

ATLAS

OF SELECTED FLORA
OF THE PROJECT AREA REGIONS



Funded by
the European Union

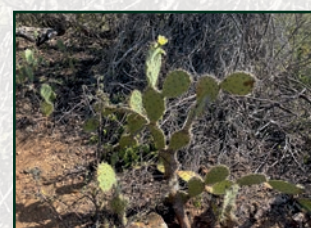
ACTION WITHIN THE PROJECT: YOUTH CLUB OF LOVERS OF THE WORLD OF PLANTS
ERASMUS + PROGRAMME KA210-YOU - SMALL-SCALE PARTNERSHIPS IN YOUTH



ARUBA - an autonomous country that is part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. An island off the coast of Venezuela, at the eastern end of the Caribbean Sea. Aruba's vegetation is quite diverse, adapted to the hot climate. Dry shrubs, cacti, aloes, agaves, Divi-divi trees, Caribbean pines, a large variety of hibiscus, bougainvillea and wild orchids dominate.



ARIKOK NATIONAL PARK IN ARUBA - magnificent cacti, agaves, aloes, flowers - royal strelitzia and white orchids, Caribbean pines, hibiscus, bougainvillea, mangrove forests and many other plant species.

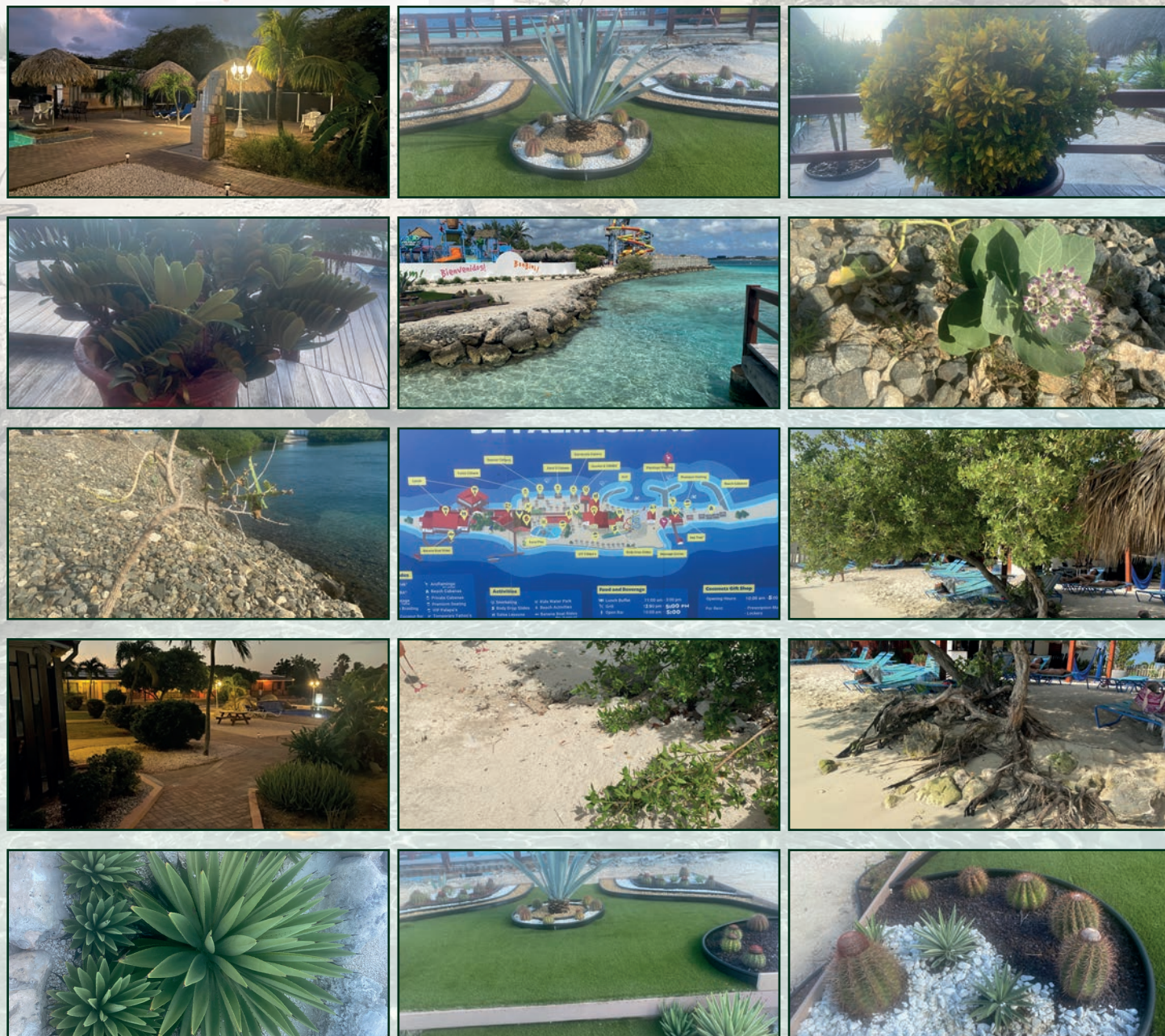


