

ma
la
ga
in 3 days



Málaga
Ciudad Genial

Málaga
Ciudad Genial!





Malaga. Brilliant in every sense

With more than 3000 years of history, Malaga is one of the most internationally renowned cultural destinations. Birthplace of artists such as Picasso, it has fulfilled all of its potential in order to give you unforgettable experiences and memories in every sense.

Observe and admire the monumental heritage which Phoenicians, Romans and Arabs have left us. Enjoy the beauty of the art on display in the numerous museums which are open every day. Try the exquisite and varied gastronomy in the bars and restaurants which offer the best products of our land and also from all over the world, while you take time to browse around in our shopping areas. Feel the breeze, the sun and savour the aroma of sea and jasmine which perfume our city.

Culture, gastronomy, parks, natural spaces, beaches, shops, holidays...

Malaga is brilliant. Enjoy your stay.



day 1

1

To start our visit we place ourselves in the city's main street, the calle del **Marqués de Larios**, one of the most important shopping-streets and where famous upmarket designer-shops, both national and international, are found. This street, inaugurated in 1891, is the exponent of the nineteenth-century town-planning re-design, which makes a definitive break from the Arabic influence in this area, had the aim of opening a direct route to the port.

From here we arrive at the **plaza de la Constitución**, which is the heart of Málaga's old quarter.

As it is early, we can make a stop to taste a typical Málaga breakfast in one of the cafeterías which are found in the area. A good coffee with churros or a "pitufo" with locally-produced olive oil, will go down well. But it is important to know how to order a coffee in Málaga, because depending on the amount of coffee served, each has a different name. For example, a "café mitad" is half coffee and half milk and a "sombra" is three quarters milk and one quarter coffee. In addition, more coffee than milk is a "largo" and there are up to nine different ways to order a coffee. But we have three days ahead to get used to this typical custom of Málaga.

2

Now refreshed, we take the narrow **calle Santa María** (to the east) which comes out into the vicinity of the Catedral de la Encarnación and its **Museo Catedralicio**.

Although work on the Cathedral began during the Gothic period (16th century) on the ancient Mosque



of the Arab medina by order of the Catholic Kings, the actual temple is of Renaissance style and is still unfinished. The lack of funds stopped construction in 1782, leaving the south tower, among other elements, unbuilt. This led to it being given the nickname of "The One-Armed Lady", as it is popularly known in Malaga.

The front of the Cathedral faces onto la **plaza del Obispo** and on the north side the **Palacio Episcopal** is located.

This palace is actually a collection of terraced buildings whose front façade gives one of the most beautiful examples of Malaga's baroque architecture. Here you will find the **Ars Málaga. Palacio Episcopal**, that has more than 200 pieces of African art on display in close dialogue with works selected from contemporary art.

We go around the Cathedral by the calle Santa María where we find the majestic Elizabethan facade of the **Sagrario** (side chapel), and we continue along **calle Císter**. Going along this street, if we turn to the right, just at **calle Afligidos**, we will find the **Museo Revello de Toro**. Here we can admire the wonderful works of the famed figurative and portrait painter of Malaga, Félix Revello de Toro. Once again in calle Císter, we continue a few more metres to the east and arrive at the palacio de la Aduana (1826), future home to the **Museo de Málaga**, which is to house the collections of the





Museo Provincial de Bellas Artes and of the Museo Arqueológico Provincial de Málaga.

4

Next to it and at the entrance of the **calle Alcazabilla**, we find our next objective: **La Alcazaba** which, along with the Castillo de Gibralfaro and the teatro romano form the city's most important archaeological collection.

La Alcazaba, built built between the 11th and 14th centuries, was the palace fortress of the Muslim governors. It is built upon the remains of an older Phoenician fortress on the side of the mount of Gibralfaro, in a privileged position above the city. The grounds house an interesting exhibition room where ceramic materials of 11th to 15th century Muslim Malaga are on display.

This palace is connected to the Castle of Gibralfaro by a steep mountain pathway. Public transport is available in order to offer easy access to the fortress. We shall pay it a visit later on.

5

The **Teatro Romano**, third element of this archaeological collection, is situated at the foot of the Alcazaba and it is worth a visit when leaving. Built in the 1st century B.C., in the time of Augustus I, it was used until the 3rd century A.D. After its restoration, el Teatro Romano de Málaga has recovered its original use as a scenic space.

To the north along calle Alcazabilla we arrive at

Málaga

the **plaza de la Merced** where we enter into the **Picasso route of Malaga** which starts at the **Fundación Picasso. Museo Casa Natal**. A 19th-century building, where the artist was born and lived until 1883 and where original works of Pablo Ruiz Picasso are on display, both in the permanent collection and also on loan. Ceramics, engravings, illustrated books and personal possessions of the painter and his family.

6



Crossing la plaza de la Merced, we enter **calle Granada**. After a few metres we come to the **iglesia de Santiago** where Picasso was christened. Of a Moorish-Gothic style, the building of this church began in 1487, in the same year that Malaga was taken by the Catholic Kings and is, therefore, one of the oldest of the city. Its architectural beauty is combined with artistic richness and value which is the reason that it has become home to some of the most important cofradías (brotherhoods) who take part in the Holy Week of Malaga.

