

Signaling columns

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| ▲ 1 Palm avenue | ▲ 12 Ginkgo | ▲ 19 Mediterranean Garden |
| ▲ 2 Garden of the Senses | ▲ 13 Wollemia | ▲ 20 French Greenhouse |
| ▲ 3 Fountain of the Tritons | ▲ 14 Garden of Simples | ▲ 21 Cavallerizza |
| ▲ 4 Palms | ▲ 15 Tropical Greenhouse | |
| ▲ 5 Rose Garden | ▲ 16 Aquatic vegetation | |
| ▲ 6 Ferns | ▲ 17 Corsini Greenhouse | |
| ▲ 7 Bamboos | ▲ 18 Monumental Greenhouse | |
| ▲ 8 Japanese Garden | | |
| ▲ 9 Staircase of the Eleven | | |
| ▲ 10 Fountains | | |
| ▲ 11 Mediterranean wood | | |

- ▲ Potable water
- ♿ WC
- Buildings/structures
- Greenhouses



EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES:

The Botanical Garden of Rome organizes tours for single, groups and schools.

OPENING HOURS:

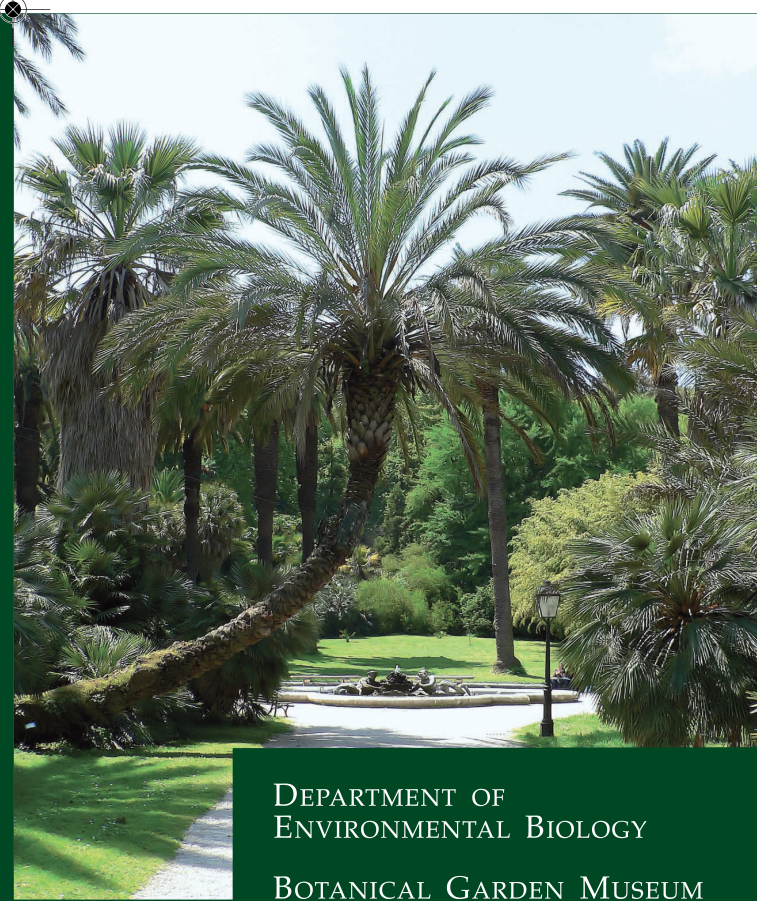
Holidays: Closed
 From Monday to Saturday: 9.00 am to 6.30 pm (from April to October)
 From Monday to Saturday: 9.00 am to 5.30 pm (from November to March)

INFO and BOOKINGS:

Sito: web.uniroma1.it/ortobotanico
 FB: <https://www.facebook.com/ortobotanicoroma>
 email: info-ortobotanico@uniroma1.it - phone +39 06 49917107 - 108

TARIFFS:

Entrance: € 8,00
 6-11 years and over 65: € 4,00
 guided tours (only booking): € 4,00
 schools and groups of 20 people: € 2,00



DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL BIOLOGY
 BOTANICAL GARDEN MUSEUM



SAPIENZA
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The Botanical Garden of Rome is one of the Museums of the Sapienza University of Rome (Italy). It covers an area of about 12 ha in the city, between Lungara Street and Gianicolo Hill, occupying part of the archaeological area called *Horti Getae*. The Botanical Garden is located in the Palazzo Riario-Corsini garden since 1883. The flat area contains many specimens of palms in the main avenue. In the same area there are *Cedrus deodara* (Roxb. ex D. Don) G. Don plants, native to the Himalaya, groups of *Dasyllirion* including *Dasyllirion glaucophyllum* Hook. and *Dasyllirion acrotrichum* (Schied) Zucc., both native to Mexico, *Erythrina crista-galli* L., native to Brazil and *Liquidambar orientalis* Mill. from Turkey.



The Staircase of the Eleven Fountains

COLLECTIONS

Palms ▲ 1 ▲ 3 ▲ 4

The palm collection is important for the large number of plants which grown outdoors. The most representative genera include *Phoenix*, *Trachycarpus* and *Sabal*. There are rare species like *Brahea edulis* H. Wendl. ex S. Watson and *Nannorrhops ritchiana* (Griff.) Aitch. The collection also includes *Chamaerops humilis* L., *Washingtonia robusta* H.Wendl., *Phoenix canariensis* Hort. ex Chabaud and *Phoenix dactylifera* L. The endangered species listed in the IUCN (the International Union for Conservation of Nature) Red List include *Jubaea chilensis* (Molina) Baill. (VU, vulnerable), *Phoenix theophrasti* Greuter (NT, nearly threatened), *Washingtonia filifera* (Linden ex André) H. Wendl. (NT, nearly threatened).



Jubaea chilensis
 (Molina) Baill.

Garden of the Senses ²

The Garden of Senses is set in a series of flower beds containing species that can be identified on the basis of their tactile (e.g. pubescence) or olfactory (smell) features accompanied by labels in Braille.

Rose Garden ⁵

The Rose Garden was designed according to the layout of the currently cultivated roses derived from the wild roses (showing simple flowers with 5 petals). The most important old cultivated garden roses derive from *Rosa gallica* L., *Rosa phoenicia* Boiss., *Rosa canina* L., and other taxa commonly grouped under the name of *Rosa moschata* s.l. The Rose Garden also contains a considerable collection of wild roses that are native to Italy.

Ferns ⁶

The fern collection includes *Asplenium adiantum-nigrum* L., *Athyrium filix-femina* (L.) Roth, *Pteridium aquilinum* (L.) Kuhn, *Polystichum setiferum* (Forssk.) T. Moore ex Woyn., *Phyllitis scolopendrium* (L.) Newman and *Woodwardia radicans* (L.) Sm.

Bamboos ⁷

This collection is one of the richest in Europe with many species belonging to the genera *Phyllostachys*, *Sasa*, *Bambusa* and *Pleioblastus*, such as *Phyllostachys nigra* (Loddiges ex Lindley) Munro, *Phyllostachys edulis* (Carrière) J. Houzeau, *Phyllostachys viridiglaucescens* (Carrière) Rivière & C. Rivière and *Sasa veitchii* (Carr.) Rehd



Phyllostachys edulis
(Carrière) J. Houzeau

Japanese Garden ⁸

The Japanese Garden was designed according to the layout of the Kayushiki Teien model (Walking Garden), with fountains, small waterfalls and two ponds. It contains specimens of *Acer buergerianum* Miq., *Acer palmatum* Thunb., *Anelanchier canadensis* (L.) Medik., *Chaenomeles japonica* (Thunb.) Lindl. ex Spach, *Camellia japonica* L., *Magnolia stellata* Maxim., *Myrtus communis* L., *Pittosporum tobira* (Thunb.) W.T. Aiton, *Prunus subhirtella* Miq. and *Prunus serrulata* Lindl.

