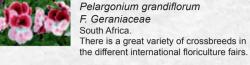


Asia, Oceania and South America. Also known as ear of elephant, due to the size of its leaves.







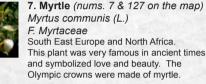


5. Orange bignonia Tecomaria Bignonia capensis. (Thunb.) Lindl Bianoniaceae South Africa, Cape of Buena Espaeranza

eaves with an uneven number of 7 – 9

eaflets with bright red orange flowers.



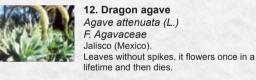


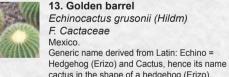
8. Common fern Nephrolepis exsaltata (L.) Schott F. Polypodiáceas America, Africa & Australia. ephros in Greek means kidney and "lepis" scale, due to the membrane that covers the

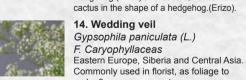


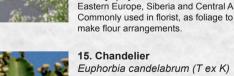


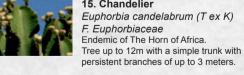




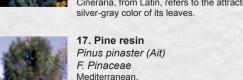


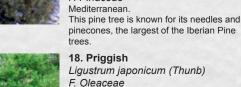




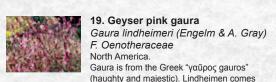




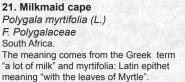




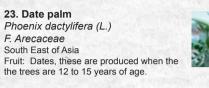


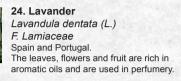


rom the German botanical, F. J. Lindheimen. 20. Holly tree llex aquifolium (L.) Aquifoliáceas sia and Europe. s part of the traditional Christmas ecorations, after replacing the Holly, an Eastern Catholic tradition.

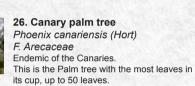


22. Cica Cycas revoluta (Thunb) Cicadáceas yukyu, South of Japan This is a living fossil that has existed for over 300 million years.





Abelia floribunda (Decne) . Caprifoliaceae exico and Asia Bush with small, bright and evergreer leaves, with hanging fuchsia flowers.



27. Vine

Vitis vinifera

F. Vitaceae

Citrus aurantium (L.)

This variety is used in perfumery and

he origin of Quercus is Celtic and means

peautiful tree" and Suber means cork

America (Brazil, Peru and Argentina).

lavigator, Louis de Bougainville, to whom

Its evergreen interesting foliage is made up

Long petiolated leaves. Fruits in follicle that

turn black when they are mature with yellow

Fleshy plant with blue green leaves with

spikes on the edges and orange flowers.

Bright green leaves like the Bay Leaf but

climbing plant with evergreen leaves used

Does not have aroma and it's flowers are

The name comes from the French

Myoporum pictum (G.Forst.)

nedicine, due to its essential oils.

- Rutaceae

29. Cork oak

Fagaceae

Quercus suber (L.)

30. Bouganvillea

. Nyctaginaceae

the plant is dedicated.

31. Always green

Myoporaceae

ıstralia

Australia.

33. Aloe

F. Liliaceae

South Africa.

34. Durillo

35. lvy

Viburnum tinus (L.)

Original from Iberian Peninsula.

Europe, North Africa and Asia.

36. Yellow flower jasmine

Jasminum nudiflorum (Lind I)

very similar to those of a Jasmine

F. Caprifoliáceas

by pairs on the stem.

Hedera helix (L.)

F. Araliaceae

F. Oleaceae

of bright leaves.

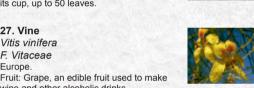
32. Brachichito

Sterculia diversifolia

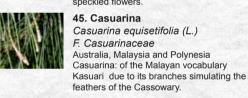
Aloe saponaria (Alt.) Haw.

urope and North of Africa.

Bouganvillea spp. (Comm)



F. Fabaceae Inited States of America, Mexico and South America. Very striking bunches of yellow and purple 45. Casuarina Casuarina equisetifolia (L.)



37. Australian oal

F. Proteaceae

red - yellow flowers.

Nerium oleander (L.)

leaves), and "Dendron" (tree).

similar to the orange blossom.

Europe, Africa and Eastern countries

Strong smell of resin used as chewing gum

erranean and Central Europe.

is edible and has a similar flavor to a date.

