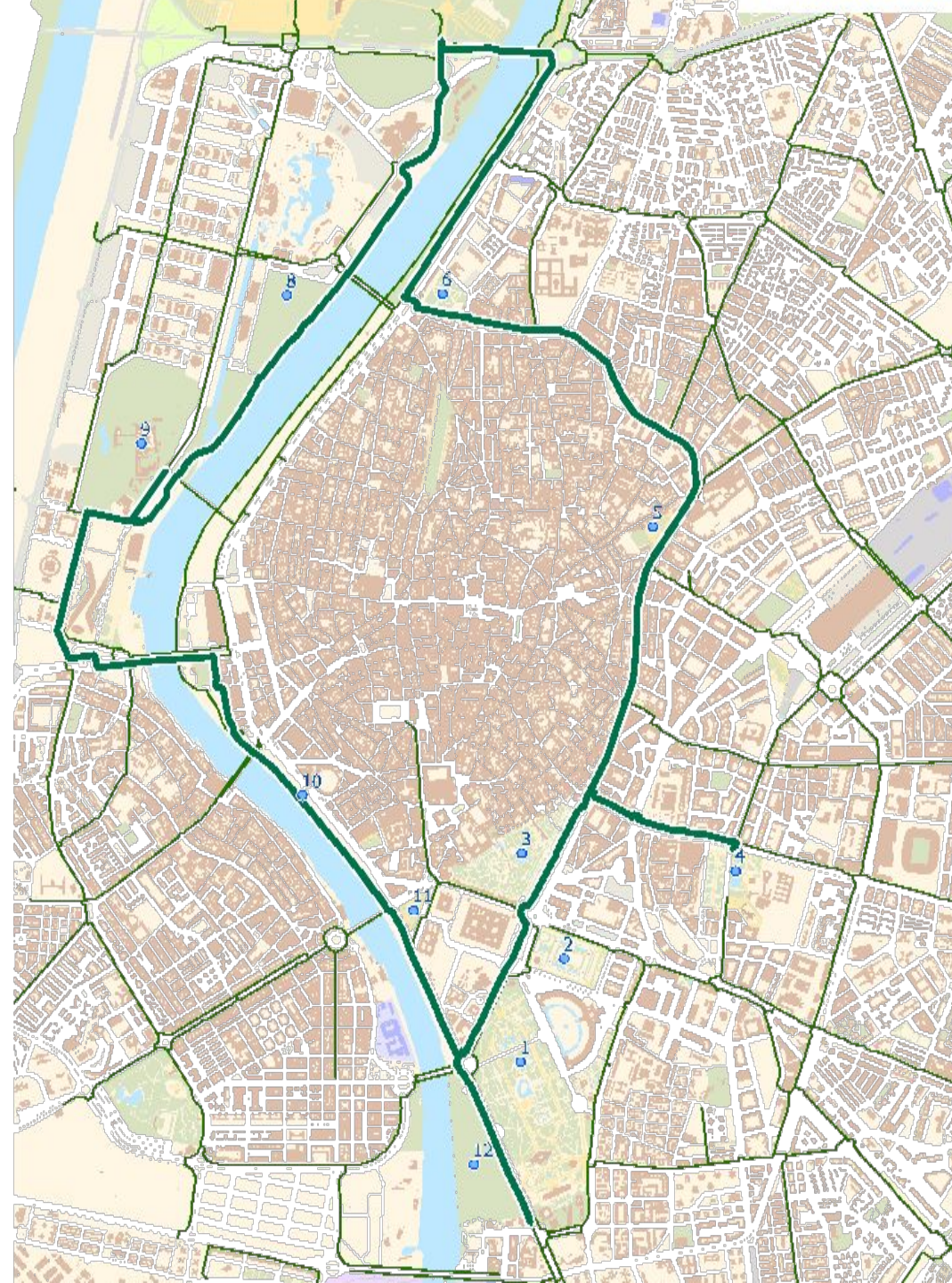


Bicycle Route 1

The Parks, Gardens and the River



1. Parque de María Luisa
2. Jardines del Prado de San Sebastián
3. Paseo de Catalina de Ribera y Jardines de Murillo
4. Jardines de la Buhaira
5. Jardines del Valle
6. Parque de los Perdigones
7. Parque del Alamillo
8. Jardines del Guadalquivir y Jardín Americano
9. Jardines del Monasterio de la Cartuja
10. Jardines del Barranco y Paseo Marqués del Contadero
11. Jardines de Cristina
12. Jardines de las Delicias de Arjona



