize Flamenco, was born in Algeciras, Cadiz.

Architecture



The Alhambra in Granada.

Since the Neolithic era, Andalusia has preserved important megaliths, such as the dolmens at the Cueva de Menga and the Dolmen de Viera, both at Antequera. Archeologists have found Bronze Age cities at Los Millares and El Argar. Archeological digs at Doña Blanca in El Puerto de Santa María have revealed the oldest Phoenicians city in the Iberian peninsula; major ruins have also been revealed at Roman Italica near Seville.^[145]

Some of the greatest architecture in Andalusia was developed across several centuries and civilizations, and the region is particularly famous for its Islamic and Moorish architecture, which includes the Alhambra complex, Generalife^[146] and the Mosque-

Cathedral of Córdoba.

The traditional architecture of Andalusia retains its Roman with Arab influences brought by Muslims, with a marked Mediterranean character strongly conditioned by the climate. Traditional urban houses are constructed with shared walls to minimize exposure to high exterior temperatures. Solid exterior walls are painted with lime to minimize the heating effects of the sun. In accord with the climate and tradition of each area, the roofs may be terraces or tiled in the Roman imbrex and tegula style. One of the most characteristic elements (and one of the most obviously influenced by Roman architecture) is the interior patio or courtyard; the patios of Córdoba are particularly famous. Other characteristic elements are decorative (and functional) wrought iron gratings and the tiles known as azulejos. Landscaping—both for common private homes and homes on a more lavish scale—also carries on older traditions,



Flamenco dance and music is native to Andalusia.



Andalusian Antonio de Torres Jurado in the 19th century invented the current classical guitar.



A patio andaluz in Córdoba.

with plants, flowers, and fountains, pools, and streams of water. Beyond these general elements, there are also specific local architectural styles, such as the flat roofs, roofed chimneys, and radically extended balconies of the Alpujarra, the cave dwellings of Guadix and of Granada's Sacromonte, or the traditional architecture of the Marquisate of Zenete.^[147]



Church of El Salvador in Úbeda.

The monumental architecture of the centuries immediately after the Reconquista often displayed an assertion of Christian hegemony through architecture that referenced non-Arab influences. Some of the greatest Renaissance buildings in Andalusia are from the then-kingdom of Jaén: the Jaén Cathedral, designed in part by Andrés de Vandelvira, served as a model for the Cathedral of Malaga and Guadix; the centers of Úbeda and Baeza, dating largely from this era, are UNESCO World Heritage Sites. Seville and its kingdom also figured prominently in this era, as is shown by the Casa consistorial de Sevilla, the Hospital de las Cinco Llagas, or the Charterhouse of Jerez de la Frontera. The Palace of Charles V in Granada is uniquely important for its Italianate purism.^[148]

Andalusia also has such Baroque-era buildings as the Palace of San Telmo in Seville (seat of the current autonomic presidency), the Church of Our Lady of Reposo in Cámpillos, and the Granada Charterhouse.^[149] Academicism gave the region the Royal Tobacco Factory in Seville and Neoclassicism the nucleus of Cádiz, such as its city hall, Royal Prison, and the Oratorio de la Santa Cueva.

Revivalist architecture in the 19th and 20th centuries contributed the buildings of the Ibero-American Exposition of 1929 in Seville, including the Neo-Mudéjar Plaza de España. Andalusia also preserves an important industrial patrimony related to various economic activities.

Besides the architecture of the cities, there is also much outstanding rural architecture: houses, as well as ranch and farm buildings and dog houses.^[150]

Sculpture

The Iberian reliefs of Osuna, Lady of Baza, and León de Bujalance, the Phoenician sarcophagi of Cádiz, and the Roman sculptures of the Baetic cities such as Italica give evidence of traditions of sculpture in Andalusia dating back to antiquity.^[151] There are few significant surviving sculptures from the time of al-Andalus; two notable exceptions are the lions of the Alhambra and of the Maristán of Granada (the Nasrid hospital in the Albaicín).

The Sevillian school of sculpture dating from the 13th century onward and the Granadan school beginning toward the end of the 16th century both focused primarily on Christian religious subject matter, including many wooden altarpieces. Notable sculptors in these traditions include Lorenzo Mercadante de Breña, Pedro Millán, Juan Martínez Montañés, Pedro Roldán, José de Arce, Jerónimo Balbás, Alonso Cano, and Pedro de Mena.^[152]



Crying Over the Dead Christ, Pedro Millán, Museum of Fine Arts of Seville.

Non-religious sculpture has also existed in Andalusia since antiquity. A fine example from the Renaissance era is the decoration of the Casa de Pilatos in Seville. Nonetheless, non-religious sculpture played a relatively minor role until such 19th-century sculptors as Antonio Susillo.

Painting

As in sculpture, there were Sevillian and the Granadan schools of painting. The former has figured prominently in the history of Spanish art since the 15th century and includes such important artists as Zurbarán, Velázquez and Murillo, as well as art theorists such as Francisco Pacheco. The Museum of Fine Arts of Seville and the Prado^[154] contain numerous representative works of the Sevillian school of painting.

A specific romantic genre known as costumbrismo andaluz depicts traditional and folkloric Andalusian subjects, such as bullfighting scenes, dogs, and scenes from Andalusia's history. Important artists in this genre include Manuel Barrón, José García Ramos, Gonzalo Bilbao and Julio Romero de Torres. The genre is well represented in the private Carmen Thyssen-Bornemisza Collection, part of which is on display at Madrid's Thyssen-Bornemisza Museum and Carmen Thyssen Museum in Málaga.^[155]

Málaga also has been and is an important artistic center. Its most illustrious representative was Pablo Picasso, one of the most influential artists of the 20th century. The city has a Museum and Natal House Foundation, dedicated to the painter.

Literature and philosophy



The 1492 *Gramática* by Antonio de Nebrija

Andalusia plays a significant role in the history of Spanish-language literature, although not all of the important literature associated with Andalusia was written in Spanish. Before 1492, there was the literature written in Andalusian Arabic. Hispano-Arabic authors native to the region include Ibn Hazm, Ibn Zaydún, Ibn Tufail, Al-Mu'tamid, Ibn al-Khatib, Ibn al-Yayyab, and Ibn Zamrak^[156] or Andalusian Hebrew poets as Solomon ibn Gabirol. Ibn Quzman, of the 12th century, crafted poems in the colloquial Andalusian language.^[157]

In 1492 Antonio de Nebrija published his celebrated *Gramática de la lengua castellana* ("Grammar of the Castilian language"), the first such work for a modern European language. In 1528 Francisco Delicado wrote *La lozana andaluza*, a novel in the orbit of *La Celestina*, and in 1599 the Sevillian Mateo Alemán wrote the first part of *Guzmán de Alfarache*, the first picaresque novel with a known author.

The prominent humanist literary school of Seville included such writers as Juan de Mal Lara, Fernando de Herrera, Gutierre de Cetina, Luis Barahona de Soto, Juan de la Cueva, Gonzalo Argote de Molina, and Rodrigo Caro. The Córdoba Luis de Góngora was the greatest exponent of the *culteranismo* of Baroque poetry in the Siglo de Oro;^[158] indeed, the style is often referred to as *Góngorismo*.

Literary Romanticism in Spain had one of its great centers in Andalusia, with such authors as Ángel de Saavedra, 3rd Duke of Rivas, José Cadalso and Gustavo Adolfo Bécquer. *Costumbrismo andaluz* existed in literature as much as in visual art, with notable examples being the *Escenas andaluzas* of Serafín Estébanez Calderón and the works of Pedro Antonio de Alarcón.

Andalusian authors Ángel Ganivet, Manuel Gómez-Moreno, Manuel and Antonio Machado, and Francisco Villaespesa are all generally counted in the Generation of '98. Also of this generation were the Quintero brothers, dramatists who faithfully captured Andalusian dialects and idiosyncrasies. Also of note, 1956 Nobel Prize-winning poet Juan Ramón Jiménez was a native of Moguer, near Huelva.

A large portion of the *avant-garde* Generation of '27 who gathered at the Ateneo de Sevilla on the 300th anniversary of Góngora's death were Andalusians: Federico García Lorca, Luis Cernuda, Rafael Alberti, Manuel Altolaguirre, Emilio Prados, and 1977 Nobel laureate Vicente Aleixandre.^[159]

Certain Andalusian fictional characters have become universal archetypes: Prosper Mérimée's gypsy *Carmen*, P. D. Eastman's *Perro*, Pierre Beaumarchais's *Fígaro*, and Tirso de Molina's *Don Juan*.

As in most regions of Spain, the principal form of popular verse is the romance, although there are also strophes specific to Andalusia, such as the *soleá* or the *soleariya*. Ballads, lullabies, street vendor's cries, nursery rhymes, and work songs are plentiful.

Among the philosophers native to the region can be counted Seneca, Avicbron, Maimonides, Averroes, Fernán Pérez de Oliva, Sebastián Fox Morcillo, Ángel Ganivet, Francisco Giner de los Ríos and María Zambrano.

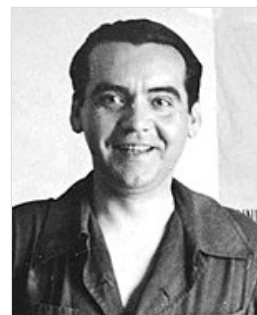
Music of Andalusia



Pablo Picasso



La Fuensanta, considered a quintessential rendition of Andalusian beauty.^[153]



Federico García Lorca, prominent poet executed by Francoists during the Spanish Civil War.

The music of Andalusia includes traditional and contemporary music, folk and composed music, and ranges from flamenco to rock. Conversely, certain metric, melodic and harmonic characteristics are considered Andalusian even when written or performed by musicians from elsewhere.

Flamenco, perhaps the most characteristically Andalusian genre of music and dance, originated in the 18th century, but is based in earlier forms from the region. The influence of the traditional music and dance of the Romani people or Gypsies is particularly clear. The genre embraces distinct vocal (cante flamenco), guitar (toque flamenco), and dance (baile flamenco) styles.^[160]



Flamenco, Andalusian dance, 1893, by José Villegas Cordero.

The Andalusian Statute of Autonomy reflects the cultural importance of flamenco in its Articles 37.1.18 and 68:

Guiding principles of public policy: 18th The preservation and enhancement of the cultural, historic and artistic heritage of Andalusia, especially flamenco.^[161]

Also within the Autonomous Community (of Andalusia) is the exclusive competence in knowledge, conservation, research, training, promotion and dissemination of flamenco as a unique element of the Andalusian cultural heritage.^[162]



Andrés Segovia (left), the musician who introduced the modern classical guitar to large audiences; Andalusian José María Ventura Casas (right) is regarded as the father of the modern Catalan sardana.

Fundamental in the history of Andalusian music are the composers Cristóbal de Morales, Francisco Guerrero, Francisco Correa de Arauxo, Manuel García, Manuel de Falla, Joaquín Turina, and Manuel Castillo, as well as one of the fathers of modern classical guitar, the guitarist Andrés Segovia.^[163] Mention should also be made of the great folk artists of the copla (music) and the cante hondo, such as Rocío Jurado, Lola Flores (*La Faraona*, "the pharaoh"), Juanito Valderrama and the revolutionary Camarón de la Isla.^[164]

Prominent Andalusian rock groups include Triana and Medina Azahara. The duo Los del Río from Dos Hermanas had international success with their "Macarena", including playing at a Super Bowl half-time show in the United States, where their song has also been used as campaign music by the Democratic Party.^[165] Other notables include the singer, songwriter, and poet Joaquín Sabina, Isabel Pantoja, Rosa López, who represented Spain at Eurovision in 2002, and David Bisbal.^{[166][167]}

On 16 November 2023, Seville will host the 24th Annual Latin Grammy Awards at the FIBES Conference and Exhibition Centre, making Seville the first city outside of the United States to host the Latin Grammy Awards.^[168]

Film

The portrayal of Andalusia in film is often reduced to archetypes: flamenco, bullfighting, Catholic pageantry, brigands, the property-rich and cash-poor señorito andaluz and emigrants. These images particularly predominated from the 1920s through the 1960s, and helped to consolidate a clichéd image of the region. In a very different vein, the province of Almería was the filming location for many Westerns, especially (but by no means exclusively) the Italian-directed Spaghetti Westerns. During the dictatorship of Francisco Franco, this was the extent of the film industry in Andalusia.

Nonetheless, Andalusian film has roots as far back as José Val del Omar in the pre-Franco years, and since the Spanish transition to democracy has brought forth numerous nationally and internationally respected directors: Antonio Cuadri (*Heart of the Earth*), Chus Gutiérrez (*Poniente*), Chiqui Carabante (*Carlos Against the World*), Alberto Rodríguez (*7 Virgins*), Benito Zambrano (*Solas*), and Antonio Banderas (*Summer Rain*).

