

The background of the image is a photograph of a vast, rugged landscape featuring deep, winding canyons and mountains with a distinct reddish-brown hue. The sky above is a deep blue with some light, wispy clouds. Overlaid on the entire image is a pattern of white dots of varying sizes, arranged in a way that suggests a large, faint heart shape in the center. The dots are more densely packed in the center and become sparser towards the edges.

JUJUY
energía viva

General information

Jujuy is an extraordinary place. A place where the "Pachamama" (Mother Earth) accompanies the travelers by telling them myriad and timeless stories in every single landscape. In Jujuy, barriers disappear thanks to its people's energy.

Visitors will not have to travel long distances to experience multicolored hills, salt flats, lakes, dams, high desserts, jungles, biosphere reserves, national parks and archeological sites.

Geography

Area: 53,219 km² [33,028 mi]

Land Borders: Bolivia to the north, Chile to the west and Salta -an Argentinian province- to the south-east. The Tropic of Capricorn crosses the province.

Population: 718,971.

Capital City: San Salvador de Jujuy.

Regions: Puna, Quebrada, Valles and Yungas.

Weather information

Summer: wet and hot during daytime, nights are cool.

Autumn: windy and sunny during daytime, nights are cold.

Winter: cold days and nights.

Spring: nice weather in the daytime; nights go from cool to cold.

In the Valleys: warm climate, summer is rainy and winter is dry. At the city, summer is hot. In winter, nights are cold. The most pleasant season is Spring.

In the Yungas: subtropical climate, warm and quite humid.

In the Quebrada: dry weather, cold with sparse rainfall in summertime. Nights are cold; temperatures can fall below 0° C during rainfall period.

In the Puna: dry and cold weather with strong winds blowing all year.



Means of transport

Jujuy offers the necessary road infrastructure for the visitor to move fast and comfortable inside and outside the province. This is possible thanks to the road net (toll-free) as well as the air transport.

Road Connectivity: Jujuy is located in the heart of South America and in the north of Argentina. Jujuy connects to Argentina, to the south of Bolivia and to the North of Chile through national roads n° 9, 40, 52 and 34. A bioceanic corridor named "Paso de Jama" crosses through the province. This top-level road system is free toll in all its extension.

Air Connectivity: The "Dr. Horacio Guzmán" international airport [JUJ] is connected with the main national airports like Buenos Aires [BUE] -2 hours- and Córdoba [COR] -1:25 minutes-. To contact "Gobernador Horacio Guzmán" Jujuy Airport, call at 0388491-1102 or go to Provincial Route N° 66, Perico.

The province also offers private means of transport such as radio taxis and taxicabs. Public transport for short and long distances work with the SUBE (Sistema Único de Boleto Electrónico, Unique System of Electronic Ticket) card, which is essential if you want to travel by bus. This card can be bought at different stores and must be charged with money depending on your destination.

📍 Coctaca 📷 W. Reinaga



Accommodation and entertainment services

At present, Jujuy offers 11,144 accommodation points distributed throughout the province. This accommodation offer is important not only in quantity but also in quality so as to meet the tourist's requirements.

Likewise, there are available recreational areas such as cultural centers, auditoriums, museums, theaters and exclusive rooms for events. Jujuy is an ideal place to organize and take part in academic, professional, corporate, business and motivational activities. Our landscapes are chosen as settings for films and advertising productions.

Required documentation

- Passport, identity card for citizens from Chile, Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay, Brazil, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia and Venezuela.
- If you travel with your pet, you must submit animal data, the certificates of rabies vaccine and the zoo-sanitary certificate of good health issued by your country authority. You must fill the required form by the National Service of Animal Security (SENASA, Servicio Nacional de Seguridad Animal).
- You are entitled to stay in our national territory for 90 days. Extension for this period must be requested at the General Directorate of Migration.
- You can exchange your money at banks and exchange houses at official values.
- Tipping is not compulsory. If you want to tip, it should be 10 percent of total bill.
- Safety: Jujuy is a quiet and peaceful province that implements different policies as regards citizen and tourist safety. These measures tend to avoid offences against people and their belongings.
- If you want to rent a car, you must have a driving license from your country and the international authorization.