The fruit, called almeza, almezina or brass

Guarani dialect Jacaranda means hard

wood and Mimosifolia due to its leaves that

White flowers and fruit which is a flat pod

Apocynaceae

39. Mock orange

F. Saxifragaceae

40. Lentisco

Philadelfus coronarius

Caucasus and Armenia.

Pistacia lentiscus (L.)

in the Greek ancient times.

F. Anacardiaceae

41. Almencino

. Ulmaceae

42. Jacaranda

Bignoniaceae

outh America.

look like ferns.

43. Robinia

F. Fabaceae

with seeds inside

Jacaranda mimosifolia

Robinia pseudoacacia

United States of America.

44. Mexican Green Rod

Parkinsonia aculeata (L.)

Celtis australis (L.)

38. Oleander

Australia.

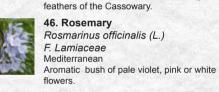
Grevillea robusta (A.Cunn)

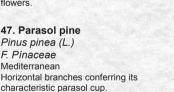
The leaves remind you of a fern, with

From Greek "Neros" (humid) and Oleande

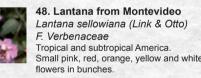
from "Olea" (Olive, due to the shape of its

White flowers that give out a sweet aroma





- Pínaceae Horizontal branches conferring its characteristic parasol cup



Ginkgo biloba (L.)

- Ginkoaceae

2.500 years old.

51. Red valerian

F. Valerianaceae

52. Bird of paradise

Melia azedarach (L.)

Strelitzia reginae (Banks)

Mediterranean.

F. Strelitziaceae

South Africa.

F Meliaceae

Himalayas (Asia)

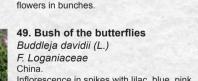
53. Melia

Centranthus ruber (L.) DC.

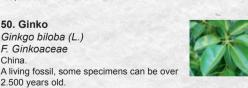
Red or white flowers set out in perfumed

Orange flowers with blue petals in spring

Poisonous yellow fruits, mortal for dogs



Inflorescence in spikes with lilac, blue, pink, red, violet and white flowers. 50. Ginko

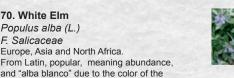


67. Rubber tree Ficus elastica (Roxb. EX Hornem) . Moraceae Tropical Asia. Thick irregular trunk with branches and aerial roots to anchor it to the ground. 68. Umbrella tree



69. Fan palm Washingtonia filifera (L ex A) F. Arecaceae South East United States of America. Large dimensions with a very thick trunk, covered by dead leaves.

underside of the leaves.





ALLA" BOTANICAL R

Quercus robur (L.)

Family of the highest Quercus up to 40

Agapanthus africanus (L.) Hoffmanns

'Flower of Love" due to the word: Agape

(Love in Greek) and Anthos (Flower).

Luscious, with red stems and woody

oranches, with fleshy, round leaves.

Strelitzia nicolai (Regel & K.Koch )

White and blue flowers, on a purple espata,

When it emerges it charges with chlorophyll

and turns green. The wild asparagus are

Kalanchoe blossfeldiana (Poelln.)

Fleshy, round, dented, dark green leave

Climbing bush with white flowers of 5 to 6

llow flowers with dull, red speckles on

Light green Leaves in long rosettes with

The fruit starts green, later red and when it

Yucca elephantipes (Baker in Regel)

Climbing luscious stems with purple leaves

Solandra maxima (Sessé et Moc)

According to the Indians of Jalisco, this

plant is magic and has hallucinogenic

A bush of erect stems and thick green

meters, and is the tree with the largest

longevity, up to 1.000 years.

55. Lily of the Nile

56. Elephant bush

- Crasulaceae

South East of Africa.

57. Giant strelitzia

. Strelitziaceae

South Africa.

(beak of a bird).

58. Asparagus

59. Kalanchoe

F. Crassulaceae

/ladagascar.

60. Jasmine

F. Oleaceae

Fabaceae

62. Aloe

F. Líliaceae

South Africa.

petals, very fragrant.

Yellow bauhinia

Aloe vera (L.) Burrn.f

Bauhinia tomentosa (L.)

one of the petals. Fruit in a pod.

leads of yellow tubular flowers.

Ziziphus vulgaris (Lam.)

turns to a dark color, it is edible

64. Yucca elephant foot

leaves, rigid and resistant.

65. Purple tradescantia

. Commelinaceae

and small pink flowers

66. Showy chalicevine

Setcreasea purpurea (Boom)

. Rhamnaceae

Agavaceae

Jasminum azoricum (L.)