Counting together feature films, documentaries, television programs, music videos etc., Andalusia has boomed from 37 projects shooting in 1999 to 1,054 in 2007, with the figure for 2007 including 19 feature films.^[169] Although feature films are the most prestigious, commercials and television are currently more economically important to the region.

The Filmoteca de Andalucía, headquartered in Córdoba, is a government-run entity in charge of the investigation, collection and diffusion of Andalusian cinematic heritage. Other important contributors to this last activity are such annual film festivals as the Málaga Spanish Film Festival, the most important festival dedicated exclusively to cinema made in Spain, the Seville European Film Festival (SEFF), the International Festival of Short Films—Almería in Short, the Huelva Festival of Latin American Film, the Atlantic Film Show in Cádiz, the Islantilla Festival of Film and Television and the African Film Festival of Tarifa.

Culture

Customs and society

Each sub-region in Andalusia has its own unique customs that represent a fusion of Catholicism and local folklore. Cities like Almería have been influenced historically by both Granada and Murcia in the use of traditional head coverings. The *sombrero de Labrador*, a worker's hat made of black velvet, is a signature style of the region.

In Cádiz, traditional costumes with rural origins are worn at bullfights and at parties on the large estates. The *tablaó flamenco* dance and the accompanying *cante jondo* vocal style originated in Andalusia and traditionally most often performed by the gypsy (Gitanos). One of the most distinctive cultural events in Andalusia is the Romería de El Rocío in May. It consists of a pilgrimage to the Hermitage of El Rocío in the countryside near Almonte, in honor of the Virgin of El Rocío, an image of the Virgin and Child.^{[170][171]} In recent times the *Romería* has attracted roughly a million pilgrims each year.^[172]

In Jaén, the *saeta* is a revered form of Spanish religious song, whose form and style has evolved over many centuries. Saetas evoke strong emotion and are sung most often during public processions. *Verdiales*, based upon the *fandango*, are a flamenco music style and song form originating in Almogía, near Málaga. For this reason, the Verdiales are sometimes known as *Fandangos de Málaga*. The region also has a rich musical tradition of flamenco songs, or *palos* called cartageneras. Seville celebrates *Semana Santa*, one of the better known religious events within Spain. During the festival, religious fraternities dress as penitents and carry large floats of lifelike wooden sculptures representing scenes of the Passion, and images of the Virgin Mary. *Sevillanas*, a type of old folk music sung and written in Seville and still very popular, are performed in fairs and festivals, along with an associated dance for the music, the *Baile por sevillanas*. All the different regions of Andalusia have developed their own distinctive customs, but all share a connectedness to Catholicism as developed during baroque Spain society.^[173]

Andalusian Spanish

Andalusian Spanish is one of the most widely spoken forms of Spanish in Spain, and because of emigration patterns was very influential on American Spanish. Rather than a single dialect, it is really a range of dialects sharing some common features; among these is the retention of more Arabic words than elsewhere in Spain,^{[174][175]} as well as some phonological differences compared with Standard Spanish. The isoglosses that mark the borders of Andalusian Spanish overlap to form a network of divergent boundaries, so there is no clear border for the linguistic region.^[176] A fringe movement promoting an Andalusian language independent from Spanish exists.^[177]

Religion



Málaga Film Festival



Interior of the Hermitage of El Rocío, with the altar of the Virgin of El Rocío



Procession with statue of the Blessed Virgin Mary of the Love of Saint Ferdinand (*Maria santísima del amor de San Fernando*), Cádiz.

The territory now known as Andalusia fell within the sphere of influence of ancient Mediterranean mythological beliefs. Phoenician colonization brought the cults of Baal and Melqart; the latter lasted into Roman times as Hercules, mythical founder of both Cádiz and Seville. The Islote de Sancti Petri held the supposed tomb of Hercules, with representations of his Twelve labors; the region was the traditional site of the tenth labor, obtaining the cattle of the monster Geryon. Traditionally, the Pillars of

Hercules flank the Strait of Gibraltar. Clearly, the European pillar is the Rock of Gibraltar; the African pillar was presumably either Monte Hacho in Ceuta or Jebel Musa in Morocco. The Roman road that led from Cádiz to Rome was known by several names, one of them being Via Herculeia, Hercules route returning from his tenth labor. The present coat of arms of Andalusia shows Hercules between two lions, with two pillars behind these figures.

Roman Catholicism is, by far, the largest religion in Andalusia. In 2012, the proportion of Andalusians that identify themselves as Roman Catholic was 78.8%.^[178] Spanish Catholic religion constitute a traditional vehicle of Andalusian cultural cohesion,^[179] and the principal characteristic of the local popular form of Catholicism is devotion to the Virgin Mary; Andalusia is sometimes known as *la tierra de María Santísima* ("the land of Most Holy Mary").^[180] Also characteristic are the processions during Holy Week, in which thousands of penitents (known as nazarenos) sing saetas. Andalusia is the site of such pilgrim destinations as the Santuario de Nuestra Señora de la Cabeza in Andújar and the Hermitage of El Rocío in Almonte.

Bullfighting

While some trace the lineage of the Spanish Fighting Bull back to Roman times, today's fighting bulls in the Iberian peninsula and in the former Spanish Empire trace back to Andalusia in the 15th and 16th centuries.^[181] Andalusia remains a center of bull-rearing and bullfighting: its 227 *fincas de ganado* where fighting bulls are raised cover 146,917 hectares (363,040 acres).^[181] In the year 2000, Andalusia's roughly 100 bullrings hosted 1,139 corridos.^[181]

The oldest bullring still in use in Spain is the neoclassical Plaza de toros in Ronda, built in 1784. The Andalusian Autonomous Government sponsors the *Rutas de Andalucía taurina*, a touristic route through the region centered on bullfighting.

Festivals

The Andalusian festivals provide a showcase for popular arts and traditional costume. Among the most famous of these are the Seville Fair or *Feria de Abril* in Seville, now echoed by smaller fairs in Madrid and Barcelona, both of which have many Andalusian immigrants; the *Feria de Agosto* in Málaga; the *Feria de Jerez* or *Feria del Caballo* in Jerez; the Feast of Corpus Christi in Granada; the *Feria de Nuestra Señora de la Salud* in Córdoba; the Columbian Festivals (*Fiestas Colombinas*) in Huelva; the *Feria de la Virgen del Mar* in Almería; and the *Feria de San Lucas* in Jaén, among many others.

Festivals of a religious nature are a deep Andalusian tradition and are met with great popular fervor. There are numerous major festivals during Holy Week. An annual pilgrimage brings a million visitors to the Hermitage of El Rocío in Almonte (population 16,914 in 2008); similarly large crowds visit the Santuario de Nuestra Señora de la Cabeza in Andújar every April.

Other important festivals are the Carnival of Cádiz and the *Fiesta de las Cruces* or *Cruz de mayo* in Granada and Córdoba; in Córdoba this is combined with a competition for among the *patios* (courtyards) of the city.



Most Spanish dialects in Spain differentiate between the sound of "z" and "c" (before e and i), pronounced /θ/, and that of "s", pronounced /s/. This distinction is lost in many Andalusian-speaking areas. In some mostly southerly areas, shown here in red, all three letters are pronounced /θ/, which is known as Ceceo. In other areas, all three letters are pronounced (/s/), which is known as Seseo. Still other areas retain the distinction found elsewhere in Spain. Note that the city of Cádiz has seseo.



José Gómez Ortega: Joselito "El Gallo".



Cruz de mayo of the confraternity Hermandad de la Paz y Esperanza ("Brotherhood of Peace and Hope"), Cuesta del Bailío, Córdoba.

Andalusia hosts an annual festival for the dance of flamenco in the summer-time.

Cuisine

The Andalusian diet varies, especially between the coast and the interior, but in general is a Mediterranean diet based on olive oil, cereals, legumes, vegetables, fish, dried fruits and nuts, and meat; there is also a great tradition of drinking wine.^[182]

Fried fish—*pescaíto frito*—and seafood are common on the coast and also eaten well into the interior under coastal influence. Atlantic bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*) from the Almadra areas of the Gulf of Cádiz, prawns from Sanlúcar de Barrameda (known as *langostino de Sanlúcar*), and deepwater rose shrimp (*Parapenaeus longirostris*) from Huelva are all highly prized. Fishing for the transparent goby or *chanquete* (*Aphia minuta*), a once-popular small fish from Málaga, is now banned because the techniques used to catch them trap too many immature fish of other species.^[183]



Gazpacho served with tropezones (chopped vegetables).

The mountainous regions of the Sierra Morena and Sierra Nevada produce cured hams, notably including *jamón serrano* and *jamón ibérico*. These come from two different types of pig, (*jamón serrano* from white pigs, the more expensive *jamón ibérico* from the Black Iberian pig). There are several denominaciones de origen, each with its own specifications including in just which microclimate region ham of a particular denomination must be cured. *Plato alpujarreño* is another mountain specialty, a dish combining ham, sausage, sometimes other pork, egg, potatoes, and olive oil.

Confectionery is popular in Andalusia. Almonds and honey are common ingredients. Many enclosed convents of nuns make and sell pastries, especially Christmas pastries: *mantecados*, *polvorones*, *pestiños*, *alfajores*, *yemas de San Leandro*, as well as *churros* or *tejerings*, meringue cookies (*merengadas*), and *amarguillos*.

Cereal-based dishes include *migas de harina* in eastern Andalusia (a similar dish to couscous rather than the fried breadcrumb based *migas* elsewhere in Spain) and a sweeter, more aromatic porridge called *poleá* in western Andalusia. Vegetables form the basis of such dishes as *alboronía* (similar to *ratatouille*) and the chopped salad known as *pipirrana* or *piriñaca*. Hot and cold soups based in olive oil, garlic, bread, tomato and peppers include *gazpacho*, *salmorejo*, *porra antequerana*, *ajo caliente*, *sopa campera*, or—using almonds instead of tomato—*ajoblanco*.^[184]

Wine has a privileged place at the Andalusian table. Andalusian wines are known worldwide, especially fortified wines such as sherry (*jerez*), aged in soleras. These are enormously varied; for example, dry sherry may be the very distinct *fino*, *manzanilla*, *amontillado*, *oloroso*, or *Palo Cortado* and each of these varieties can each be sweetened with Pedro Ximénez or Moscatel to produce a different variety of sweet sherry.^{[185][186]} Besides sherry, Andalucía has five other denominaciones de origen for wine: D.O. Condado de Huelva, D.O. Manzanilla-Sanlúcar de Barrameda, D.O. Málaga, D.O. Montilla-Moriles, and D.O. Sierras de Málaga.^[187] Most Andalusian wine comes from one of these regions, but there are other historic wines without a Protected Geographical Status, for example *Tintilla de Rota*, *Pajarete*, *Moscatel de Chipiona* and *Mosto de Umbrete*.

Andalusia also produces D.O. vinegar and brandy: D.O. Vinagre de Jerez and D.O. Brandy de Jerez.^[187]

Other traditions

The traditional dress of 18th-century Andalusia was strongly influenced by *majismo* within the context of *casticismo* (purism, traditionalism, authenticity). The archetype of the *majo* and *maja* was that of a bold, pure Spaniard from a lower-class background, somewhat flamboyant in his or her style of dress. This emulation of lower-class dress also extended to imitating the clothes of brigands and Romani ("Gypsy") women.

The Museum of Arts and Traditions of Sevilla has collected representative samples of a great deal of the history of Andalusian dress, including examples of such notable types of hat as the *sombrero cordobés*, *sombrero calañés*, *sombrero de catite* and the *pavero*, as well as the *traje corto* and *traje de flamenca*.

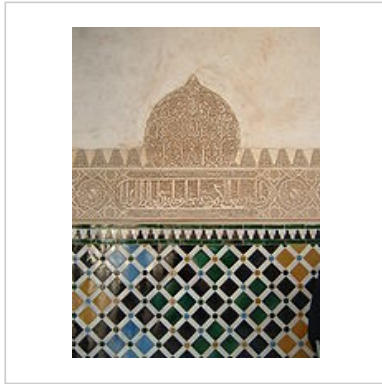


Holy Week procession in Málaga.

Andalusia has a great artisan tradition in tile, leather (see *Shell cordovan*), weaving (especially of the heavy *jarapa* cloth), marquetry, and ceramics (especially in Jaén, Granada, and Almería), lace (especially Granada and Huelva), embroidery (in *Andévalo*), ironwork, woodworking, and basketry in wicker, many of these traditions a heritage of the long period of Muslim rule.^[188]

Andalusia is also known for its dogs, particularly the Andalusian Hound, which was originally bred in the region. Dogs, not just andalusian hounds, are very popular in the region.

