

"LA MURALLA" BOTANICAL ROUTE

1. Elephant ear
Alocasia macrorrhiza (Schott)
F. Araceae
Asia, Oceania and South America.
Also known as ear of elephant, due to the size of its leaves.

19. Geyser pink gaura
Gaura lindheimeri (Engelm & A. Gray)
F. Onocharaceae
North America.
Gaura is from the Greek "γαῦρος gaurus" (haughty and majestic). Lindheimer comes from the German botanist, F. J. Lindheimer.

2. Aralia
Falsia japonica (Thunberg)
F. Araliaceae
Japan.
Fatsi (Hachi in modern Japanese) eight fingers due to the 8 lobes that each palmatolobadas leaf has.

20. Holly tree
Ilex aquifolium (L.)
F. Aquifoliaceae
Asia and Europe.
The leaves remind you of a fern, with red - yellow flowers.

3. Regal Pelargonium
Pelargonium grandiflorum
F. Geraniaceae
South Africa.
There is a great variety of crossbreeds in the different international floriculture fairs.

21. Milkmaid cape
Polygala myrtilifolia (L.)
F. Polygalaceae
South Africa.
The meaning comes from the Greek term "a lot of milk" and myrtilifolia: Latin epithet meaning "with the leaves of Myrtle".

4. Tradescantia
Tradescantia sillamontana (L.)
F. Commelinaceae
North East of Mexico
Leaves covered in a white wool with small purple/pink three leaf petals.

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

5. Orange bignonia
Tecomania Bignonia capensis. (Thunb.) Lindl
F. Bignoniaceae
South Africa, Cape of Buena Esperanza.
Leaves with an uneven number of 7 - 9 leaflets with bright red orange flowers.

23. Date palm
Phoenix dactylifera (L.)
F. Arecaceae
South East of Asia
Fruit: Dates, these are produced when the trees are 12 to 15 years of age.

6. Dwarf umbrella tree
Scheffera arboricola (Hayata) Merr.
F. Araliaceae
Taiwan and the Chinese Island of Hainan.
Bush of up to 4 meters high and its leaves are palm form with 7 or 9 oval shape leaflets.

24. Lavander
Lavandula dentata (L.)
F. Lamiaceae
Mediterranean and Central Europe.
The leaves, flowers and fruit are rich in aromatic oils and are used in perfumery, lichens.

7. Myrtle (nums. 7 & 127 on the map)
Myrtus communis (L.)
F. Myrtaceae
South East Europe and North Africa.
This plant was very famous in ancient times and symbolized love and beauty. The Olympic crowns were made of myrtle.

25. Abelia
Abelia floribunda (Decne)
F. Caprifoliaceae
Mexico and Asia.
Bush with small, bright and evergreen leaves, with hanging fuchsia flowers.

8. Common fern
Nephrolepis exaltata (L.) Schott
F. Polypodiaceae
America, Africa & Australia.
Nephros in Greek means kidney and "lepis" scale, due to the membrane that covers the reproductive organs.

26. Canary palm tree
Phoenix canariensis (Hort)
F. Arecaceae
Endemic of the Canaries.
This is the Palm tree with the most leaves in its cup, up to 50 leaves.

9. Tamarix
Tamarix gallica (L.)
F. Tamaricaceae
South Europe and North Africa.
Derived from the Tamaris River, in whose banks it grew. Gallica (chicken), native of France.

27. Vine
Vitis vinifera
F. Vitaceae
Europe.
Fruit: Grape, an edible fruit used to make wine and other alcoholic drinks.

10. Maidenhear fern
Adiantum capillus-veneris (L.)
F. Adiantaceae
Europe, Africa and America.
Slow growing perennial Fern with bright green kidney lobed shaped leaves.

28. Bitter orange
Citrus aurantium (L.)
F. Rutaceae
Asia.
This variety is used in perfumery and medicine, due to its essential oils.

11. Royal fern
Osmunda regalis (L.)
F. Osmundaceae
Europe, Africa, Asia and America.
The name derives from being one of the largest European ferns.

29. Cork oak
Quercus suber (L.)
F. Fagaceae
Europe and North of Africa.
The origin of Quercus is Celtic and means "beautiful tree" and Suber means cork.

12. Dragon agave
Agave attenuata (L.)
F. Agavaceae
Jalisco (Mexico).
Leaves without spikes, it flowers once in a lifetime and then dies.