F. Liliáceas

Asia Minor

Asparagus officinalis (L.)

Crassula portulacacea

F. Fagaceae

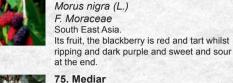
F. Lifíacea

South Africa

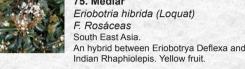
Bambusa vulgaris (Schrad ex J.C. Wendl) F. Poaceae Eastern Asia (China and Taiwan) Multiple stems, that are canes. Green at first and later they turn yellow with 72. Rusco



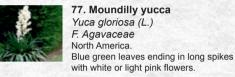
Pittosporum tenuifolium (B & S) F. Pittosporaceae New Zealand. Purple and silver-flecked leaves with dark. ed, purple flowers.



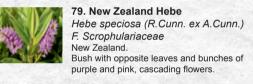
74. Black mulberry

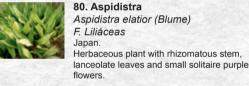


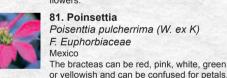




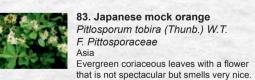




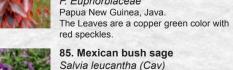


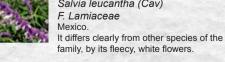






84. Jacob's coat Acalypha wilkesiana (Müll. Arg.) F. Euphorbiaceae











Asparagus densiflorus (Kunth) Jessop F. Asparagaceae South Africa. Woody cylinder stem with slim spikes, short branches full of leaves

Phlomis purpurea (L.)

90. Arborescent Aloe

Aloe arborescens (Mili)

inches of orange flowers.

91. American agave

Agave americana (L.)

92. Common olive

Olea europaea (L.)

still used as a graft pattern

Rhamnus alaternus (L.)

editerranean Basin

temperatures of a fire.

94. Calla lily

F. Araceae

South Africa.

F. Rhamnaceae

F. Oleaceae

Agavaceae

Rough looking leaves covered in hair

Fleshy green leaves with dented edges and

Jsed in the production of Mezcal, a liquor

that has many varieties, the most know

Father of all the different varieties of the

93. Mediterranean buckthorn

olives that are cultivated in the world and is

A specimen that jumps in a fire, or when cut

down, but its seeds, do not resist the high

Zantadeschia aethiopica (L. Spreng)

Large bright green leaves with a bell shape

white leaf, espata, that protects the inner

apyrus used by the Egyptians as a type

Flowers that remind you of a pipe cleaner

The generic name comes from Greek and

It can live up to 1.000 years that is why it

99. London Planetree / Buttonwood

Deciduous, simple, alternate and webbed

leaves in 5 lobes of irregular sharp points

Platanus x hispanica (Mill. ex M)

symbolizes immortality and bereavement

means "Rush" and the specific in Latin

98. Mediterranean cypress

Cupressus sempervirens (L.)

yellow bunch of small flowers.

Cyperus alternifolius (L.)

dagascar and Philippines.

Metrosideros excelsa (Gaertn)

95. Dwarf papyrus

E. Cyperaceae

96. Pohutukawa

trunk are very different.

Cyperuspapyrus (L.)

F. Myrtaceae

New Zealand.

97. Papyrus

E. Cyperaceae

means: "of paper"

F.Cupressaceae

F. Plalanaceae

100. Wild sage

101. Dracena

F. Liliacea

New Zealand.

F. Solanacea

South America.

F. Fabaceae

Lantana camara (L.) verbenaceae

idamérica y América central

Sus flores jóvenes en la variedad más

tradicional son amarillas-anaranjadas,

Cordyline Indivisa (G. Forst.) Steud

At the age of 8 or 10 years the plant flower

Very showy trumpet-shaped flowers, long,

unscented and bright red with greenish

103. Glaucous scorpion-vetch

Grev leaves with silver tones, great

flowering of beautiful yellow flowers.

Coronilla glauca (L.)

a large bunch of white flower cobs.

Datura sanguinea (Ruíz & Pav)

102. Red angel's trumpet

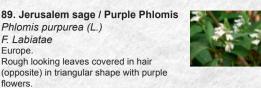
tomándose rojizas cuando maduran

of paper.

Labiatae

F. Liliaceae

South Africa.



Avurvedic and homeopathy. 108. Willow-leaved cotoneaster Cotoneaster salicifolius (Franch) - Rosaceae

Medicinal plant of Asia used in medicine

105. Red bottlebrush

look like pipe cleaners.