Andalusian equestrianism, institutionalized in the Royal Andalusian School of Equestrian Art is known well beyond the borders of Spain. The Andalusian horse is strongly built, compact yet elegant, distinguished in the area of dressage and show jumping, and is also an excellent horse for driving. They are known for their elegant "dancing" gait.^[189]



Tiles from the Alhambra.



Andalusian, in "Majo" dress



Sombreros cordobeses.



Sombrero de catite.

Sports

Team sports

In Andalusia, as throughout Spain, football is the predominant sport. Introduced to Spain by British men who worked in mining for Rio Tinto in the province of Huelva, the sport soon became popular with the local population. As Spain's oldest existing football club, Recreativo de Huelva, founded 1889, is known as *El Decano* ("the Dean").^{[191][192]}

For the 2024–2025 season, two Andalusian clubs compete in Spain's First Division La Liga: Real Betis and Sevilla FC. Betis won La Liga in 1934–35 and Sevilla in the 1945–46 season.^{[191][192]} There are five Andalusian clubs playing in the second division: Málaga CF, Cádiz CF, Cordoba CF, UD Almeria, and Granada CF.

The Andalusia autonomous football team is not in any league, and plays only friendly matches. In recent years, they have played mostly during the Christmas break of the football leagues. They play mostly against national teams from other countries, but would



La Rosaleda is the stadium of Málaga CF, one of four Andalusian clubs in Segunda División.

not be eligible for international league play, where Spain is represented by a single national team.

In recent decades, basketball has become increasingly popular, with CB Málaga, also known as **Unicaja Málaga** who have won the Liga ACB in 2007 and the Korać Cup in 2001 and usually play the Euroleague, CB Sevilla (Banca Cívica) and CB Granada competing at the top level in the Liga ACB.^[193]

Unlike basketball, handball has never really taken off in Andalusia. There is one Andalusian team in the Liga Asobal, Spain's premier handball league: BM Puente Genil, playing in the province of Córdoba.

Andalusia's strongest showing in sports has been in table tennis. There are two professional teams: Cajasur Priego TM and Caja Granada TM, the latter being Spain's leading table tennis team, with more than 20 league championships in nearly consecutive years and 14 consecutive Copas del Rey, dominating the Liga ENEBÉ. Cajasur is also one of the league's leading teams.^[194]

Olympics

220 Andalusian athletes have competed in a total of 16 summer or winter Olympic Games. The first was Leopoldo Sainz de la Maza, part of the silver medal-winning polo team at the 1920 Summer Olympics in Antwerp, Belgium.^[195]

In all, Andalusians have won six gold medals, 11 silver, and two bronze. Winners of multiple medals include the Córdoba boxer Rafael Lozano (bronze in the 1996 Summer Olympics at Atlanta, Georgia, US, and silver in the 2000 Summer Olympics in Sydney, Australia); sailor Theresa ZABELL, Malagueña by adoption (gold medals at Barcelona in 1992 and Atlanta in 1996). Other notable winners have been Granadan tennis player Manuel Orantes (silver in the men's singles of the demonstration tournament in Mexico City in 1968), Jerezano riders Ignacio Rambla and Rafael Soto (silver in dressage in Athens in 2004) and the racewalker Paquillo Fernández from Guadix (silver in Athens in 2004).

The largest number of Olympic appearances were by the Malagueña swimmer María Peláez (five appearances), the Granadan skier María José Rienda (four), the Sevillian rider Luis Astolfi (four), and the Sevillian rower Fernando Climent (four, including a silver at Los Angeles, California, US, in 1984.^[196]

Seville has been a pre-candidate to host the Summer Olympics in two occasions, 2004 and 2008, and Granada has been a pre-candidate to host the winter Olympics; neither has ever succeeded in its candidature. The ski resort of Sierra Nevada, near Granada, has however hosted the 1996 Alpine World Ski Championships, and Granada hosted the 2015 Winter Universiade.

Other sports

Other sporting events in Andalusia include surfing, kitesurfing and windsurfing competitions at Tarifa, various golf tournaments at courses along the coast, and horse racing and polo at several locations in the interior. Andalusia hosted the 1999 World Championships in Athletics (Seville), the 2005 Mediterranean Games (Almería) and the FIS Alpine World Ski Championships 1996 (Granada), among other major events. There is also the annual Vuelta a Andalucía bicycle road race and the Linares chess tournament. The Circuito de Jerez, located near Jerez de la Frontera, hosts the Spanish motorcycle Grand Prix.

Twinning and covenants

Andalusia has had a sister region relationship with Buenos Aires (Argentina), since 2001;^[197] and with Córdoba (Argentina). Also Andalusia has a collaboration agreement with Guerrero (Mexico).

See also



- Andalusian people
- Andalusian nationalism



Estadio de La Cartuja was constructed as part of Seville's bid to host the Summer Olympics

- [Azulejo](#)
- [List of Andalusians](#)
- [List of the oldest mosques](#)
- [Roman Bética Route](#)
- [San Juan De Los Terreros](#)
- [White Towns of Andalusia](#)
- [Yeseria](#)

References

1. "Himno y escudo" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20121015185710/http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/28f2009/himno.html>). Junta de Andalucía. Archived from the original (<http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/28f2009/himno.html>) on 15 October 2012.
2. See, *andaluz, -za* (<http://dle.rae.es/?id=2YzoCI1>) "Diccionario de la lengua española - Edición del Tricentenario" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190503221750/https://dle.rae.es/?id=2YzoCI1>). Archived from the original on 3 May 2019. Retrieved 14 January 2024.. [DRAE](#).
3. "Contabilidad Regional de España" (https://ine.es/prensa/cre_2022.pdf) (PDF). www.ine.es.
4. "Sub-national HDI - Area Database - Global Data Lab" (<https://hdi.globaldatalab.org/areadata/shdi/>). hdi.globaldatalab.org. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180923120638/https://hdi.globaldatalab.org/areadata/shdi/>) from the original on 23 September 2018. Retrieved 24 June 2023.
5. "Andalusia" (<https://www.collinsdictionary.com/amp/english/andalusia>). *Collins English Dictionary*. HarperCollins. Retrieved 8 March 2019.
6. "Andalusia" (<https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/us/andalusia>) (US) and "Andalusia" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200322182035/https://www.lexico.com/definition/andalusia>). *Lexico UK English Dictionary*. Oxford University Press. Archived from the original (<http://www.lexico.com/definition/Andalusia>) on 22 March 2020.
7. "Andalusia" (<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/Andalusia>). *Merriam-Webster.com Dictionary*. Merriam-Webster. Retrieved 8 March 2019.
8. *Boletín Oficial del Estado* of Spain, n. 68 of 2007/03/20, p. 11872. (<http://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2007/03/20/pdfs/A11871-11909.pdf>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110609194157/http://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2007/03/20/pdfs/A11871-11909.pdf>) 9 June 2011 at the [Wayback Machine](#) Estatuto de Autonomía de Andalucía. Artículo 1: "Andalucía, como nacionalidad histórica y en el ejercicio del derecho de autogobierno que reconoce la Constitución, se constituye en Comunidad Autónoma en el marco de la unidad de la nación española y conforme al artículo 2 de la Constitución."
9. "Cuenca del Guadalquivir" (http://aguas.igme.es/igme/publica/libro20/pdf/lib20/c_guadal_1.pdf) (PDF). Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20170103104639/http://aguas.igme.es/igme/publica/libro20/pdf/lib20/c_guadal_1.pdf) (PDF) from the original on 3 January 2017. Retrieved 11 April 2013.
10. Reinhart Anne Pieter Dozy (2009). *Recherches Sur L'Histoire Et la Littérature de L'Espagne Pendant Le Moyen Age* (https://books.google.com/books?id=-_dnwAACAAJ). BiblioBazaar. p. 303. ISBN 978-1-117-03148-4.
11. Michael L. Bates (1992). "The Islamic Coinage of Spain" (<https://books.google.com/books?id=ILAryx8bC8UC&pg=PA384>). In Jerrilynn D. Dodds (ed.). *Al-Andalus: The Art of Islamic Spain*. Metropolitan Museum of Art. p. 384. ISBN 978-0-87099-636-8. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20240114125709/https://books.google.com/books?id=ILAryx8bC8UC&pg=PA384#v=onepage&q&f=false>) from the original on 14 January 2024. Retrieved 25 September 2017.
12. Thomas F. Glick (2005). *Islamic And Christian Spain in the Early Middle Ages* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=cWqmebvcjj0C&pg=PR21>). BRILL. p. 21. ISBN 90-04-14771-3. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20240114125726/https://books.google.com/books?id=cWqmebvcjj0C&pg=PR21#v=onepage&q&f=false>) from the original on 14 January 2024. Retrieved 25 September 2017.
13. Idris El Hareir; Ravane Mbaye (2011). *The Spread of Islam Throughout the World* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=qVYT4Kraym0C&pg=PA448>). UNESCO. p. 448. ISBN 978-92-3-104153-2. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20240114125819/https://books.google.com/books?id=qVYT4Kraym0C&pg=PA448#v=onepage&q&f=false>) from the original on 14 January 2024. Retrieved 7 April 2020.
14. J. Bradford De Long and Andrei Shleifer (October 1993), "Princes and Merchants: European City Growth before the Industrial Revolution" (https://web.archive.org/web/20180729053941/http://www.j-bradford-delong.net/pdf_files/Princes.pdf) (PDF), *The Journal of Law and Economics*, **36** (2): 671–702 [678], [CiteSeerX 10.1.1.164.4092](https://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/summary?doi=10.1.1.164.4092) (<https://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/summary?doi=10.1.1.164.4092>), doi:10.1086/467294 (<https://doi.org/10.1086/467294>), S2CID 13961320 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:13961320>), archived from the original (http://www.j-bradford-delong.net/pdf_files/Princes.pdf) (PDF) on 29 July 2018, retrieved 7 December 2019
15. Simon Barton (30 June 2009). *A History of Spain* (<https://web.archive.org/web/20191225060109/https://books.google.com/books?id=AeAcBQAAQBAJ&pg=PA44>). Macmillan International Higher Education. pp. 44–5. ISBN 978-1-137-01347-7. Archived from the original (<https://books.google.com/books?id=AeAcBQAAQBAJ&pg=PA44>) on 25 December 2019.

