

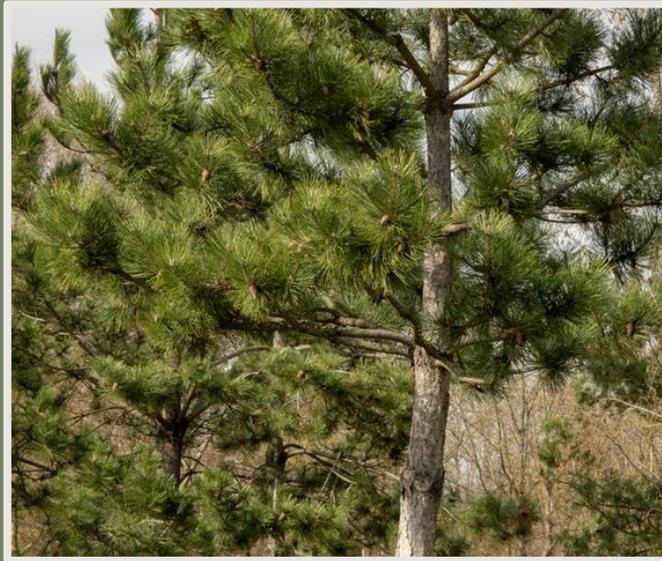


Flora and Fauna of Cyprus

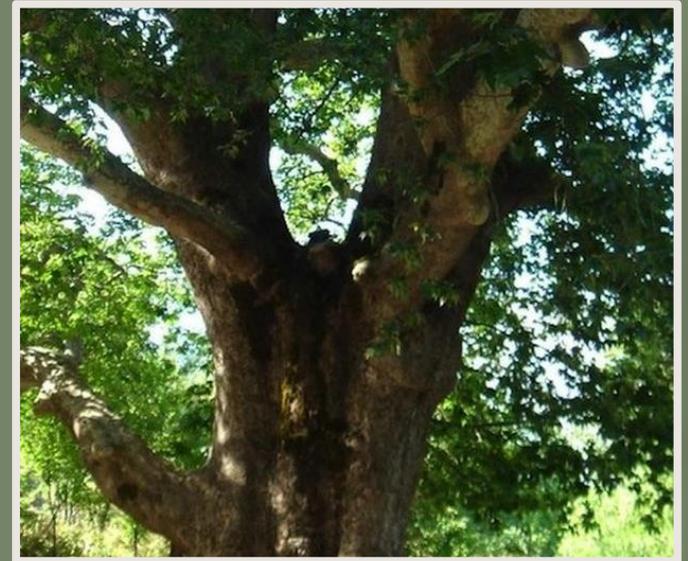
The International Union of Conservation includes Cyprus amongst the most important spots of the planet for the conservation of biodiversity.



