

January	A fiesta in Tébar celebrated the weekend closest to San Antón.
	<p>In San Pedro, the eve of Los Reyes Magos (the Wise Men) involves a procession to San Pedro del Pinatar, on the 5th</p> <p>In Aledo they celebrate the Arrival of the Three Kings which are represented by people of the village. The star, is represented by a young girl who leads the visitors and the neighbours to the birth of Jesus. Eucharist is celebrated in the Church of Santa María, the day finishing after lunch with “el baile de pújas” (“dance of struggles”).</p> <p>Alhama de Murcia celebrates the festival of San Antón, with raffles, dances, a procession and much more.</p> <p>La Fiesta de las Cuadrillas falls in January and a demonstration of living culture and is full of events such as folklore music.</p> <p>The procession of la Santa is celebrated in Totana. The image of Santa Eulalia returns from new, to her hermitage in la Santa, accompanied by the locals, drinking the typical beverage of “mantellina”. On the Friday and Saturday afternoon before the Sunday of the carnival, Totana is filled will music and colour.</p> <p>Other fiestas of interest are the Hoguera de (the bonfire of) San Sebastián in the Plaza of Castillo,</p>
Feburary	Aguilas enjoys its carnivals where thousands of the people of Aguilas parade in disguise accompanied by Latin American music. They have been celebrating these fiestas for 200 years
	<p>In San Pedro del Pinatar, on the Sunday of the carnival a procession takes place, and on the following Sunday is the Carnival of Mar Menor.</p> <p>There are the bonfires of San Blas and San Águeda, and in Spring, those of San Marcos.</p> <p>In February Lorca celebrates the procession of the Virgin of the Candelaria.</p>
March	In Agulias there is the festival of the Virgin of Sorrows, the patroness of Aguilas.
	<p>Los Alcazares celebrates Las IncurSIONes Berberiscas in the Mar Menor (Minor Sea), which began in the year 2000. This lasts for 3 days and is full of music, dances, games, a medieval market and much more.</p>

<p>April</p>	<p>The most important festival celebrated in Lorca takes place in Holy Week (Santa Semana) with many processions which are of national tourist interest.</p>
	<p>Holy Week in Murcia is said to be of national tourist interest, and is a week full of different processions. In the following week las Fiestas de Primavera (the Spring Festivals) begin. For example they have el Entierro de la Sardina (the Burial of the Sardine), with a procession throughout the city, accompanied by coaches handing out toys to the children, and finishing with the burning of the sardine. At this time it is also traditional for stalls to open in the streets full of typical regional dishes.</p>
<p>May</p>	<p>On the Sunday nearest to the festival of San Isidro, Aguilas celebrates the fiesta of Los Arejos. On 16th day there is the festival of the Virgin of Carmen, the patroness of the Sea. On the second Sunday of the month is the “Encuentro de Cuadrillas” (“Meeting of Squads”). On day 15, they celebrate the Assumption of the Virgin.</p>
	<p>One of the most important festivals in Caravaca de la Cruz is that of the Patroness and is celebrated in May. They commemorate the time when the village was frontier plaza with el Reino Nazarí of Granada.</p>
	<p>A tradition in Torre Pacheco is to celebrate the Procession of Santa Cruz.</p>
<p>June</p>	<p>San Javier, because it has an Auditorio Municipal Parque Almansa, is able to put on a number of theatrical shows and concerts. San Javier is full of many festivals such as Jazz, Theatre, Music and Dance and many more which are celebrated between June and December.</p>
	<p>Also the fiesta of San Juan Valentín in Cehegin, along with the festival of the Virgin of Agosto in Canara.</p>
	<p>There is the festival of San Pedro and in Lo Pagán they celebrate la Feria Sevillana del Mar Menor</p>
<p>July</p>	<p>Calasparra celebrates the fiestas of el Día de los Santos with open air dances and carnival floats, along with a procession, rice tasting and finally a bull run.</p> <p>In Lorca they celebrate a festival in honour of the Virgin del Carmen, the patroness of fishermen. This is celebrated with a procession of fishing boats.</p> <p>San Javier celebrates every year with their National Folklore Festival.</p> <p>In July the festival in honour of Santiago (Patron of Totana) takes place.</p> <p>The Flamenco Festival falls in July. Also in July there is the fiesta of The Virgin of Carmen, which is declared to be of regional tourist interest. During this festival there is a procession from San Pedro del Pinatar to Lo Pagán.</p>

August	In Los Alcazares there is a procession in which the main aim is to rest together at the sea. Also in August they have the Maritime Procession of the Virgin of Assumption, the patroness of Los Alcázares.
	The main festivals in Aledo are to remember the historical events in the Plaza of the Castle. In the Fiesta Del Cano, wine is distributed, along with hot bread and “mantellina”, which is a drink made from lemo, water, honey and aniseed liquor.
	In August San Pedro del Pinatar hosts the international Folklore Festival of Mar Menor.
	In Torre Pacheco they celebrate the Fiesta del Melón, which is known throughout the whole world.
September	La Feria de Calasparra
	In September the festival of the Carthaginians and the Romans amuse themselves with processions of elephants and big public shows, to celebrate the historic event.
	There is a festival in honour of the Virgin of Maravillas celebrated in Cehegin. Holy Week is full of solemn processions.
	Lorca's main fiestas take place in September, in honour of the Virgin of the Gardens, and are called “Feria Chica”
	In Murcia celebrate la Feria de Murcia, with bull runs, concerts, and the famous procession
October	The Patriarchal festivals in honour of the Virgin of the Rosary take place in Torre Pacheco, with traditional paper flowers, processions and music.
November	After the grape harvest is gathered the people of Alhama de Murcia honour the Patroness of Bullas, the Virgin of the Rosary.
	In November, in San Clemente they relive the medieval successes of Lorca.

December

In Garrobillo, they celebrate the Immaculate Conception.

In the district of Los Narejos in December they celebrate the Immaculate Conception with open air dances and traditional food.

There is the traditional exit of Juan Pedro and los Inocentes (The innocent), when people of Calasparra run through the streets in disguise.

Without a doubt, the most popular and important festival in Mazarron is la Romería de Bolnuevo, which commemorates the miracle carried out by La Purísima in 1.585. The story goes that the Virigin appeared to the barbaric pirates who were intending to invade the village, hence saving the inhabitants. This festival is celebrated in December. La Fiestas de los Rebuznos also falls in December

At Christmas time there is an exposition of the Bethlehem monument in the centre of the city of Murcia