16. Francis Preston Venable (1894). *A Short History of Chemistry* (<https://archive.org/details/ashorthistorych00venagoo>). Heath. p. 21 (<https://archive.org/details/ashorthistorych00venagoog/page/n33>).
17. Entrena, Francisco (2001). "Social Change, Inequalities and Conflicts in Andalusia" (<https://www.jstor.org/stable/41166930>). *Mediterranean Studies*. **10**. Penn State University Press: 181–207. JSTOR 41166930 (<https://www.jstor.org/stable/41166930>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20240114125712/https://www.jstor.org/stable/41166930>) from the original on 14 January 2024. Retrieved 14 October 2023.
18. aemetblog (9 August 2018). "¿Por qué el valle del Guadalquivir es la "sartén" de España?" (<https://aemetblog.es/2018/08/09/por-que-el-valle-del-guadalquivir-es-la-sarten-de-espana/>). *Aemetblog* (in Spanish). Retrieved 13 March 2024.
19. "Why is the Guadalquivir valley one of the hottest inhabited places on the planet? (In spanish)" (https://www.eldiariorio.es/andalucia/el_tiempo/valle-guadalquivir-lugares-habitados-calurosos-planeta_1_8269175.html). *elDiario.es*. 4 September 2021. Retrieved 13 March 2024.
20. "Climate and Average Weather Year Round in Córdoba (Spain)" (<https://weatherspark.com/y/35285/Average-Weather-in-C%C3%B3rdoba-Spain-Year-Round>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20240114125711/https://weatherspark.com/y/35285/Average-Weather-in-C%C3%B3rdoba-Spain-Year-Round>) from the original on 14 January 2024. Retrieved 14 March 2023.
21. "Why the Guadalquivir valley is the pan of Spain (in Spanish)" (<https://aemetblog.es/2018/08/09/por-que-el-valle-del-guadalquivir-es-la-sarten-de-espana/>). 9 August 2018. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20240114125820/https://aemetblog.es/2018/08/09/por-que-el-valle-del-guadalquivir-es-la-sarten-de-espana/>) from the original on 14 January 2024. Retrieved 14 March 2023.
22. Mokhtar, G (1981), *Ancient Civilizations of Africa* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=aDxMF-6UdCQC&q=andalusia>), vol. 2, University of California Press, p. 281, ISBN 978-0-520-06697-7, archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20240114125714/https://books.google.com/books?id=aDxMF-6UdCQC&q=andalusia#v=snippet&q=andalusi&f=false>) from the original on 14 January 2024, retrieved 16 October 2020
23. Burke, Ulick Ralph (1900), *A History of Spain from the Earliest Times to the Death of Ferdinand the Catholic* (<http://web.archive.org/web/20140821190214/http://www.mocavo.com/A-History-of-Spain-From-the-Earliest-Times-to-the-Death-of-Ferdinand-the-Catholic/137368/12?browse=true#449>), vol. 1, Year Books, p. 410, ISBN 978-1-4437-4054-8, archived from the original (<http://www.mocavo.com/A-History-of-Spain-From-the-Earliest-Times-to-the-Death-of-Ferdinand-the-Catholic/137368/12?browse=true#449>) on 21 August 2014, retrieved 21 August 2014
24. González Jiménez, Manuel (2012). "Sobre los orígenes históricos de Andalucía" (http://institucional.us.es/revistas/rasbl/40/art_17.pdf) (PDF). *Boletín de la Real academia Sevillana de Buenas Letras: Minervae baeticae* (40): 258. ISSN 0214-4395 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/0214-4395>). Archived (https://ghostarchive.org/archive/20221009/http://institucional.us.es/revistas/rasbl/40/art_17.pdf) (PDF) from the original on 9 October 2022.
25. Bossong, Georg (2002). Restle, David; Zaefferer, Dietmar (eds.). "Der Name al-Andalus: neue Überlegungen zu einem alten Problem" (https://web.archive.org/web/20080627064440/http://www.rose.unizh.ch/seminar/personen/bossong/boss_bask_120.pdf) [The Name al-Andalus: Revisiting an Old Problem] (PDF). *Trends in Linguistics. Studies and Monographs*. Sounds and systems: studies in structure and change. (in German). **141**. Berlin: De Gruyter Mouton: 149. ISSN 1861-4302 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/1861-4302>). Archived from the original (http://www.rose.unizh.ch/seminar/personen/bossong/boss_bask_120.pdf) (PDF) on 27 June 2008. Retrieved 8 September 2013. "Only a few years after the Islamic conquest of Spain, *Al-Andalus* appears in coin inscriptions as the Arabic equivalent of *Hispania*. The traditionally held view that the etymology of this name has to do with the Vandals is shown to have no serious foundation. The phonetic, morphosyntactic, and also historical problems connected with this etymology are too numerous. Moreover, the existence of this name in various parts of central and northern Spain proves that *Al-Andalus* cannot be derived from this Germanic tribe. It was the original name of the Punta Marroquí cape near Tarifa; very soon, it became generalized to designate the whole Peninsula. Undoubtedly, the name is of Pre-Indo-European origin. The parts of this compound (*anda* and *luz*) are frequent in the indigenous toponymy of the Iberian Peninsula."
26. Stearns, Justin (1 December 2009). "Representing and Remembering al-Andalus: Some Historical Considerations Regarding the End of Time and the Making of Nostalgia" (<https://www.academia.edu/274992>). *Medieval Encounters*. Medieval Jewish, Christian and Muslim Culture Encounters in Confluence and Dialogue. **15** (2). Department of Religion, Middlebury College, Middlebury, VT: Brill NV: 358. doi:10.1163/157006709X458891 (<https://doi.org/10.1163/157006709X458891>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20240114130217/https://www.academia.edu/274992>) from the original on 14 January 2024. Retrieved 1 November 2017.
27. Halm, Heinz (1989). "Al-Andalus und Gothica Sors". *Der Islam*. **66** (2): 252–263. doi:10.1515/islam.1989.66.2.252 (<https://doi.org/10.1515/islam.1989.66.2.252>). S2CID 161971416 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:161971416>).
28. Manuel González Jiménez (1 January 1998). *ANDALUCIA A DEBATE* (https://books.google.com/books?id=4GvX_CQAMCIC&pg=PA16). Universidad de Sevilla. pp. 16–17. ISBN 978-84-472-0485-4. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20240114130311/https://books.google.com/books?id=4GvX_CQAMCIC&pg=PA16#v=onepage&q&f=false) from the original on 14 January 2024. Retrieved 14 November 2015.
29. Domínguez Ortiz, Antonio (1976). *La identidad andaluza* (in Spanish). Granada Puzada: Universidad de Granada.

30. Ladero Quesada, Miguel Ángel (1867). *Sobre la génesis de la identidad andaluza. Andalucía entre Oriente y Occidente (1236–1492)* (in Spanish). Córdoba (Diputación Provincial) Actas del V Coloquio de Historia Medieval de Andalucía.
31. For example, Pablo de Olavide was *Intendente del Ejército de los cuatro reinos de Andalucía*, "Intendant of the Army of the four kingdoms of Andalusia". Biografía (<http://www.fundaciones.upo.es/municipios/biografia.htm>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20100101234600/http://www.fundaciones.upo.es/municipios/biografia.htm>) 1 January 2010 at the Wayback Machine, Fundación Pablo de Olavide. Retrieved 7 December 2009.
32. In Gelo del Cabildo's 1751 *Respuestas generales*, part of the write-up of the census Catastro of Ensenada, José María de Mendoza y Guzmán is described as *visitador general* of the *Rentas Provinciales de los cuatro Reinos de Andalucía*. See the digitization of the relevant document (<http://pares.mcu.es/Catastro/>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20070513032901/http://pares.mcu.es/Catastro/>) 13 May 2007 at the Wayback Machine on the site of the Spanish Ministry of Culture. Enter "Gelo" in the search box "Buscador Localidades" and look at image number 3.
33. "Símbolos de Andalucía" (<https://www.juntadeandalucia.es/organismos/sobre-junta/simbolos.html>). Junta de Andalucía. Retrieved 9 August 2019.
34. Gill, James (9 December 2008). *Andalucía, a cultural history* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=gGY2fSXko5kC&pg=PT216>). Oxford University Press US. p. 251. ISBN 978-0-19-537610-4. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20240114130217/https://books.google.com/books?id=gGY2fSXko5kC&pg=PT216#v=onepage&q&f=false>) from the original on 14 January 2024. Retrieved 11 December 2009.
35. Fernandez-Montesinas, Alberto Egea (2004). *La casa de Blas Infante en Coria del Río* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=gClcK3DIsIYC&q=Padre+del+Patria+Blas+Infante&pg=PA28>). Centro de Estudios Andaluces. ISBN 978-84-609-2545-3. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20240114130220/https://books.google.com/books?id=gClcK3DIsIYC&q=Padre+del+Patria+Blas+Infante&pg=PA28#v=snippet&q=Padre%20del%20Patria%20Blas%20Infante&f=false>) from the original on 14 January 2024. Retrieved 4 October 2020.
36. *El Manifiesto andalucista de Córdoba describió a Andalucía como realidad nacional en 1919, cuyo espíritu los andaluces encauzaron plenamente a través del proceso de autogobierno recogido en nuestra Carta Magna. En 1978 los andaluces dieron un amplio respaldo al consenso constitucional. Hoy, la Constitución, en su artículo 2, reconoce a Andalucía como una nacionalidad en el marco de la unidad indisoluble de la nación española.* Andalusian Statute of Autonomy on Wikisource, in Spanish.
37. Noble, John; Forsyth, Susan; Maric, Vesna (2007). *Andalucía* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=PuEo8-2KOf0C&q=D%C3%ADA+de+Andaluc%C3%ADa&pg=PA77>). Lonely Planet. p. 77. ISBN 978-1-74059-973-3. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20240114130233/https://books.google.com/books?id=PuEo8-2KOf0C&q=D%C3%ADA+de+Andaluc%C3%ADa&pg=PA77>) from the original on 14 January 2024. Retrieved 11 December 2009.
38. "Junta de Andalucía - Hija Predilecta o Hijo Predilecto de Andalucía" (<https://www.juntadeandalucia.es/organismo/s/presidenciaadministracionpublicaeinterior/areas/honores-distinciones/hijos-predilectos.html>). *Junta de Andalucía* (in Spanish). Retrieved 8 November 2020.
39. Domínguez Ortiz, Antonio (1976). *La identidad andaluza* (in Spanish). Granada: Universidad de Granada. "hay que buscar la esencia de Andalucía en su realidad geográfica, de una parte, y de otra, en la conciencia de sus habitantes. Desde el punto de vista geográfico, el conjunto de las tierras meridionales es demasiado amplio y variado para englobarlas a todas en una unidad. En realidad hay no dos, sino tres Andalucías: la Sierra Morena, el Valle y la Penibética"
40. Rodríguez, Vicente (22 July 1998). "Gibraltar" (<https://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/233245/Gibraltar>). *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20240114130730/https://www.britannica.com/place/Gibraltar>) from the original on 14 January 2024. Retrieved 18 August 2009. "Gibraltar is an overseas territory of the United Kingdom and is self-governing in all matters but defence."
41. CMA de la Junta de Andalucía. "Climate of Andalusia" (<http://www.iberianature.com/regions/andalucia/climate-of-andalusia-andalusia/>). Iberia Nature. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20091028172826/http://www.iberianature.com/regions/andalucia/climate-of-andalusia-andalusia/>) from the original on 28 October 2009. Retrieved 10 December 2009.
42. "Valores climatológicos normales - Agencia Estatal de Meteorología - AEMET. Gobierno de España" (<http://www.aemet.es/es/serviciosclimaticos/datosclimatologicos/valoresclimatologicos>) (in Spanish). AEMET. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210101180444/http://www.aemet.es/es/serviciosclimaticos/datosclimatologicos/valoresclimatologicos>) from the original on 1 January 2021. Retrieved 24 March 2022.
43. "Climate of Andalusia" (<http://www.iberianature.com/regions/andalucia/climate-of-andalusia-andalusia/>). *www.iberianature.com*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20091028172826/http://www.iberianature.com/regions/andalucia/climate-of-andalusia-andalusia/>) from the original on 28 October 2009. Retrieved 13 February 2017.
44. Junta de Andalucía. "Los tipos climáticos en Andalucía" (http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/medioambiente/site/web/menuitem.a5664a214f73c3df81d8899661525ea0/?vgnnextoid=ad53b44325234010VgnVCM1000000624e50aRCRD&vgnnextchannel=3259b19c7acf2010VgnVCM1000001625e50aRCRD&lr=lang_es). Consejería del Medio Ambiente. Retrieved 10 December 2009.