7



At a distance of some 200 metres and to the left, we arrive at the narrow **calle de San Agustín** where the **Palacio de Buenavista** is located, home to the **Museo Picasso Málaga**.

This is a 16th-century Renaissance-style building, with Moorish artisan details and a lovely watchtower, which has been amplified and extended in order to house the collections of the Picasso Museum Malaga.





Opened in 2003, the museum displays more than 200 works by the Malaga artist, including paintings, sketches, sculptures, engravings and ceramics, which form part of the permanent collection, along with interesting temporary exhibitions.

Next we head to the **plaza del Siglo** to visit **The Bullfighting Art Centre** (Centro de Arte de la Tauromaquia) which offers the collection of Juan Barco about the world of bullfighting. In this museum 300 pieces are exhibited, including prints by Goya, Antonio Carnicero and Picasso; the bullfighting costume that Picasso designed for Luis Miguel Dominguín; the Minotaur of Salvador Dalí, among others.

And now it's time to take a break and try the varied, **rich local** and international **cuisine** in one of the many establishments which are to be found in the old quarter of Malaga. Fried fish, white garlic and almond soup, Malaga salad, potato and fish soup with vinegar... And all accompanied by the delicious wines which Spain produces.

8

We take up our journey again and travel to our next stop: the **Castillo de Gibralfaro**. On the way, we walk down calle Larios again, which will be busy with people shopping. Something that, undoubtedly, we will have observed during our travels, and that we have taken advantage of to make a few purchases in some of the city's

excellent shops.

Now in the plaza de la Marina, we go to the start of the **paseo del Parque** and head east to the bus stop of the **number 35 bus** which will take us up to the **Castillo de Gibralfaro**.

Abderramán III made a fortress from the existing ruins at the top of the mountain,

among them those of a Phoenician lighthouse and that is why the Arabs called it “Yabal Faruh” (mount of the lighthouse). Later on, in 1340, Nazarí King Yusuf I, extended the grounds and built a castle. In the visitors centre, located in the old powder keg of the fortress, there is an exhibition which displays elements of everyday military life in the castle throughout its history.

Furthermore, we can enjoy the impressive views over the city and bay of Malaga, where we can see all the places which we have visited and those which we will visit next.

With this view in mind, we catch the bus which will take us back into town and where we get off at the bus stop in front of the **plaza de toros de La Malagueta**. (Neo-Mudejar style, 1874). Located at the bullring is the **Museo Taurino Antonio Ordóñez**, where we can admire impressive bullfighter’s costumes, beautiful capes and historic bullfighting posters, among other pieces.

Our next stop is very close: the **Museo del Patrimonio Municipal de Málaga. MUPAM**. Getting there is as easy as walking only a few more metres from the plaza de toros in an easterly direction, along the paseo de Reding.

This museum, inaugurated in 2007, has a permanent exhibition of the historic-artistic collection from the municipal patrimony, from the 15th century up to the present day.



10



Our next stop is found just in front of us. We cross the Paseo del Parque and enter the **paseo de la Farola** which brings us to the landmark which gives it its name: **La Farola (1817)**, symbol par excellence of the city of Malaga.



From the Lighthouse we can enjoy some **spectacular views** of the Port of Malaga and of the city, to whose old quarter we return by passing through **Muelle 1**, which contains a shopping and leisure centre, where we can take advantage of the exclusive establishments to do a spot of shopping and take some refreshment in some of the bars and restaurants next to the sea.

Between **Muelles 1 y 2** we can visit the **Centre Pompidou Málaga**. It is the first international branch of the prestigious Parisian art gallery. It is located in the building known as El Cubo (The Cube) and it offers a permanent exhibition of a selection of the impressive collection of the Pompidou Centre in Paris, 20th and 21st centuries. This centre includes big names such as: Francis Bacon, Georg Baselitz, Constantin Brâncuși, Alexander Calder, Marc Chagall, Giorgio de Chirico, Tàpies, Picasso.



We continue on through **Muelle 2**, transformed into a boulevard named **El Palmeral de las Sorpresas**. A pleasant area to walk and relax in, and where, among other facilities, we find the **Museo Alborania. Aula del Mar**, which offers a unique interactive experience in discovering the extraordinary fauna and flora of the Mar de Alborán.

And now it's time to enjoy a night out in Malaga.





TOURIST INFORMATION OFFICES



PARKING



MUSEUM



ROUTE

Malaga
Ciudad Genial

CRUISES - TERMINAL

day 2



We can make the most of this second day to explore traditional Malaga and visit some of its interesting museums.

1

We start at the **plaza de la Merced** and take **calle Álamos** and a little further on, in **calle Ramón Franquelo**, is the **Museo de Arte Flamenco. Peña Juan Brea**. Distributed between two floors, it exhibits various works of art and valuable guitars, its collection of thousands of slate records and also of vinyl especially stand out.