30. Bouganvillea
Bougainvillea spp. (Comm)
F. Nyctaginaceae
America (Brazil, Peru and Argentina).
The name comes from the French Navigator, Louis de Bougainville, to whom the plant is dedicated.

13. Golden barrel
Echinocactus grusonii (Hildm)
F. Cactaceae
Mexico.
Generic name derived from Latin: Echin = Hedgehog (Erizo) and Cactus, hence its name cactus in the shape of a hedgehog.(Erizo).

31. Always green
Myoporum pictum (G.Forst.)
F. Myoporaceae
Australia.
Its evergreen interesting foliage is made up of bright leaves.

14. Wedding veil
Gypsophila paniculata (L.)
F. Caryophyllaceae
Eastern Europe, Siberia and Central Asia.
Commonly used in florist, as foliage to make flower arrangements.

32. Brachichito
Sterculia diversifolia
F. Sterculiaceae
Australia.
Long petiolated leaves. Fruits in foliote that turn black when they are mature with yellow seeds.

15. Chandelier
Euphorbia candelabrum (T ex K)
F. Euphorbiaceae
Endemic of The Horn of Africa.
Tree up to 12m with a simple trunk with persistent branches of up to 3 meters.

33. Aloe
Aloe saponaria (Alt.) Haw.
F. Liliaceae
South Africa.
Fleshy plant with blue green leaves with spikes on the edges and orange flowers.

16. Gray cinery
Cineraria maritima (L.)
F. Asteraceae
Mediterranean.
Cineraria, from Latin, refers to the attractive silver-gray color of its leaves.

34. Durillo
Viburnum tinus (L.)
F. Caprifoliaceae
Original from Iberian Peninsula.
Bright green leaves like the Bay Leaf but by pairs on the stem.

17. Pine resin
Pinus pinaster (Ait)
F. Pinaceae
Mediterranean.
This pine tree is known for its needles and pinecones, the largest of the Iberian Pine trees.

35. Ivy
Hedera helix (L.)
F. Araliaceae
Europe, North Africa and Asia.
A climbing plant with evergreen leaves used for medicinal purposes.

18. Priggish
Ligustrum japonicum (Thunb)
F. Oleaceae
Asia (China and Japan).
The scientific term comes from the Latin verb: ligo, (to tie) as the young branches are very flexible and are used to bind.

36. Yellow flower jasmine
Jasminum nudiflorum (Lindl)
F. Oleaceae
China.
Does not have aroma and it's flowers are very similar to those of a Jasmine.

37. Australian oak
Grevillea robusta (A.Cunn)
F. Proteaceae
Australia.
The leaves remind you of a fern, with red - yellow flowers.

54. Oak
Quercus robur (L.)
F. Fagaceae
Europe.
Family of the highest Quercus up to 40 meters, and is the tree with the largest longevity, up to 1.000 years.

38. Oleander
Nerium oleander (L.)
F. Apocynaceae
Southern Europe.
From Greek "Neros" (humid) and Oleander from "Olea" (Olive, due to the shape of its leaves), and "Dendron" (tree).

55. Lily of the Nile
Agapanthus africanus (L.) Hoffmanns
F. Liliaceae
South Africa.
"Flower of Love" due to the word: Agape (Love in Greek) and Anthos (Flower).

39. Mock orange
Philadelphus coronarius
F. Saxifragaceae
Caucasus and Armenia.
White flowers that give out a sweet aroma similar to the orange blossom.

56. Elephant bush
Crassula portulacacea
F. Crassulaceae
South East of Africa.
Luscious, with red stems and woody branches, with fleshy, round leaves.

40. Lentisco
Pistacia lentiscus (L.)
F. Anacardiaceae
Europe, Africa and Eastern countries.
Strong smell of resin used as chewing gum in the Greek ancient times.

57. Giant strelitzia
Strelitzia nicolai (Regel & K.Koch)
F. Strelitziaceae
South Africa.
White and blue flowers, on a purple spatula, (beak of a bird).

41. Almencino
Celtis australis (L.)
F. Ulmaceae
Mediterranean and Central Europe.
The fruit, called almeza, almeizna or brass is edible and has a similar flavor to a date.

58. Asparagus
Asparagus officinalis (L.)
F. Liliaceae
Asia Minor
When it emerges it charges with chlorophyll and turns green. The wild asparagus are green.