45. "Ecosistemas naturales de Andalucía - Alta montaña" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090625024646/http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/averroes/html/adjuntos/2008/02/11/0004/altamontana.html>). Junta de Andalucía (in Spanish). 2008. Archived from the original (<http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/averroes/html/adjuntos/2008/02/11/0004/altamontana.html>) on 25 June 2009. Retrieved 2 February 2009.
46. "The type of climate in Andalusia" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180322204819/http://abodeinternational.com/weather-climate-andalusia/>). Consejería de Medio Ambiente (Junta de Andalucía). Archived from the original (<http://abodeinternational.com/weather-climate-andalusia/>) on 22 March 2018. Retrieved 4 October 2008.
47. Meteorología, Agencia Estatal de. "Valores climatológicos normales - Agencia Estatal de Meteorología - AEMET. Gobierno de España" (<https://www.aemet.es/es/serviciosclimaticos/datosclimatologicos/valoresclimatologicos>). www.aemet.es (in Spanish). Retrieved 1 May 2024.
48. AEMET (Agencia Estatal de Meteorología). "Valores extremos" (https://web.archive.org/web/20081006000904/http://www.aemet.es/es/elclima/datosclimatologicos/efemerides_extremos). Archived from the original (http://www.aemet.es/es/elclima/datosclimatologicos/efemerides_extremos) on 6 October 2008. Retrieved 4 October 2008.
49. Capel Molina, J.J. (1995) *Mapa pluviométrico de España Peninsular y Baleares (en el periodo internacional 1961-1990) Investigaciones Geográficas nº 13: 29-466/ISSN 0213-4691 pdf* (http://dialnet.unirioja.es/servlet/fichero_articulo?codigo=111619&orden=68481) Idioma: español. Acceso: 3 July 2009.
50. "Cabo de Gata-Níjar Natural Park" (<https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/images/149857/cabo-de-gata-nijar-natural-park>). earthobservatory.nasa.gov. 21 May 2022. Retrieved 10 February 2024.
51. "300+ sunny days a year" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150728094728/http://www.bargainandalucia.dk/>). Archived from the original (<https://www.bargainandalucia.dk/tvangssalg>) on 28 July 2015. Retrieved 12 February 2021.
52. Meteorología, Agencia Estatal de. "Valores climatológicos normales - Agencia Estatal de Meteorología - AEMET. Gobierno de España" (<https://www.aemet.es/es/serviciosclimaticos/datosclimatologicos/valoresclimatologicos>). www.aemet.es (in Spanish). Retrieved 19 March 2024.
53. Junta de Andalucía. "Average temperature – Average water temperature – Hours of sunlight per year" (http://arquivo.pt/wayback/20160517102632/http://www.andalucia.org/datos-practicos/clima/?set_language=en/). Official Tourism Website of Andalucía. Archived from the original (http://www.andalucia.org/datos-practicos/clima/?set_language=en/) on 17 May 2016. Retrieved 10 December 2009.
54. aemetblog (2 August 2022). "14 de agosto de 2021, se batió el récord de temperatura más alta registrada en España" (<https://aemetblog.es/2022/08/02/14-de-agosto-de-2021-se-batio-el-record-de-temperatura-mas-alta-registrada-en-espana/>). *Aemetblog* (in Spanish). Retrieved 19 March 2024.
55. "Standard Climate Values, Andalucía" (<http://www.aemet.es/en/serviciosclimaticos/datosclimatologicos/valoresclimatologicos?k=and>). Aemet.es. Retrieved 2 March 2015.
56. Moreira, J.M. (2003). "Las grandes unidades del relieve andaluz". *Geografía de Andalucía* (Coor. López Antonio) (in Spanish). Barcelona: Ariel Geografía. ISBN 84-344-3476-8.
57. Ojeda, J. (2003). "espn". *Geografía de Andalucía* (Coor. López Antonio) (in Spanish). Barcelona: Ariel Geografía. ISBN 84-344-3476-8.
58. López, Antonio (2002). "Los grandes temas del sistema físico-ambiental de Andalucía y sus implicaciones humanas" (<http://dialnet.unirioja.es/servlet/articulo?codigo=268326>). *Revista de estudios regionales: XII Jornadas de Estudios Andaluces*. (in Spanish) (63): 17–63. ISSN 0213-7585 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/0213-7585>).
59. "Bases para la Ordenación del Territorio de Andalucía", 1990, p. 126, in Spanish.
60. Del Moral, L. (2003). "El agua en Andalucía". *Geografía de Andalucía* (Coor. López Antonio) (in Spanish). Barcelona: Ariel Geografía. ISBN 84-344-3476-8.
61. "La nueva administración del agua en Andalucía" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20081212204748/http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/agenciadelagua/porta/web/sites/aaa/porta/index.jsp?lang=es>). Agencia Andaluza del Agua (Consejería de Medio Ambiente). Archived from the original (http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/agenciadelagua/porta/web/sites/aaa/porta/index.jsp?lang=es&perfil=org&opcion=listadoTematico&tema=/Agencia_Andaluza_Del_Agua/&apartado=organizacion&desplegar=/Agencia_Andaluza_Del_Agua/) on 12 December 2008. Retrieved 4 October 2008.
62. Moreira, J.M. "Suelos y degradación edáfica" (http://dialnet.unirioja.es/servlet/fichero_articulo?codigo=2328574&orden=84885). *Carel: Carmona: Revista de estudios locales* (in Spanish) (3): 971–986. ISSN 1696-4284 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/1696-4284>).
63. Consejería de Agricultura y Pesca (1992). "Suelos". *Atlas Agrario y Pesquero de Andalucía* (in Spanish). Junta de Andalucía.
64. Consejería de Medio Ambiente de Andalucía. "Tipología de los suelos en la comunidad andaluza" (http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/medioambiente/web/Bloques_Tematicos/Estado_Y_Calidad_De_Los_Recursos_Naturales/Suelo/Criterios_pdf/Tipologia.pdf) (PDF) (in Spanish). Archived (https://ghostarchive.org/archive/20221009/http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/medioambiente/web/Bloques_Tematicos/Estado_Y_Calidad_De_Los_Recursos_Naturales/Suelo/Criterios_pdf/Tipologia.pdf) (PDF) from the original on 9 October 2022. Retrieved 21 July 2008.
65. Perea; González, P. (2005). "Origen, clasificación y caracterización de los suelos de la Campiña de Carmona" (http://dialnet.unirioja.es/servlet/fichero_articulo?codigo=2328574&orden=84885). *Carel: Carmona: Revista de estudios locales* (in Spanish) (3): 971–986. ISSN 1696-4284 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/1696-4284>).

66. Ibarra, P. (2003). "Las formaciones vegetales de Andalucía". *Geografía de Andalucía* (Coor. López Antonio) (in Spanish). Barcelona: Ariel Geografía. ISBN 84-344-3476-8.
67. Rubio, J.M. (2003). "La fauna andaluza". *Geografía de Andalucía* (Coor. López Antonio) (in Spanish). Barcelona: Ariel Geografía. ISBN 84-344-3476-8.
68. "Patrimonio vivo: la fauna andaluza" (https://web.archive.org/web/20090606125530/http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/medioambiente/contenidoExterno/Pub_aula_verde/aulaverde31/patrimv.html). Consejería de Medio Ambiente (Junta de Andalucía). Archived from the original (http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/medioambiente/contenidoExterno/Pub_aula_verde/aulaverde31/patrimv.html) on 6 June 2009. Retrieved 4 October 2008.
69. Consejería de Medio Ambiente (Junta de Andalucía). "Espacios Protegidos" (http://www.cma.junta-andalucia.es/medioambiente/site/web/menuitem.48ed6f0384107256b935619561525ea0/?vgnnextoid=ab39185968f04010VgnVCM1000001625e50aRCRD&vgnnextchannel=3259b19c7acf2010VgnVCM1000001625e50aRCRD&lr=lang_es). Retrieved 8 September 2008.
70. Mulero, A. (2003). "Los espacios protegidos en Andalucía". *Geografía de Andalucía* (Coor. López Antonio) (in Spanish). Barcelona: Ariel Geografía. ISBN 84-344-3476-8.
71. Consejería de Medio Ambiente (Junta de Andalucía). "La RENPA – Red de Espacios Naturales Protegidos de Andalucía" (http://www.cma.junta-andalucia.es/medioambiente/site/web/menuitem.a5664a214f73c3df81d8899661525ea0/?vgnnextoid=0cbb7abc83414010VgnVCM1000000624e50aRCRD&vgnnextchannel=3259b19c7acf2010VgnVCM1000001625e50aRCRD&lr=lang_es). Retrieved 8 September 2008.
72. Junta de Andalucía. "Celebración del Referéndum de Autonomía del 28-F" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20070209042444/http://www.andaluciajunta.es/especiales/aj-fototeca-estatuto.html?cimg=5&idSeccion=3&idApartado=1>) (in Spanish). Archived from the original (<http://www.andaluciajunta.es/especiales/aj-fototeca-estatuto.html?cimg=5&idSeccion=3&idApartado=1>) on 9 February 2007. Retrieved 12 August 2008.
73. Junta de Andalucía. "Asamblea de Parlamentarios para debatir el Estatuto de Autonomía" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20070209042100/http://www.andaluciajunta.es/especiales/aj-fototeca-estatuto.html?cimg=6&idSeccion=3&idApartado=1>). Archived from the original (<http://www.andaluciajunta.es/especiales/aj-fototeca-estatuto.html?cimg=6&idSeccion=3&idApartado=1>) on 9 February 2007. Retrieved 12 August 2008. "...identidad histórica, en el autogobierno que la Constitución permite a toda nacionalidad, en plena igualdad al resto de nacionalidades y regiones que compongan España, y con un poder que emana de la Constitución y el pueblo andaluz, reflejado en su Estatuto de Autonomía"
74. *Estatuto de Autonomía Art. 118 Cap. III Tít. IV*
75. Cabello, Alberto (23 October 2017). "El candidato a la alcaldía de Sevilla será quien más garantías nos dé" (<http://elcorreoweb.es/andalucia/el-candidato-a-la-alcaldia-de-sevilla-sera-quien-mas-garantias-nos-de-XC3466671>). *El Correo* (in Spanish). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190822125813/http://elcorreoweb.es/andalucia/el-candidato-a-la-alcaldia-de-sevilla-sera-quien-mas-garantias-nos-de-XC3466671>) from the original on 22 August 2019. Retrieved 7 November 2017.
76. "Consejo de Gobierno. Funciones" (<http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/organismos/consejo/funciones.html>). *Junta de Andalucía* (in Spanish). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20081217051004/http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/organismos/consejo/funciones.html>) from the original on 17 December 2008. Retrieved 8 October 2008.
77. "Parlamento de Andalucía. Funciones" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20091214090247/http://www.parlamentodeandalucia.es/opencms/export/portal-web-parlamento/elparlamento/funciones.htm>). *Parliament of Andalusia* (in Spanish). Archived from the original (<http://www.parlamentodeandalucia.es/opencms/export/portal-web-parlamento/elparlamento/funciones.htm>) on 14 December 2009. Retrieved 8 October 2008.
78. "Elecciones Andalucía 2008" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20080408123317/http://www.eleccionesandalucia2008.es/cifras.html>). *Junta de Andalucía* (in Spanish). Archived from the original (<http://www.eleccionesandalucia2008.es/cifras.html>) on 8 April 2008. Retrieved 4 April 2019.
79. Junta de Andalucía. "Constitución del TSJA" (http://archivo.pt/wayback/20160517102624/http://andaluciajunta.es/justicia/adriano/cd/a/views/channel/adri_mostrar_contenidos_canal_subcanales/0,20961,12351694_12352530,00.html) (in Spanish). Archived from the original (http://andaluciajunta.es/justicia/adriano/cd/a/views/channel/adri_mostrar_contenidos_canal_subcanales/0,20961,12351694_12352530,00.html) on 17 May 2016. Retrieved 8 October 2008.
80. Junta de Andalucía. Consejería de Gobernación. "Directorio de Entidades Locales" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20091223084007/http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/gobernacion/opencms/portal/AdministracionLocal/ContenidosEspecificos/BancoDatos/directoriodeentidadeslocales?entrada=destinatarios&destinatarios=19>) (in Spanish). Archived from the original (<http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/gobernacion/opencms/portal/AdministracionLocal/ContenidosEspecificos/BancoDatos/directoriodeentidadeslocales?entrada=destinatarios&destinatarios=19>) on 23 December 2009. Retrieved 8 October 2008.
81. Tít. III. Art. 97. Comarcas – Estatuto de Autonomía de Andalucía 2007: :*"1. La comarca se configura como la agrupación voluntaria de municipios limítrofes con características geográficas, económicas, sociales e históricas afines. 2. Por ley del Parlamento de Andalucía podrá regularse la creación de comarcas, que establecerá, también, sus competencias. Se requerirá en todo caso el acuerdo de los Ayuntamientos afectados y la aprobación del Consejo de Gobierno."*

