

The Andalusian Network of Botanic Gardens in Natural Areas is firmly committed to support the development and efficient application of the World Conservation Strategy for Nature and the Convention on Biological Diversity. As centres for conservation, recovery and reintroduction of wild species, the Network takes part in the conservation strategy of the Regional Ministry for the Environment and coordinates actions with other regional, national and international organizations and institutions, such as the International Association of Botanic Gardens (IABG) or the Iberian-Macaronesian Association of Botanic Gardens (AIMJB).



Botanic Garden Network distribution
Biogeographic regions

DETUNDA-CUEVA DE NERJA BOTANIC GARDEN

The Botanic Garden is located in the southern foothills of Sierra de la Almijara, in the heart of the Malaga Axarquía; at approximately 150m above sea level. It showcases the flora and vegetation of the Malacitano-Almijareño biogeographic sector which includes the mountain ranges of Tejeda, Almijara, Alhama, Huetor, Arana, Montes de Malaga, the limestone-dolomitic strip of Sierra Nevada and the coastal areas between Malaga and Motril (provinces of Malaga and Granada). In Andalusia, this area has a large diversity of species and ecologies, and it is very important mostly because of having the largest amount of dolomitophilous species (in dolomitic substrates), many of them rare and endemic. As a consequence, many species are endangered and protected by law.



RECOMMENDATIONS FOR VISITORS

- Please keep all areas clean and use the bins provided.
- Respect all plants in the garden.
- Follow the signposted routes.
- Taking photographs, drawing or simply observing are the best ways to enjoy your visit.
- If you walk in silence, you will be able to hear many different sounds.
- If you have any questions, please ask a member of staff.

INFORMATION AND RESERVATIONS

e-mail: reservatuvisita.amaya@juntadeandalucia.es

USEFUL ADDRESSES

Regional Ministry for the Environment
Provincial Office of Málaga
Avda. de la Aurora, 47
29071 Málaga
Tfno. 670 948 894 / Fax. 951 938 251

Detunda-Cueva de Nerja Botanic Garden
e-mail: jbotanico.cuevanerja.cmaot@juntadeandalucia.es

SYMBOLS USED

The plants are identified with plaques which include the following information: Common name in Castilian Spanish and scientific name (in Latin, followed by the name of the authors that wrote the description), botanic family, geographical distribution and level of threat, which is shown using the following icons:

- Endangered of extinction ●
- Vulnerable of extinction ●
- Of special interest ●



JUNTA DE ANDALUCIA
CONSEJERÍA DE MEDIO AMBIENTE Y ORDENACIÓN DEL TERRITORIO



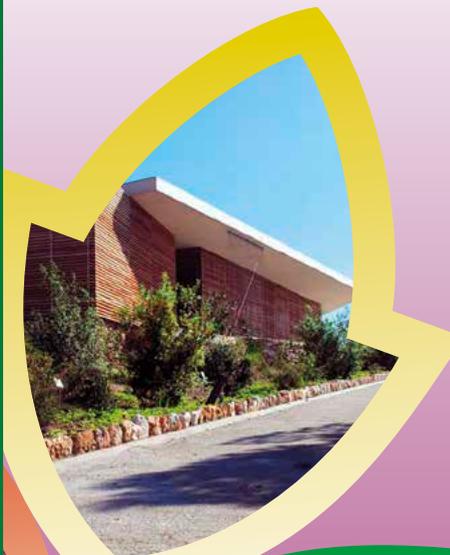
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Unión Europea

Fondo Europeo Agrícola
de Desarrollo Rural

CONSEJERÍA DE MEDIO AMBIENTE Y ORDENACIÓN DEL TERRITORIO



RED ANDALUZA
JARDINES BOTANICOS
EN ESPACIOS NATURALES



Andalusia's prime location, between the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea, as well as between two different continents, allows for a huge range of ecosystems and environments, with a great variety of climates and terrains, where a rich botanical and mycological heritage has developed. The region has around 4,000 different species of higher plants and around 3,500 species of fungi. Many of these species are endemic to Andalusia and some of them are endangered due to several factors.