Distances

International

To Iquique RN 52 [Chile]: 968 km [601 mi]
To Antofagasta RN 52 [Chile]: 824 km [512 mi]
To Arica [Chile]: 1,173 km [728 mi]
To Santiago de Chile: 1,645 km [1,022 mi]
To Cusco [Perú]: 1,995 km [1,239 mi]
To Tarija [Bolivia]: 503 km [312 mi]
To La Paz [Bolivia]: 1,127 km [700 mi]
To Sta. Cruz de la Sierra [Bolivia]: 904 km [561 mi]
To Asunción del Paraguay: 1,069 km [664 mi]
To Montevideo [Uruguay]: 1,741 km [1,081 mi]
To Santos [Brazil]: 2,439 km [1,516 mi]
To San Pablo [Brazil]: 2,369 km [1,472 mi]

Border Crossing Checkpoints: Opening hours

Paso de Jama: from 8:00 am to 11:00 pm.
Paso La Quiaca: from 07:00 am to 12:00 am

National

To Salta [ledge] RN 9: 99 km [62 mi]
To Salta [RN 66 and RN 34]: 115 km [72 mi]
To San Miguel de Tucumán: 346 km [214 mi]
To Córdoba: 880 km [546 mi]
To Buenos Aires: 1,558 km [968 mi]

"Tourist Police:" safety personnel responsible exclusively for the tourists' assistance and support. This qualified and trained personnel is in charge of caring and protecting heritage assets.

📍 Belgrano Square, S.S. de Jujuy 📷 W. Reinaga



To live a unique experience and fully enjoy the provincial attractions, we highly recommend you to visit our website:
www.turismo.jujuy.gob.ar

Distances within the province

Valles	mi/km	m.a.s.l	time
San Salvador de Jujuy	0/0	1.259	0
International Airport	20/33	936	0:30
Dique La Ciénaga	21/34	1.186	0:30
Dique Las Maderas	25/40	1.110	0:45
Dique Los Alisos	14/22	1.550	0:30
El Carmen	17/27	1.268	0:30
Lagunas De Yala	17/27	2.100	1:15
León	18/29	1.754	0:45
Lozano	14/23	1.500	0:30
Ocloyas	34/54	2.000	2:45
Palpalá	9/14	1.125	0:15
Perico	20/33	974	0:30
San Antonio	17/28	1.325	0:30
Serranías de Zapla	19/30	1.450	1:00
Termas de Reyes	12/19	1.850	0:30
Tiraxi	23/37	1.600	2:30

Puna	mi/km	m.a.s.l	time
Abra Pampa	139/222	3.484	2:40
Casabindo	168/271	3.377	4:00
La Quiaca	183/295	3.442	3:40
Laguna de Pozuelos	170/273	3.700	3:50
Paso de Jama	204/328	4.230	5:00
Rinconada	175/282	3.950	4:00
Salinas Grandes	83/134	3.400	2:30
Santa Catalina	210/338	3.802	5:00
Susques	127/204	3.675	3:30
Yavi	195/314	3.442	4:00
Barrancas	108/174	3.643	3:30
S. Fco. de Alfarcito	106/170	3.363	3:30

Quebrada	mi/km	m.a.s.l	time
Hornaditas	92/149	3.225	1:55
Huacalera	66/106	2.642	1:15
Humahuaca	82/132	2.939	1:40
Maimará	51/82	2.383	1:20
Posta De Hornillos	47/76	2.300	1:15
Purmamarca	44/71	2.192	0:50
Santa Ana	150/242	3.330	5:30
Tilcara	56/90	2.461	1:30
Tres Cruces	120/194	3.693	2:00
Tumbaya	30/49	2.094	0:45
Uquia	76/122	2.818	1:30
Volcán	26/42	2.078	0:30

Yungas	mi/km	m.a.s.l	time
Calilegua	69/111	465	1:45
Lib. General San Martín	66/106	463	1:30
Palma Sola	99/159	1.208	3:00
Pampichuela	109/175	1.720	5:40
National Park Calilegua	76/122	1622	1:40
San Francisco	91/146	1400	3:40
San Pedro	39/63	575	0:50
Santa Clara	51/82	567	1:00
Termas de Caimancito	96/154	500	2:00
Valle Grande	123/198	2.500	6:00
Villamonte	87/140	1.060	2:20

***m.a.s.l.:** Metres above sea level

📍 San Salvador de Jujuy 📍 W. Reinaga



Four worlds to discover in only one place

Due to its ecological and climatic characteristics, Jujuy has been divided into four regions. Each region exhibits different flora and fauna, with specific farming and forest activities

Valles

At the **Valles**, dream-like locations erase between lakes and dams encompassed by winding mountain ranges. With mild temperatures, cities keep memory of a colonial past at its colorful streets. It is recommended to start your trip in San Salvador de Jujuy, the capital city, which is surrounded by the Grande and Xibi-Xibi rivers. The culture from the native people, the gaucho traditions and the legacy by the national hero, Manuel Belgrano, live together in an exciting present on its little streets.



