

Allium Ampeloprasum
Alliaceae Agrioprasso

Wild leek grows to a height of 1 mt.
It has a strong garlic smell. The flower heads form a dense round cluster of
lilac flowers.

Flowering: April - May



Aromatics

Take a stroll through our Aromatic / Botanical garden
(next to the pool) to see the flowers below and many more!

AROMATICS & HERBS LIST



Spatzia

SALVIA FRUCTICOSA

Spatziz / Clary Sage / Flower

Labiatae

THYMUS CAPITATUS

Thymian / Thyme



Asteraceae

ARTEMISIA ABSINTHIUM

Artemisia or Apsithia / Wormwood

Asteraceae

CALENDULA OFFICINALIS

Marigold - Kalendula



Lamiaceae

ROSMARIUS OFFICINALIS

Rosemary / Clary Sage / Flower

Labiatae

ORIGANUM MAJORANA

Origanum Majorana



Mint or Menthe

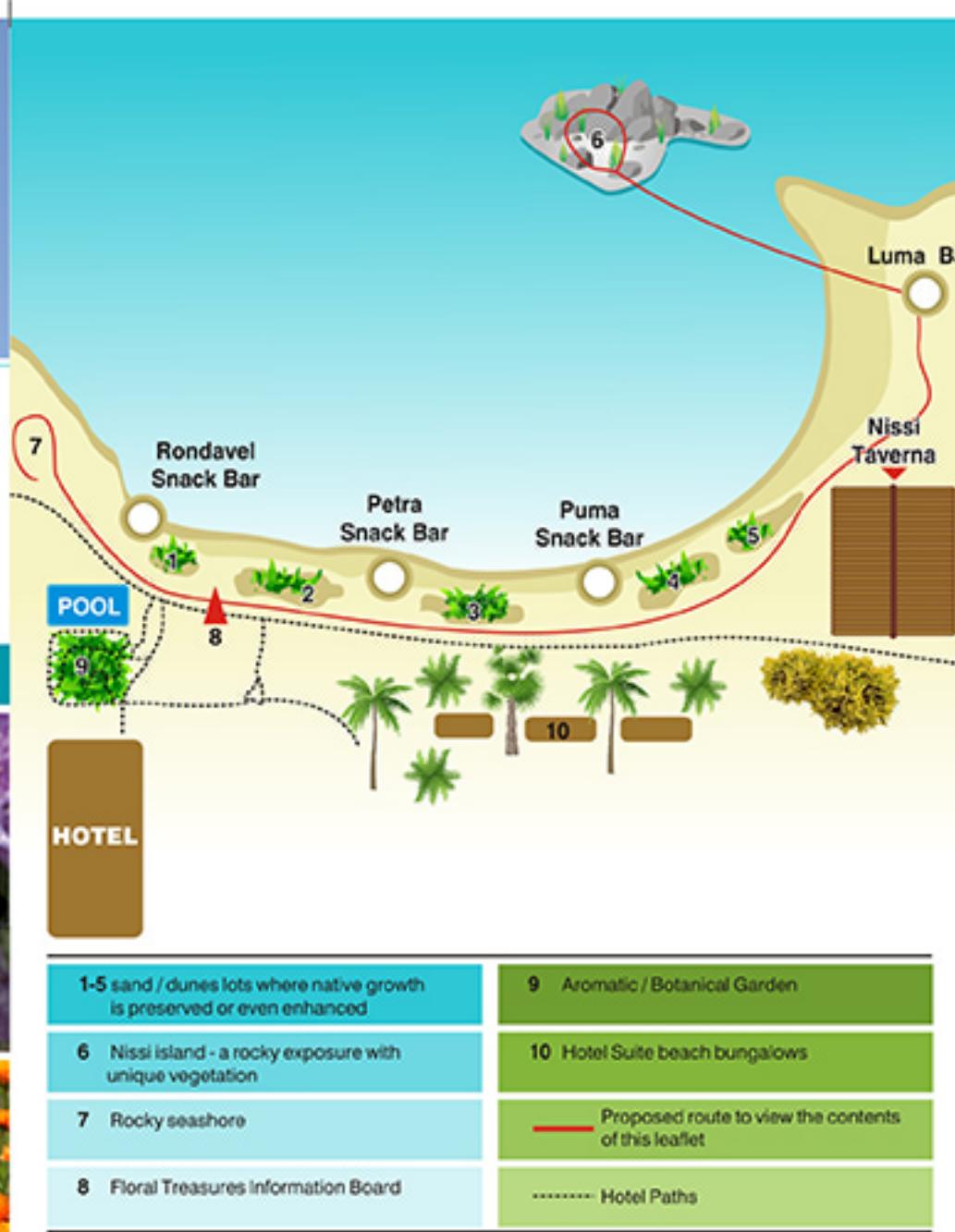
MENTHA SPICATA

Clary Sage / Flower

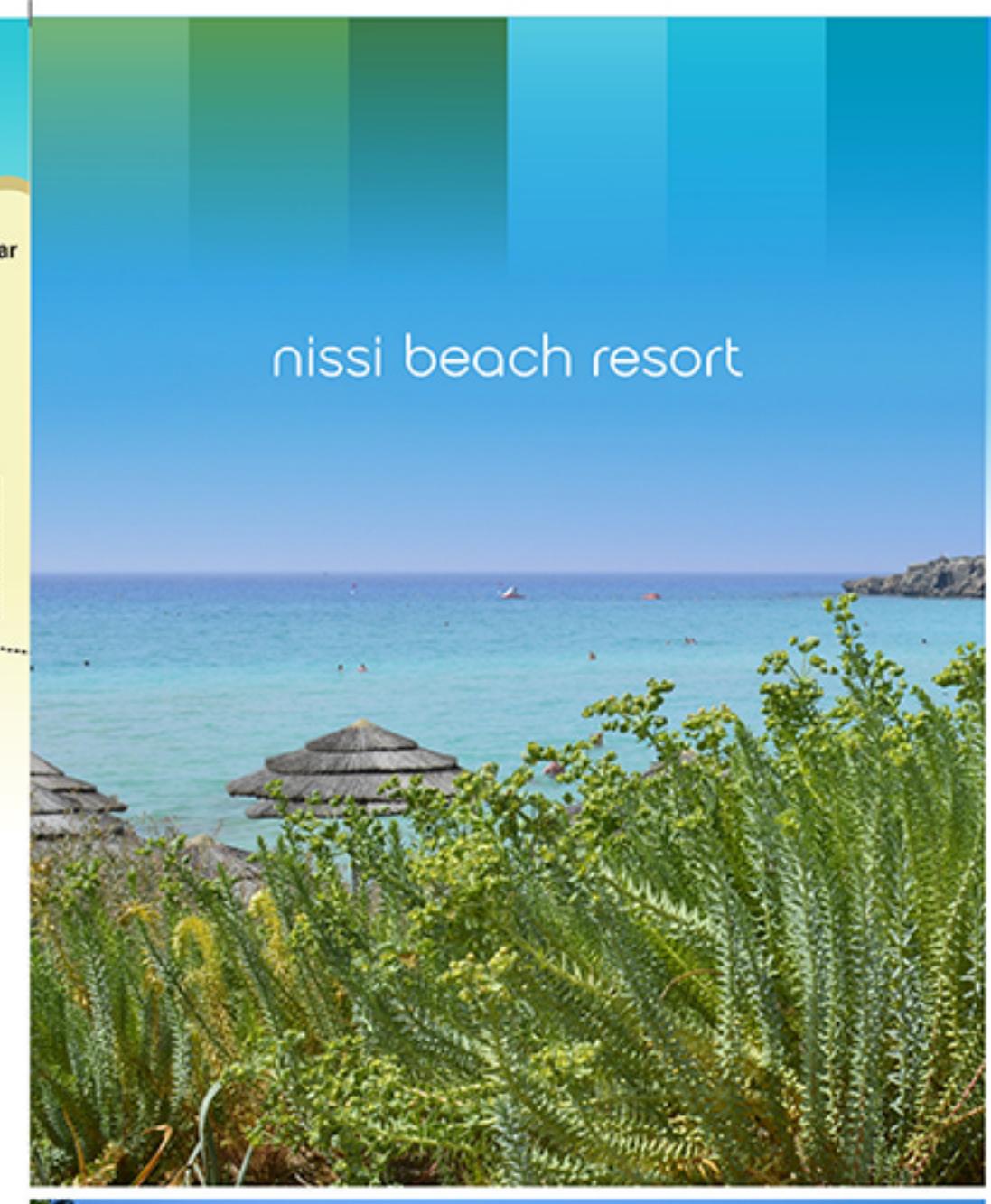
Compositae

ACHILLEA CRETICA

Achillea Santolina



nissi beach resort



nissi beach resort

GOING GREEN IS NO MORE AN OPTION BUT A MUST!

keeping Cyprus beaches beautiful and sustainable
for future generations of holidaymakers and cypriots alike .



CONTACT US

Nissi Beach Resort, Nissi Ave 77, Ayia Napa 5340 PO Box 30010, 5340 Ayia Napa, Cyprus

Tel: +357 23 721021 Fax: +357 23 721623 E-Mail: nissi@nissi-beach.com.cy Web: nissi-beach.com



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Get closer to nissi beach...

FLORAL TREASURES

Euphorbia Paralias Seaside Spurge



Euphorbia Paralias Seaside Spurge

This spurge is a stiffly erect, blue green hairless plant, somewhat fleshy and branched at the base. Once injured or cut, the characteristic milky sap appears which is poisonous.