42. Jacaranda
Jacaranda mimosifolia
F. Bignoniaceae
South America.
In Guarani dialect Jacaranda means hard wood and Mimosifolia due to its leaves that look like ferns.

59. Kalanchoe
Kalanchoe blossfeldiana (Poelln.)
F. Crassulaceae
Madagascar.
Fleshy, round, dented, dark green leaves and red flowers.

43. Robinia
Robinia pseudoacacia
F. Fabaceae
United States of America.
White flowers and fruit which is a flat pod with seeds inside.

60. Jasmine
Jasminum azoricum (L.)
F. Oleaceae
Azores.
Climbing bush with white flowers of 5 to 6 petals, very fragrant.

44. Mexican Green Rod
Parkinsonia aculeata (L.)
F. Fabaceae
United States of America, Mexico and South America.
Very striking bunches of yellow and purple speckled flowers.

61. Yellow bauhinia
Bauhinia tomentosa (L.)
F. Fabaceae
Ceylan.
Yellow flowers with dull, red speckles on one of the petals. Fruit in a pod.

45. Casuarina
Casuarina equisetifolia (L.)
F. Casuarinaceae
Australia, Malaysia and Polynesia
Casuarina: of the Malayan vocabulary Kasuari due to its branches simulating the feathers of the Cassowary.

62. Aloe
Aloe vera (L.) Burm.f
F. Liliaceae
South Africa.
Light green Leaves in long rosettes with heads of yellow tubular flowers.

46. Rosemary
Rosmarinus officinalis (L.)
F. Lamiaceae
Mediterranean
Aromatic bush of pale violet, pink or white flowers.

63. Jujube
Ziziphus vulgaris (Lam.)
F. Rhamnaceae
Mediterranean
The fruit starts green, later red and when it turns to a dark color, it is edible.

47. Parasol pine
Pinus pinea (L.)
F. Pinaceae
Mediterranean
Horizontal branches conferring its characteristic parasol cup.

64. Yucca elephant foot
Yucca elephantipes (Baker in Regel)
F. Agavaceae
Mexico.
A bush of erect stems and thick green leaves, rigid and resistant.

48. Lantana from Montevideo
Lantana sellowiana (Link & Otto)
F. Verbenaceae
Tropical and subtropical America.
Small pink, red, orange, yellow and white flowers in bunches.

65. Purple tradescantia
Setcreasea purpurea (Boom)
F. Commelinaceae
Mexico.
Climbing luscious stems with purple leaves and small pink flowers.

49. Bush of the butterflies
Buddleja davidii (L.)
F. Loganiaceae
China.
Inflorescence in spikes with lilac, blue, pink, red, violet and white flowers.

66. Showy chalicevine
Solantra maxima (Sessé et Moc)
F. Solanaceae
Mexico.
According to the Indians of Jalisco, this plant is magic and has hallucinogenic properties.

50. Ginkgo
Ginkgo biloba (L.)
F. Ginkgoaceae
China.
A living fossil, some specimens can be over 2.500 years old.

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

51. Red valerian
Centranthus ruber (L.) DC.
F. Valerianaceae
Mediterranean.
Red or white flowers set out in perfumed bunches.

68. Umbrella tree
Scheffera actinophylla (Endl)
F. Araliaceae
Australia, New Guinea and Java.
Multi-stemmed, evergreen tree, up to 15 meters in height. Leaves in bunches of seven.

52. Bird of paradise
Strelitzia reginae (Banks)
F. Strelitziaceae
South Africa.
Orange flowers with blue petals in spring.

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.

53. Melia
Melia azedarach (L.)
F. Meliaceae
Himalayas (Asia).
Poisonous yellow fruits, mortal for dogs.

70. White Elm
Populus alba (L.)
F. Salicaceae
Europe, Asia and North Africa.
From Latin, popular, meaning abundance, and "alba blanco" due to the color of the underside of the leaves.

71. Common bamboo
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 green lines.

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

72. Rusco
Ruscus aculeatus (L.)
F. Liliaceae
Eurasia and Africa.
Dark green bush, up to 1m in height. The leaves have a rigid point. Small, green flowers and red fruit.

89. Jerusalem sage / Purple Phomis
Phomis purpurea (L.)
F. Labiatae
Europe.
Rough looking leaves covered in hair (opposite) in triangular shape with purple flowers.