Ephedra fragilis (Desf)

North Africa and Europe.

Justicia adhatoda (L.)

106. Joint pine

Ephedraceae

suppose a health risk.

107. Malabar nut

F. Acantháceae

F. Mvrtaceae

Australia.

Callistemon viminalis (Sol. ex Gaertn)

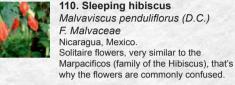
ted flowers grouped in dense spikes that

It contains alkaloid such as ephedrine and

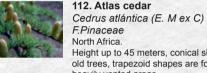
pseudoephedrine, the intake of these may

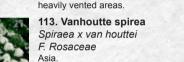


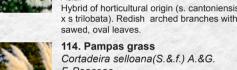
Populus nigra (L.) F. Salicaceae Africa, Europe and Asia. A tree with a straight trunk, with a gey bark which is smooth when young and with age the bark cracks and gets black scabs.





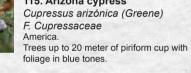


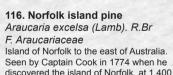


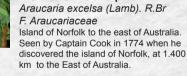


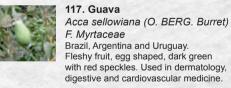


Plant of up to 4 meters in height, with feathers of 0.5m. The seeds are swept by the wind up to 30 km. away. 115. Arizona cypress Cupressus arizónica (Greene)



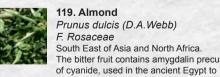


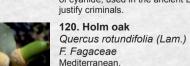


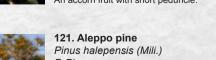


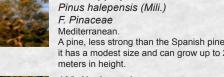


118. Silk tree Albizia julibrissin (Durazz) nosaceae (Legu South East Asia. Flowers arranged in terminal umbels with numerous pink stamens.

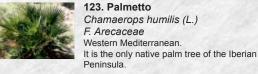








122. Horizon Cupressus sempervirens horizontalis (L.) Cupressaceae editerranean The branches are not completely vertical, but horizontal, more open.



124. Red eucalyptus Eucalyptus camaldulensis (Dehnh) F. Myrtaceae Western Mediterranean It is the only native palm tree of the Iberian









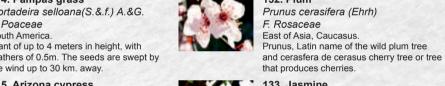






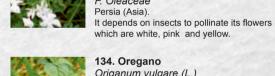




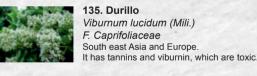


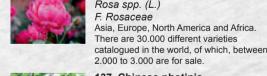


130. Carob tree





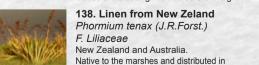




136. Rose

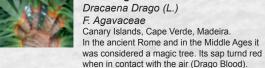




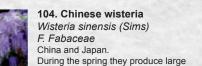




ong than the Spanish pines, t size and can grow up to 20 nt.	F. Asteraceae South Africa and Madagascar. The flowers are white with a purple centre and they look like daisies. They produce a wooly type fruit.
ntal cypress	140. Dragon tree