Quebrada





Because of the beauty of the hills, the colorful traditions and the millenary culture, the **Quebrada de Humahuaca** becomes a unique place in the world, it was made a UNESCO **"World Cultural and Natural Heritage Site"**, on July 2003.



Puna



The **Puna** is magnificent. Endless sky of fresh air and large high plains located at more than 3,600 meters (11,811 ft) above sea level, where gentle and peaceful people live and guard ancient customs. You can watch llamas, guanacos and vicuñas in the routes. This region treasures the "Laguna de los Pozuelos." On 4th May 1992, it was included as Natural Monument in the list of Wetlands of International Importance or Ramsar Site and Biosphere Reserve. On May 2014, it was also named as a Site of International Importance of the Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network (WHSRN).

📍 Church of Susques 📷 Aranda



📍 Valle de la Luna 📷 G. Cheli



Yungas



📍 San Lucas, Pampichuelas 📷 H. Paganini



📍 Fruterito Yungueño 📷 C. Cuñado



📍 Forest, Yungas 📷 H. Paganini



📍 Cave, Yungas 📷 H. Paganini



The **Yungas** region is the lowest area of all. On 2002, it was declared a UNESCO "Biosphere Reserve." With warm and wet climate, the Yungas present a wide range of natural resources, which best expression is Calilegua National Park. You can go to La Quebrada de Humahuaca from here through a roadmap of great beauty and heritage value. In the High Valleys, the Andean road system called Qhapaq Ñam stands out. It has been registered in the List of UNESCO World Heritage on 21st June 2014.

Pachamama

[Mother Earth]

Community and rural tourism

Learning from the land and its secrets, staying at family houses, participating in everyday activities, working in cultivated lands, milking, herding goats and llamas, enjoying regional flavors, listening to stories and legends in a bonfire. A tourist alternative that will become a different and unforgettable experience.

The communities that welcome tourists into their homes are:

Route 40 West: Ciénago de Paicone, Paicone, Cusi Cusi, Lagunillas del Farallón, Loma Blanca, Liviara, Orosmayo, Mina Pirquitas, Coyahuaima.

Route 40 North: El Angosto, Santa Catalina, Oratorio, Cabrerías, Timón Cruz, San Juan de Oro.

“Espejo de Sal” Aboriginal Work Cooperative:

Route N° 11: Rinconadillas- Tusaquillas, San Francisco de Alfarcito, Sausalito.

Route N° 75: Abdón Castro Tolay Barrancas, Santa Ana de la Puna, Cerro Negro.

Eastern Puna (Abra Pampa): Rumi Cruz, Potrero de la Puna, Tabladitas, Tinate, Sayate Este, Puesto del Marqués.

📍 Handicrafts, Salinas Grandes 📷 H. Paganini



📍 Gaucho life, San Francisco 📷 H. Paganini



Purmamarca: Estancia Grande, Huachichocana, Cipaqui, **Susques:** Huancar, Pastos Chicos, Puesto Sey, Susques.

Quebrada: Hornaditas, Ocumazo.

Salt Mine Communities: Santuario de Tres Pozos.

High Valleys: Corridor Route N° 73: Caspalá, Santa Ana, Valle Colorado, Valle Grande, Pampichuela, San Francisco.

Huella Gaucha: Ocloyas.

Yungas: Palma Sola, El Fuerte.

📍 Trekking with llamas 📷 S. Nazar



📍 Easter fair, Yavi 📷 H. Paganini



Gastronomy

Flavors with history

Visiting Jujuy implies an adventure in which the landscape and cultural diversity are present in the variety of its gastronomic products.

📍 Quesillos, San Antonio 📷 H. Paganini



📍 Corn from Alto Valle, Caspalá 📷 W. Reinaga



When you arrive to the Puna, you must try calapurca-cooked with burning stones- sopa majada, tistinchá or tijincha, lamb or llama stew, huascha loco, sausages, different types of picante made of chicken, tongue and guts.