2

Next we head to **calle Beatas**, southward, parallel to calle Alamos, where the Interactive **Museum of the Music (Museo Interactivo de la Música de Málaga, MIMMA)** is located. It contains an important collection of musical instruments from all around the world and from every period, many of which can be played.

3

We return west along calle Álamos, until we arrive at **calle Dos Aceras**. But prior to that we will stop off and visit the **Teatro Cervantes**, built in 1870 by Jerónimo Cuervo. Declared a National Artistic Historical Monument, the density and assortment of activities performed here sets it apart: symphonies, plays, comedies, operas, ballets, jazz, flamenco and rock concerts, musicals and all kinds of shows. It is also the showcase for the Spanish Film Festival in Malaga.

We will continue west until we get to **calle Dos Aceras**. At this point we will head to the **iglesia de San Felipe Neri (18th Century)** which has recovered all of its Baroque splendour after its recent

front of the main entrance to the temple, our next stop is found: the **Museo del Vidrio y Cristal** (Glass & Crystal Museum of Malaga).

Located in a lovely 18th-century mansion, it is the only one of its kind in Andalucía, and displays decorative pieces and objects from ancient times to the present day.

We go down calle Dos Aceras and look for calle Carretería to the south. This street and its surroundings, trace the route of the **Muslim Wall of the Medina**, which we can find some vestiges along the way. However, before fully entering calle Carretería we will veer to the right to visit calle Ollerías until we reach calle Cruz del Molinillo where we will visit the **Museum Jorge Rando**, which is dedicated to the painter of the same name. It is an institution that houses the work of the artist from Málaga and whose museum mission focuses on the study, investigation, knowledge and propagation of expressionist poetry. You can come to experience the Salamanca Market (**Mercado de Salamanca** in Spanish) near to this museum. This is a building in the Neo-Mudéjar style in which the brickwork and the glass ceramics stand out as singular elements and where the lavish doors in the Moorish arch catches our attention.

Now we take the way back towards calle Carretería, where half-way down and on the right, we take **calle Biedmas** until we arrive at the **plaza de los Viñeros** where we find the **Museo del Vino de Málaga** which we are going to visit. We will learn

4



5





6

all the secrets of this famous wine's production and after having tasted the different varieties, we may take away some bottles of that which we like most. A real pleasure.

We continue along the wall's route until we arrive at the river and turning south, along the **pasillo de Santa Isabel**, we come to the **Museo Unicaja de Artes y Costumbres Populares**, located in an old 17th-century inn. A trip through Malaga's history and its traditional customs of the 19th century.

7

Afterwards, we make our way south to the **Alameda Principal**. But on the way, let's pay a visit to the **market of Atarazanas**, so-called because it occupies the site which belonged to the Nazari atarazanas (shipyards), and where the original main door is still retained. It has always been said that if you want to know a city well, the first place to visit is its market .

8

And now the moment has arrived to relax by the sea and sample its rich fruits. We shall travel to one of the most popular areas of Malaga: the **paseo marítimo de Pedregalejo**.

On the south side of the Alameda Principal, we can take the **number 11 or number 34 bus**, which takes us to the beaches of Pedregalejo, where we can enjoy the typical cuisine of Malaga, in its "chiringuitos" (snack bars) and restaurants on the beachfront: anchovies, skewers, shellfish, fried fish... A delight for the senses.

But there is still so much more for us to do this afternoon.



Returning to the centre, the bus leaves us at the plaza de La Marina at the entrance of calle Larios, now a familiar sight, and by which we arrive at the plaza de la Constitución. Our objective: the **Museo Carmen Thyssen Málaga**, which we arrive at by heading west to **calle Compañía**.

9

This museum, housed in the Palacio de Villalón (16th century), is composed of a permanent collection of more than 200 works, which make up the most complete display of 19th-century Andalusian painting in Spain and where we can view works by such great artists as Valeriano Domínguez-Becquer, Eugenio Lucas Velázquez, Julio Romero de Torres or Joaquín Sorolla, among others. In addition, the museum counts on a careful programme of temporary exhibitions of undoubted artistic interest. Definitely worth a visit.



And now that we find ourselves in the centre, we can spend the rest of the afternoon and evening, strolling around its shopping streets and discovering pretty corners and winding passages, while enjoying some tapas (snacks) in the bars and restaurants which we find along the way.

10

A good way to start could be by visiting **Pasaje de Chinitas**, which can be accessed by the great stone arch situated on the east side of the **plaza de la Constitución**. This arch is all that is left of the main door of the church which was the Convento de las Agustinas Descalzas (1628), whose grounds covers the entire block up to the calles Santa María, Fresca and del Toril. But the origin of its name comes from the legendary “Café de Chinitas” which is found





there. It was a café which provided musical entertainment from 1857 to 1937 and which was immortalized by the great poet Federico García Lorca in his poem to the bullfighter Paquiro.