1_Maria Luisa Park

It is one of the city's main tourist attractions, and its importance is both botanical and historical. In 1893 the Infanta María Luisa Fernanda de Borbón, Duchess of Montpensier, donated a large part of the gardens of the Palace of San Telmo to the city of Seville, which is why the park bears her name. In the same year, as the 1929 Ibero-American Exposition was being planned, Forestier, curator of the Paris gardens, took charge of its remodelling. It contains works by leading architects and sculptors such as Anibal González, Castillo Lastrucci, Collault Valera, Pérez Comendador, Juan Abascal, Delgado Brackenbury and ceramic factories such as Mensaque and Ramos Rejano.

① [Parque de María Luisa](#)

📍 [Parque de María Luisa, Paseo de las Delicias](#)

2_Gardens of the Prado de San Sebastián

It was a flooded area during the rainy season, where from 1847 the livestock fair was set up, the origin of the April Fair, until 1973 when it was moved to its current location. It is therefore a recently created park. The work was completed in 1997 by the architects Belen Valdivieso and Pablo García de Zúñiga.

The gardens are structured on three levels along an axis that starts at the Glorieta del Cid, the spaces being arranged with a marked symmetry, accentuated by the arrangement of the plant elements. A central space with jacarandas, washingtonia palms and bitter orange trees, for social and cultural activities. Around it are arranged the walkways, vegetation, fountains and ponds, with tipuanas tipu, lagunarias, cupressus stricta, robust grevilleas, bamboo (phyllostachys aurea), taraje (tamarix gallica), lantana, fotinea....

① [Jardines del Prado de San Sebastián](#)

📍 [Prado de San Sebastián](#)

3_Paseo de Catalina de Ribera and Murillo Gardens

The Paseo de Catalina de Ribera was built on land ceded by the Reales Alcázares between 1849 and 1862, known as the Huerta del Retiro, to embellish the outer ring road. Its design, the work of Francisco Doblado, is based on the Romantic idea of garden architecture with flowerbeds, winding paths and roundabouts. In 1915 Juan Talavera y Heredia transformed them in accordance with the regionalist taste of the time, introducing ceramics and pergolas. The Murillo gardens have more arboreal vegetation, related to the gardens at the Reales Alcázares, where the land on which they are located comes from.

① [Jardines de Murillo](#)

① [Jardines de Catalina de Ribera](#)

📍 [Jardines de Murillo, Avenida de Menéndez Pelayo](#)

4_Buhaira Gardens

The Buhaira Palace was an Almohad palace ordered to be built by the Caliph Abu Ya Qub Yusuf in 1171, who began the Alcazar and the Great Mosque of Seville. To create its gardens, numerous olive trees chosen from the Aljarafe, fruit trees, vines and other species were transplanted. At the end of the 20th century, the building was rebuilt and a civic centre was installed in it, and the gardens were restored, as well as the complex irrigation system and the pool, which served the gardens, orchard and crops. The water came from the Caños de Carmona (see route 2). It is made up of two parts: the first, the Palace Garden, is the landscaped area where the archaeological remains are located (building, pool and tiled roof), which is a landscaped garden with a marked historical character. Datileras, jacarandas, albizias, fig trees and orange trees are the species that make up this garden. The second, the Garden of History, is divided into 8 orange groves and two lemon groves, as well as aromatic plants and a walkway of date palms.

[Jardines de la Buhaira](#)

① [Jardines de la Buhaira, Avenida de la Buhaira](#)



5_El Valle Gardens

These gardens are located on the site of the former convent of El Valle, belonging to the Franciscan order. Abandoned after the confiscation, it was occupied by the school of nuns of the Sagrado Corazón (Sacred Heart), which disappeared in the mid-20th century. The courtyards, gardens and the site of part of the college became the present-day park. An important stretch of Islamic wall with three towers is preserved in the gardens. The garden, which was restored and reopened to the public in 2010, contains some very interesting and large specimens, such as white acacias, orange trees, lemon trees, plum trees, celestine trees and even a specimen of red eucalyptus.