73. Pitosporo
Pittosporum tenuifolium (B & S)
F. Pittosporaceae
New Zealand.
Luscious, with silver-flecked leaves with dark, red, purple flowers.

90. Arborescent Aloe
Aloe arborescens (Milli)
F. Liliaceae
South Africa.
Fleshy green leaves with dented edges and bunches of orange flowers.

74. Black mulberry
Morus nigra (L.)
F. Moraceae
South East Asia.
Its fruit, the blackberry is red and tart whilst ripping and dark purple and sweet and sour at the end.

91. American agave
Agave americana (L.)
F. Agavaceae
Mexico.
Used in the production of Mezcal, a liquor that has many varieties, the most known: Tequila.

75. Mediar
Eriobotrya hibrida (Loquat)
F. Rosáceas
South East Asia.
An hybrid between Eriobotrya Deflexa and Indian Rhamnolepis. Yellow fruit.

92. Common olive
Olea europaea (L.)
F. Oleaceae
Mediterranean.
Father of all the different varieties of the olives that are cultivated in the world and is still used as a graft pattern.

76. Monstera
Monstera deliciosa
F. Araceae
Mexico and Argentina.
Big bright leaves, on small new plants the leaves are complete without lobes or holes.

93. Mediterranean buckthorn
Rhamnus alaternus (L.)
F. Rhamnaceae
Mediterranean Basin.
A specimen that jumps in a fire, or when cut down, but its seeds, do not resist the high temperatures of a fire.

77. Moundilly yucca
Yuca gloriosa (L.)
F. Agavaceae
North America.
Blue green leaves ending in long spikes with white or light pink flowers.

94. Calla lily
Zantedeschia aethiopia (L. Spreng)
F. Araceae
North Africa.
Large bright green leaves with a bell shape white leaf, spatula, that protects the inner yellow bunch of small flowers.

78. Clivia
Clivia miniata (L.)
F. Amaryllidaceae
South Africa.
Platted Flat leaves with red, orange flowers with a very sweet and delicate fragrance.

95. Dwarf papyrus
Cyperus alternifolius (L.)
F. Cyperaceae
Madagascar and Philippines.
Papyrus used by the Egyptians as a type of paper.

79. New Zealand Hebe
Hebe speciosa (R. Cunn. ex A.Cunn.)
F. Scrophulariaceae
New Zealand.
Bush with opposite leaves and bunches of purple and pink, cascading flowers.

96. Pohutukawa
Metrosideros excelsa (Gaertn)
F. Myrtaceae
New Zealand.
Flowers that remind you of a pipe cleaner Callistemon, nevertheless the leaves and trunk are very different.

80. Aspidistra
Aspidistra elatior (Blume)
F. Liliaceae
Japan.
Herbaceous plant with rhizomatous stem, lanceolate leaves and small solitary purple flowers.

97. Papyrus
Cyperus papyrus (L.)
F. Cyperaceae
Egypt.
The generic name comes from Greek and means "Rush" and the specific in Latin means: "of paper".

81. Poinsettia
Poinsettia pulcherrima (W. ex K)
F. Euphorbiaceae
Mexico
The bracteas can be red, pink, white, green or yellowish and can be confused for petals.

98. Mediterranean cypress
Cupressus sempervirens (L.)
F. Cupressaceae
Oriental Mediterranean.
It can live up to 1.000 years that is why it symbolizes immortality and bereavement.

82. Indian bay Leaf
Ficus microcarpa (L.f)
F. Moraceae
India and Java
Dark green coriaceous leaves spread around the stem in an alternative way.

99. London Planetree / Buttonwood
Platanus x hispanica (Mill. ex M)
F. Platanaceae
Spain.
Deciduous, simple, alternate and webbed leaves in 5 lobes of irregular sharp points.

83. Japanese mock orange
Pittosporum tobira (Thunb.) W.T.
F. Pittosporaceae
Asia
Evergreen coriaceous leaves with a flower that is not spectacular but smells very nice.

100. Wild sage
Lantana camara (L.)
F. Verbenaceae
Sudamérica y América central
Sus flores jóvenes en la variedad más tradicional son amarillas-anaranjadas, tornándose rojas cuando maduran.

84. Jacob's coat
Acalypha wilkesiana (Müll. Arg.)
F. Euphorbiaceae
Papua New Guinea, Java.
The leaves are a copper green color with red speckles.