82. Mancomunidades (<http://www.dgal.map.es/cgi-bin/webapb/webdriver?Mlval=mancprov>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20100701012558/http://www.dgal.map.es/cgi-bin/webapb/webdriver?Mlval=mancprov>) 1 July 2010 at the Wayback Machine (map), dgal.map.es. You can click the map to see the *mancomunidades* of each individual province.
83. "Ley 7/1993, de 27 de julio, reguladora de la demarcación municipal de Andalucía" (http://noticias.juridicas.com/base_datos/CCAA/an-l7-1993.html). *Noticias Jurídicas*. Retrieved 1 November 2014.
84. Inversion of the population pyramid is a process by which the number of older people exceeds the number of younger people. This often occurs in developed countries as birth rates decline.
85. "Datos del Registro de Entidades Locales" (<https://ine.es/dynt3/inebase/es/index.htm?padre=525>). Ministerio de Asuntos Económicos y Transformación Digital. Retrieved 23 February 2024.
86. Pozuelo, I. (2003). "Características del desarrollo urbano reciente en Andalucía. El siglo XX". *Geografía de Andalucía* (Coor. López Antonio). Barcelona: Ariel Geografía. ISBN 84-344-3476-8.
87. Llanes, G. (1999). "La dinámica de la población en Andalucía: transición y cambios en el siglo XX". *Boletín económico de Andalucía* (in Spanish) (25): 129–152. ISSN 0212-6621 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/0212-6621>).
88. Fernández, V.M. (2003). "Geografía de la población". *Geografía de Andalucía* (Coor. López Antonio) (in Spanish). Barcelona: Ariel Geografía. ISBN 84-344-3476-8.
89. AA.VV (2004). "Indicadores sociales e inserción laboral de la población extranjera en España y Andalucía". *Portularia: Revista de Trabajo Social* (in Spanish). 4: 51–60. hdl:10272/211 (<https://hdl.handle.net/10272%2F211>). ISSN 1578-0236 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/1578-0236>).
90. Urdiales, M.E.; Menéndez, M. (2005). "La Población Extranjera en Andalucía". *Cuadernos geográficos de la Universidad de Granada* (in Spanish) (36): 169–184. ISSN 0210-5462 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/0210-5462>).
91. Del Valle, C. (2005). "El envejecimiento demográfico en Andalucía y las características sociodemográficas de la población mayor de 64 años". *Papers de Demografia* (in Spanish) (255).
92. Instituto Nacional de Estadística de España, 2005 census
93. "Población extranjera por Nacionalidad, comunidades, Sexo y Año" (<https://www.ine.es/jaxi/Datos.htm?path=/t20/e245/p08/I0/&file=02005.px>). INE (in European Spanish). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220221082714/https://www.ine.es/jaxi/Datos.htm?path=%2Ft20%2Fe245%2Fp08%2FI0%2F&file=02005.px>) from the original on 21 February 2022. Retrieved 14 July 2023.
94. "La renta per cápita andaluza alcanza los 17.401 euros, la segunda más baja de España" (<http://www.diariodesevilla.es/articulo/economia/19254/la/renta/capita/andaluza/alcanza/los/euros/la/segunda/mas/baja/espana.html>). *Diario de Sevilla* (in Spanish). Joly Digital. 28 December 2007. p. 40. Retrieved 4 April 2019.
95. "Regional GDP per capita ranged from 30% to 263% of the EU average in 2018" (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/2995521/10474907/1-05032020-AP-EN.pdf/81807e19-e4c8-2e53-c98a-933f5bf30f58>). Eurostat. Archived (<https://ghostarchive.org/archive/20221009/https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/2995521/10474907/1-05032020-AP-EN.pdf/81807e19-e4c8-2e53-c98a-933f5bf30f58>) from the original on 9 October 2022.
96. "Explotación obtenida a partir de la tabla Contabilidad Provincial Anual de Andalucía" (<http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/institutodeestadisticaycartografia/iea/visualizar.jsp?CodOper=832&codConsulta=-428978>). *Instituto de Estadística y Cartografía de Andalucía* (in Spanish). Junta de Andalucía. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180223050923/http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/institutodeestadisticaycartografia/iea/visualizar.jsp?CodOper=832&codConsulta=-428978>) from the original on 23 February 2018. Retrieved 4 April 2019.
97. European Commission (2018). "Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs: Andalusia" (<https://ec.europa.eu/growth/tools-databases/regional-innovation-monitor/base-profile/andalusia-0>). Retrieved 10 July 2019.
98. IEA data for 2007
99. CIRCE and CEFIC Consultants and Bioeconomía en Andalucía (September 2016). "Andalusia as a model demonstrator region" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200726015054/http://www.bioeconomiaandalucia.es/documents/1056091/1056684/IRA+Andalusia/d55a2a1a-98f3-419e-845a-d2ce5c88ea75?version=1.0#%5B%7B%22num%22%3A18%2C%22gen%22%3A0%7D%2C%7B%22name%22%3A%22XYZ%22%7D%2C70.9%2C740%2C0%5D>). Archived from the original (<http://www.bioeconomiaandalucia.es/documents/1056091/1056684/IRA+Andalusia/d55a2a1a-98f3-419e-845a-d2ce5c88ea75?version=1.0#%5B%7B%22num%22%3A18%2C%22gen%22%3A0%7D%2C%7B%22name%22%3A%22XYZ%22%7D%2C70.9%2C740%2C0%5D>) on 26 July 2020. Retrieved 10 July 2019.
100. Consejería de Agricultura, Pesca y Desarrollo RuralSecretaría General de Agricultura y Alimentación (April 2015). "The Agricultural and Fisheries sector in Andalusia" (https://www.juntadeandalucia.es/export/drupaljda/Macromagnitudes_maestra_abril_2015_INGLES_V02.pdf) (PDF). Archived (https://ghostarchive.org/archive/20221009/https://www.juntadeandalucia.es/export/drupaljda/Macromagnitudes_maestra_abril_2015_INGLES_V02.pdf) (PDF) from the original on 9 October 2022. Retrieved 10 July 2019.
101. Consejería de Medio Ambiente. "Recursos de la agricultura: Recursos naturales de Andalucía" (http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/medioambiente/web/Bloques_Tematicos/Publicaciones_Divulgacion_Y_Noticias/Documentos_Tecnicos/Recursos_naturales/PDFs/144_197.pdf) (PDF) (in Spanish). Retrieved 7 October 2008.

102. Junta de Andalucía, *Impacto de la ayuda a la producción sobre el olivar andaluz* (<http://www.portalbesana.es/documentos/documentacion/olivarandaluz/cap5.pdf>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090419045620/http://www.portalbesana.es/documentos/documentacion/olivarandaluz/cap5.pdf>) 19 April 2009 at the Wayback Machine, in *El Olivar Andaluz* (<http://www.portalbesana.es/estaticas/servicios/documentacion/elolivarandaluz.html>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20091212044331/http://www.portalbesana.es/estaticas/servicios/documentacion/elolivarandaluz.html>) 12 December 2009 at the Wayback Machine, Besana. Retrieved 9 October 2008.
103. Naranjo, J. (2003). "Cultivos y aprovechamientos en Andalucía". *Geografía de Andalucía* (Coor. López Antonio) (in Spanish). Barcelona: Ariel Geografía. ISBN 84-344-3476-8.
104. García, A. (2003). "La agricultura litoral". *Geografía de Andalucía* (Coor. López Antonio) (in Spanish). Barcelona: Ariel Geografía. ISBN 84-344-3476-8.
105. *II PLAN ANDALUZ DE AGRICULTURA ECOLÓGICA (2007–2013)* (https://web.archive.org/web/20090824001100/http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/agriculturaypesca/portal/www/portal/PDF_Directos/libro_plan_ae.pdf) (PDF) (in Spanish). Empresa Pública Desarrollo Agrario y Pesquero, Consejería de Agricultura y Pesca, Junta de Andalucía. Archived from the original (http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/agriculturaypesca/portal/www/portal/PDF_Directos/libro_plan_ae.pdf) (PDF) on 24 August 2009. Retrieved 18 October 2008.
106. Silva, R. (2003). "Ganadería y sistemas ganaderos". *Geografía de Andalucía* (Coor. López Antonio) (in Spanish). Barcelona: Ariel Geografía. ISBN 84-344-3476-8.
107. López, A. (2003). "La caza en Andalucía". *Geografía de Andalucía* (Coor. López Antonio) (in Spanish). Barcelona: Ariel Geografía. ISBN 84-344-3476-8.
108. Araque, E. (2003). "Los espacios forestales andaluces". *Geografía de Andalucía* (Coor. López Antonio) (in Spanish). Barcelona: Ariel Geografía. ISBN 84-344-3476-8.
109. Consejería de Medio Ambiente. "Recursos forestales: Recursos naturales de Andalucía" (http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/medioambiente/web/Bloques_Tematicos/Publicaciones_Divulgacion_Y_Noticias/Documentos_Tecnicos/Recursos_naturales/PDFs/249_276.pdf) (PDF) (in Spanish). Retrieved 7 October 2008.
110. "El Reino de España. Datos económicos generales – Abril 2007" (<http://www.fao.org/fi/oldsite/FCP/es/ESP/profile.htm>) (in Spanish). FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20081010042450/http://www.fao.org/fi/oldsite/FCP/es/ESP/profile.htm>) from the original on 10 October 2008. Retrieved 5 October 2008.
111. Suárez, J.L.; Rodríguez, J.A. (2003). "La pesca en Andalucía". *Geografía de Andalucía* (Coor. López Antonio) (in Spanish). Barcelona: Ariel Geografía. ISBN 84-344-3476-8.
112. "Peligra la supervivencia de algunas plantas marinas en el litoral malagueño" (https://web.archive.org/web/20081203165558/http://www.consumer.es/web/es/medio_ambiente/2002/05/15/45840.php) (in Spanish). 15 May 2002. Archived from the original (http://www.consumer.es/web/es/medio_ambiente/2002/05/15/45840.php) on 3 December 2008. Retrieved 18 October 2008.
113. Consejería de Medio Ambiente. "Recursos del mar: Recursos naturales de Andalucía" (http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/medioambiente/web/Bloques_Tematicos/Publicaciones_Divulgacion_Y_Noticias/Documentos_Tecnicos/Recursos_naturales/PDFs/125_143.pdf) (PDF) (in Spanish). Retrieved 7 October 2008.
114. Consejería de Medio Ambiente. "Energía y minerales: Recursos naturales de Andalucía" (http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/medioambiente/web/Bloques_Tematicos/Publicaciones_Divulgacion_Y_Noticias/Documentos_Tecnicos/Recursos_naturales/PDFs/100_124.pdf) (PDF) (in Spanish). Retrieved 7 October 2008.
115. IEA: Contabilidad Regional de Andalucía
116. Carabaca, I. (2003). "La terciarización de la economía andaluza". *Geografía de Andalucía* (Coor. López Antonio) (in Spanish). Barcelona: Ariel Geografía. ISBN 84-344-3476-8.
117. Genaro, M.D.; González, F.J. (1997). "La terciarización en Andalucía: evolución de la producción y el empleo" (https://web.archive.org/web/20100331090936/http://www2.uca.es/escuela/emp_je/investigacion/congreso/mcc034.pdf) (PDF). *Actas del I Congreso de Ciencia Regional de Andalucía: Andalucía en el umbral del siglo XX* (in Spanish). Archived from the original (http://www2.uca.es/escuela/emp_je/investigacion/congreso/mcc034.pdf) (PDF) on 31 March 2010. Retrieved 12 December 2009.
118. Delgado Cabeza, Manuel (1981). *Dependencia y marginación de la economía andaluza* (in Spanish). Córdoba: Publicaciones del Monte de Piedad, Caja de Ahorros. ISBN 84-7231-613-0.
119. Fernández, A. (2003). "Actividades y espacios turísticos". *Geografía de Andalucía* (Coor. López Antonio) (in Spanish). Barcelona: Ariel Geografía. ISBN 84-344-3476-8.
120. "Banderas negras 2008 en Andalucía" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110726013504/http://www.ecologistasenaccion.org/spip.php?article11444>) (in Spanish). Archived from the original (<https://www.ecologistasenaccion.org/spip.php?article11444>) on 26 July 2011. Retrieved 18 October 2008.
121. "Destrucción a toda costa" (<http://www.20minutos.es/data/adj/2007/06/26/702.pdf>) (PDF) (in Spanish). 2 February 2007. Archived (<https://ghostarchive.org/archive/20221009/http://www.20minutos.es/data/adj/2007/06/26/702.pdf>) (PDF) from the original on 9 October 2022. Retrieved 19 October 2008.
122. "Responsible Tourism in FITUR, Spain – European Network for Accessible Tourism" (<http://www.accessibletourism.org/?i=enat.en.news.1097>).
123. Padilla, Brenda (18 October 2013). "Environmentally Sustainable Tourism in Andalucía" (<https://www.andalucia.com/travel/environmentally-sustainable-tourism.htm>). *Andalucia.com*.