Cypressus Sempervirens



Pinus Nigra



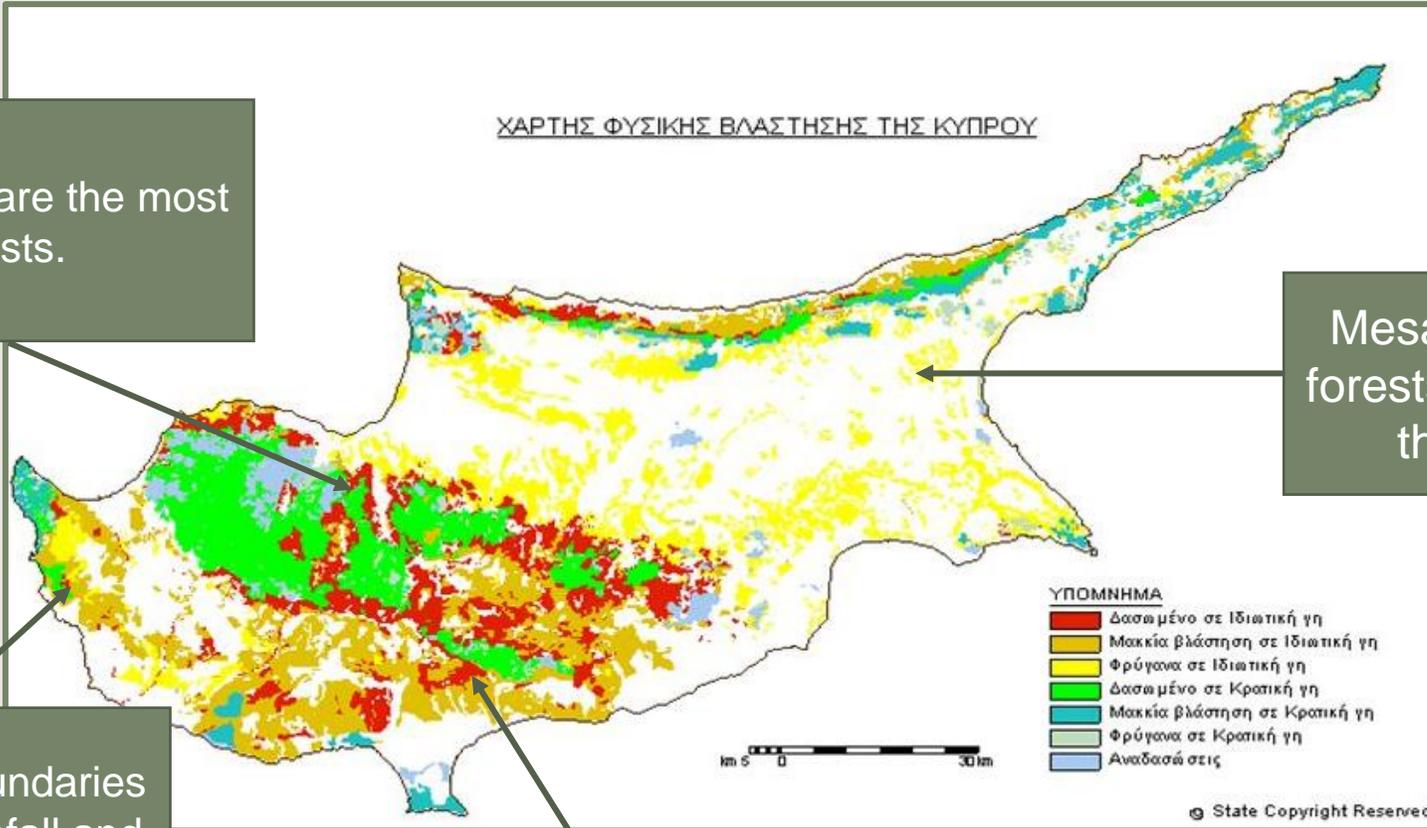
Platanus Orientalis

The most significant types of forest greenery in Cyprus

- The main species of the forest flora is the Pinus Brutia and the Pinus Nigra, which covers the highest peaks of Troodos forest.
- Furthermore, other species are the Cypressus Sempervirens, the Juniperus Foetidissima, the Platanus Orientalis and the Alnus Orientalis .
- There are also the Quercus Alnifolia and the Cedrus Brevifolia which flourish only in Cyprus.

The Geographical distribution of our forests today

In Troodos mountains are the most extensive forests.



Mesaoria doesn't have tall forests or shrubs because of the rainfall < 400mm.

In Paphos the forest boundaries are lower due to the rainfall and because of the humidity and air temperature conditions.

The Limassol county has the highest percentage of forest.

The main types of forest vegetation in Cyprus

1. Riverside forests (at all altitudes):

- Azon vegetation.
- Area of 300 hectares.

2. Other types of vegetation:

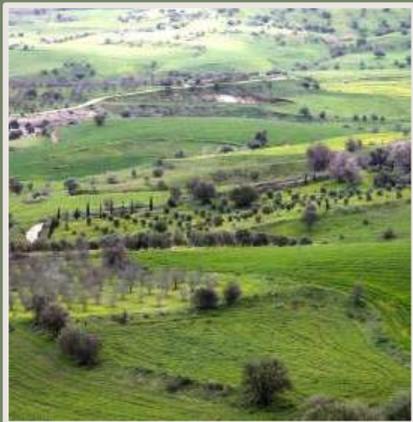
- Olive trees
- Macia-Akamas
- Oak-Sarama



