

MUNICIPALITIES



Razo beach (Carballo)



Caión (A Laracha)



Fishing village of Muxía



Bird's eye view of the lighthouse in cabo Fisterra



Sanctuary of Virxe da Barca (Muxía)

Cabana de Bergantiños

This town holds one of the largest megalithic structures in this area, the dolmen of Dombate, and constructions of the "castro" culture, such as the castro of Cidá de Borneiro. There are also beautiful riverside and coastal beaches bathed by the estuaries of Corne and Laxe.

Camariñas

The village of Camariñas is very popular for bobbin lace making, which has been carried out by the local "palilleiras" for centuries. It is also a fishing village; its coast is divided by the small peaks of serra de Pena Forcada and bathed by river Grande.

Carballo

The waves of Razo and Baldaio beaches are ideal for surfing. Furthermore, Baldaio is one of the most valuable nature reserves in Galicia, a wetland of ecological importance. In Carballo, we can find the only mineral and medicinal hot springs in the Costa da Morte. We can also point out the waterfalls of San Paio and Ramil, mount Neme and Brañas do Carregal, where the remains of the dolmen of Pedra Moura stand.

Carnota

This coastal town has been inhabited since ancient times, evidence of this is its castros and many "hórreos" (raised granaries). We can also see nature reserves of great interest, such as mount Pindo and the beach and marshlands of Carnota. Here, we will find the longest beach in Galicia, the beach of Carnota.

Cee

Buildings from the 18th century such as the castle of Príncipe and the coastline dotted with white sandy beaches and clear, calm water like Estorde and Gures provide a great charm to this town, together with the estuary of Lires, located between cabo Touriñán and cabo Fisterra, of important ecological value, especially ornithological value.

Corcubión

The last stage of the Fisterra route of St. James Way starts here. There is a wide religious and cultural heritage, with "pazos", such as Altamira, in the historical centre, or Condes de Traba, and constructions such as the castro of Quenxe and the lighthouse of cabo Cee.

Coristanco

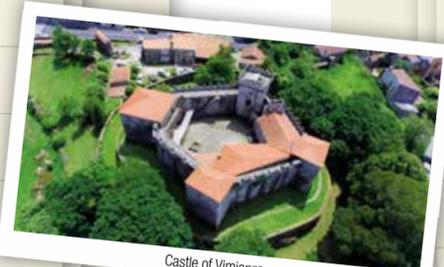
The potatoes grown in this town are already part of the local culture of this area, being considered by many the tastiest and whitest. The village hides a great natural richness at the Refuxio de Verdes, a beautiful forest retreat with natural streams and paths to follow, located on the shores of the river Anllóns. Also, the recreational area of Rocheira, the lakes of Alcaián and Cuns, with its legends and many "pazos", "mámoas" (prehistoric megalithic tombs), castros and churches are worth a visit.

Dumbría

Stone and water are the two main elements of this landscape, we must highlight the waterfall of Ézaro, at the mouth of the river Xallas, which creates an impressive cascade. This area also hides the Pedra do Brazal, a gift of nature made from the granite constitution of the mountains, and the dolmen of Pedra da Arca.



Fishing village of Fisterra



Castle of Vimianzo

Fisterra

Considered one of the mythical places since ancient times, here we can find one of the most symbolical elements of the Costa da Morte, cabo Fisterra, traditionally considered land's end. As well as, places of great natural beauty, such as the vast Langosteira sandbank.

A Laracha

Caión, the only coastal parish of the municipality, is the starting point of the Costa da Morte, a little village on a small peninsula attached to land by a narrow isthmus. It is popular for its beautiful beach, the viewpoint of Santa Marta or the monastery of San Pedro de Soandres, a temple from the 14th century, are only a part of its wide cultural heritage. The "hórreos" made of wood and stone built in the 17th century also stand out.

Laxe

This fishing village, located in the centre of Costa da Morte, has a beautiful beach of calm, clear waters and a long stretch of sand that takes you to the centre of the village. There is also a Romanesque church and a chapel in honour of Santa Rosa de Lima. You can also find the beautiful wild beach of Soesto.

Malpica de Bergantiños

This is one of the most important fishing ports in Galicia with the small Sisargas islands on the coast. The main urban areas are the pottery village of Buño and the village of Mens, with its Romanesque church and the medieval towers of Mens, as well as the Hermitage of Santo Adrián. The viewpoints of Bufadoiro and Picote da Atalaia are also worth pointing out.