If we continue from the plaza de la Constitución along **calle Granada**, we come across an area which is actually two small adjoining squares. The first and oldest is the **plaza del Carbón**, whose name is owed to the existence of a large coalyard, which by the Catholic Kings. There is evidence that in 1585 the square was named Peso del Carbón. Beside it is the **plaza del Siglo**, between the junctions of the calles Molina Lario and Duque de la Victoria.



An attractive corner situated in this square, is the **calle Correo Viejo**, where the Post Office was located at the end of the 19th century. At number 11 of this passageway, as the commemorative plaque on the front states, the Marqués José de Salamanca was born in 1811, who would later be Minister of Inland Revenue, and architect. Among many of his achievements was the construction of the famous district of Salamanca de Madrid.



From this square and continuing along **calle Granada** we find further on and to the right, **calle Echegaray**, where the wonderful **Teatro Echegaray** is found, along with other interesting establishments which make this pedestrian street into a really pleasant walk. The theatre was inaugurated in November 1932 and is a magnificent example of Neo-plateresque style, with plinths from Belgium, Parisian stained-glass and mahogany balustrades, from an original project of Málaga architect Manuel Rivera Vera. It was in the year 2009 when it was re-opened, completely restored.





day 3

1


We can take the opportunity today to get away and see another side of Malaga. Let's pay a visit to the **Jardín Botánico-Histórico La Concepción**.

This is the most beautiful and important tropical garden in Europe. It was created in 1855 by the marquesses of Casa Loring, owners of the land, which thanks to their relation with important European personalities, cultivated the most exotic species imported from different places of the world. Fruit trees, bamboos, palm trees, vines, Mediterranean plants, aquatic plants, etc., have all formed different environments in which to wander around and learn. Charming corners with ponds, fountains, waterfalls, little bridges, greenhouses, statues... An authentic spectacle of nature. The couple also accumulated an extraordinary collection of archaeological pieces, creating what was called the Lonringiano Museum and part of this collection is still on display today.

2

Once our visit to this fascinating garden is over, we return to where we started, the Alameda Principal, to continue on to our next point.

Moving west we arrive at the river and we follow it to calle Alemania where the **CAC Málaga - Centro de Arte Contemporáneo de Málaga** – is found. Located in the old wholesaler's market, it shows works by the best contemporary artists, both national and international. Since its creation, it has become internationally renowned, not only for its permanent collection of such relevant artists as Juan Muñoz, Tony Cragg, or Signar Polke, among others, but also for its educational work and its



extremely interesting temporary exhibitions by great figures from the artistic world stage. Works include, “Man Moving” by Stephan Balkenhol and “La sombra Azul” by Chema Alvargonzález who are the new contemporary artists of Malaga.

And now it is time to have a rest and some refreshment. We can choose between having some tapas in the excellent bars and restaurants around the CAC Málaga (district of Soho), or head off to the seafront and enjoy a delicious seafood paella at the beach. If we choose the second option, this time we will travel to the beaches of the west. To do so, we return once more to the Alameda Principal and take the **number 16 bus** which will take us to the paseo marítimo de poniente (Western seafront), where **the Misericordia and San Andrés beaches are.**

From the “chiringuito”, we go to the **avenida Sor Teresa Prat**, where we find one of the most emblematic buildings of Málaga, the old **Real Fábrica de Tabacos** which dates from 1923 and which houses two surprising museums.

The **Collection of the Russian Museum St Petersburg/Málaga** offers 2,300 square meters for the exhibition of approximately a hundred art works from the 15th-20th centuries. These works represent the rich Russian artistic legacy of the last centuries, including universally famous artists such as Repin, Kandinsky, Tatli and Rodchenko. From the Orthodox devotion represented in the icons to the bourgeois tradition of portraits and landscapes, or

3



Málaga

Ciudad Genial

from the revolutionary cubist, cubist-futuristic and constructivist avant-garde movements, to the social message of the socialist realism, all the different expressions of Russian art can be found here at this new art centre in Málaga.

The **Automobile and Fashion Museum** contains A unique collection in the world with more than 90 exclusive models of cars, from such legendary manufacturers as Jaguar, Aston Martin, Bugatti, Rolls Royce and Porsche, among others, which illustrate the aesthetic evolution of the automobile in ten thematic exhibition rooms. It also houses an unprecedented display of motors converted into art and more than 300 original hats from the 20s to 50s by great designers such as Dior, Chanel and Balenciaga, among others. Sublime.