① [Jardines del Valle](#)

📍 [Jardines del Valle, Calle María Auxiliadora](#)

6_Los Perdigones Gardens

In the surroundings of the historic Torre de los Perdigones, a magnificent example of industrial architecture, a garden with a very geometric design has been created. A circular fountain forms the centre of the garden, towards which different paths converge. In the central part, the density of vegetation is less dense, with large beds of slightly undulating lawns. The edges are more densely wooded. In addition to three old palm trees, another date palm and an old ficus, there are jacarandas, orange trees, washington palms, Japanese plum trees and hackberry trees.

① [Jardines de los Perdigones](#)

📍 [Parque de los Perdigones, Calle Perafán de Rivera](#)

7_Alamillo Park

Due to its large size (170 hectares) and its location, it is a park that serves the entire metropolitan area of Seville. It was created as part of the city's renovation work for the 1992 Universal Exhibition. Populated with native species of the Mediterranean forest, it has eleven areas differentiated by the species that make them up. Among others, we can find, depending on the zones, holm oaks, cork oaks, elms, ashes, willows, poplars, mastic trees, pines, wild olive trees, carob trees, orange trees... It has two lakes, and is equipped with recreational, leisure and sports infrastructures.

① [Parque del Alamillo](#)

📍 [Parque del Alamillo, Sevilla](#)

8_Gardens of the Guadalquivir and American Garden

This 15-hectare park was created during the urban transformation operations carried out before the 1992 Universal Exposition. Due to its location, it serves the inhabitants of the historic centre of the city. It is a compendium of the history of gardening, with seven different spaces designed to accommodate leisure and recreational activities.

① [Jardines del Guadalquivir](#)

📍 [Jardín Americano](#)

9_Gardens of the Carthusian Monastery of Santa María de las Cuevas

Although the monastery is included in the list of buildings of historical interest (route 2), its gardens deserve a separate visit. They include the old orchard of the monastery, located behind the monks' cloister, in which there are some buildings from the monastic period. There are other later interventions in the so-called huerta grande, designed by Carlos Pickman, such as a picnic area and a pavilion in a pond. Behind the picnic area, and attached to the outer wall, is a building that may have been used by the monks as a lookout point. We can see orange, grapefruit and olive groves, a vineyard, walkways flanked by large cypress and palm trees, as well as a complex hydraulic system used to irrigate the trees. These orchards are accessed through the museum's cafeteria area.

① [Monasterio de la Cartuja](#)

📍 [Monasterio de Santa María de las Cuevas. Calle Américo Vespucio](#)

10_Jardines del Barranco and Paseo Marqués del Contadero

Between the Chapina (or Cachorro) bridge and the Remedios bridge are the Jardines del Barranco, the Muelle de la Sal and the Paseo del Alcalde Marqués del Contadero, one of the most pleasant areas in Seville for a stroll along the river. The Muelle de la Sal is home to the Monument to Tolerance, a work by the sculptor Chillida.

① [Paseo de Colón y Marqués del Contadero](#)

📍 [Paseo Alcalde Marqués del Contadero](#)

11_ Cristina Gardens

In 1830 the Salón de Cristina was inaugurated in homage to Cristina de Orleans, wife of Ferdinand VII. What remains today is only a small part of it, which stretched right down to the river bank. Designed by the architect Melchor Cano with the botanical advice of Claudio Boutelou and commissioned by the assistant Arjona, it formed part of the works to improve the Paseo del Río. Two re-sunken fountains and a pavilion from the original gardens have been preserved, as well as some original specimens from its creation, such as plane trees, pines and casuarinas. There are more than 50 different species, the most singular being a pica-pica, a parsol and an ombú.

[Jardines de Cristina](#)

 [Jardines de Cristina. Avenida Paseo de Cristina](#)



12_ las Delicias de Arjona Gardens

Despite dating back to the 18th century, this green space underwent a major transformation in 1825, giving it the romantic appearance with which we know it today. In 1864, sculptures from the Archbishop's Palace of Umbrete were added after it was burnt down in a fire. The gardens underwent a major remodelling for the Ibero-American Exhibition of 1929, when several pavilions were installed in the gardens (see route 4). The longitudinal routes are arranged around roundabouts connected by paths. The roundabouts have fountains and pedestals decorated with sculptures, which give the gardens an important scenic character.

[Jardines de las Delicias](#)

 [Jardines de las Delicias](#)



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Paseo Marqués de Contadero s/n

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Schedules and prices are subject to change, so we recommend confirming this information.