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Coordinates:
38.698128 1 - 9.203854

OPENING HOURS

Open every day
except December 25 and January 1
October-March 9am - 5pm
April-November 9am - 8pm

HOW TO GET HERE



TROPICAL BOTANIC GARDEN



www.museus.ulisboa.pt/
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THE BOTANIC COLLECTIONS

The 7 ha of this Garden comprise important botanical collections covering about 600 species belonging to more than one hundred families, mostly of tropical and subtropical origin. In addition to species of economic interest, namely for food, medical applications and wood or fiber production, there are also rare species such as the cycads (*Cycas* spp. and *Encephalartos* spp.).

1 COLLECTION OF PLANTS WITH ECONOMIC VALUE

MAIN GREENHOUSE

The main greenhouse mainly hosts plants from hot and humid regions, such as *Aframomum melegueta* – grains of paradise, *Curcuma longa* – turmeric, *Manihot esculenta* – cassava, *Saccharum officinarum* – sugarcane, *Theobroma cacao* – cacao tree and *Zingiber officinale* – ginger.



Musa spp.:
Banana tree

Coffea arabica:
Coffee shrub

2 WASHINGTONIA ALLEY

Washingtonia robusta
Mexican fan palm

Washingtonia filifera
California fan palm

Sequoia sempervirens
Coast redwood



Ficus macrophylla
Moreton bay fig

3 MAIN LAKE

Encephalartos altensteinii
Bread tree

Cycas revoluta
Sago palm

Beaucarnea recurvata:
Elephant's foot tree

Tropical fruit trees



4 ORIENTAL GARDEN

Phyllostachys viridiglaucescens
Green glaucous bamboo

Berberis bealei
Leatherleaf mahonia

Bambusa vulgaris
Common bamboo

Aucuba japonica
Japanese laurel

Bergenia crassifolia
Siberian tea

Ophiopogon japonicus
Mundo grass



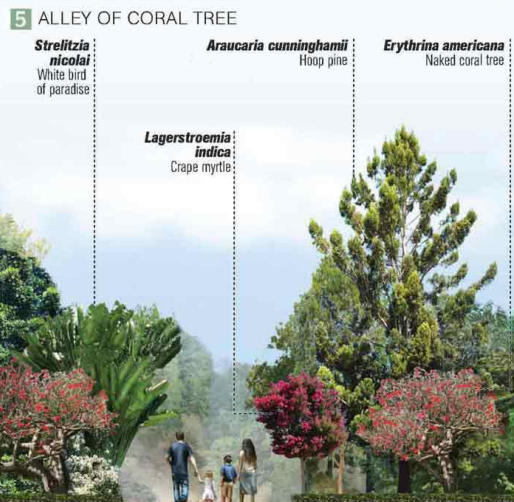
5 ALLEY OF CORAL TREE

Strelitzia nicotia
White bird of paradise

Araucaria cunninghamii
Hoop pine

Erythrina americana
Naked coral tree

Lagerstroemia indica
Crape myrtle



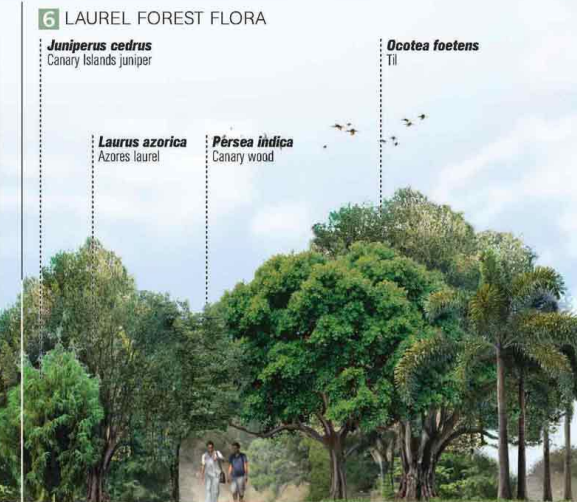
6 LAUREL FOREST FLORA

Juniperus cedrus
Canary Islands juniper

Laurus azorica
Azores laurel

Persea indica
Canary wood

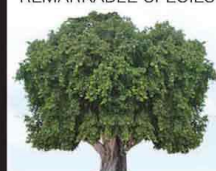
Ocotea foetens
Til



REMARKABLE SPECIES

Ficus macrophylla
Moreton bay fig

Large fig tree with lignified aerial roots that extend to the ground. The fibers from the aerial roots are used by the local populations for textiles and fishing nets.



Dracaena draco
Dragon tree

Arborescent plant with a top shaped like an umbrella. Its sap becomes red in the air and was widely used between the 15th to 18th centuries in painting, writing, medicine, furniture wax and varnish. Classified as Vulnerable in IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.



Afrocarpus mannii

Tree confined to altitudes between 1450 m and 2024 m on the island of São Tomé (São Tomé or Gago Coutinho peak). It is used to provide shade and protect crops from the wind in western tropical Africa. Classified as Vulnerable in IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.



Ceiba speciosa
Silk floss tree

This species is remarkable for its thorn-covered bottle-shaped trunk, as well as its attractive pink and white flowers blossoming in late summer, and seeds lavishly wrapped in fine fibers.