SPAANS LAGOEN - „Spanish Lagoon” - a coastal bay and wetland area of Aruba. An ecosystem characterized by tidal marshes and mangroves. Characteristic mangrove forest, mudflats, limestone cliffs and terraces.



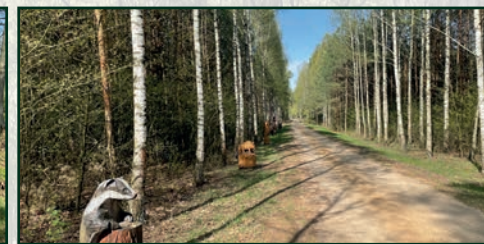
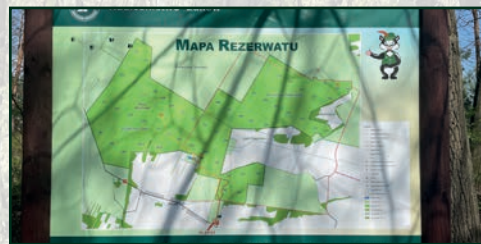


PALM ISLAND ARUBA - (LUB LITTLE PALM ISLAND) - mostly typical tropical and subtropical vegetation - palm trees, coral trees, shrubs and other plants typical of island ecosystems.

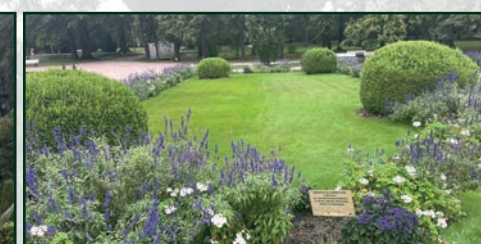
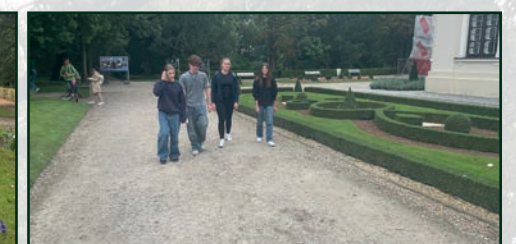
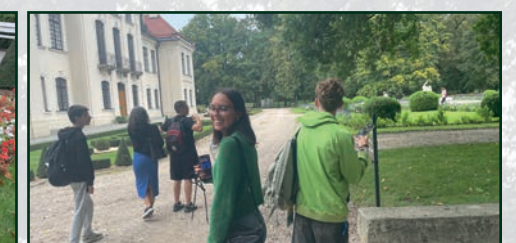
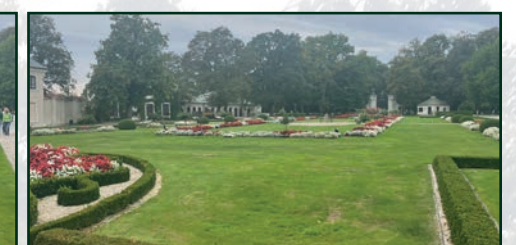


NAŁĘCZÓW - a city in the Lublin province. The showpiece is the Spa Park, with its rich trees, palm house and pump room for medicinal waters. There are many different species of trees - domestic and exotic - pines, spruces, elms, hornbeams, willows, limes, ash trees, as well as exotic species - eastern white pines. The park is famous for its beautiful tree alleys, which are the decoration of the Nałęczów spa.