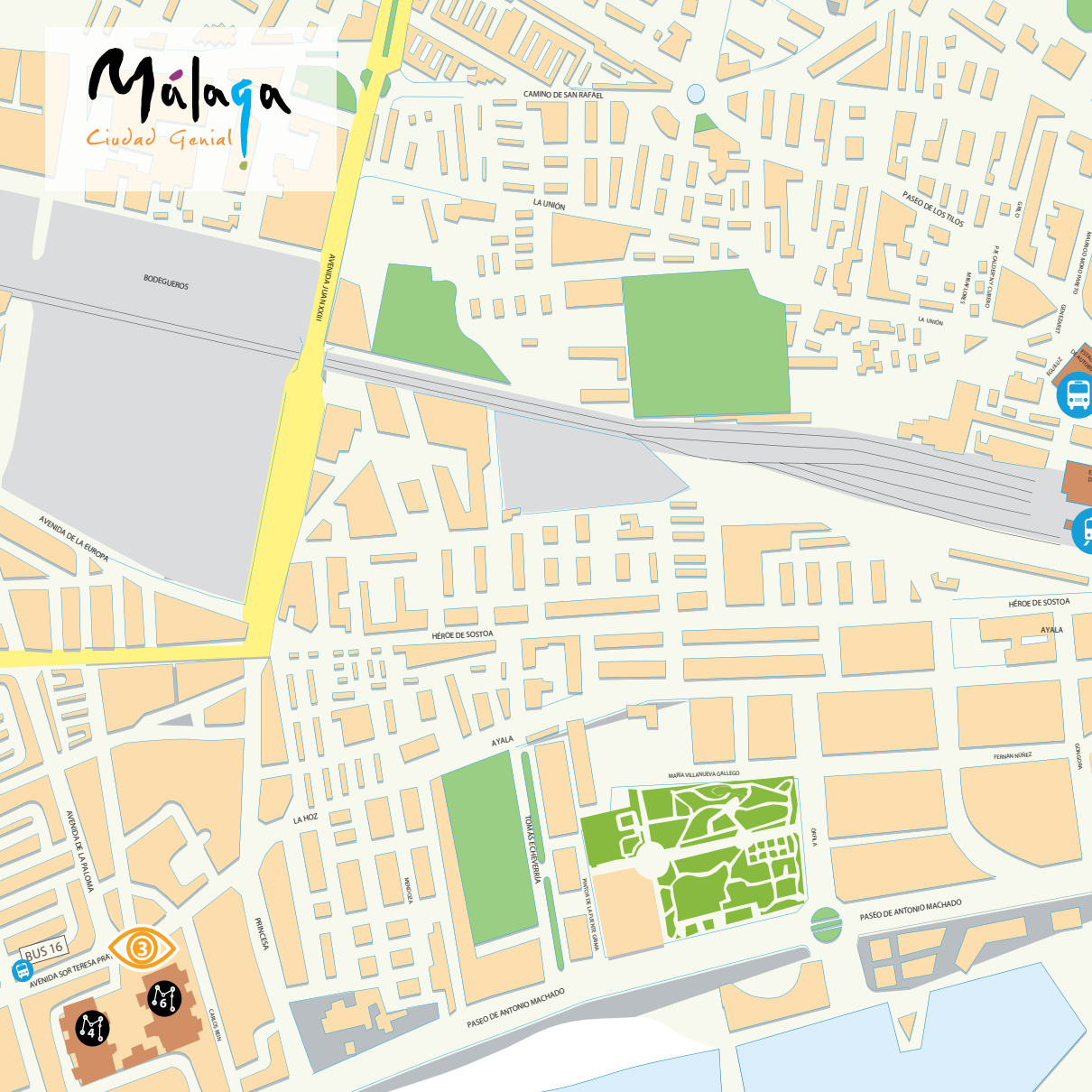
Our stay comes to its end. There have been some very intense days but we leave full of experiences, of unique sensations, of unforgettable memories. However, there is still so much to do and see in Málaga.