Mediterranean wood ¹⁰

The Mediterranean wood develops on the slope of the Gianicolo hill and is a testimony to the vegetation that once covered the hill. It consists mainly of oaks including *Quercus ilex* L., *Quercus pubescens* Willd., *Quercus robur* L. and *Quercus petraea* (Matt.) Liebl. There are also *Acer campestre* L., *Viburnum tinus* L., *Laurus nobilis* L., *Carpinus betulus* L. and *Rhamnus alaternus* L.

Gymnosperms ^{11 12 13}

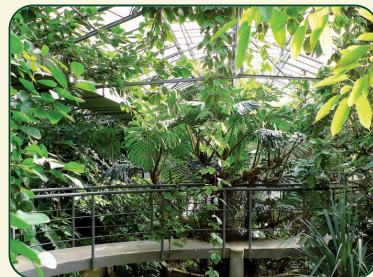
The Gymnosperms collection lies in the hilly area and includes species of the genera *Podocarpus*, *Pinus*, *Cupressus* and *Torreya*. There are, among others, *Taxodium distichum* (L.) Rich., a deciduous conifer species native to North America, *Abies nebrodensis* (Lojac.) Mattei, considered extinct and found in 1957 on the Madonie Mountains in Sicily. This species is listed as CR (critically endangered) on the Red List of the IUCN. There are *Agathis robusta* (C. Moore ex F. Muell.) F.M. Bailey, a broad-leaved conifer, *Pinus canariensis* C. Sm. ex DC., *Metasequoia glyptostroboides* Hu & W.C.Cheng (EN, endangered), *Sequoia sempervirens* (Lamb.) Endl. (VU, vulnerable), *Sequoiadendron giganteum* (Lindl.) J. Buchholz. (VU, vulnerable), *Ginkgo biloba* L. (EN, endangered) and *Cycas revoluta* Thunb. (NT, nearly threatened) L. There is also a plant of *Wollemia nobilis* W.G. Jones, K.D. Hill & J.M. Allen, a species regarded as extinct until 1994, when few plants were discovered in the Wollemi National Park (Australia).

Garden of Simples ¹⁴

The term "simples" refers to medical plants, also known as "officinal" from the Latin word "officina", which means pharmaceutical laboratory. The species in the Garden of Simples are arranged in flower beds, made of masonry. Other species grow in the surrounding area, while others in the adjacent tropical greenhouse.

Tropical Greenhouse ¹⁵

Built in 1990s, the Tropical Greenhouse hosts species of tropical and sub-tropical areas. The relative humidity inside the greenhouse is a constant 80%, while the temperature ranges from 18 °C to 20 °C in winter and is approximately 30 °C in summer. The greenhouse is divided into different areas, each dedicated to a particular theme, e.g. species of tropical undergrowth, marsh plants, plants useful to humans, rain forest, palm trees. There are *Phytelphas macrocarpa* Ruiz & Pav., *Cycas circinalis* L., *Aristolochia gigantea* Mart. & Zucc. and *Hibiscus schizopetalus* (Dyer) Hook. F., as well as a collection of epiphytes with some Bromeliaceae. The collection represents a small example of the extraordinary plant diversity in rain forests.



The Tropical Greenhouse

Aquatic vegetation ¹⁶

Aquatic environments are found in the stream, pond and some tanks. They contain, among other species, *Nelumbo lutea* (Willd.) Pers., *Typha latifolia* L. and *Cyperus alternifolius* L., *Cyperus papyrus* L., *Iris pseudacorus* L.