The Quebrada de Humahuaca amazes with its variety of potatoes, corns, quinoa and broad beans; which are basic ingredients for traditional dishes like humitas, tamales, empanadas, loco con verdeo, cazuelas de llama and cordero. More than 36 types of potatoes can be found here. They vary in shapes and tastes and are grown with ancient methods, with no pesticides and chemicals.

Desserts like dulce de cayote con quesillo, anchi de pelón or the traditional mazamorra provide sweetness; whereas, fried tortillas and corn api are ideal as snacks.

At the Valleys, next to the dams, the special dishes are: soufflé de pejerrey, trout and a sort of fried doughnut covered with local cane honey. Don't miss quesillos con cayote, pickled sauce, barbecues, cabeza guateada, cheese milanesa, bollos or tortillas, icecreams made of native products, that mix traditions with gourmet cuisine.

At Yungas, you will be delighted with a great flavor palette: abundant tropical fruits such as maracuyá, papaya, avocado, banana, acerola, dragon fruit, pineapple, and chilito tomato. You will have the pleasure to try some unforgettable dishes like humitas and tamales, tarts, a variety of salads with fruits and vegetables, cicharrón made with chicken and pork, api, anchi, rice with milk or mazamorra.

📍 Buñuelos, El Carmen 📷 H. Paganini



Enotourism

Extreme high altitude wines

The vineyards amaze as they are one of the highest in the world. They focus on great quality wine grapes like Malbec, Cabernet Sauvignon, Syrah, Sauvignon Blanc, Pinot Noir, Torrontes, Bonarda, Tannat, Merlot and Cabernet Franc. The temperature range and the high heliophany result in wines with a unique, complex and colorful identity.

The National Institute of Vitivini-culture (NIV) acknowledged the Geographical Indication (IG) "Quebrada de Humahuaca." It is located among the highest regions of the world for grape production and wine elaboration. Altitudes range from 2,094 meters above sea level (6,870 ft) in Tumbaya to a little village called Moya, closed to Chucalezna at 3,319 meters above sea level (10,889 ft). Well-known international sommeliers have distinguished some of these wines because of their high quality [93 points Parker].

📍 Extreme height wineries 📷 W. Reinaga



📍 Extreme height wines 📷 W. Reinaga



📍 Vineyards Dupont 📷 W. Reinaga



Adventure tourism

Searching for adventures

Go beyond your limits and get to a place you have never imagined. Adrenaline and extreme sports, unique moments with multiple activities to test your physical skills and resistance like walking, running along with llamas, motorbike, bike or horseback riding.

Llama Caravan: this unforgettable experience includes scheduled tours with the llamas. Short walks or trekking for several days. The caravan world offers many other activities: Chayakuy (a ritual to bless the tour), Señalakuy (to mark the llamas), llamas shearing, taming, brushing and washing, rope bradding and manufacturing some elements (saddlebags or muzzles).

Horseback-riding: through this incredible activity, join little towns, landscapes and cultures from the Quebrada to the Yungas. Tours can vary depending on their duration (half day, a day, several days) and difficulty (high, medium and low). Through these paths, you can visit wineries; follow the gaucho footsteps, and explore natural reserves and prehispanic trails.

Bicycle: a fun and healthy alternative to get to know Jujuy while practicing sports. Enjoy scheduled-bicycle tours to go through different points in the province at different levels of difficulty and duration. These tours have been designed for experienced cyclists.

Hiking and Mountaineering: walking and trekking through mountains and jungles. Different tours go through breathtaking landscapes. Visit the "Camino del Inca," explore the legendary Qhapaq Ñan. Paths loaded with history where you can go from the dryness of the puna to the thickness of the jungle.

Sacred mountains and high plateaus with different altitudes challenge every mountaineer. El Cerro Chañi (5,896 meters above sea level) (19,343 ft) located in the eastern Andean mountain range. El Cerro Azul (4,800 meters above sea level) (15,748 ft)

located to the west side of Yala Lakes. The Granada Volcano (5,697 meters above sea level) (18,690 ft) located in the western Andean mountain range.

Birds: approximately 600 bird species live in Jujuy; which represents more than half of all the species from Argentina. All seasons are favorable for birdwatching and photography. All the best well-known places are available for you.