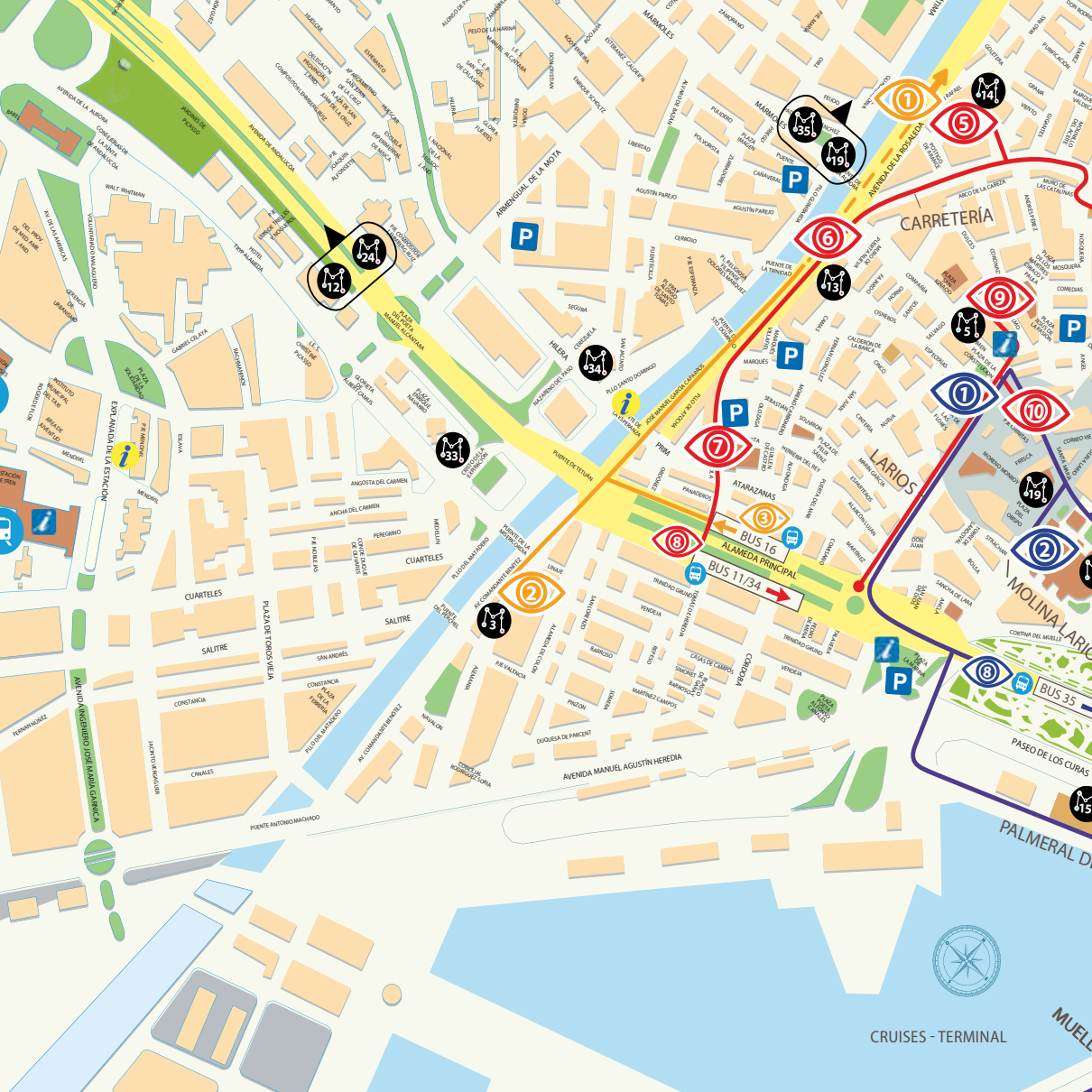
We have to come back.