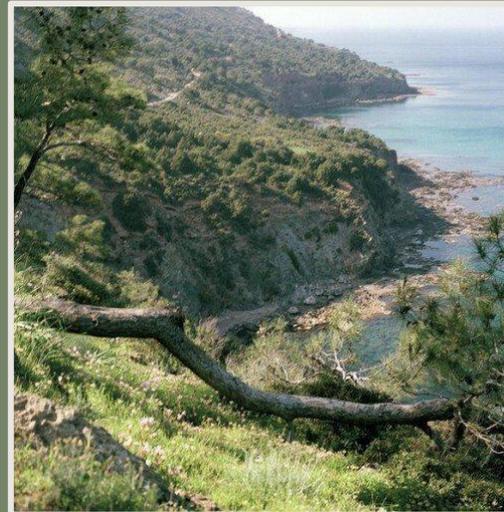
Sarama-Euretou



Troodos Geopark



Oak Sarama



Macia-Akamas

Platis



General Characteristics of Cypriot Forests

- Dry nature- most species with anatomical characteristics that have resistance to drought.
- Small number of trees in the hectare, with rich biodiversity.
 - Most trees species are coniferous.
 - Few leafy, broadleaf trees near the rivers.
 - Often very thin.





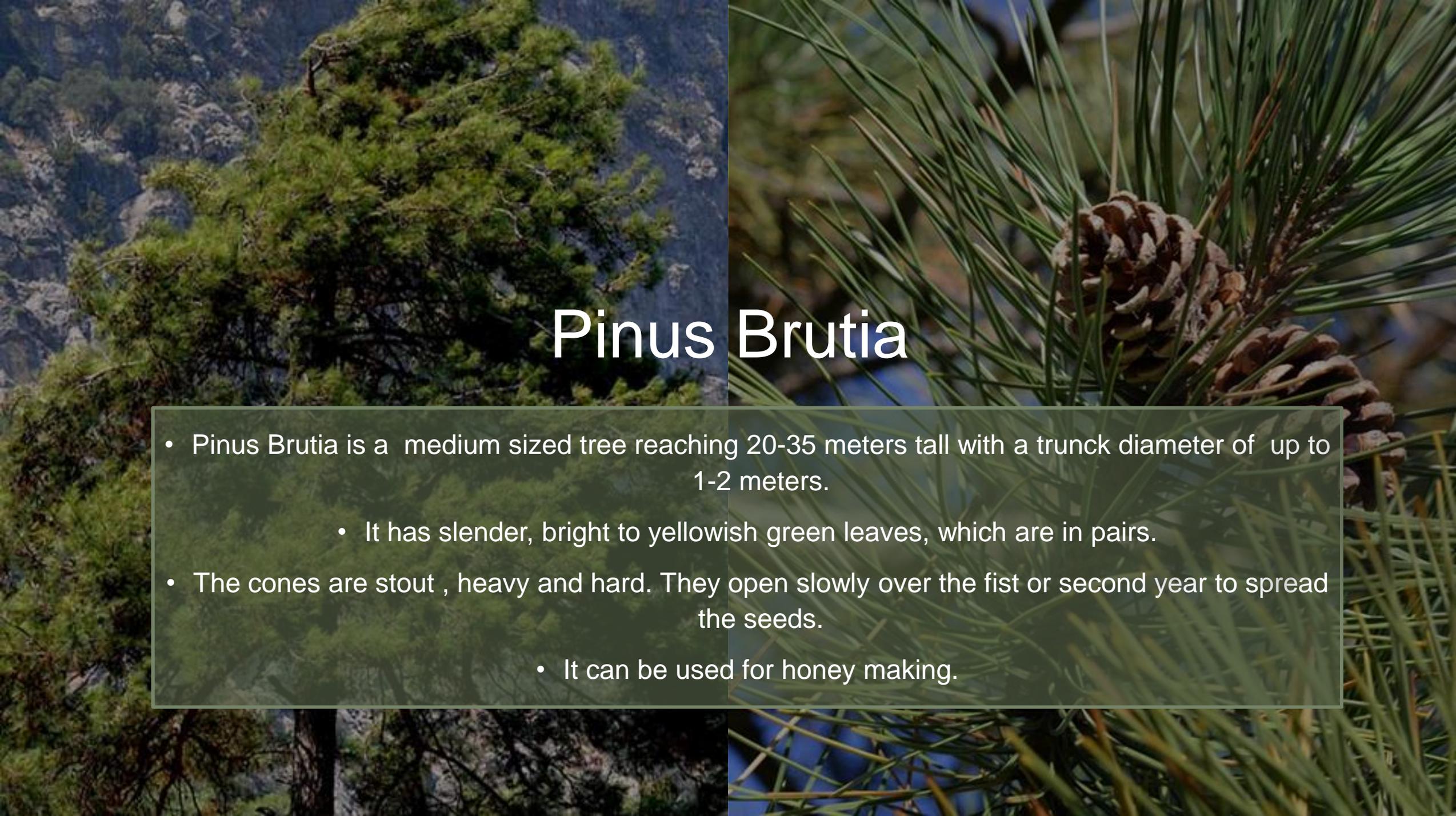
Quercus Alnifolia or Latzia

- Known as the Golden oak, its English name refers to the golden color on the lower surface of its leaves
- The Golden oak is a branched evergreen shrub or small tree of Cyprus.
- It is restricted to Troodos mountains where it grows on an igneous geological substrate at an altitude of 400 to 1800 meters.

Forests of the endemic Latzia

- Latzia forests start from an altitude of 0 to 1600 meters.
- They are the most extensive forests with a total extend of 9,000 of hectares.





Pinus Brutia

- Pinus Brutia is a medium sized tree reaching 20-35 meters tall with a trunk diameter of up to 1-2 meters.
 - It has slender, bright to yellowish green leaves, which are in pairs.
- The cones are stout , heavy and hard. They open slowly over the first or second year to spread the seeds.
 - It can be used for honey making.



Pinus Brutia Forests

- Tracheal Pine forests Are at an altitude from 0 to 1600 meters.
- They are the most extensive forests with a total extend of 130,000 hectares.(free areas)

Black Pine Forests

- These forests are at altitudes of 1000 to 1952 meters and are found only in the Troodos forests.
- Their total extend is 4,000 hectares.
- Black pine forests are protected and their main thread is cloimate change.



Cedar Forests



CEDAR TREES ARE CONFINED
TO THE FOREST OF PAPHOS,