Mazaricos

Its greatest icon is mount Pindo, which is shared with the adjacent town of Carnota. It offers a wide and diverse range of active tourist activities. We can also find the most western native forest in Galicia, the Devesa de Anllares, the castle of Peñafiel and the dolmen of Corveira.

Muxía

The main interesting spot in this area is the sanctuary of Virxe da Barca and its famous miraculous stones. It is also home to the most western point of Galicia, of impressive beauty is cabo Touriñán, as well as many sandy beaches such as Nemiña and Leis. We should also point out the nature reserve of Caldeiras do Castro.

Ponteceso

This is the birthplace of the Galician writer Eduardo Pondal, one of the main authors and a key part of the Rexurdimento, a period of revitalization of the Galician language and culture. It is also home to one of the most emblematic natural features of this area, mount Branco, located on the outskirts of the urban area.

Vimianzo

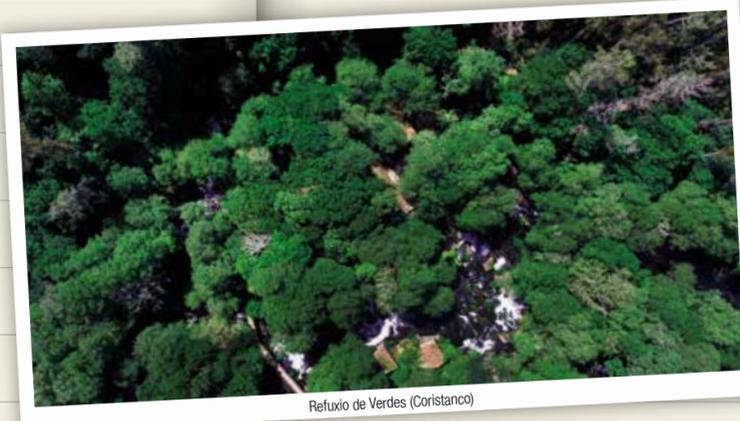
One of the places with the most archaeological structures of the megalithic period; Pedra Cuberta is one of the most unique and peculiar ones. We must also point out the castro das Barreiras and the castle of Vimianzo. The festivities are also very popular, such as the Rapa das bestas and the performance of Asalto ao Castelo (Assault on the castle).

Zas

In Zas, the river Grande flows north and the river Xallas flows south, with many structures from the megalithic period such as the dolmen of Arca da Piosa and its cultural heritage such as the Torres do Allo or the bridge of Brandomil. Its municipality, Baio is popular for linen spinning.



Lighthouse in cabo Vilán (Camariñas)



Refuxio de Verdes (Coristanco)



Pazo das Torres do Allo (Zas)

WHAT TO VISIT:

NATURE

The beaches. Costa da Morte is a tourist area of contrasts, where we can find the calmest and most familiar beaches like the endless beach of Langosteira, Balarés and Baldaio, where nature and sea meet, and also the wildest beaches such as Caión and Razo, perfect to practice water sports, like surf, due to its strong waves.

The Waterfall of Ézaro. A place of exceptional beauty known as the "Galician Niagara", the waterfall of Ézaro is the only one in Europe that flows directly into the sea. Located on the shores of the village after which it is named, a path made of wooden boards takes us to its foot, where foam turns into calm waters.

Refuxio de Verdes. Another small location that should be visited is Refuxio de Verdes, located on the banks of the river Anllóns, in Coristanco. The river, along its way, creates little islands connected by wooden and stone bridges, as well as little waterfalls and rapids, all were made the most of by having the regions typical mills built in them.

Cabo Fisterra. Land's end cape surrounded by mystery, legends and beliefs, is a unique place. Since old times, it has been considered the end of the land, or "finis terrae", as the Romans called it. Nowadays, Fisterra is for many the end of a journey, both physical and spiritual. Furthermore, from this place, you can enjoy one of the most spectacular sunsets, the impressive views of the estuary of Corcubión and the coast of Carnota, where mount Pindo, also known as the "Celtic Olympus", stands out.

Penedos de Pasarela e Traba. You will find one of the most spectacular panoramic views of Costa da Morte in the four peaks that surround Traba valley, Penedos de Pasarela e Traba. One stone upon another raise to a height of 274 metres.

HERITAGE AND CULTURE

The Museums. The sea is the central axis of most museums in Costa da Morte, such as the Sea Museum in Laxe, the Fishing Museum in Fisterra and the Fishing Archive in Caión, as well as the ones dedicated to show the traditions of the towns in the area, such as the one in Camariñas, dedicated to lace, and in Baio, dedicated to linen spinning.