Sandboard: in Abra Pampa, you can practice this sport at the Huáncar Hill, (Puna), 50 hectares of fine sand. An activity of low difficulty level performed at 3,600 meters above sea level (11,811 ft).



📍 Trekking through mountains 📷 H. Paganini



📍 Cycling in Jujuy 📷 Jujuy en Bici



Thermal tourism

A natural relax



Take a bath, relax and get away from your routine in our wonderful thermal springs. Health, personal care, relax and wellness make possible your complete renewal.

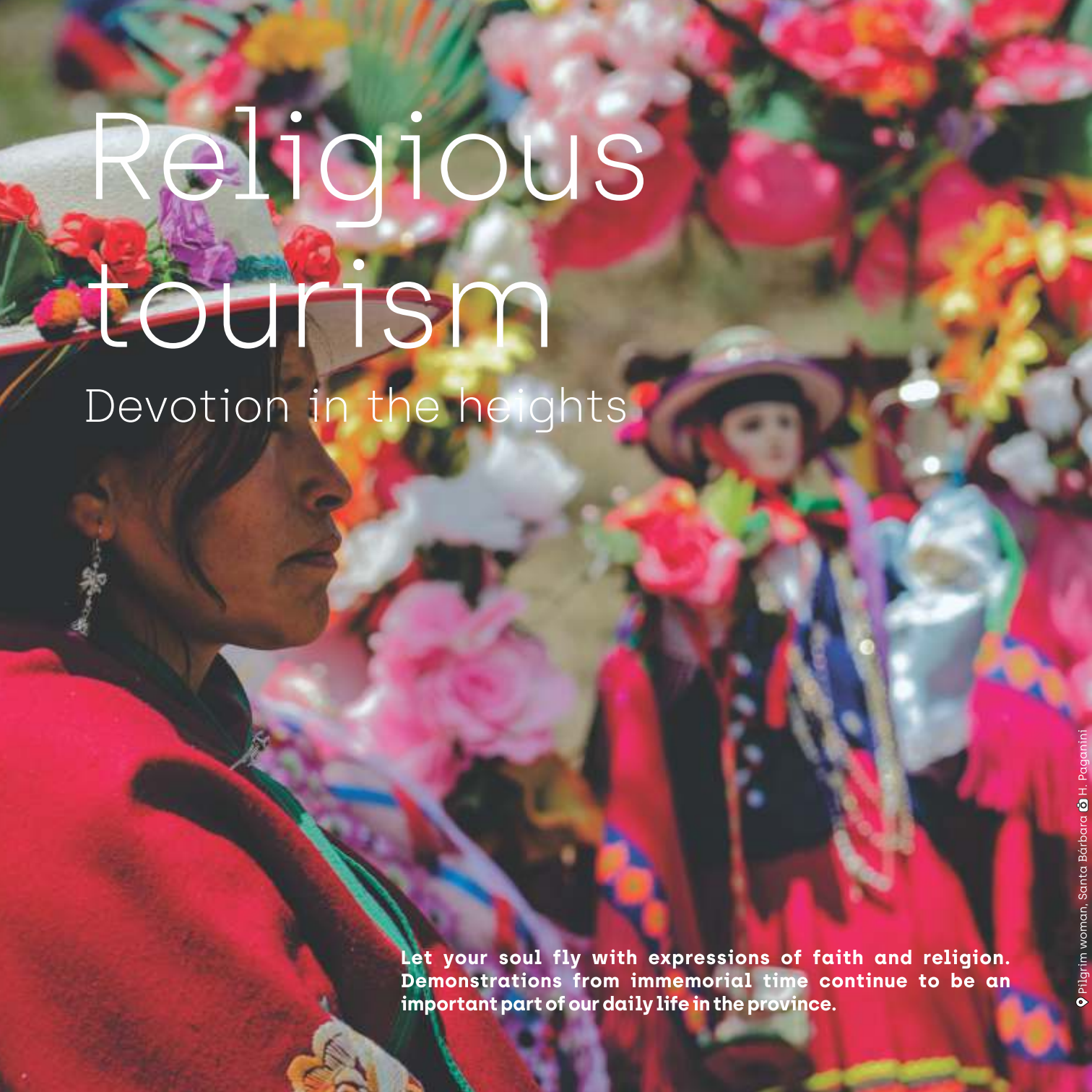
Surrounded by incredible landscapes, Termas de Reyes - 19 km from San Salvador- is synonym of wellness and pleasure. Termas de Caimancito- 150 km from the city- at the heart of the Yungas, is a perfect combination of relax and cosmetic treatments which are made with mud and seaweeds. These are highly recommended for your health.