THE CEDAR VALLEY.



THEIR EXTEND IS 291
HECTARES.





Cypress Forests

- They are closer to the Pentadactyl, in the areas of:
 - Agios Neophytos
 - Koili
 - Vouni
 - Limassol Forest
- They extend to 291 hectares.

Terebinth

- Pistachia Terebinthus is a deciduous shrub or small tree up to 6 meters tall. Its flowers bloom in March or April.
- It's an indigenous Cypriot tree which grows on rocky mountainsides, in pine forests and shrubs.
- The forest department takes all the necessary protective measures for its best favorable condition.



Carob Tree

- The Carob Tree or Teratsia has its roots deep in the history of Cyprus. Cyprus owes one of its oldest names to this tree because it was once called Kerastia.
- This tree grows on mountains and para-Mediterranean areas.
- Its fruit, Carob is wide, long, thick and black.
- Carobs are considered beneficial for the respiratory system, they can help with common colds, a sore throat and the digestive system.



Wood is a material of great economic importance as it can be sustainably managed and it is a renewable source of energy. It can be used for many things:



Our home furniture is made of wood.



Wood is used for creating art, like sculptures, carvings and art frames.



Wood is also used to make almost all musical instruments such as: the guitar, the piano, the drums and etc.



Timber is used for construction materials.

Cyclamen Cyprium

- Cyclamen Cyprium is one of 23 types of Cyclamen.
- It is endemic to Cyprus and it has been chosen as the national flower of the island.
- It has upswept petals, that are white to pale pink with a magenta blotch near the nose of the flower.
- The flower blooms on areas with a lot of shade, steep hills, riversides and below trees which are from 50-1200 meters tall.



