

The vegetation of Andalusia

The vegetation is conditioned by the climatic factors, in this way in Andalusia we find a vegetation of Mediterranean influence.

The Mediterranean Forest. The holm oak.

It grows in dry climates.



Mediterranean Forest: The cork oak.

It needs more humidity and not tolerate cold.



Mediterranean Shrub: the arbutus and the heather.



Vegetation by degradation: garriga, maquis and partizal.



Coastal vegetation: junipers.



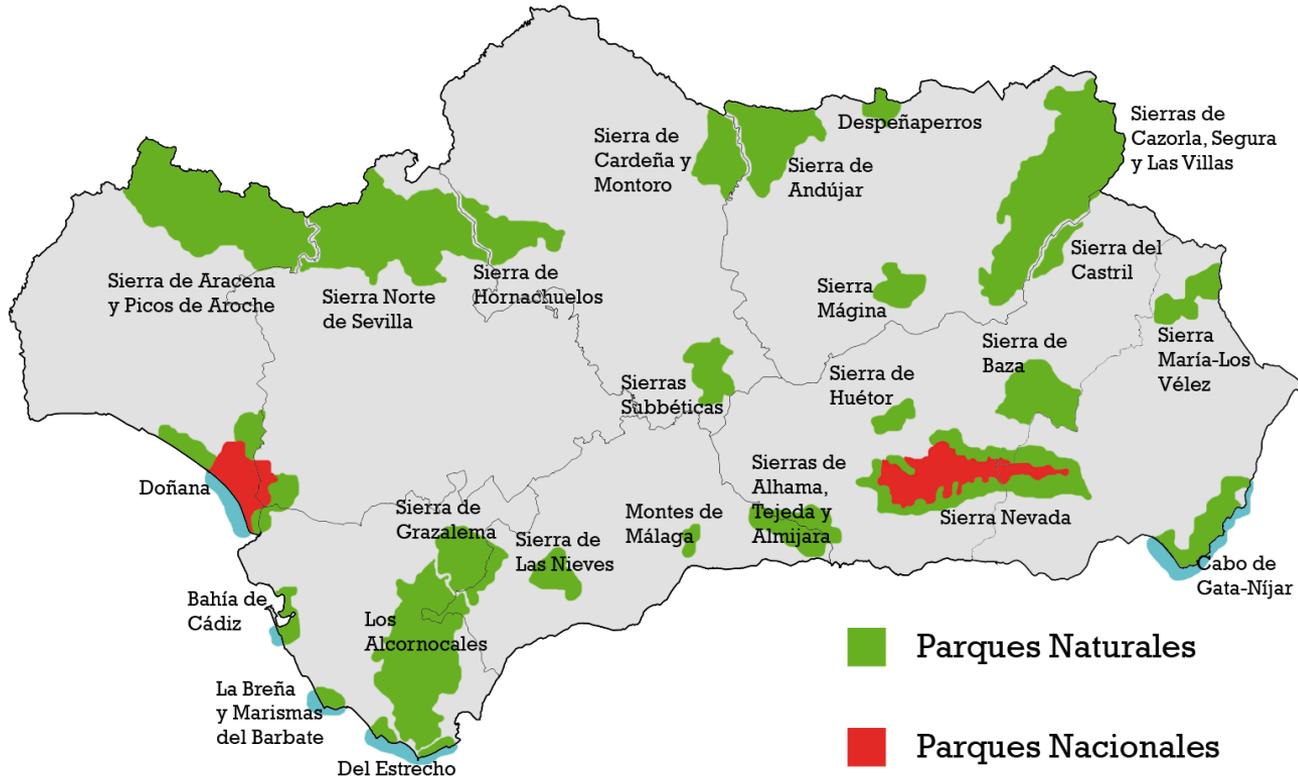
Coastal vegetation: pine forests.



