Το υγροτόπιο των Αλυκών Λάρνακας

Οι περιοχές του νησιού, όπως ακριβώς η συνείδηση…
σκιές από τα φύλλα που μετατοπίζονται με τον άνεμο
Οδυσσέας Ελύτης, «Κύπρος» από τη συλλογή «Ο Μικρός Ναυτίλος»
λίγο πιο έξω από τη Λάρνακα…οι
περιοχή δεν είχαν ευεργετική επίδραση στο
να προστατεύονται.

Διαμορφώθηκε από τον τοπικό πολιτισμό
νια. Η φυσική ομορφιά των αλυκών, το εξαι­
ρακτηριστικά και αλληλένδετα στοιχεία του
Πολιτισμός και φύση στη Μεσόγειο:
ργήθηκε στα πλαίσια του προ
από το Med
μές νερού, καθώς και από τους υδροφορείς και τις εισροές από
τους ροής από τις λεκάνες φυσική άπορροή, τις υπόγειες διαδρο
τροφοδότηση των λιμνών από τα όμβρια ύδατα, της επιφανειακή
στήμα των αλυκών, και ιδιαίτερα για τους πληθυσμούς των πουλιών.

Το οικοσύστημα των Αλυκών Λάρνακας ανήκει στο Ευρωπαϊκό Δίκτυο
και Αεροδρομίου, καθώς και τους υγροτόπους που τις περιβάλλουν.

Η διατάραξη των συνθηκών
- -
γούσε δίπλα στην Αλυκή, ο συστηματικός καθαρισμός του υγροτό
εντός της λίμνης και προστασία των αλοφύτων, η κατασκευή δύο

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Local ecosystems

The Larnaka Salt Lakes are an outstanding Mediterranean landscape and are a unique biosphere heritage. They are a rich biodiversity area, and have been influenced by centuries of human activities. The lakes are a unique habitat for a wide variety of plant and animal species. The presence of rare and endangered species makes the lakes a valuable resource for the local community.

Cultural Heritage

The Larnaka Salt Lakes are an impressive natural and cultural landscape. They are a unique biosphere heritage, and have been influenced by centuries of human activities. The lakes are a unique habitat for a wide variety of plant and animal species. The presence of rare and endangered species makes the lakes a valuable resource for the local community.

Archaeological sites

In the broader area of Hala Sultan Tekke, there is important archaeology associated with the site. The site is the remains of a large mosque, the Tekke (or Tekka), and one of the most important mosques in the Mediterranean. The mosque was built in the 17th century and is a significant example of Islamic architecture. The mosque is a UNESCO World Heritage Site, and is a symbol of the rich cultural and historical heritage of the region.

The Tekke has twice been restored, in 1816 and later in 1983. The restoration works at the Hala Sultan Tekke in 2002, directly led these Arabic raids on the island in the 7th century AD, ordered by the Prophet Muhammad. Upon hearing of her death, the Caliph Moavia, who in time will become the future users and stewards of the site, restored the Tekke in 1816. The site of Hala Sultan Tekke was systematically excavated by a French team in the 19th century, led by the archaeologist Louis Dupuy. Several studies indicate that the adjoining salt lake was navigable before the construction of the Tekke.

Together, these cultural and natural values reveal the bonds that unite people and nature over time. Promoting these values of the environment is an important way to protect the salt lakes and their ecosystems.

The Larnaka Salt Lakes

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Biodiversity and local livelihoods

The salt lakes have many local importance for people and local communities. The lakes are an important source of food for local birds and other wildlife. The lakes are also important for the livelihoods of local communities, who use the salt for various purposes. The salt is used in the food industry, for example, to make pickles and other food products. The salt is also used in the production of fertilizers and other industrial products. The salt is also a tourist attraction, and is a source of income for local communities.

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