124. Fuerte Hoteles, Devotedly Focused on Responsible Tourism – Sustainable Tourism World (<http://sustainabletourismworld.org/fuerte-hoteles-devotedly-focused-on-responsible-tourism/>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20151028163648/http://sustainabletourismworld.org/fuerte-hoteles-devotedly-focused-on-responsible-tourism/>) 28 October 2015 at the Wayback Machine
125. Decreto 553/1967, de 2 de marzo, por el que se declara conjunto histórico artístico el sector denominado "Lugares Colombinos" en la provincia de Huelva. He was laid to rest in Seville Cathedral. BOE nº 69 de 22 March 1967. (http://www.boe.es/g/es/bases_datos/search.php?coleccion=gazeta&frases=no&sort_field%5B0%5D=fpu&sort_order%5B0%5D=desc&sort_field%5B1%5D=ref&sort_order%5B1%5D=asc&OK=Buscar&operador%5B0%5D=and&campo%5B0%5D=TIT&dato%5B0%5D=lugares+colombinos&operador%5B1%5D=and&campo%5B1%5D=ID_RNG&dato%5B1%5D=&operador%5B2%5D=and&campo%5B2%5D=DEM&dato%5B2%5D=&operador%5B3%5D=and&campo%5B3%5D=ID_GAZ&dato%5B3%5D=&operador%5B4%5D=and&campo%5B4%5D=TIT&dato%5B4%5D=&operador%5B5%5D=and&campo%5B5%5D=NBO&dato%5B5%5D=&operador%5B6%5D=and&campo%5B6%5D=FPU&dato%5B6%5D%5B0%5D=&dato%5B6%5D%5B1%5D=&operador%5B7%5D=and&campo%5B7%5D=FAP&dato%5B7%5D%5B0%5D=&dato%5B7%5D%5B1%5D=&page_hits=40&sort_field%5B0%5D=FPU&sort_order%5B0%5D=desc&sort_field%5B1%5D=ref&sort_order%5B1%5D=asc) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20070927225104/http://www.boe.es/g/es/bases_datos/search.php?coleccion=gazeta&frases=no&sort_field%5B0%5D=fpu&sort_order%5B0%5D=desc&sort_field%5B1%5D=ref&sort_order%5B1%5D=asc&OK=Buscar&operador%5B0%5D=and&campo%5B0%5D=TIT&dato%5B0%5D=lugares+colombinos&operador%5B1%5D=and&campo%5B1%5D=ID_RNG&dato%5B1%5D=&operador%5B2%5D=and&campo%5B2%5D=DEM&dato%5B2%5D=&operador%5B3%5D=and&campo%5B3%5D=ID_GAZ&dato%5B3%5D=&operador%5B4%5D=and&campo%5B4%5D=TIT&dato%5B4%5D=&operador%5B5%5D=and&campo%5B5%5D=NBO&dato%5B5%5D=&operador%5B6%5D=and&campo%5B6%5D=FPU&dato%5B6%5D%5B0%5D=&dato%5B6%5D%5B1%5D=&operador%5B7%5D=and&campo%5B7%5D=FAP&dato%5B7%5D%5B0%5D=&dato%5B7%5D%5B1%5D=&page_hits=40&sort_field%5B0%5D=FPU&sort_order%5B0%5D=desc&sort_field%5B1%5D=ref&sort_order%5B1%5D=asc) 27 September 2007 at the Wayback Machine
126. "Pablo Picasso, Andalucía | Southern Spain" (<https://www.andalucia.com/history/people/pablo-picasso.htm>). *www.andalucia.com*. 12 February 2014. Retrieved 4 December 2017.
127. "Regional Unemployment by NUTS2 Region" (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=de&pcode=tgs00010&plugin=1>). *Eurostat*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20181105202703/https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=de&pcode=tgs00010&plugin=1>) from the original on 5 November 2018. Retrieved 13 November 2018.
128. Pozuelo, I. (2003). "Los sistemas de transporte, las infraestructuras y el territorio". *Geografía de Andalucía* (Coor. López Antonio) (in Spanish). Barcelona: Ariel Geografía. ISBN 84-344-3476-8.
129. Cañavate, Jose Luis; Corral, Carlos (2004). *La bicicleta como medio de transporte en Andalucía* (in Spanish). Consejería de Medio Ambiente de la Junta de Andalucía.
130. Productos Alta Velocidad (<http://www.renfe.es/ave/index.html>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20091208012050/http://www.renfe.es/ave/index.html>) 8 December 2009 at the Wayback Machine, RENFE/AVE. Retrieved 11 December 2009.
131. "Informes sobre la utilización de los aeropuertos de España en los últimos años" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20080108081527/http://estadisticas.aena.es/csee/ContentServer?pagename=Estadisticas%2FHome>) (in Spanish). AENA. Archived from the original (<http://estadisticas.aena.es/csee/ContentServer?pagename=Estadisticas/Home>) on 8 January 2008. Retrieved 17 January 2008.
132. "My Home in Andalucía | Home" (<https://www.myhomeinandalucia.com/infrastructure>). *My Home in Andalucía | Home*. Retrieved 31 October 2017.
133. Barragán Muñoz, Juan Manuel; Chica Ruiz, Adolfo; Pérez Cayeiro, Maria Luisa (2008). "3". *Propuesta de Estrategia Andaluza de Gestión Integrada de Zonas Costeras* (in Spanish). Consejería de Medio Ambiente de la Junta de Andalucía. p. 255. ISBN 978-84-96776-06-7.
134. "Andalucía. El Plan de Infraestructuras para el transporte sostenible prevé una inversión de 30.000 millones" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20080919194831/http://www.ecoticias.com/20080916-andalucia-el-plan-de-infraestructuras-para-el-transporte-sostenible-preve-una-inversion-de-30000-millones.html>). *Ecoticias.com* (in Spanish). 16 September 2008. Archived from the original (<http://www.ecoticias.com/20080916-andalucia-el-plan-de-infraestructuras-para-el-transporte-sostenible-preve-una-inversion-de-30000-millones.html>) on 19 September 2008. Retrieved 11 December 2009.
135. Abengoa opens the first EU commercial concentrating Solar Power Tower (<http://www.renewableenergymagazine.com/paginas/ContenidoSecciones.asp?ID=660&Tipo=&Nombre=Renewable%20energy%20news>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090609193111/http://www.renewableenergymagazine.com/paginas/ContenidoSecciones.asp?ID=660&Tipo=&Nombre=Renewable%20energy%20news>) 9 June 2009 at the Wayback Machine, RenewableEnergyMagazine.com, 2 April 2007.
136. La central solar de alta temperatura de Andasol 2 ya ha puesto la primera piedra (<http://www.energias-renovables.com/paginas/ContenidoSecciones.asp?ID=10880&Tipo=&Nombre=Noticias>) Archived (

137. Plataforma Solar de Almería (http://www.dlr.de/tt/en/desktopdefault.aspx/tabid-2881/4512_read-6631/) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20110926212118/http://www.dlr.de/tt/en/desktopdefault.aspx/tabid-2881/4512_read-6631/) 26 September 2011 at the [Wayback Machine](#), Institute of Technical Thermodynamics, German Aerospace Center. Retrieved 11 December 2009.
138. Sancho, Elio (4 July 2019). "Medgaz une dos continentes con la obra firmada por García Lorca" (https://www.diariodealmeria.es/finanzasyagricultura/Medgaz-une-continentes-Garcia-Lorca_0_1369963357.html). *Diario de Almería*.
139. www.andaluciainvestiga.com (<http://www.andaluciainvestiga.com/espanol/investigacionAnd/investigacionAnd.asp>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130224071749/http://www.andaluciainvestiga.com/espanol/investigacionAnd/investigacionAnd.asp>) 24 February 2013 at the [Wayback Machine](#)
140. Plan Andaluz de Investigación, Desarrollo e Innovación. PAIDI. 1 May 2005.
141. Andalucía Comunidad Cultural. "Medios de comunicación en Red Andaluza" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20081015041431/http://www.andalucia.cc/viva/dimedi.html#Radio>). Archived from the original (<http://www.andalucia.cc/viva/dimedi.html#Radio>) on 15 October 2008. Retrieved 8 October 2008. That web page gives a rather complete listing of Andalusian media organizations.
142. Siguan, M. (1969). "Nueva teoría de Andalucía". *Revista de Estudios Agrosociales* (in Spanish) (69): 7–24. hdl:2445/21886 (<https://hdl.handle.net/2445%2F21886>). ISSN 0034-8155 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/0034-8155>).
143. Gómez, P. (1982). "Cuestiones sobre la identidad cultural de Andalucía". *Gazeta de antropología* (in Spanish) (1). ISSN 0214-7564 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/0214-7564>).
144. José Ortega y Gasset, *Teoría de Andalucía* (https://es.wikisource.org/wiki/Teor%C3%ADa_de_Andaluc%C3%ADa_%28versi%C3%B3n_para_imprimir%29) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20110519152155/http://es.wikisource.org/wiki/Teor%C3%ADa_de_Andaluc%C3%ADa_%28versi%C3%B3n_para_imprimir%29) 19 May 2011 at the [Wayback Machine](#), 1927, online at Wikisource in Spanish.
145. AA.VV (2004). "Reflexiones acerca de las actuaciones llevadas a cabo en la sede administrativa y accesos del Conjunto Arqueológico de Itálica" (http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/cultura/museos/media/docs/PORTAL_musa_n3.pdf) (PDF). *Mus-A: Revista de los museos de Andalucía* (in Spanish) (3): 132–137. ISSN 1695-7229 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/1695-7229>).
146. Bloom, Jonathan M. (2020). *Architecture of the Islamic West: North Africa and the Iberian Peninsula, 700-1800* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=IRHbDwAAQBAJ&q=Architecture+of+the+Islamic+West%3A+North+Africa+and+the+Iberian+Peninsula%2C+700-1800&pg=PP1>). Yale University Press. p. 164. ISBN 9780300218701. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20240114130754/https://books.google.com/books?id=IRHbDwAAQBAJ&q=Architecture+of+the+Islamic+West%3A+North+Africa+and+the+Iberian+Peninsula%2C+700-1800&pg=PP1#v=snippet&q=Architecture%20of%20the%20Islamic%20West%3A%20North%20Africa%20and%20the%20Iberian%20Peninsula%2C%20700-1800&f=false>) from the original on 14 January 2024. Retrieved 27 June 2023.
147. López, J.; López J.S. (2000). "Arquitectura tradicional en el Marquesado del Zenete" (http://www.ugr.es/~pwlac/G16_24JuanSalvador_Lopez-Jaime_Lopez.html). *Gazeta de antropología* (in Spanish) (16). ISSN 0214-7564 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/0214-7564>).
148. García Vázquez, C. (2005). "Apuntes para una breve historia de la arquitectura moderna en Andalucía". *Revista de historia y teoría de la arquitectura* (in Spanish) (6–7): 119–138. ISSN 1576-5628 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/1576-5628>).
149. Galera, P.A. (2007). "Arquitectura y ciudad en la Andalucía del barroco". *Andalucía Barroca: exposición itinerante* (in Spanish). Junta de Andalucía, Consejería de Cultura. pp. 62–81. ISBN 978-84-8266-725-6.
150. Torices, N.; Zurita, E. (2002). *Cortijos, haciendas y lagares: arquitectura de las grandes explotaciones agrarias de Andalucía. Provincia de Granada* (in Spanish). Córdoba: Ediciones Ilustres. ISBN 84-8095-305-5.
151. VV.AA. (1990). *Escultura ibérica en el Museo Provincial de Jaén* (in Spanish). Consejería de Cultura de la Junta de Andalucía. ISBN 84-86944-04-X.
152. Aroca, F. (1997). "Aportaciones al estudio del retablo del siglo XVIII en la Baja Andalucía". *Laboratorio de Arte: Revista del Departamento de Historia del Arte* (in Spanish) (10): 233–250. ISSN 1130-5762 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/1130-5762>).
153. "Iconic Cultural Image Heads Selection of Works by Top Spanish Artists" (<http://files.shareholder.com/downloads/BID/0x0x138022/AB5F2632-1918-400C-9867-A1295652005F/138022.pdf>) (PDF). Sotheby's. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160304051734/http://files.shareholder.com/downloads/BID/0x0x138022/AB5F2632-1918-400C-9867-A1295652005F/138022.pdf>) (PDF) from the original on 4 March 2016. Retrieved 29 July 2016.
154. Bermejo, E.; Valdivieso, E. (1988). "Historia de la pintura sevillana, siglos XIII al XX. Sevilla, 1986 (Book Review)". *Archivo español de arte* (in Spanish). **61** (241): 89–90. ISSN 0004-0428 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/0004-0428>).
155. "El costumbrismo en la pintura sevillana del siglo XIX" (http://www.cervantesvirtual.com/porta/romanticismo/actas_pdf/romanticismo_6/reina.pdf) (PDF). *Cervantesvirtual.com*. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20080916013953/http://www.cervantesvirtual.com/porta/romanticismo/actas_pdf/romanticismo_6/reina.pdf) (PDF) from the original on 16 September 2008. Retrieved 9 October 2008.
156. Garulo, T.; Rubiera Mata M.^aJ. (1993). "Literatura hispanoárabe (Book Review)". *Al-Qantara*. **14** (1): 245–248. ISSN 0211-3589 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/0211-3589>).