Littoral flower, the lily



Natural parks in Andalusia



Doñana National Park

The marshes are within the park, being a place of passage and breeding for thousands of species of birds. It is considered the largest ecological reserve in Europe



Sierra Nevada National Park. Granada



Estrella de las Nieves

Sierra de Grazalema, Cádiz. The Pinsapar.

This species only grows on the northern slope of the mountain, under the protection of the high temperatures in the area.



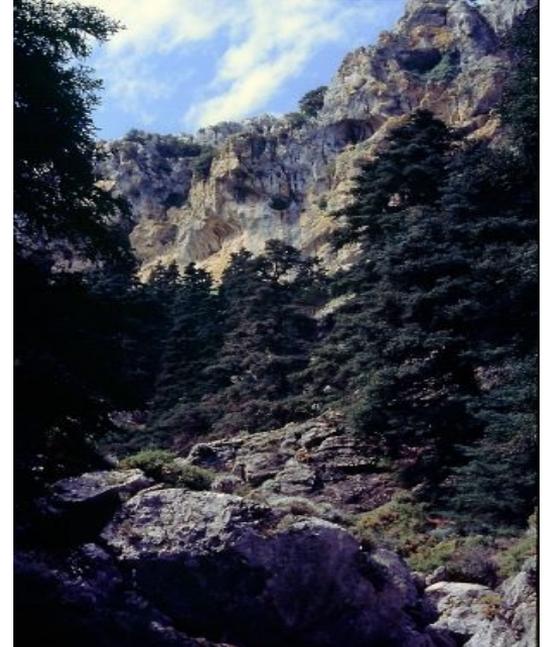
Cabo de Gata, Almería.

One of the few examples of a volcanic geopark. High natural value, being a center for scientific research. Very punished by tourism.



Sierra de las Nieves, Malaga.

Listed as a biosphere reserve. In it is the natural monument "El Pinsapo de las Escaleretas".



Laguna de Fuente de Piedra Nature Reserve. Malaga.

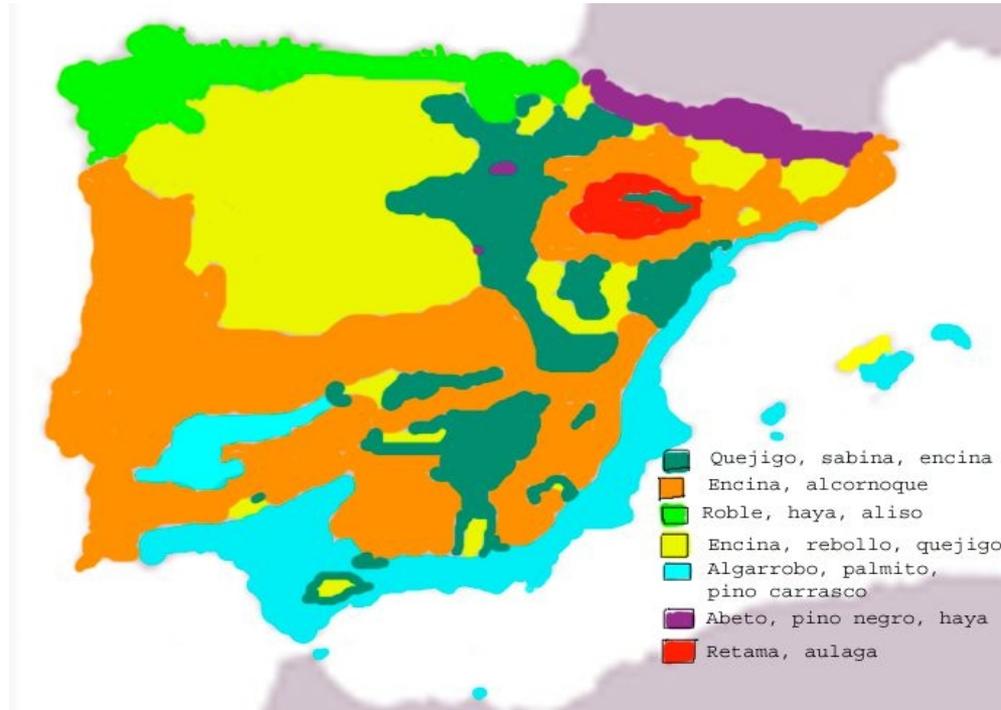
It is the largest lagoon in Andalusia, an important place of passage for migratory birds. In it is the largest colony of flamingos on the Peninsula.