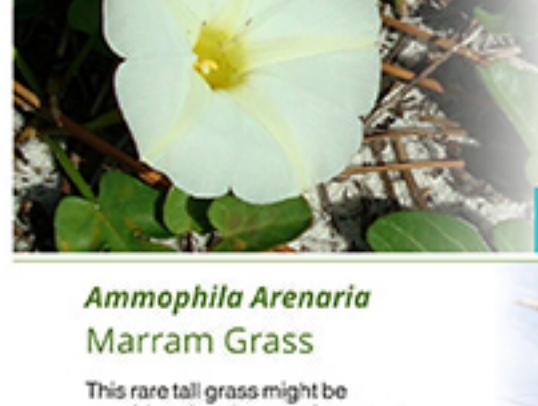
Flowering: February – December

Echium Angustifolium Narrow-leaved Bugloss



Flowering: February – December

Ammophila Arenaria Marram Grass



Flowering: May – August

Ipomoea Stolonifera Beach morning glory

Ipomoea Stolonifera Beach morning glory

Relative of the well known Morning Glory climbers, this successful trailing plant grows on the sand, just above tide level. It's a fleshy perennial with white or cream colour, funnel-shaped flowers.

Flowering: July – September

Eryngium Maritimum Sea Holly



Flowering: June – September

Papaver Rhoeas Common Poppy



Papaver Rhoeas Common Poppy

It grows to a height of 20cm bearing solitary flowers 7-10 cms in diameter. Its milky juice has strong narcotic properties. In greek mythology is claimed that Adonis, the lover of Aphrodite -goddess of beauty, was killed in a hunting trip and then the poppies are drops of his blood.

Flowering:

Glaucium Flavum Yellow Horned Poppy



Lagurus Ovatus Hare's Tail Grass

An attractive and striking grass with dense white silky flowering heads. Sometimes grown for ornament; a favorite grass for dried flower arrangements.

Flowering: March - July



Cakile Maritima Sea Rocket

A spreading annual herb, commonly found along our beaches. Its leaves are fleshy and variable in shape; it has pale mauve or white flowers.

Flowering: May – October



Medicago Marina Sea Medick

A densely white wooly plant with rounded heads, bright pale-yellow flowers and corkscrew shaped pods. It is a very successful sand binder, equipped with a very long, tough, thong like tap root.

Flowering: April – June



Mesembryanthemum Crystallinum Ice Plant

Mesembryanthemum is a compound Greek word and stands for the fact that plants open the flowers (greek "anthi") in midday (greek "Mesimbris") and close them late in the afternoon. It is a spreading, branched fleshy leaved annual, densely covered with swollen transparent crystalline hairs, filled with water, which resemble ice crystals.

Flowering: April – June



Crithmum Maritimum Rock Samphire

A much branched perennial, forming loose tufts or carpets, usually growing on rocky exposures. It has bluish/green leaves, thick and fleshy aromatic when crushed. The tender stems of this plant are pickled, like capers.

Flowering: July – October



Pancratium Maritimum Sea Daffodil

An impressive plant with large irregular bluish grey leaves, large yellow flowers and very long curved fruits.

Flowering: April – September



Just take a short walk following our nature trail and enjoy!

*Refer to the sand dunes map on the last page of this leaflet.

Pancratium Maritimum Sea Daffodil

Flowering: July – October

Theophrastus writes that the woolly hairs on the inside of the seed coat are used to weave felt shoes and other garments and that the seeds are edible.

This large white 6-petaled flower is similar in appearance to a daffodil or a lily. It grows in groups with 3-12 flowers on one stem up to 25cms from a large bulb buried in the sand.

Plant Life:

The sandy seashores along the Mediterranean Coasts are quite hostile for plant life due to 3 critical factors 1.Drought 2.High Temperatures 3.Salinity (sea spray and sand salt content) Therefore the local plants feature special adaptations that can generally distinguish them in two groups

I.The drought evading plants - which during the summer period rest in the form of seeds , bulbs or freshly roots until moisture , temperature and length of day light signal them to reappear. Such plants are the Sea Daffodil (bulbous) and the annuals : the Hare's tail grass and the sea rocket (seed) II.The Drought enduring plants, which cope with these harsh conditions with various adaptations. -Many have white or silvery leaf surface that reflect the sun - Sea Medick -Have succulent leaves and other plant tissues - Ice Plant -Have a thick waxy skin over the leaves - Rock Samphire -Have folding leaves i.e Leaf surface rolling with the stoma (openings on the surface of the leaves, through which air enters) on the inside - Marram Grass -Have enormous elongation of the tap root, that reaches underground water -Sea Medick -Closing the leaf stoma during the hot daytime .

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