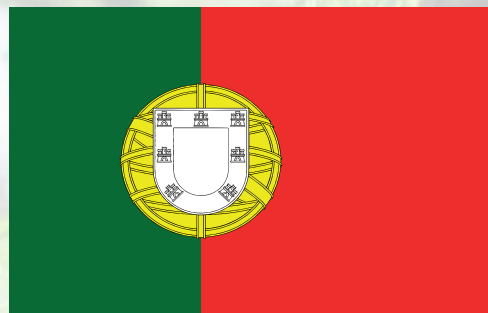


JATA RESERVE – a forest area in the counties of Siedlce and Łuków. A forest ecosystem, with a characteristic fir cluster. The reserve also includes other tree species – oak, spruce, pine, lime, maple, elm, alder and ash.



PARK IN THE ZAMOYSKI PALACE IN KOZŁÓWKA – located in the Lubartów district, Lublin province. A beautiful composition consisting of lawns, agaves, roses and various plants and flower beds surrounded by boxwood. The park itself is a planting composed of old trees - limes, maples, elms and oaks.



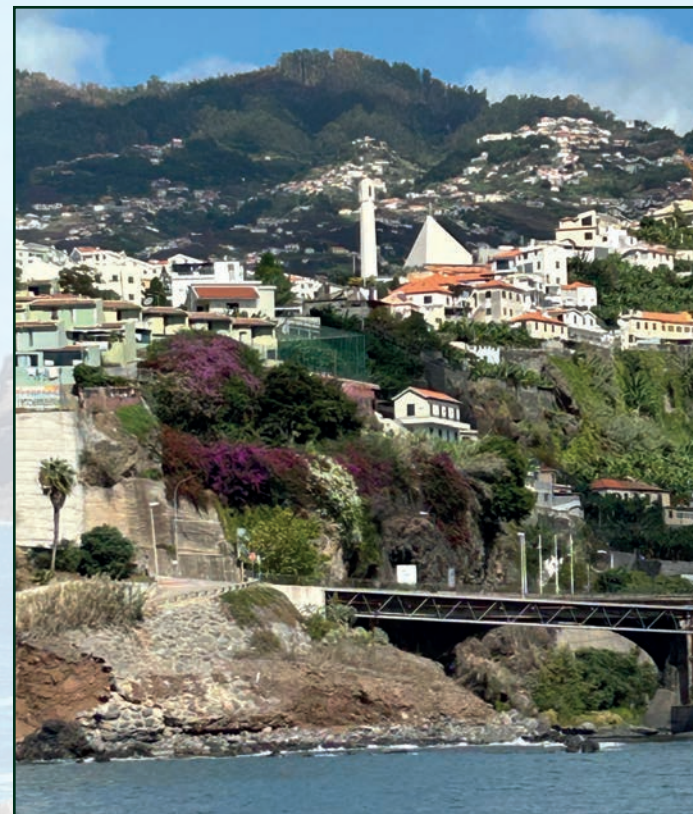


MONTE PALACE TROPICAL GARDEN -
Botanical garden, tropical in Madeira, with plants from all over the world. Flowers - strelitzia reginae, agapanthus, callistemon, plumeria, hydrangea. Trees - jacaranda, tipuana. Shrubs - protea.