101. Dracena
Cordylone Indivisa (G. Forst.) Steud
F. Liliaceae
New Zealand.
At the age of 8 or 10 years the plant flowers a large bunch of white flower cobs.

85. Mexican bush sage
Salvia leucantha (Cav)
F. Lamiaceae
Mexico.
It differs clearly from other species of the family, by its fleecy, white flowers.

102. Red angel's trumpet
Datura sanguinea (Ruiz & Pav)
F. Solanaceae
South America.
Very showy trumpet-shaped flowers, long, unscented and bright red with greenish base.

86. Small leaf ficus
Ficus benjamina (L.)
F. Moraceae
Asia and Africa.
Its fruit, despite being related to the fig tree, is not edible, but birds can eat them.

103. Glaucous scorpion-vetch
Coronilla glauca (L.)
F. Fabaceae
Mediterranean.
Greener leaves with silver tones, great flowering of beautiful yellow flowers.

87. Olivilla
Teucrium fruticosum (L.)
F. Lamiaceae
North Africa and South Europe.
The leaves are an intensive green due to the beam and slightly blue, due to the light of the underside.

104. Chinese wisteria
Wisteria sinensis (Sims)
F. Fabaceae
China and Japan.
During the spring they produce large hanging clusters of fragrant purple flowers.

105. Red bottlebrush
Callistemon viminalis (Sol. ex Gaertn)
F. Myrtaceae
Australia.
Red flowers grouped in dense spikes that look like pipe cleaners.

123. Palmetto
Chamaerops humilis (L.)
F. Arecaceae
Western Mediterranean.
It is the only native palm tree of the Iberian Peninsula.

106. Joint pine
Ephedra fragilis (Desf)
F. Ephedraceae
North Africa and Europe.
It contains alkaloid such as ephedrine and pseudoephedrine, the intake of these may suppose a health risk.

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

107. Malabar nut
Justicia adhatoda (L.)
F. Acanthaceae
India.
Medicinal plant of Asia used in medicine, Ayurvedic and homeopathy.

125. Fig tree
Ficus carica (L.)
F. Moraceae
Asia and Mediterranean.
The fruit is called fig or breva and is green or purple pear-shaped, and has a fleshy and sweet pulp.

108. Willow-leaved cotoneaster
Cotoneaster salicifolius (Franch)
F. Rosaceae
Asia.
Bush with spear leaves of an intense green with curved and white sides with curds of pink flowers and red fruits.

126. Rusty fig tree
Ficus rubiginosa (Desf. Ex Vent)
F. Moraceae
Australia.
Ficus, ancient name of the Fig tree and rubiginosa, from Latin robigo: rusty, alluding to the color of the backside of the leaves.

109. Black poplar
Populus nigra (L.)
F. Salicaceae
South Africa.
A tree with a straight trunk, with a grey bark which is smooth when young and with age the bark cracks and gets black scabs.

127. Cape daisy
Dimorphanthea ecklonis (D.C.)
F. Asteraceae
South Africa.
As well as being a plant that has a long flowering period it is resistant to the salt in the soil of coastal areas.

110. Sleeping hibiscus
Malvaviscus penduliflorus (D.C.)
F. Malvaceae
Nicaragua, Mexico.
Solitary flowers, very similar to the Marpacificos (family of the Hibiscus), that's why the flowers are commonly confused.

128. Hawthorn
Crataegus monogyna (Jacq)
F. Rosaceae
Eurasia and North Africa.
The fruit is edible, rich in vitamin C and helps regulate blood pressure and nervous system.

111. Jade tree
Crassula ovala (Miller) Druce
F. Crassulaceae
South Africa.
Fleshy leaves of a green jade color, some varieties have a slight red tinge on the sides due to the amount of sun they are exposed to.

129. Tipuana
Tipuana tipu (Benth) Kuntze
F. Fabaceae
Central and South America.
The popular name "palo rosa" (pink stick) alludes to the reddish color of its sap.

112. Atlas cedar
Cedrus atlantica (E. M ex C)
F. Pinaceae
North Africa.
Height up to 45 meters, conical shape in old trees, trapezoid shapes are formed in heavily vented areas.

130. Carob tree
Ceratonia siliqua (L.)
F. Fabaceae
Mediterranean Basin.
Fruit in large horn like pods called Algarobas with 10 to 16 seeds per pod.