Corsini Greenhouse ¹⁷

The Corsini Greenhouse was built at the beginning of the nineteenth century and is the first Greenhouse of the Palazzo Corsini garden for the recovery of plants in winter. It hosts a collection of succulents, whose main families are Cactaceae, Agavaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Crassulaceae and caudiciforms, particularly *Fockea* and *Pachypodium* genera. There are also two basins that had belonged to the Queen Christina of Sweden during her stay (1659-1689) at Villa Riario, now Palazzo Corsini.



The Corsini Greenhouse

The Orangery

The Orangery was created around 1930. It is located near the Palazzina Podesti and is characterized by two pitched roofs with wooden beams and Marseille tiles. There is a skylight at the centre of the roof made from iron and wired glass plates. There are iron and glass doors along the sides featuring rosette-shaped glass stops. In the past it was used for the recovery of oranges in winter and now it is used as a conference room and office.



The Orangery

Monumental Greenhouse ¹⁸

The Monumental Greenhouse was built by the Mathian Company of Lyon in 1877 and contains a collection of Euphorbias, with *Euphorbia abyssinica* J.F. Gmel., *Euphorbia grandicornis* Goebel ex N.E. Br., *Euphorbia tirucalli* L. (EN, endangered), *Euphorbia mauritanica* L. and the two creepers *Combretum indicum* (L.) DeFilipps and *Petrea volubilis* L.

Mediterranean Garden ¹⁹

The Mediterranean Garden contains typical species of the Mediterranean climatic zones, such as *Quercus ilex* L., *Arbutus unedo* L., *Phillyrea latifolia* L., *Pistacia lentiscus* L., *Myrtus communis* L.). You can see also Australian species such as *Callistemon citrinus* (Curtis) Skeels), South African species such as *Polygala myrtifolia* L.) and species belonging to *Cistus*, *Salvia*, *Teucrium* and



The Monumental Greenhouse

Lavandula genera. There are also species endemic to Italy: *Euphorbia characias* L., *Matthiola sinuata* (L.) R. Br., *Pancreatium illyricum* L., *Helichrysum litoreum* Guss., *Iris relicta* Colas. and *Limonium narbonense* Mill.

French Greenhouse ²⁰

The French Greenhouse was built in 1883-1884 and is characterized by a structure with wrought iron decorations and partially overlapping glasses. It contains a rich collection of succulent species belonging to *Haworthia*, *Lithops* and *Gasteria* genera.



The French Greenhouse

Monumental trees

There are many centuries-old trees and among them *Agathis robusta* (C.Moore ex F.Muell.) F.M.Bailey (LC, least concern), *Acer palmatum* Thunb., *Ehretia acuminata* R.Br., *Erythrina crista-galli* L., *Nolina longifolia* (Karw. ex Schult. & Schult.f.) Hemsl., *Sequoia sempervirens* (Lamb. ex D. Don) Endl. (EN, endangered), *Torreya grandis* Fortune ex Lindl. (LC, least concern), *Nannorrhops ritchieana* (Griff.) Aitch., *Cladrastis kentukea* (Dum. Cours.) Rudd, *Parrotia persica* C.A. Mey., *Apollonias barbuiana* (Cav.) Bornm., *Fagus sylvatica* L., some *Platanus orientalis* L. placed on either side of the "Staircase of Eleven Fountains", and a *Quercus suber* L. near the Orangery Greenhouse.

Seed Bank

The Botanical Garden of Rome is one of the centres of the Italian Network Germplasm Bank for the *Ex Situ* Conservation of the Italian flora (RIBES). The Bank has over 1500 accessions divided into the following taxa: 137 families, 603 genera and 992 entities. The seeds are stored in vacuum-packed conditions. Some of the accessions are kept at 4 °C for short-term use, while others are kept at -20 °C for long-term preservation. The Seed Bank exchanges seeds with the other Botanical Gardens throughout the world. The *Index Seminum* of preserved material is available at the following website: web.uniroma1.it/ortobotanico

June 2016

Front cover: The palm avenue

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