● Current network

Botanic and mycological gardens contribute to the conservation of this natural heritage. For this reason, a Network of Gardens has been set up. They are organised according to ecological criteria, to improve awareness, to promote conservation and to exhibit plants and fungi which make up the Mediterranean Forest of Andalusia. Each of the different gardens in the network is dedicated to local flora and vegetation, paying special attention to rare and endangered flora, in coordination with all the other gardens. The Mycological Garden is a regional showcase of fungi in Andalusia.

Location

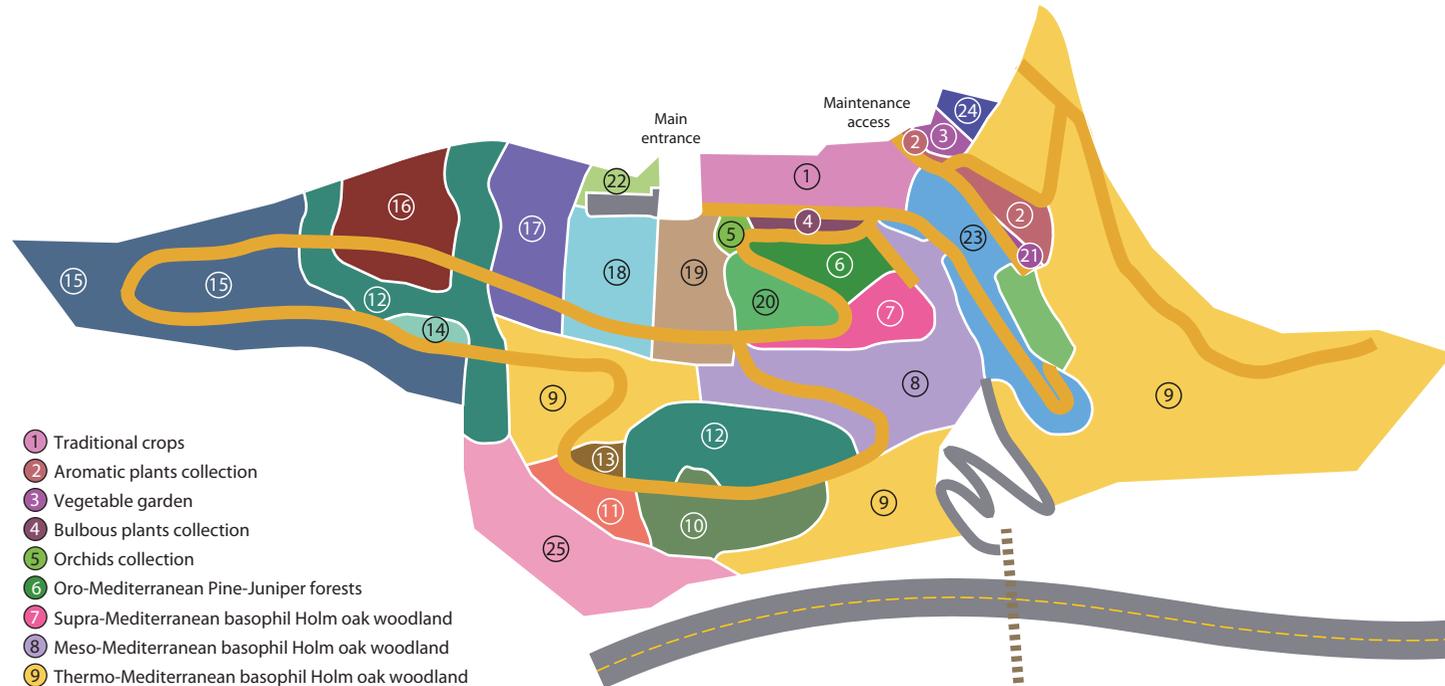
The garden is located in the Axarquía, within Málaga province. It is in the south-western part of Sierra de la Almirajara, next to the south border of the Sierras de Tejeda, Almirajara and Alhama Natural Park.