Sideritis Cypria



- Its flowers are held in tiers and are actually cupped calyces.
- It is used as a herbal tea to treat stomach problems, headaches, a sore throat and common colds.

- Sideritis Cypria is Cyprus' iron wort.
- It is an erect perennial herb and it grows up to 60cm tall.



Nerium Oleander



Nerium Oleander is most commonly known as Oleander or Nerium.



It is a shrub or a small tree and it belongs in the family Apocynaceae.



Nerium grows up to 2-6 meters tall.



Several compounds of Nerium exhibit toxicity and historically it has been considered a poisonous plant.



However its bitterness makes it unappetizing to humans and most animals so the poisoning cases are rare.



Ophrys kotschyi

- The Cyprus bee orchid, its is a terrestrial species of orchid native to Cyprus.
- This Orchid blooms in grasslands and in open pine woodlands.
- It is listed as “near threatened” by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.





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Mouflon



- The Mouflon is a species of wild sheep and is unique across the world. It is the biggest wild land mammal that exists in Cyprus.
- It is considered as an adornment of the Cypriot forests and everyone honours it because it's a symbol of Cypriot nature.
- Its an endangered species and it is strictly protected.
- The mouflon is also illustrated on the coints of 1,2 and 5 cents.

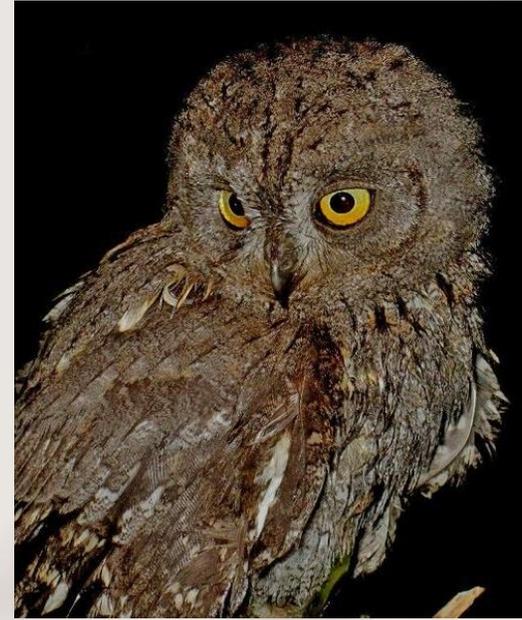
Griffon Vulture

- The Griffon Vulture is a bird of prey and a strictly protected species in Cyprus which is included in the IUCN Red List.
- Its height is approximately 95-100cm and it is known to live in open, mountainous and rocky areas.
- Its diet mostly consists of animal corpses and it lays only one single white egg.



Otus Cyprius or Cyprus Scops Owl

- The Cyprus Scops Owl is a small owl that is unique to Cyprus.
- Bird Life International has recognised the Cyprus Scops Owl as a full species, Otus Cyprius.
- Otus Cyprius can be found all over the island. But its most likely to be seen at night than in the daylight.



Cyprus Grass Snake

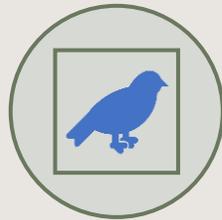
- The Cyprus Grass snake is an endangered subspecies of the Grass Snake and is endemic to the island of Cyprus.
- It mainly feeds on frogs and fish, so it is an exceptionally good swimmer, and it dives in the water to catch its prey.
- It doesn't bite nor does it have any venom.



Roussetus Aegyptiacus



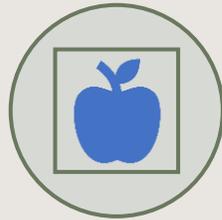
The Nychtopapparos belongs in the group of Chiroptera and is also much bigger than a normal bat.



It has a small body with large wings and it's mostly active at night.



Its nests are found in caves, in tree hollows and in old abandoned buildings.



Its diets consists of fruits such as pomegranate and figs.



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION.



The red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) is the largest of the true foxes.



Hoopoe. Three living and one extinct species are recognized.



All of the freshwater turtles are, or have a population or subspecies that is, at risk.