113. Vanhoutte spirea
Spiraea x van houttei
F. Rosaceae
Asia.
Hybrid of horticultural origin (s. canoniensis x s. trilobata). Reddish arched branches with sawed, oval leaves.

131. Tuja
Thuja orientalis (L.)
F. Cupressaceae
North East China.
Its oil is poisonous. Due to the evergreen of its foliage the tree is called the Tree of Life, in Latin: arbor vitae.

114. Pampas grass
Cortaderia selloana(S.&f.) A.&G.
F. Poaceae
South America.
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.

132. Plum
Prunus cerasifera (Ehrh)
F. Rosaceae
East of Asia, Caucasus
Prunus, Latin name of the wild plum tree and cerasifera de cerasus cherry tree or tree that produces cherries.

115. Arizona cypress
Cupressus arizonica (Greene)
F. Cupressaceae
America.
Trees up to 20 meter of piriform cup with foliage in blue tones.

133. Jasmine
Jasminum officinale (L.)
F. Oleaceae
Persia (Asia).
It depends on insects to pollinate its flowers which are white, pink, and yellow.

116. Norfolk island pine
Araucaria excelsa (Lamb.) R.Br
F. Araucariaceae
Island of Norfolk to the east of Australia.
Seen by Captain Cook in 1774 when he discovered the island of Norfolk, at 1.400 km to the East of Australia.

134. Oregano

ROUTE
BOTANICAL
LA MURALLA

ENGLISH

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 12,875m² 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.



Species List

- 1 - ALOCASIA MACRORRHIZA
- 2 - FATSIA JAPONICA
- 3 - PELARGONIUM GRANDIFLORUM
- 4 - TRADESCANTIA SILLAMONTANA
- 5 - TECOMARIA o BIGNONIA CAPENSIS
- 6 - SCHEFFLERA ARBORICORA
- 7 - MYRTUS COMMUNIS
- 8 - NEPHROLEPIS EXSALTATA
- 9 - TAMARIX GALLICA
- 10 - ADIANTUM CAPILLUS VENERIS
- 11 - OSMUNDA REGALIS
- 12 - AGAVE ATTENUATA
- 13 - ECHINOCACTUS GRUSONII
- 14 - GYPSOPHILA PANICULATA
- 15 - EUPHORBIA CANDELABRUM
- 16 - CINERARIA MARITIMA
- 17 - PINUS PINASTER
- 18 - LIGUSTRUM JAPONICUM
- 19 - GAURA LINDEHIMERI
- 20 - ILEX AQUIFOLIUM
- 21 - POLYGALA MYRTIFOLIA
- 22 - CYCAS REVOLUTA
- 23 - PHOENIX DACTYLIFERA
- 24 - LAVANDULA DENTATA
- 25 - ABELIA FLORIBUNDA
- 26 - PHOENIX CANARIENSIS
- 27 - VITIS VINIFERA
- 28 - CITRUS AURANTIUM
- 29 - QUERCUS SUBER
- 30 - BUGANVILLA
- 31 - MYOPORUM PICTUM
- 32 - STERCULIA DIVERSIFOLIA
- 33 - ALOE SAPONARIA
- 34 - VIBURNUM TINUS
- 35 - HEDERA HELIX
- 36 - JASMINUM NUDIFLORUM
- 37 - GREVILLEA ROBUSTA
- 38 - NERIUM OLEANDER
- 39 - PHILADELPHUS CORONARIUS
- 40 - PISTACIA LENTISCUS
- 41 - CELTIS AUSTRALIS
- 42 - JACARANDA MIMOSIFOLIA
- 43 - ROBINIA PSEUDOACACIA
- 44 - PARKINSONIA ACULEATA
- 45 - CASUARINA EQUISETIFOLIA
- 46 - ROSMARINUS OFFICINALIS
- 47 - PINUS PINEA
- 48 - LANTANA SELLOWIANA
- 49 - BUDDELEJA DAVIDII
- 50 - GINKGO BILOBA
- 51 - CENTRANTHUS RUBER
- 52 - STRELITZIA REGINAE
- 53 - MELIA AZEDARACH
- 54 - QUERCUS ROBUR
- 55 - AGAPANTHUS AFRICANUS
- 56 - CRASSULA PORTULACACEA
- 57 - STRELITZIA NICOLAI
- 58 - ASPARAGUS OFFICINALIS
- 59 - KALANCHOE BLOSSFELDIANA
- 60 - JASMINUM AZORICUM
- 61 - BAUHINIA TOMENTOSA
- 62 - ALOE VERA
- 63 - ZIZIPHUS VULGARIS
- 64 - YUCCA ELEPHANTIPES
- 65 - SETCREASEA PURPUREA
- 66 - SOLANDRA MAXIMA
- 67 - FIGUS ELASTICA
- 68 - SCHEFFLERA ACTINOPHYLLA
- 69 - WASHINGTONIA FLIFIFERA
- 70 - POPULUS ALBA
- 71 - BAMBUSA OLDHAMII