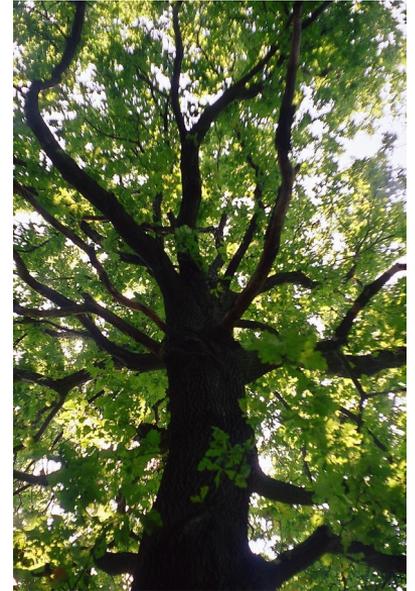
The vegetation from Spain

Spain is the European country with the greatest biodiversity, it's noted for its richness in fauna and flora. Especially due to the Canary Islands and Sierra Nevada.

MAP OF SOME TYPICAL TREES IN THE COUNTRY



CANTABRIAN FOREST: OAK



It is a robust tree with a majestic bearing that can exceed 40 m in height



CANTABRIAN HAYA FOREST:



This tree needs cool, well-developed soils where the humidity is high.



CANTABRIAN FOREST: ALISO



This species lives associated with water courses forming gallery forests called alisedas



ATLANTIC CLIMATE: CHESTNUT



This species prefers cool places with deep soils in mountainous areas with some humidity throughout the year and not extreme climates



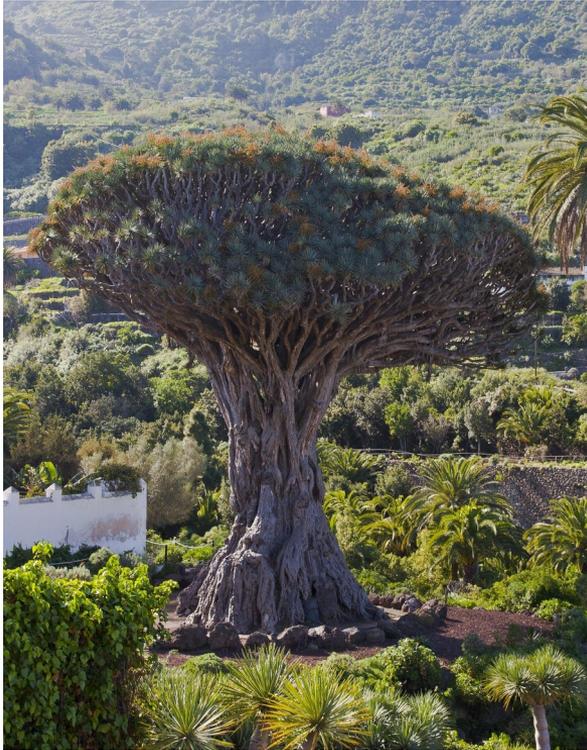
MOUNTAIN CLIMATE: MOUNTAIN PINE



This long-lived pine is adapted to the cold and dry air of the mountains, where it forms extensive forests



SUBTROPICAL CLIMATE DRAGOS



This tree grows in warm places and does not withstand frost



MEDITERRANEAN BASIN

OLEANDER

It is an attractive evergreen shrub for hot climates, fast growing, fragrant, colorful and highly scented flowers that bloom throughout the summer and fall