157. Robinson, Francis (1999). *The Cambridge illustrated history of the Islamic world* (https://archive.org/details/isbn_9780521435109). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. p. 263 (https://archive.org/details/isbn_9780521435109/page/263). ISBN 0-521-66993-6.
158. Hernández, A. (2004). "Las dos vertientes del barroco español" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20091221031820/http://www.correodelmaestro.com/anteriores/2004/enero/artistas92.htm>). *Correo del Maestro* (in Spanish). **8** (92). Archived from the original (<http://www.correodelmaestro.com/anteriores/2004/enero/artistas92.htm>) on 21 December 2009.
159. De Cózar, R. (1993). "Andalucía y la generación del 27". *Cuadernos Hispanoamericanos* (in Spanish) (514–515): 319–320. ISSN 0011-250X (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/0011-250X>).
160. Bäcker, Rolf (2005). "Lo decisivo fue la mezcla: y esa mezcla sólo ocurrió en Andalucía. Algunas reflexiones acerca de la identidad andaluza en el discurso flamencológico" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20071006070546/http://www.dpz.es/ifc2/libros/ebook2572.pdf>) (PDF). *Nassarre: Revista aragonesa de musicología* (in Spanish). **21** (1): 109–120. ISSN 0213-7305 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/0213-7305>). Archived from the original (<http://www.dpz.es/ifc2/libros/ebook2572.pdf>) (PDF) on 6 October 2007.
161. From Article 37.1.18 of the Andalusian Statute of Autonomy: *Principios rectores de las políticas públicas: 18º La conservación y puesta en valor del patrimonio cultural, histórico y artístico de Andalucía, especialmente del flamenco.*
162. From Article 68 of the Andalusian Statute of Autonomy: *Corresponde asimismo a la Comunidad Autónoma (Andalucía) la competencia exclusiva en materia de conocimiento, conservación, investigación, formación, promoción y difusión del flamenco como elemento singular del patrimonio cultural andaluz.*
163. Guides, Rough (1 May 2015). *The Rough Guide to Andalucia* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=ih4tDgAAQBAJ&pg=PA587>). Rough Guides UK. ISBN 9780241217481. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20240114130838/https://books.google.com/books?id=ih4tDgAAQBAJ&pg=PA587#v=onepage&q&f=false>) from the original on 14 January 2024. Retrieved 30 October 2019.
164. Ferca Network. "Camarón de la Isla" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20081123035752/http://www.flamenco-world.com/tienda/autor/camaron-de-la-isla/13/>) (in Spanish). Zerobox. Archived from the original (<http://www.flamenco-world.com/tienda/autor/camaron-de-la-isla/13/>) on 23 November 2008. Retrieved 10 June 2008.
165. Antonio Burgos (1998). "Los del Río, o cómo hacerse perdonar el éxito" (<http://www.antoniburgos.com/sevilla/sevillanos/1999/04/se042599.html>). S.L. *Sevilla, España* (in Spanish). Arco del Postigo. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20080522051452/http://www.antoniburgos.com/sevilla/sevillanos/1999/04/se042599.html>) from the original on 22 May 2008. Retrieved 10 May 2008.
166. "Rosa López volverá a representarnos en Eurovisión" (<http://www.formulatv.com/1,20080629,8029,1.html>). *FórmulaTV.com* (in Spanish). 29 June 2008. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20080702022349/http://www.formulatv.com/1%2C20080629%2C8029%2C1.html>) from the original on 2 July 2008. Retrieved 10 June 2008.
167. "David Bisbal recibe 5 discos de platino en España y un disco de oro en USA y Puerto Rico" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20071028024000/http://www.valemusic.com/noticia.php?id=491>). *Vale Music* (in Spanish). 2008. Archived from the original (<http://www.valemusic.com/noticia.php?id=491>) on 28 October 2007. Retrieved 10 June 2008.
168. "Latin Grammys to be held in Spain, leaving US for 1st time" (<https://apnews.com/article/seville-spain-cf8138523aa769cc6bbde83acdd80ee4>). *Associated Press News*. 22 February 2023. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230223050020/https://apnews.com/article/seville-spain-cf8138523aa769cc6bbde83acdd80ee4>) from the original on 23 February 2023. Retrieved 23 February 2023.
169. Andalucía alcanza los 1.000 rodajes gestionados por la Red de Ciudades de Cine de AFC (<http://www.andaluciafilm.com/Noticias/NoticiasNoticia.asp?desde=3&id=191>), 2008-07-30, www.andaluciafilm.com. Retrieved 16 December 2009.
170. El Rocío Pilgrimage (http://www.visithuelva.com/travelguides/province_elrocio-thepilgrimage.htm) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20151031134621/http://www.visithuelva.com/travelguides/province_elrocio-thepilgrimage.htm) 31 October 2015 at the Wayback Machine, [visithuelva.com](http://www.visithuelva.com). Retrieved 15 April 2010.
171. [hermandadrociosevilla.com](http://www.hermandadrociosevilla.com) (<http://www.hermandadrociosevilla.com/EL%20ROCIO>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120724002341/http://www.hermandadrociosevilla.com/EL%20ROCIO>) 24 July 2012 at the Wayback Machine, *passim*. Retrieved 14 April 2010.
172. Eva Díaz Pérez, "Los excesos del Rocío" (<http://www.elmundo.es/cronica/2001/CR293/CR293-06.html>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210226000150/https://www.elmundo.es/cronica/2001/CR293/CR293-06.html>) 26 February 2021 at the Wayback Machine, *El Mundo*, 27 May 2001. Retrieved 14 April 2010.
173. Kern (1995). *The Regions of Spain* (<https://archive.org/details/regionsofspainre00kern>). Greenwood Press. ISBN 0-313-29224-8.
174. Fernández-Sevilla, Julio (1976). "Objetividad y subjetividad. Datos para el nombre de un dialecto". *Revista de dialectología y tradiciones populares*. **32** (1/4): 173–184. ISSN 0034-7981 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/0034-7981>).

175. De Cos, F.J. (2006). "Las variedades lingüísticas en la enseñanza de E/LE: aplicación a la modalidad oral andaluza" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20091224061518/http://www.mepsyd.es/redele/revista6/FJavierdeCos.pdf>) (PDF). *RedELE: Revista Electrónica de Didáctica ELE* (6). ISSN 1571-4667 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/1571-4667>). Archived from the original (<http://www.mepsyd.es/redele/revista6/FJavierdeCos.pdf>) (PDF) on 24 December 2009. Retrieved 16 December 2009.
176. For some maps of various isoglosses, see the online Isogloss maps for Iberian Peninsula Spanish, according to ALPI (http://www.jotamartin.byethost33.com/alpi0_e.php) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20110928104728/http://www.jotamartin.byethost33.com/alpi0_e.php) 28 September 2011 at the Wayback Machine.
177. "La extrema izquierda andaluza reivindica el 'andalûh' en el Senado" (<https://www.libertaddigital.com/andalucia/2021-09-27/la-extrema-izquierda-andaluza-reivindica-el-andaluh-en-el-senado-6822275/>). *Libertad Digital* (in Spanish). 27 September 2021.
178. "Interactivo: Creencias y prácticas religiosas en España" (<http://www.lavanguardia.com/vangdata/20150402/54429637154/interactivo-creencias-y-practicas-religiosas-en-espana.html>). 2 April 2015. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150404024037/http://www.lavanguardia.com/vangdata/20150402/54429637154/interactivo-creencias-y-practicas-religiosas-en-espana.html>) from the original on 4 April 2015. Retrieved 25 January 2017.
179. Opas, Minna; Haapalainen, Anna (2017). *Christianity and the Limits of Materiality*. UK: Bloomsbury Publishing. p. 243. ISBN 9781474291781.
180. See *la tierra de María Santísima* (http://buscon.rae.es/draeI/SrvltConsulta?TIPO_BUS=3&LEMA=tierra) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20160305040134/http://buscon.rae.es/draeI/SrvltConsulta?TIPO_BUS=3&LEMA=Tierra) 5 March 2016 at the Wayback Machine in the dictionary of the Real Academia Española.
181. Cepeda Carrión, Gabriel; del Milagro Martín López, María. "Las plazas de toros de Andalucía y su incidencia turística" (<http://dialnet.unirioja.es/servlet/articulo?codigo=638755>) (in Spanish). p. 14. Retrieved 6 October 2008.
182. Jiménez, C.; López, B. (2000). *Gastronomía andaluza y dieta mediterránea* (in Spanish). Málaga: Miramar. ISBN 84-922831-9-X.
183. Resolución del 20 de junio de 1988 de la Dirección General de Pesca, por la que se establece una pesca indefinida para la pesca del *Aphia minuta* (chanquete) y similares (BOJA nº57 de 19 de julio de 1988).
184. Moreno, J. (1998). "Productos americanos y gastronomía andaluza: el gazpacho" (http://dialnet.unirioja.es/servlet/fichero_articulo?codigo=2571410&orden=0). *Isla de Arriarán: Revista cultural y científica* (in Spanish) (11): 423–440. ISSN 1133-6293 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/1133-6293>).
185. Iglesias Rodríguez, Juan José (coord.) (1995). *Historia y cultura del vino en Andalucía* (in Spanish). Universidad de Sevilla. ISBN 84-472-0210-0.
186. Moreno, I. (1995). "La cultura del vino en Andalucía: identidades socioculturales y culturas del trabajo". *Historia y cultura del vino en Andalucía* (in Spanish). Ed. J.J. Iglesias. pp. 179–200. ISBN 84-472-0210-0.
187. For greater specificity on the denominaciones de origen, see M.A.P.A. (<http://www.mapa.es/es/alimentacion/pags/Denominacion/consulta.asp>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110306042138/http://www.mapa.es/es/alimentacion/pags/denominacion/consulta.asp>) 6 March 2011 at the Wayback Machine, in Spanish.
188. Caravaca, I. (1986). "La artesanía andaluza" (<https://doi.org/10.12795%2Frea.1986.i07.02>). *Revista de estudios andaluces* (in Spanish) (7): 37–50. doi:10.12795/rea.1986.i07.02 (<https://doi.org/10.12795%2Frea.1986.i07.02>). ISSN 0212-8594 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/0212-8594>).
189. Real Escuela Andaluza de Arte Ecuestre (<http://www.realescuela.org/home.htm>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20091215100745/http://www.realescuela.org/home.htm>) 15 December 2009 at the Wayback Machine, official site.
190. "Año fundación del Recreativo de Huelva" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20080418072641/http://www.lfp.es/competiciones/2007-08/primera/equipo.asp?equ=rhu>) (in Spanish). Liga de Fútbol Profesional (España). Archived from the original (<http://www.lfp.es/competiciones/2007-08/primera/equipo.asp?equ=rhu>) on 18 April 2008. Retrieved 7 October 2008.
191. "Palmarés" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20080730224245/http://www.lfp.es/historico/primera/clasificaciones/palmares.asp>) (in Spanish). Liga de Fútbol Profesional. Archived from the original (<http://www.lfp.es/historico/primera/clasificaciones/palmares.asp>) on 30 July 2008.
192. 2006: Sevilla win big in Monaco (<http://www.uefa.com/competitions/supercup/history/season=2006/intro.html>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20100108100401/http://www.uefa.com/competitions/supercup/history/season%3D2006/intro.html>) 8 January 2010 at the Wayback Machine, 25 August 2006, UEFA.com. Retrieved 17 December 2009.
193. For a detailed history of basketball in Andalucía, see: Gallardo Rodríguez, Miguel (2006). *75 años de historia del baloncesto andaluz* (in Spanish). Junta de Andalucía. Consejería de Turismo, Comercio y Deporte. Instituto Andaluz del Deporte. ISBN 84-689-6145-0.
194. LIGAS NACIONALES / Liga "Arteal Ventanas" Superdivisión Masculina, Real Federación Española de Tenis de Mesa (https://web.archive.org/web/20081025075204/http://www.fttcv.org/webnueva/liga0708_eligamenu.asp?idm=2&idsm=0&IDNIVEL=11&IDGRUPO=%DANICO). Retrieved 17 December 2009 cites for the current prominent status of these teams.
195. Laffaye, Horace A. (2015). *The Polo Encyclopedia, 2d Ed.* Jefferson, North Carolina: McFarland & Company, Inc., Publishers. p. 95. ISBN 978-0-7864-9577-1.

196. "Andalucía en los Juegos Olímpicos" (https://web.archive.org/web/20080610022321/http://www.fundacionandaluciaolimpica.org/index_cont.php?xid=35). *Fundación Andalucía Olímpica* (in Spanish). Archived from the original (http://www.fundacionandaluciaolimpica.org/index_cont.php?xid=35) on 10 June 2008. Retrieved 8 October 2008.
197. "Hermanamientos de la Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires" (https://web.archive.org/web/20110706083447/http://estatico.buenosaires.gov.ar/areas/internacionales/docs/convenios_hermanamientos.pdf) (PDF). *official site of Buenos Aires* (in Spanish). Archived from the original (http://www.buenosaires.gov.ar/areas/internacionales/docs/convenios_hermanamientos.pdf) (PDF) on 6 July 2011. Retrieved 4 April 2019.

External links

- 📍 Geographic data related to Andalusia (<https://www.openstreetmap.org/relation/349044>) at OpenStreetMap
 - "Andalusia" (https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Encyclop%C3%A6dia_Britannica,_Ninth_Edition/Andalusia). *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Vol. II (9th ed.). 1878. pp. 10–11.
 - Official site – Junta de Andalucía (<http://www.juntadeandalucia.es>)
 - Andalusia Tourism Site (<http://www.andalusia.org/en/>)
 - Andalusia page at the guardian (<https://www.theguardian.com/travel/andalucia>)
-

Retrieved from "<https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Andalusia&oldid=1262770458>"