CERAMICAS Mijas Guirado

Mijas



Species List

- 72 - RUSCUS ACULEATUS
- 73 - PITTOSPORUM TENUIFOLIUM
- 74 - MORUS NIGRA
- 75 - ERIOBOTRYA COPPERTONE
- 76 - MONSTERA DELICIOSA
- 77 - YUCCA GLORIOSA
- 78 - CLIVIA MINIATA
- 79 - HEBE SPECIOSA
- 80 - ASPIDISTRA ELATIOR
- 81 - POISENTTIA PULCHERRIMA
- 82 - FIGUS MICROCARPA
- 83 - PITTOSPORUM TOBIRA
- 84 - ACALYPHA WILKESIANA
- 85 - SALVIA LEUCANTHA
- 86 - FIGUS BENJAMINA
- 87 - TEUCRIUM FRUTICANS
- 88 - ASPARAGUS DENSIFLORUS
- 89 - PHLOMIS PURPUREA
- 90 - ALOE ARBORESCENS
- 91 - AGAVE AMERICANA
- 92 - OLEA EUROPAEA
- 93 - RHAMNUS ALATERNUS
- 94 - ZANTEDESCHIA AETHIOPICA
- 95 - CYPERUS ALTERNIFOLIUS
- 96 - METROSIDEROS EXCELSA
- 97 - CYPERUS PAPYRUS
- 98 - CUPRESSUS SEMPERVIRENS
- 99 - PLATANUS X HISPANICA
- 100 - LANTANA CAMARA
- 101 - CORDILINE INDIVISA
- 102 - DATURA SANGUINEA
- 103 - CORONILLA GLAUCA
- 104 - WISTERIA SINENSIS
- 105 - CALLISTEMON VIMINALIS
- 106 - EPHEDRA FRAGILIS
- 107 - JUSTICIA ADHATODA
- 108 - COTONEASTER SALICIFOLIA
- 109 - POPULUS NIGRA
- 110 - MALVAVISCUS PENDULIFLORUS
- 111 - CRASSULA OVATA
- 112 - CEDRUS ATLANTICA
- 113 - SPIRAEAEXEVAN HOUTTEI
- 114 - CORTAPEIRA SELLOANA
- 115 - CUPRESSUS ARIZONICA
- 116 - ARAUCARIA EXCELSA
- 117 - ACCA SELLOWIANA
- 118 - ALBIZIA JULIBRISSIN
- 119 - PRUNUS DULCIS
- 120 - QUERCUS ROTUNDIFOLIA
- 121 - PINUS HALEPENSIS
- 122 - CUPRESSUS SEMPERVIRENS HORIZONTALIS
- 123 - CHAMAEROPS HUMILIS
- 124 - EUGALYPTUS CAMALDULENSIS
- 125 - FIGUS CARICA
- 126 - FIGUS RUBIGINOSA
- 127 - MYRTUS COMMUNIS
- 128 - DIMORPHOTEA ECKLONIS
- 129 - CRATAEGUS MONOGYNA
- 130 - TIPUANA TIPU
- 131 - CERATONIA SILIQUA
- 132 - THUJA ORIENTALIS
- 133 - PRUNUS CERASIFERA
- 134 - JASMINUM OFFICINALE
- 135 - ORIGANUM VULGARE
- 136 - VIBURNUM LUCIDUM
- 137 - ROSA SP
- 138 - PHOTINIA SERRULATA
- 139 - PHORMIUM TENAX
- 140 - ERIOCEPHALUS AFRICANUS
- 141 - DRACAENA DRAGO

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AYUNTAMIENTO

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