You can visit them at any time of the year with your family, partner or friends.



📍 Spa, Termas de Reyes 📷 H. Paganini





Religious tourism

Devotion in the heights

Let your soul fly with expressions of faith and religion. Demonstrations from immemorial time continue to be an important part of our daily life in the province.

Thick walls erased by the end of the 16th century gave shape to singular temples, scattered in every single corner of an amazing geography. They invite us to grasp fragments of spirituality, history, tradition, architecture and art.

The very ancient chapels and churches keep an architectural style and house unique artistic collections from Argentina like imagery and exquisite sculptures. Because of the heritage and historical value, you cannot miss the following temples of faith and devotion:

San Salvador de Jujuy: Basílica Cathedral and San Francisco Basílica 18th century.
Tumbaya: Chapel of Nuestra Señora de los Dolores y Nuestra Señora de la Candelaria, 17th century.
Purmamarca: Chapel of Santa Rosa de Lima, 17th century.
Tilcara: Church of La Virgen de Rosario y San Francisco de Asís, 17th century.
Huacalera: Church of Inmaculada Concepción, 17th century.
Uquía: Church of San Francisco de Paula y la Santa Cruz, 17th century.
Humahuaca: Church of Nuestra Señora de la Candelaria y San Antonio, 17th century.
Yavi: Church of Nuestra Señora del Rosario y San Francisco, 17th century.
Santa Catalina: Santa Catalina de Alejandría; 17th century.
Cochinoca: Nuestra Señora de la Candelaria, 18th century.
Casabindo: Chapel of Nuestra Señora de la Asunción; 17th century.
Susques: Chapel of Nuestra Señora de Belén, 16th century.

📍Inti Raymi 📷 S. Alfaro



📍Desentierro de Carnaval 📷 H. Paganini



📍Toreo de la Vincha, Casabindo 📷 H. Paganini





Celebrations and festivals

Jujuy: a living culture

We celebrate together
the joy of travelling and
coincide in the land of
thousands of colors.
Home for the living
culture. Every day is a
celebration to honor
happiness.

In Jujuy, the syncretism between the Andean and the Western is really stunning. Even today, old native traditions are preserved and merged with liturgical rituals, which are important and fervent manifestations of religion and deep faith.

The Carnival at the Quebrada is a clear example. People play with confetti, streamers, powder and the modern snow, covering their faces so they look alike. The comparsas get together in their mojón, which is decorated with corn plants, streamers, confetti, and an identifying flag for each group. At the mojón, the Mother Earth is given offers; and the Devil of Carnival, the Pujllay, comes out and reigns during a whole week.

The devils and little devils are the main attractions of every comparsa, with their colorful costumes made with mirrors and sequins, and an outstanding mask crowned with horns. They are cheeky, lively and tireless characters who encourage people to dance at the rhythm of the music from the bands, whose main wind instruments are made of bronze and cane.

In the Yunga region, the Carnival has guaraní color and smell. The Pim Pim dance taps the rhythm. The communities Ava Guaraníes, which live in the eastern part of the province from the beginning of times, display their identity during these days.

The Fiesta Grande or "Arete Guazú" is the moment when the loved souls come to visit the living, who receives them at the rhythm of small flutes and drums. You can hear shouts of joy, encouraged by toasts with alcoholic drinks and the famous chicha, a beverage made of corn.

During August, locals evoke Mother Earth and thank the fruits harvested all through the year. A custom they learnt from their grandparents, who in turn learnt it from their own. The "corpachada" is the ritual of feeding the Pachamama. In a round hole, people offer products from the nature as food, drinks and coca leaves. They express their prayers and desires. In pairs, you "feed and give drinks to the earth." This is the most sacred moment as the person gets into contact with the earth, the nature and their loved ones. In silence or out loud, people thank for the fertility of the crops and their animals, their jobs and their own projects, and at the same time ask for another year of abundance.

📍 Arete Guazú, Calilegua 📷 H. Paganini



📍 Samilantes, Casabindo 📷 H. Paganini



📍 Pachamama 📷 H. Paganini



📍 Hermitas making 📷 H. Paganini





Tourist calendar

January

Enero Tilcareño. [Tilcara]

A popular festival during January. Tourists enjoy music shows, dance, art, gastronomy and traditions at the little streets of the city.