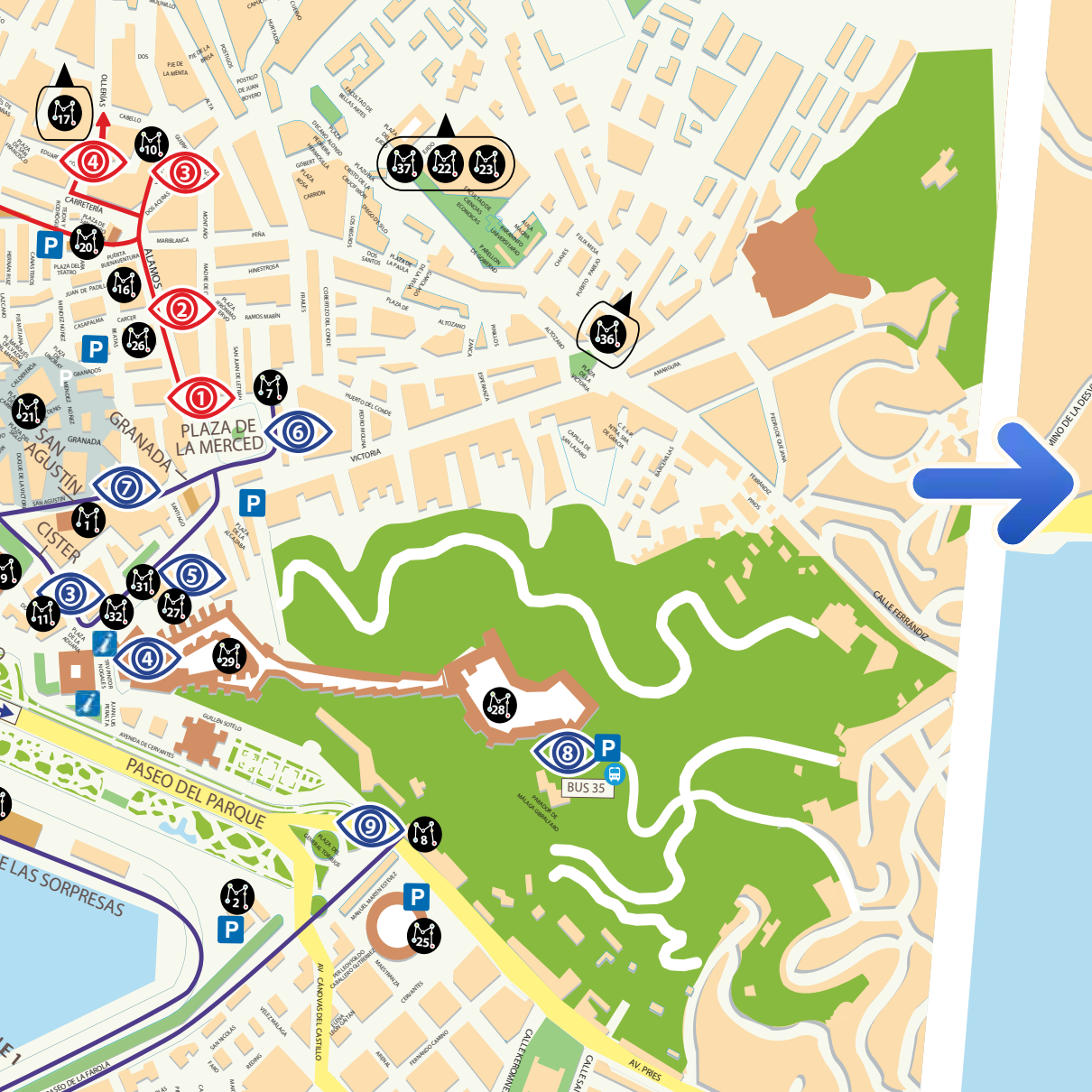


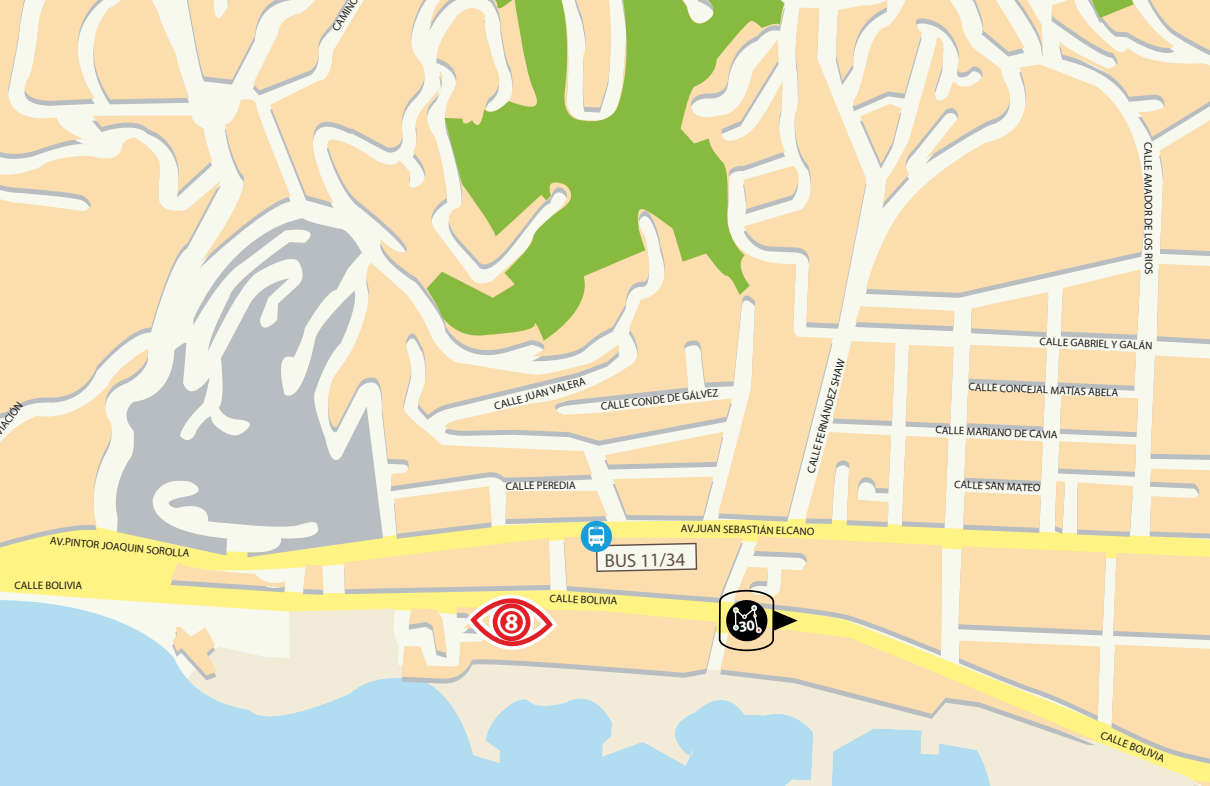


Málaga
Ciudad Genial









PEDREGALEJO



BUS STATION/BUS TERMINAL



TRAIN STATION



PRETTY CORNERS



TOURIST INFORMATION OFFICES



PARKING



MUSEUM



ROUTE



DAY DÍA 1



DAY 2 ALTERNATIVE 1



DAY 2 ALTERNATIVE 2



MUSEUMS

- 1 Museo Picasso Málaga.**
C/ San Agustín, 8
- 2 Centre Pompidou Málaga.**
Puerto de Málaga.
- 3 Centre of Contemporary Art of Málaga.**
C/ Alemania, no number
- 4 Colección of the Russian Museum, Saint Petersburg/Málaga.**
Avenida Sor Teresa Prat, 15
- 5 Carmen Thyssen Museum Málaga.**
Plaza Carmen Thyssen. (C/ Compañía, 10)
- 6 Automobile and Fashion Museum.**
Edificio Tabacalera. Avenida Sor Teresa Prat, 15
- 7 Picasso Foundation. Birthplace House & Museum.**
Plaza de la Merced, 15
- 8 Museum of Municipal Patrimony. MUPAM.**
Paseo de Reding, 1
- 9 Cathedral Museum.**
C/ Molina Lario, 9
- 10 Glass & Crystal of Málaga.**
Plazuela del Stmo. Cristo de la Sangre, 2
- 11 Revello de Toro Museum.**
C/ Afligidos, 5
- 12 Gerald Brenan House.**
C/ Torremolinos, 56 (Churriana)
- 13 Museum Unicaja of Popular Arts & Customs.**
Pasillo de Santa Isabel, 10
- 14 Wine Museum of Málaga.**
Plaza de los Viñeros, 1
- 15 Alborania Museum. Hall of the Sea.**
Palmeral de las Sorpresas, Muelle 2. Puerto de Málaga
- 16 Interactive Museum of the Music. MIMMA.**
Palacio del Conde de las Navas. C/ Beatas, 15
- 17 Museum Jorge Rando.**
C/ Cruz del Molinillo, 12
- 18 Museo & Tour Málaga Football Club.**
Estadio de la Rosaleda. Paseo de Martiricos, no number
- 19 Ars Málaga Bishop's Palace.**
Plaza del Obispo, 6
- 20 Semana Santa de Málaga Museum.**
C/ Muro de San Julián, 2
- 21 Center of art of the Bullfighting-Collection Juan Barco.**
Plaza del Siglo, 2
- 22 Principia. Centre of Science.**
Avenida Luis Buñuel, 6
- 23 Eco-museum Lagar de Torrijos.**
Ctra. C-345 Málaga-Colmenar, next to recreational area of Torrijos. Natural Park Montes de Málaga
- 24 National Museum Airports & Air Transport.**
Avenida Comandante García Morato, 81
- 25 Antonio Ordóñez Bullfighting Museum.**
Paseo de Reding, no number. Plaza de Toros "La Malagüeta"
- 26 Museum of Flamenco Art. Peña Juan Brea.**
C/ Ramón Franquelo, 4