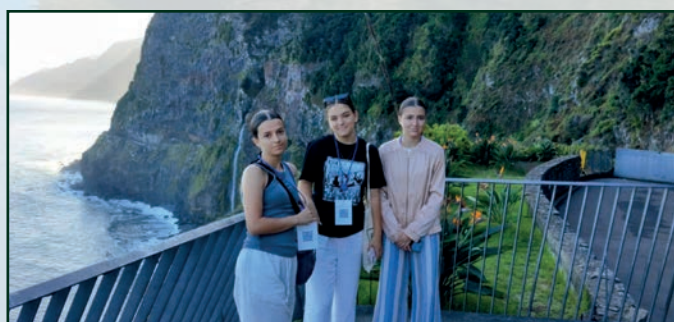


FANAL FOREST – a
magical forest in Madeira. An ancient laurel forest. It is famous for its huge, ancient laurel trees, which create a unique, mysterious landscape, often covered in mist. On the UNESCO list as a World Heritage Site. One of the largest preserved examples of forests in the world, which in the past covered large areas of Europe.

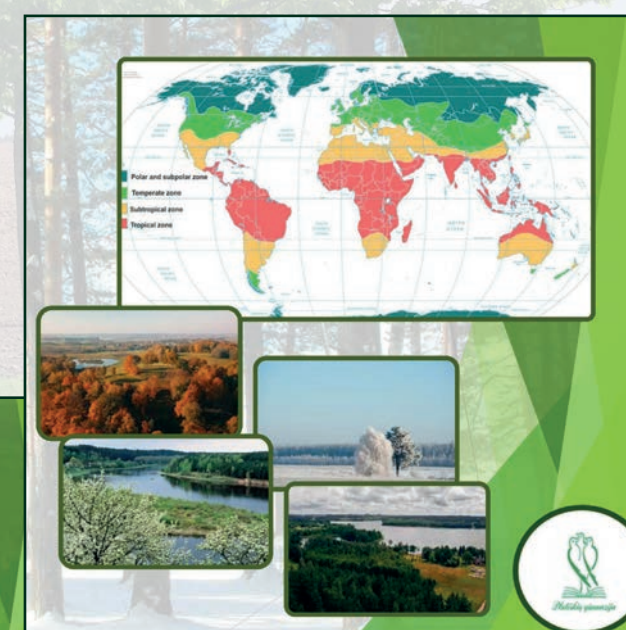
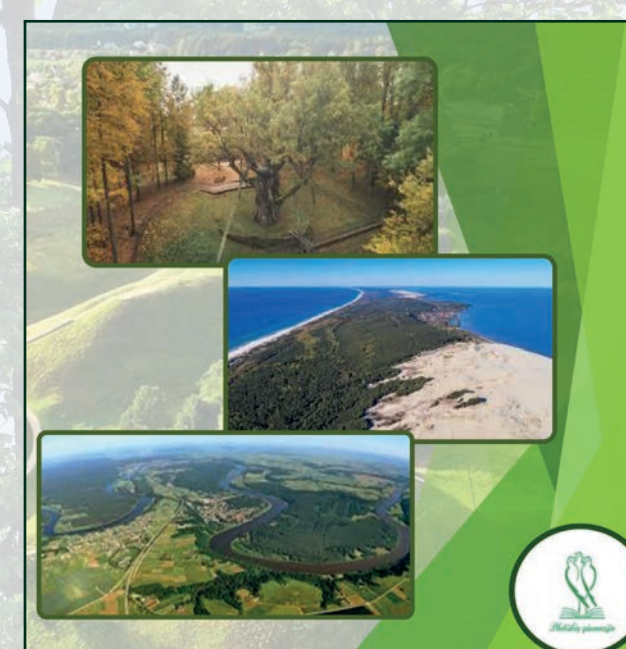
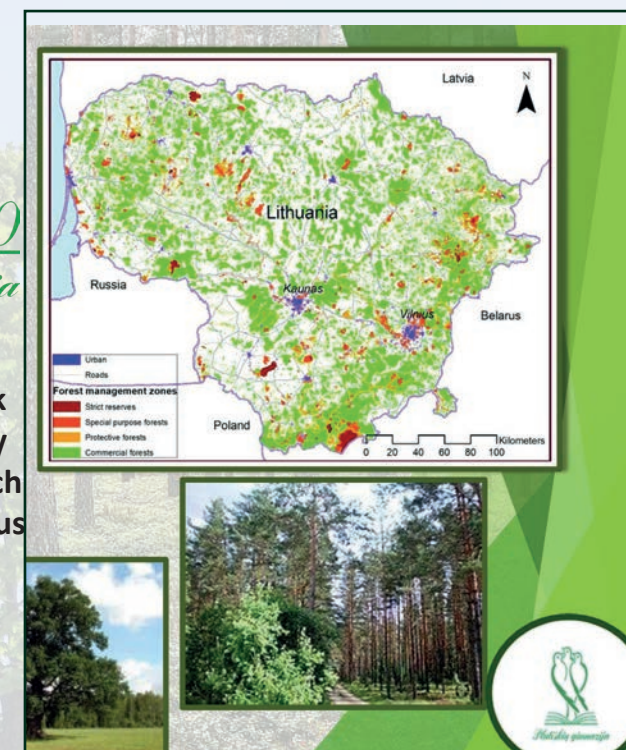