Encuentro de Copleros. [Purmamarca]

On the second Saturday of the month, copleros from the Quebrada and Puna get together to revive coplas that tell life stories from dateless times.

February

Virgen De La Candelaria. [Humahuaca, Maimará, Cieneguillas]

On February 1st, the ceremonies to honor the Virgin begin with the traditional "Baile del Torito," (a representation of a bull decorated with fireworks) which is a prehispanic custom. The ancient celebration takes place on the following day and all the people get together to celebrate.

March

Soltame Carnaval. [throughout the province]

This is one of the most popular, cheerful and colorful festival in Jujuy. Ceremonies and rituals are different in every region. Don't miss "La Chayada de los Mojones" and "Jueves de Compadres" and "Jueves de Comadres." And the majestic unearthing of the Carnival devil [Pujillay], symbol of joy and fun.

April

Semana Santa. (throughout the province)
Hundreds of pilgrims go up the mountain to the Sanctuary of the Virgin of Copacabana de Punta Corral in Tumbaya. The descent of the virgin is accompanied by more than 80 Sikuris bands.

In Tilcara, the stages of the Passion of Jesus are represented in giant pictures known as "Ermitas," which are completely made of flowers, seeds, colorful pieces of earth and plants.

In Yavi, during Good Friday, little girls known as Doctrinas or Verónicas sing the readings with canticles in a deep moan that makes you cry.

May

San Francisco de Paula y la Santa Cruz. (Uquía)
A celebration with religious ceremonies in honor to San Francisco de Paula. There are fairs of regional food, copleadas, sikuris and dances of samilantes as well.

June

Inti Raymi. (Huacalera)
During this month, the Andean world celebrates the blessing of Tata Inti, the winter solstice-the shortest day and the longest night-and the new Andean year.
As soon as the Tata Inti starts to rise, people with hands up receive the energy that will renew their spirit. This is an extraordinary moment shared in communion with nature.

July

Festival Nacional del Tomate, doma y Folklore. (Fraile Pintado)
A celebration where local people and visitors enjoy a weekend of jineteadas, gaucho skills, different shows and artistic acts.

Santa Anita y la República de los Niños. (Santa Ana de la Puna, Santa Ana de Valle Grande, El Carmen, Tumbaya, Maimará, La Quiaca)
A religious custom that involves the manufacturing and bartering of tiny objects. According to the tradition, every tiny object you acquire could be gained in real life.

Peregrinación Itinerante por los Diques. (El Carmen)
The Virgin of El Carmen, patron saint, heads a pilgrimage into the dams and believers go along with her in catamarans and boats.

August

Pachamama. (throughout the province)
"Corpachada," a ceremony in which people offer food, drinks, coca leaves to a hole made on the earth as symbol of gratitude. They also pray and make their requests.

Toreo de la Vincha. (Casabindo)
August 15th: the patron saint festivity of la Virgen de la Asunción. Devotees grab from the bull horns a red headband decorated with silver coins and offer it to their patron saint.

Éxodo Jujeño. (San Salvador de Jujuy)
On October 23rd, the 1812 Éxodo Jujeño, a heroic deed, is honored. An evocative march and the burning of a symbolic city take place, by recalling the patriotism of a people that abandoned their homes.

September

Festival Internacional de Cine de las Alturas. (throughout the province)
This festival gathers audiovisual producers from the countries connected to the Andes mountain range. Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela. The magic of the films can be enjoyed thanks to the famous "cinemóviles" (mobile cinema) in every corner of the province.

Fiesta Nacional de los Estudiantes
Jujuy, national capital city for students and Spring, gathers students from all over the country to celebrate the day of the student and the arrival of the spring with carrozas parades, music shows and much more.

October

Manka Fiesta. (La Quiaca)
Traditional native fair for bartering. Producers and artisans from the south of Bolivia, la Quebrada and Puna exchange their crafts, pottery, fabrics among other products.