- 27 Centre of Interpretation of The Roman Theatre.**
C/ Alcazabilla, no number
- 28 Centre of Interpretation of The Castle of Gibralfaro.**
Camino de Gibralfaro, 11
- 29 Archeological Exhibition Hall of the Alcazaba.**
C/ Alcazabilla, 2
- 30 Archeological Sites of La Araña.**
C/ Escritor Aguirre, no number
- 31 Cofradía del Santo Sepulcro Museum.**
C/ Alcazabilla, 5
- 32 Cofradía de los Estudiantes Museum.**
C/ Alcazabilla, 3
- 33 Tesoro de la Cofradía de la Expiración Museum.**
Plaza Enrique Navarro, 1
- 34 Archicofradía de la Esperanza Museum.**
C/ San Jacinto, no number
- 35 El Cautivo y la Trinidad Museum.**
C/ Trinidad, 95
- 36 Santa María de la Victoria Museum & Basilica.**
Plaza Santuario, no number
- 37 "La Concepción" historical botanical garden of Málaga.**
Camino del Jardín Botánico, 3



TAXIS OF MALAGA



- UNITAXI
www.unitaxi.es
952 32 00 00
952 33 33 33
- TAXI UNIÓN
www.taxi-union.es
952 04 08 04
952 04 00 90

Malaga
Ciudad Genial!



- Emergencies: 112
- Health emergencies: 061
- Police: 091
- Malaga Airport:
952 04 84 84
- María Zambrano Train Station:
902 32 03 20
- Central Bus Station:
952 35 00 61
- SATE (Foreign Tourist Attention
Service) 902 99 98 18 &
951 92 61 61
- Cruise Terminal:
952 12 50 26
- Municipal information: 010 &
951 92 60 10

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS



BUSES TO PLACES OF INTEREST

• Bus nº35 - Castillo de Gibralfaro

Alameda Principal: every 45 minutes approximately.
Gibralfaro: every 45 minutes approximately.

• Bus to the Pedregalejo and El Palo beaches

Bus nº11 or nº 34 from the Alameda Principal, every 10 min. approximately.

• Bus nº16 - Playas de San Andrés and La Misericordia

Weekdays

Paseo del Parque: every 12 min. approximately.
Térmica: every 12 min. approximately.

Saturdays and bank holidays

Paseo del Parque: every 20 min. approximately.
Térmica: every 20 min. approximately.

PLAN TURÍSTICO MÁLAGA CIUDAD



ITINERARIO TURÍSTICO MONUMENTAL BÁSICO



www.malagaturismo.com

Information offices :

- Central Office. Plaza de la Marina, 11. ☎ (+34) 951 92 60 20
- House of the Gardener (Casita del Jardinero). Avenida Cervantes, 1. ☎ (+34) 951 92 72 05
- Visitor Reception Centre Ben Gabirol. Calle Granada, 70. ☎ (+34) 951 92 92 50