It is 60 km away from Málaga and 90 km away from Granada and can be accessed via the kilometre 295 exit of the Autovía del Mediterráneo motorway (A-7; E-15); the parking area is shared with Nerja Cave in Maro road, s/n, 29787 Nerja, Málaga.



The Garden

The Botanic Garden is composed of 4 integrated parts: Traditional Crops, Vegetation specific to Climate, Vegetation specific to Special Soils, and Plant Collections. The first two parts include examples of the natural vegetation communities which can be found in the region, whereas the Plant Collections' area includes collections of species which are isolated from their natural habitat.



- 1 Traditional crops
- 2 Aromatic plants collection
- 3 Vegetable garden
- 4 Bulbous plants collection
- 5 Orchids collection
- 6 Oro-Mediterranean Pine-Juniper forests
- 7 Supra-Mediterranean basophil Holm oak woodland
- 8 Meso-Mediterranean basophil Holm oak woodland
- 9 Thermo-Mediterranean basophil Holm oak woodland
- 10 Coastal vegetation (sandy areas, rocky formations and seafrent)
- 11 Thermo-Mediterranean semi-arid Mastic trees
- 12 Riparian vegetation
- 13 Saltmarshes community
- 14 Gypsums community
- 15 Limestone-dolomitic and edaphic xerophile vegetation
- 16 Acer-Quercus trees
- 17 Cork oak woodland
- 18 Meso-Mediterranean acidophilic Holm oak woodland
- 19 Supra-Mediterranean acidophilic Holm oak woodland
- 20 Oak woodland
- 21 Rupicolous species collection (East facing)
- 22 Rupicolous species collection (Facing all directions)
- 23 Endemic species collection
- 24 Shaded house
- 25 Compost area

- Specially adapted itinerary
- - - Pedestrian footbridge



Arenaria alfacarens

TRADITIONAL CROPS

They are very traditional tree crops such as almond and olive trees, and others which are more recent and adapted to the subtropical climate of the area (custard apple, avocado and mango trees). There are also vines with muscatel grapes typical of the region and other crops such as sugarcane, currently in decline, which until recently occupied large areas in the region. There are also some tree species which, without being intensive crops, have been used for human consumption like carob and fig trees.

VEGETATION SPECIFIC TO CLIMATE (CLIMATOPHILOUS)

There is a showcase of the evolution of vegetation communities which depend largely on the general characteristics of climate. In the walk, you will be able to start by observing the forests located at a higher altitude (Pine-Juniper forests) and from there coming down (Holm oak, Hermes oak and Mastic trees) to the vegetation which is typical from coastal areas. The walk has a circular diversion which follows the exemplified altitudinal level of vegetation formations. This diversion shows the formations which are less typical in the area but which are of a very important ecological interest, like Oak, Cork oak and silicic soil Holm oak woodland.

VEGETATION SPECIFIC TO SPECIAL SOILS

Continuing with the walk through the circular diversion, the next area in the garden is dedicated to the vegetation communities which depend on specific edaphic (soil) and microclimate characteristics with examples found in beach sandy areas, saltmarshes, gypsum areas, rupicolous communities, ponds and gallery forests. There are also many examples of species specific to dolomitic substrate, with an important presence in this biogeographic sector and a significant wealth in rare and endangered species of thyme-brushwood plants communities on dolomitic sand.

PLANT COLLECTIONS

The garden includes a series of plant collections which are mostly outside of the main walk. There are three collections: a collection of bulbous plants, a collection of orchids and a large collection of rare, endemic and endangered species which are present in this biogeographic sector. The species showcased in each collection, with the exception of the orchids, are also located and integrated in the vegetation community where they can usually be found in nature.



Acer opalus subsp. granatense



Buxus balearica



Cotoneaster granatensis