VEGETATION OF THE MADEIRA COAST – The Madeira coast has a rich and diverse vegetation, characteristic of the subtropical climate. Subtropical plants such as mimosas, jacarandas, eucalyptuses, hibiscuses, bougainvilleas, oleanders, passionflowers, heliotrope sunflowers, callas, daturas, wild orchids, freesias, hydrangeas, echiums and roses can be found here. The vegetation on the coast also often includes laurel forests (Laurissilva), which are a unique element of the Madeiran flora.



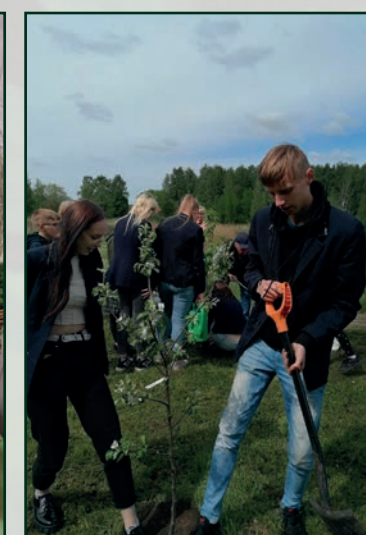
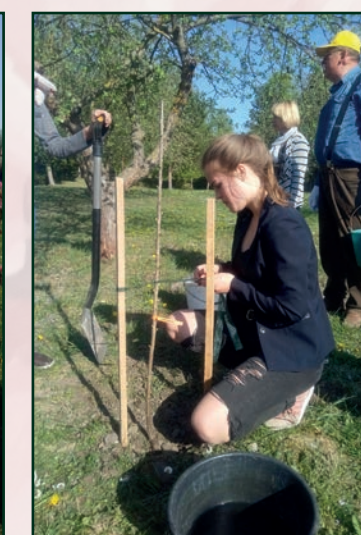
KAZLU RŪDA – Kozłowa Ruda – a Lithuanian town in Marijampolė County with a characteristic park and forest museum. The town is mostly surrounded by forests. The area includes deciduous trees from the birch family (Betulaceae), genus (Betula), evergreen coniferous trees from the pine family (Pinaceae), genus Pinus, spruces, oaks and hornbeams.

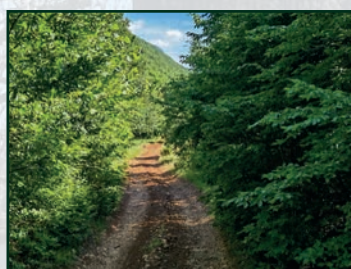
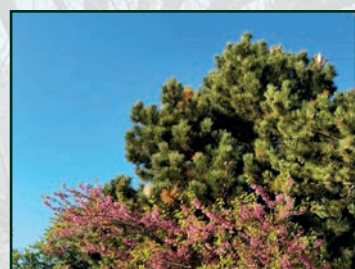


KAZLU RŪDA – KOZŁOWA RUDA – is a plant variety of flowers and shrubs. They include: lush grasses (Poaceae), plants from the buttercup family (Ranunculaceae), herbaceous plants from the Rutaceae family, the Asteraceae family, the genus *Leucanthemum*, the heather family (Ericaceae), plants from the genus *Urtica* - nettles (Urticaceae), the Melanthiaceae family, subclass Liliidae and others.