TROPICAL BOTANIC GARDEN

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TROPICAL BOTANIC GARDEN

Memory Church

PALACE OF THE COUNTS OF CALHETA

17th century noble building of remarkable interior decoration with magnificent 17th and 18th centuries Portuguese tiles (azulejos).

Cupressus sempervirens
Mediterranean cypress



COLONIAL SECTION OF THE 1940 PORTUGUESE WORLD EXHIBITION

The Portuguese World Exhibition took place in Lisbon in 1940. Aimed at commemorating simultaneously the foundation of Portugal in 1140 and its restoration of independence from Spain in 1640, the 1940 Exhibition was a major propaganda tool for the 'Estado Novo' regime. The Exhibition's Colonial Section was located in this Garden (then called 'Colonial Garden'). Although elsewhere largely destroyed, several Exhibition buildings and statues were preserved, making the Tropical Botanic Garden an exceptional site of memory and heritage of the 1940 Exhibition.

DIRECTOR'S HOUSE

Built for the 1940 Portuguese World Exhibition, its entrance hall is decorated with tiles from the Fábrica de Sant'Anna (Lisbon), depicting African and Asian themes.

MAIN GREENHOUSE

Constructed in 1914, the greenhouse is made of iron and glass. The magnificent entrance gate dates from the 19th century.

COFFEE GREENHOUSE

It houses a collection of *Coffea arabica* (the Arabica coffee), from the mountains of Abyssinia.

Henrique Calado Riding Hall and Portuguese School of Equestrian Art

TEA ROOM

The 'Colonial Restaurant' of the 1940 Portuguese World Exhibition was here.

BUSTS

Currently dispersed, in pairs, through the Garden, these 14 busts were originally displayed in the 'Gallery of the Peoples of the Empire' of the 1940 Portuguese World Exhibition.

EXHIBITION GALLERY

Presently used to support educational activities and events.

CAPTION

- Monument
- Museum
- Church
- Event
- Parking
- Garden
- Information
- Post office
- Restaurant
- Coffee shop
- Accommodation
- Wines
- Police station

Facilities

- Tickets
- Shop
- WC
- Building entrance

Bauhinia purpurea
Butterfly tree

RAW MATERIALS PAVILION

Built for the Portuguese World Exhibition (1940).

MOON DOOR

Stylized replica of a door belonging to a pavilion of the A-Má Temple in Macao.

CHINESE GARDEN PAVILION

CAMÕES CAVE

A tribute to the Portuguese poet Luís de Camões.

TEA GREENHOUSE

ORIENTAL GARDEN

Recreating an oriental garden, the start of the Macao Garden is marked by the Macao Arch, a stylized replica of the portico of the A-Má Temple, in Macao.

Annona cherimola
Chirimoya tree

Syzygium cumini
Jambolan

Brahea edulis
Guadalupe Palm

Endemic to the island of Guadalupe, in the Caribbean. This specimen was planted in 1913 by the first President of the Portuguese Republic.

Agathis robusta
Queensland kauri pine

Tipuana tipu and *Selenicereus undatus*
Tipu tree and dragon fruit (vine)

Syagrus romanzoffiana
Queen palm

Crop field

Celiba speciosa
Silk floss tree

Casimiroa edulis
White sapote

Ginkgo biloba
Ginkgo

18th CENTURY SCULPTURES

Acquired by the Royal Court for the Regis Hortus Suburbanus planted by King João V.

Eugenia uniflora
Suriname cherry

Aleurites moluccanus
Candlenut tree

Psidium cattleianum
Strawberry guava

Brahea armata
Mexican blue palm

Sequoia sempervirens
Coast redwood

Entrance

Beaucarnea recurvata
Elephant's foot tree

MAIN LAKE

Constructed in 1903, on the occasion of the visit of King Alfonso XIII of Spain to the Portuguese Court, the lake is surrounded by luxuriant vegetation, which is an attraction for resident and migratory birds, especially mallards (*Anas platyrhynchos*), grey herons (*Ardea cinerea*), little egrets (*Egretta garzetta*), black-crowned night-herons (*Nycticorax nycticorax*), and common kingfishers (*Alcedo atthis*), among others.

Museum of the Presidency of the Republic

Belém Palace

Ficus religiosa
Sacred fig

Fig tree with heart-shaped leaves extended in a narrow tip. All parts of the plant are used in Ayurvedic medicine. Sacred tree for Hindus and Buddhists.

Ficus sycomorus
Sycamore fig tree

Fig tree with figs on the trunks and branches. It is used as fruit tree and for medical applications. It is mentioned several times in the Bible. The wood was used in the sarcophagi of Pharaohs.

Araucaria bidwillii
Bunya pine

Araucaria with large cones that can reach 10 kg. The seeds are edible. It is a sacred tree in Australia.

Cinnamomum burmanni
Padang cassia

One of the species from which the most traded cinnamon is extracted.

Yucca gigantea
Spineless yucca

Arborescent plant, imposing by its diameter and height. It has multiple stems dilated in the base surmounted by rosettes of leaves without thorns. The leaves are used in culinary.

Phytolacca dioica
Ombu

Herbaceous arborescent plant with a very thickened stem in the base and top with multiple pendent branches. The sap and leaves are used in traditional medicine.