The Sanctuary of Virxe da Barca. In the past, the end of the Way for pilgrims after visiting the Apostle was the Sanctuary of Virxe da Barca, a Baroque religious building with Classical influences, built in order to Christianize a place where pagan cults were celebrated.

Pazo das Torres do Allo. A good way to find out how life in a Galician pazo was during the 15th century. Located in Zas, this Gothic-Renaissance style building has a strong family history and currently houses the Information Centre and Heritage Resources.

The Castle of Vimianzo. A way of going back to the Middle Ages is visiting the castle of Vimianzo, built by one of the most relevant families of the time and the main role in one of the most important riots of the 15th century, the Revolta Irmandiña.

The Fishing villages. The undeniable charm of small fishing villages such as Camariñas, Malpica or Caión will captivate us with the smell of the sea, its people and its typical civil architecture with houses hanging off the cliffs above the Atlantic Ocean.

The Megalithic culture. Examples of the cult to stone can be seen in the many rituals celebrated in places such as the pedras de abalar (oscillating stones) and the pedras dos cadrís (kidney stones), the fertilizer in Duío, as well as the dolmen of Dombate, located in the municipality of Cabana de Bergantiños and considered the "cathedral of megaliths" in Galicia. Other monuments known as parietal or cave art can be seen nearby. More samples of the importance of the ancient culture is the castro of Borneiro, a settlement which has a significant historical and cultural value that will take us thousands of years back.

The craftwork. Costa da Morte preserves the traditions of its ancient craftsmen and women. An example is the bobbin lacers from Camariñas. Visiting the "palilleiras" and seeing their fingers skillfully crossing the threads with the typical sound of the bobbins clicking is a spectacle in itself. The craftwork in other places, such as the making of pots and pans in the pottery village of Buño and the linen spinning in Baio, is also very popular.

A CORUÑA LUGO



PONTEVEDRA OURENSE



COSTA DA MORTE
tourist area



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COSTA DA MORTE
TOURIST AREA
Deputación DA CORUÑA

Deserted beaches, coves and cliffs. The rough ocean, the choppy waters and the unmistakable landscape are the distinctive signs of Costa da Morte. A land of mystery, legends and myths, its personality is marked by the name land's end, given to it by the Romans. It is also one of the richest areas in Europe regarding megalithic culture, with impressive capes, such as the ones of Fisterra, Touriñán and Vilán, which jut into the wild ocean while, inland, the earth forms smooth hills, covered by corn fields, pasture and forests.



Pilgrim in Fisterra

WHAT TO DO:

ROUTES

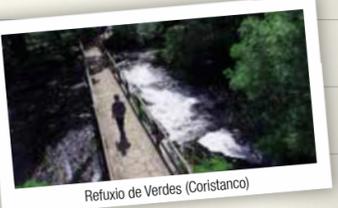
The most popular hiking route is the one known as the Camiño dos Faros (Lighthouse route), an itinerary of 200 km on the coast that goes from Malpica to Fisterra. This itinerary, featuring the sea as the main attraction, tours all the maritime signposting buildings in the area, as well as the main sights of interest in Costa da Morte, like beaches, dunes, rivers, cliffs, forests, estuaries, castro buildings, dolmens and fishing villages.

GASTRONOMY

The lifestyle of the people in Costa da Morte is strictly related to the sea, which is why gastronomy makes the most of the high quality and variety of its seafood and fish. One of the most representative pictures of this region is related to the work of the barnacle gatherers, jumping from rock to rock to avoid the hitting waves. In fact, barnacles from Roncudo are considered the best in Galicia and their exaltation is celebrated in the gastronomic fair in Corme. We can also enjoy other products with as much and well deserved relevance like razor clams in Fisterra or potatoes in Coristanco.

THE FISTERRA AND MUXÍA WAY

St. James Way does not end in Compostela for all pilgrims. Many of them decide to walk a 90 km route between Santiago and Fisterra. Once they have arrived in "lands end", the tradition is to burn a garment worn during some stages of the Way as a symbol of internal renewal that every pilgrim suffers along the different stages. Old things are burnt to make space for new things to come, since, as tradition says, Fisterra is an ending point, but also a starting point.



Refuxio de Verdes (Coristanco)

FESTIVITIES

In Costa da Morte, there are many popular festivities to point out, such as, San Xoán de Carballo, A Barca in Muxía, Os Milagres in Caión, El Naufragio in Laxe and Carballeira in Zas, which are more traditional and also more innovative proposals such as Con V de Valarés and the festival Nordestazo Rock in Malpica.



Razo beach (Carballo)