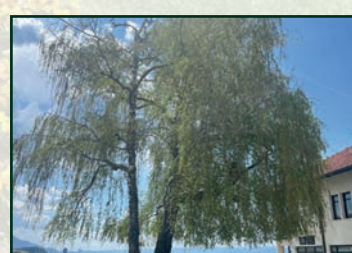
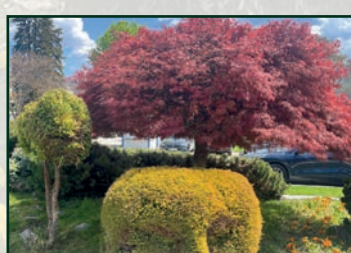
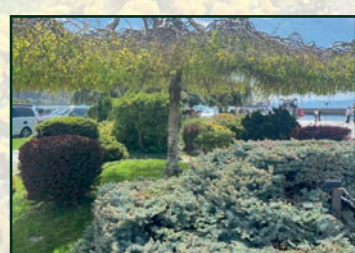
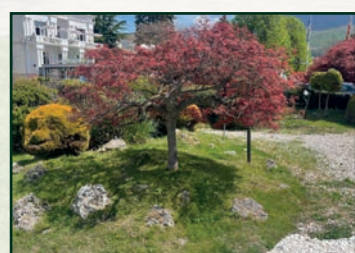
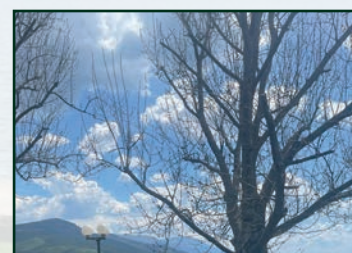


BOTANICAL (SCHOOL) GARDEN IN KAZLU RŪDOS SAV. PLUTIŠKIŲ GYMNASIA – students after analyzing the importance of plants in human life, plant them in the school garden. School spaces are filled with various plants. Students and teachers devote a lot of time to various studies on plants, the ecosystem of the Lithuanian region.

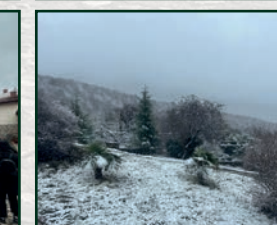
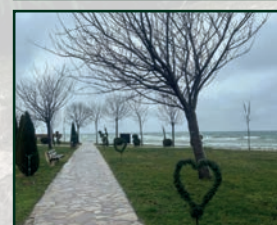
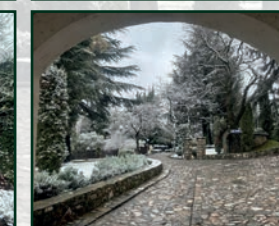
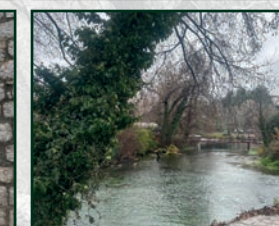
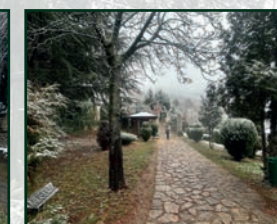
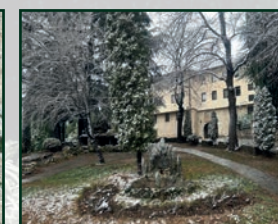
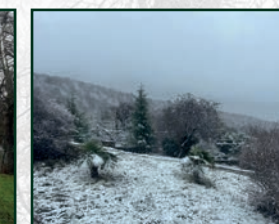
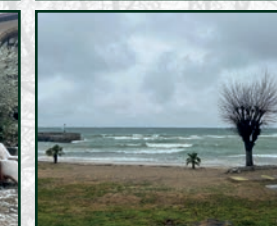
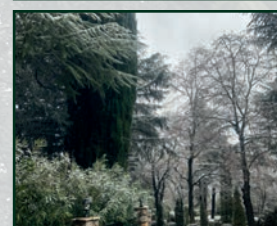
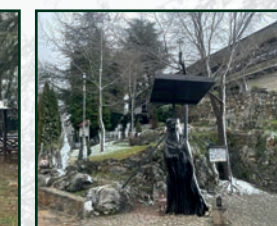
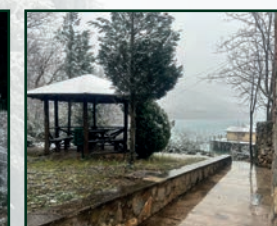
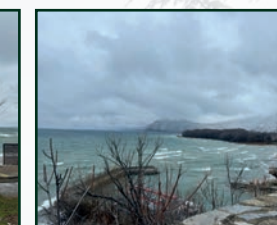
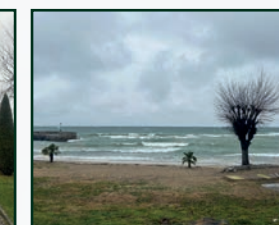




