The district offers a diversity of landscapes that, to the naked eye, are strikingly beautiful and offer a chance to relax in nature. These are the green mountain ranges in the north and south, and the river valleys in the east and west. The district’s main feature is the river Rio Júcar, which flows through the district from north to south. The river bed is divided into several sections, including the Rio Júcar, the Rio Ayora, and the Rio Uña. These rivers are joined by the Rio Segura, which flows through the district from south to north.

The district offers a diversity of landscapes that, to the naked eye, are strikingly beautiful and offer a chance to relax in nature. These are the green mountain ranges in the north and south, and the river valleys in the east and west. The district’s main feature is the river Rio Júcar, which flows through the district from north to south. The river bed is divided into several sections, including the Rio Júcar, the Rio Ayora, and the Rio Uña. These rivers are joined by the Rio Segura, which flows through the district from south to north.

Hiking, climbing and water sports

The eastern part of the district is characterized by its beautiful coastal areas, including the beaches of La Vila Joiosa and La Vila Joiosa de Mar. The district’s main feature is the river Rio Júcar, which flows through the district from north to south. The river bed is divided into several sections, including the Rio Júcar, the Rio Ayora, and the Rio Uña. These rivers are joined by the Rio Segura, which flows through the district from south to north.

For mountain climbers, there is a mountain acting area in the Cofre de Llanos del Río. The access road to the area is via the road A-750, which is a dirt road that passes through the town of Llano del Río. The area is characterized by steep cliffs and rocky terrain, and is a popular destination for mountain climbers. The area is also home to a variety of wildlife, including birds of prey and other species.

For bicyclists, there is a network of bike routes in the district, which are particularly suitable for families. The routes are marked with signs, and are suitable for both experienced and inexperienced cyclists. The routes pass through the town of Llano del Río, and are characterized by steep climbs and descents, as well as beautiful views of the surrounding landscape.

For those interested in water sports, there is a riverbank area in the town of Llano del Río. The riverbank area is located on the banks of the Rio Júcar, and is a popular destination for kayaking, canoeing, and other water sports. The area is characterized by a mix of natural and man-made features, including rock formations, cliffs, and other features.

The river Rio Júcar is a popular destination for kayaking and canoeing, and is characterized by a mix of natural and man-made features, including rock formations, cliffs, and other features. The river is home to a variety of wildlife, including birds of prey, fish, and other species.

For those interested in water sports, there is a riverbank area in the town of Llano del Río. The riverbank area is located on the banks of the Rio Júcar, and is a popular destination for kayaking, canoeing, and other water sports. The area is characterized by a mix of natural and man-made features, including rock formations, cliffs, and other features. The river is home to a variety of wildlife, including birds of prey, fish, and other species.
The regional cuisine is rich in variety, with elaborate converted the wine harvest into a festival prestige. Local people have ingeniously denomination of origin and a cava which in the beginning of the 20th century, when it began to supply the European market with wines.

As a wine-growing region, Requena became a leading silk production centre in the 18th century, when it had more than 800 looms. Today, this meseta is covered in grapevines, the Valencian fringe of the meseta of La Plana de Requena-Utiel, which has completely replaced the mulberry trees, the Valencian region— and the fourth most important landscape. On the left bank of the river stands the town of Requena. Fuencaliente, Reinas, Los Morenos, Regidores and Fuente peak that serves as a natural vantage point for a view of the entire region. Local meats, served over a flat, unleavened shepherd’s bread. Other simple ‘arroz en cazuela’ (a rice dish), stewed potatoes, fried ‘chicharrones’ or breadcrumbs. Requena sausages are well-known for their flavour: meats, served over a flat, unleavened shepherd’s bread. Other simple ‘arroz en cazuela’ (a rice dish), stewed potatoes, fried ‘chicharrones’ or breadcrumbs. Requena sausages are well-known for their flavour:

The scenic route of the Caves offers us an itinerary of historical sites, sacred and secular. The landscape here includes kermes oaks, pines, juniper and rosemary, alternating with holm oaks and Aleppo pines. Worthy sights for the delight of travellers.

The scenic route of the Caves offers us an itinerary of historical sites, sacred and secular. The landscape here includes kermes oaks, pines, juniper and rosemary, alternating with holm oaks and Aleppo pines. Worthy sights for the delight of travellers.

# Requena

Requena has some ruins of the 1st millennium B.C. and the Iberian settlement called ‘la Villa’, identified as the Muslim town, is listed as Spanish Heritage. We can visit the old Jewish quarter and continue with the Inquisición, the Corregidor (Judge), the Santa María and the 15th-C El Salvador, listed as a National Monument, and the 16th-C Santa María de la Asunción in the Isabelline Gothic style. The convents of La Merced and San Francisco are worth seeing, as are the parochial church of Nuestra Señora de la Asunción in the Isabelline Gothic style.

# Utiel

Its name is said to be from the Arabic “Yatal” meaning “to bear”. In the 15th-16th century it was considered part of Requena until Peter the Cruel granted it a City Charter. It was considered part of Requena until Peter the Cruel granted it a City Charter.