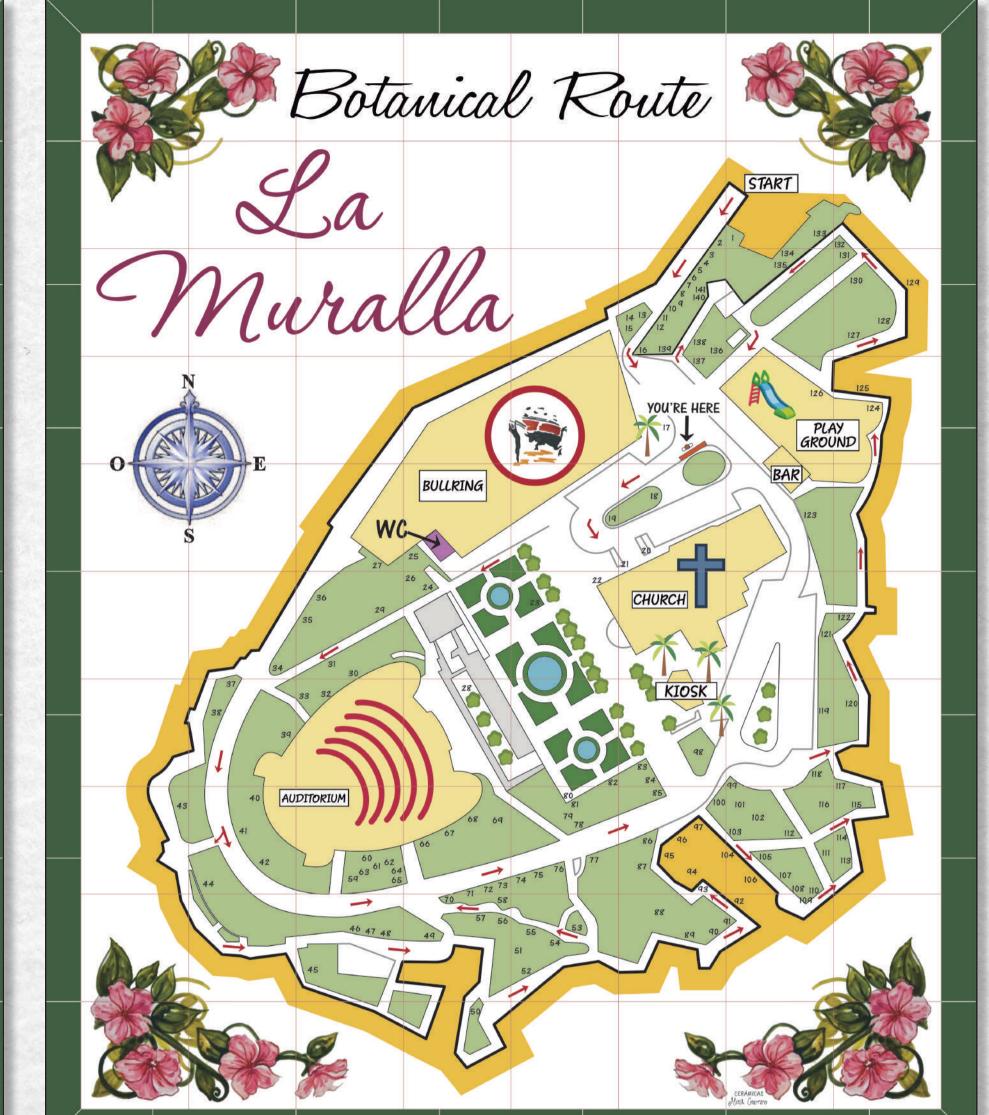


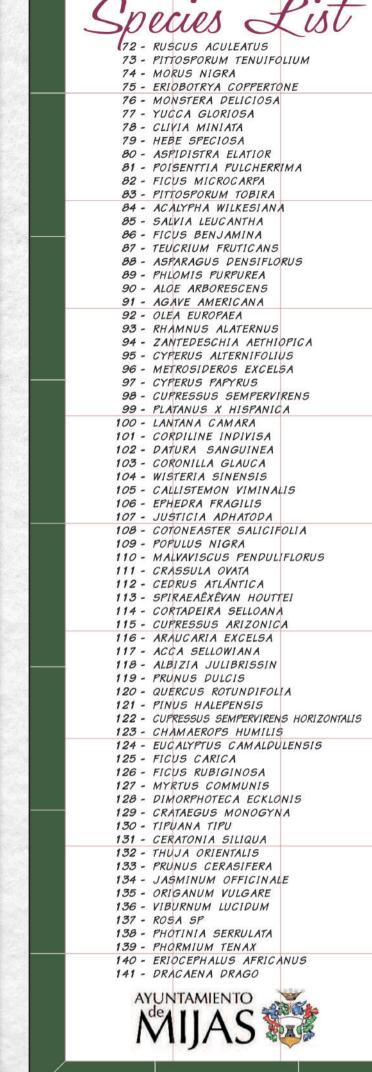
La Muralla (the wall) of Mijas, is part of the old Arab fortress where in the olden days the village was located. Nowadays it is one of the most beautiful panoramic view points on the Costa del Sol.

The Botanical Route covers an area of 12,875 m2 and has different species of autochthonous flora of the Malaga province and a total of 140 species from the different continents of the world. In this pamphlet you will be able to find a description of each of these plants, their scientific name, the family they belong to, where they are originally from and a small description of each species. The Botanical Route is circular and is a kilometer and a half long and can be done in just one hour.

The route starts in the street "Calle Cuesta de La Villa" that takes you up to the gardens, once you go up the street you will come to a flat area called "La Fuente de la Martina" where you will find a large ceramic informative plaque. From there the route is more or less flat and has a degree of low difficulty.















## AYUNTAMIENTO

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