OHRID – a city in southwestern North Macedonia, on Lake Ohrid, at the foot of the Galicica Mountains. In the vicinity of Ohrid you can find a variety of vegetation, from typical Mediterranean trees to beech, oak and pine forests.



VEGETATION AT THE MONASTERY OF ST. NAUM IN NORTH MACEDONIA – Monastery on Lake Ohrid, 29 kilometers south of the city of Ohrid, within the village of Ljubaništa. Vegetation typical of the Ohrid region - deciduous and coniferous forests - beeches, oaks, hornbeams, birches, firs, pines, grasses, arborvitae and deciduous and coniferous shrubs.





GALICICA NATIONAL PARK – a national park located in the southwestern part of North Macedonia, on the border with Albania. It includes the mountain range of the same name, located between Lake Ohrid and Lake Prespa. The national park covers vast areas of open and mountainous terrain. It is dominated by deciduous forests, grasslands, and dry and rocky areas.



MANAVGAT – a district of Antalya, located in the south of Turkey, is famous for its diverse and rich flora. The flora of the district is characterized by a wide range of plant species, including both common and rare plants. Mediterranean vegetation dominates, rich in fruit trees such as oranges, tangerines, lemons and pomegranates, and other species such as olives and figs. There are also citrus groves and greenhouses along the Manavgat River, and around the waterfalls grow mulberries, maple and willows. The region is also known for its lush citrus and pomegranate orchards.





ANTALYA - The vegetation in the Antalya region of Turkey is characterized by great diversity, resulting from the Mediterranean climate. Sclerophyllous plants dominate here, such as maquis, laurel, oleander and myrtle. There are also pine forests, primarily Calabrian and Aleppo pine. In the higher parts of the Taurus Mountains you can find Lebanese cedar, juniper and holm oak. In the valleys, especially the wetter ones, you can find ferns, oleanders and wild pomegranates.



**VEGETATION IN THE SCHOOL GARDEN
ANTALYA / MANAVGAT** -Namık Karamancı Fen Lisesi - an extremely rich garden in the diversity of plants of the Antalya/ Manavgat region. Cultivated and cared for by school youth. Youth explore knowledge about plants and their importance for human life. The school garden is an extraordinary place of relaxation for the school environment.





1. Learning about and studying selected types of plant communities and species characteristic of selected areas, including herbaceous plants, shrubs and trees that are natural components of flora.
2. Observing and studying the natural environment of plants and their impact on human life.
3. Building emotional bonds with the beauty of the surrounding nature among young people.
4. Getting familiar with problems related to the protection of some rare and endangered plant species.
5. Building an international partnership in the field of plant environment protection.
6. Developing the digital potential of young people.
7. Developing skills and European key competences in young people, especially in young people with fewer opportunities.
8. Building cooperation networks at local, regional and international levels by partner organizations.