# Monuments

Our starting point is Requena, the largest municipal district in the Land of Requena-Utiel, covering an area of 4,984 hectares with an average height above sea level of 228 m. It is situated 11 km southeast of the town of Requena and is surrounded by a 10 km wide area of the Utiel-Requena Plano de Requena-Utiel wine-growing region.

There are four unspoilt springs in the area, where the Mascarey, Santiagueña, and Porrochique rivers come together to form the local river, which was named the “Santiagueña” because it was considered the holiest river in the area.

The town of Requena, located on the left bank of the river, is a masterpiece of modern architecture.

The town of Requena, located on the left bank of the river, is a masterpiece of modern architecture.

# Castillos de Requena

The Santa María del Castillo sits on a hilltop in the centre of the old town, on a square that is 50 m wide and 100 m long. The castle is 50 m wide and 100 m long. The castle was originally built between the 16th and 17th centuries and was later extended by the 17th-C Monitorial War. It was later extended and refurnished in the 19th-C Castilian Renaissance style.

The Santa María del Castillo sits on a hilltop in the centre of the old town, on a square that is 50 m wide and 100 m long. The castle is 50 m wide and 100 m long. The castle was originally built between the 16th and 17th centuries and was later extended by the 17th-C Monitorial War. It was later extended and refurnished in the 19th-C Castilian Renaissance style.

The Santa María del Castillo sits on a hilltop in the centre of the old town, on a square that is 50 m wide and 100 m long. The castle is 50 m wide and 100 m long. The castle was originally built between the 16th and 17th centuries and was later extended by the 17th-C Monitorial War. It was later extended and refurnished in the 19th-C Castilian Renaissance style.

# Cavas de Requena-Utiel

The region of cavas is practically the entire town of Requena-Utiel, with about 900,000 litres of wine. They are stored in caves that were once the once the Roman Richema meaning “the safe site, the stronghold, strong rock”.

The name of the region comes from the Arab word Rekina or Rakkana, or Etymologically, the name comes from the Arab word Rekina or Rakkana, or Biblical “the safe site, the stronghold, strong rock”.

The name of the region comes from the Arab word Rekina or Rakkana, or Biblical “the safe site, the stronghold, strong rock”.

# Castillos de Requena

The Santa María del Castillo sits on a hilltop in the centre of the old town, on a square that is 50 m wide and 100 m long. The castle is 50 m wide and 100 m long. The castle was originally built between the 16th and 17th centuries and was later extended by the 17th-C Monitorial War. It was later extended and refurnished in the 19th-C Castilian Renaissance style.

The Santa María del Castillo sits on a hilltop in the centre of the old town, on a square that is 50 m wide and 100 m long. The castle is 50 m wide and 100 m long. The castle was originally built between the 16th and 17th centuries and was later extended by the 17th-C Monitorial War. It was later extended and refurnished in the 19th-C Castilian Renaissance style.

The Santa María del Castillo sits on a hilltop in the centre of the old town, on a square that is 50 m wide and 100 m long. The castle is 50 m wide and 100 m long. The castle was originally built between the 16th and 17th centuries and was later extended by the 17th-C Monitorial War. It was later extended and refurnished in the 19th-C Castilian Renaissance style.

The Santa María del Castillo sits on a hilltop in the centre of the old town, on a square that is 50 m wide and 100 m long. The castle is 50 m wide and 100 m long. The castle was originally built between the 16th and 17th centuries and was later extended by the 17th-C Monitorial War. It was later extended and refurnished in the 19th-C Castilian Renaissance style.

The Santa María del Castillo sits on a hilltop in the centre of the old town, on a square that is 50 m wide and 100 m long. The castle is 50 m wide and 100 m long. The castle was originally built between the 16th and 17th centuries and was later extended by the 17th-C Monitorial War. It was later extended and refurnished in the 19th-C Castilian Renaissance style.

The Santa María del Castillo sits on a hilltop in the centre of the old town, on a square that is 50 m wide and 100 m long. The castle is 50 m wide and 100 m long. The castle was originally built between the 16th and 17th centuries and was later extended by the 17th-C Monitorial War. It was later extended and refurnished in the 19th-C Castilian Renaissance style.

The Santa María del Castillo sits on a hilltop in the centre of the old town, on a square that is 50 m wide and 100 m long. The castle is 50 m wide and 100 m long. The castle was originally built between the 16th and 17th centuries and was later extended by the 17th-C Monitorial War. It was later extended and refurnished in the 19th-C Castilian Renaissance style.

The Santa María del Castillo sits on a hilltop in the centre of the old town, on a square that is 50 m wide and 100 m long. The castle is 50 m wide and 100 m long. The castle was originally built between the 16th and 17th centuries and was later extended by the 17th-C Monitorial War. It was later extended and refurnished in the 19th-C Castilian Renaissance style.
PARQUE NATURAL LAS HOCES DEL CABRIEL