November

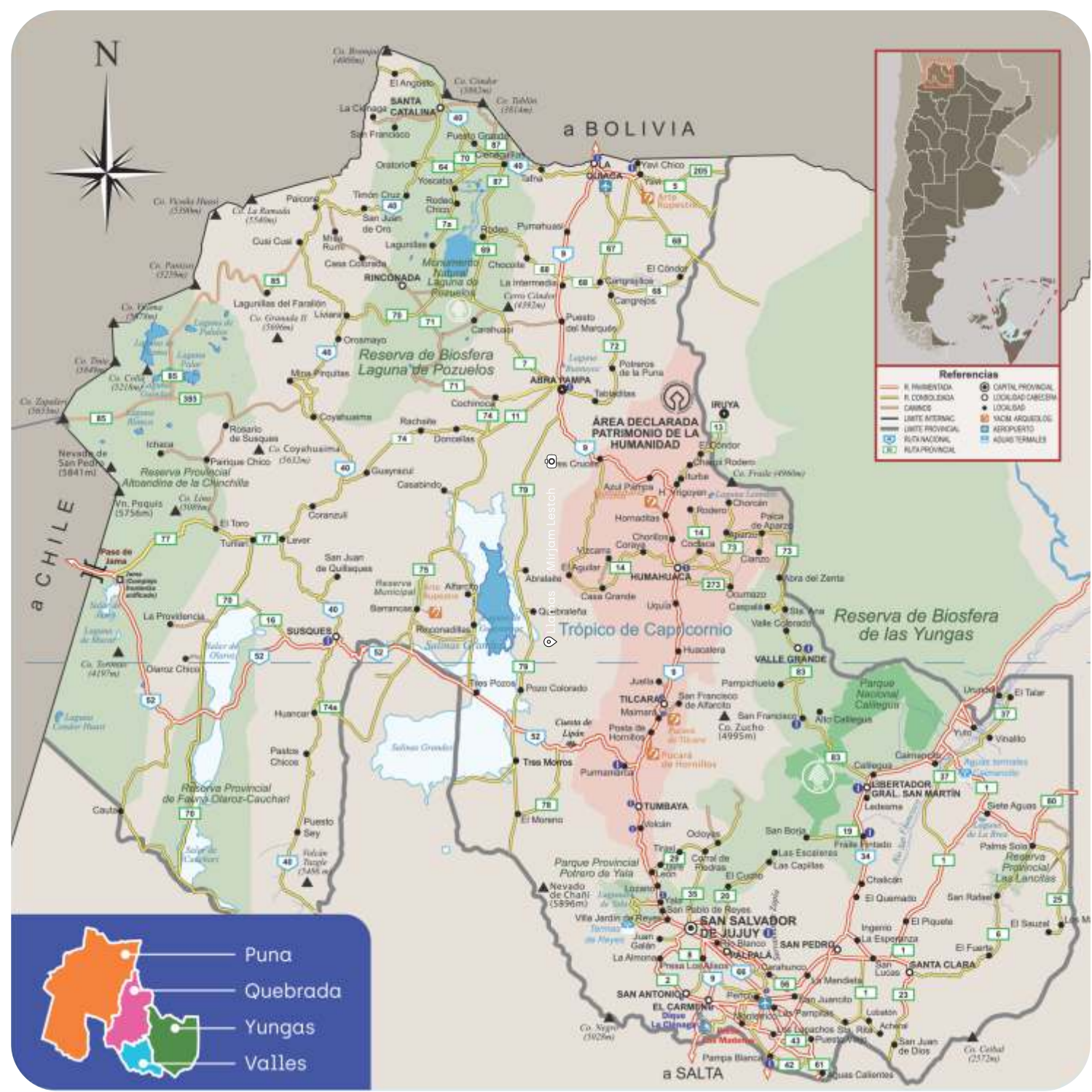
De Todos los Santos y Los Fieles Difuntos. (throughout the province)
According to the tradition, on 1st and 2nd November, souls come back to their homes, and families prepare different offerings like animal-shaped bread, stairs and crosses. On 1st November, traditionally people visit the cemetery to "send back" their souls.

Festival de Arte Sustentable Jujuy Corazón Andino. (Purmamarca)
In this festival, you can enjoy concerts, workshops, presentations of different artists and international orchestras that promote Andean music and the preservation of sustainable resources from the region.

December

Christmas and Christmas carols (throughout the province)
Mangers, devotees and neighbors, mostly children, worship the nativity of Jesus with dances and Christmas carols.





JUJUY
energía viva



Gobierno de JUJUY
Unión, Paz y Trabajo



www.turismo.jujuy.gov.ar



[visitjujuy](https://www.visitjujuy.com)

Ministerio de Cultura y Turismo de Jujuy - Secretaría de Turismo

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