Palm Trees

Palm trees are considered "giant herders" with bird-friendly foliage that can reach more than 60 m. In this group of plants, we can find the largest leaves, influence of fruits, and fronds. Palm trees are particularly cellulose-dominant; immediately following canes, as far as young production is concerned. The J3 palm trees collection is considered one of the largest in Europe in the open air. Including more than 30 different species.

Amphitheatre

The Arboretum's Amphitheatre was inaugurated in 2018. It provides visitors a space for contemplation and tranquility in the heart of the Garden. It is also used for scientific, artistic, and cultural activities, particularly in summer.

In this space of science and history, we appreciate that visitors do not enter the flower beds and do not harvest plants or their parts. Do not climb trees or throw balls.

Lisbon Botanic Garden

The Garden was inaugurated in 1878 and comprises 1,500 botanic species planted in 4 ha. Its history, collections, and buildings are unique educational and cultural attractions in the city. It is one of the three botanic gardens of the University of Lisbon, particularly rich in tropical and subtropical species due to its microclimates. Preservation of all plants is done without excessive human intervention, respecting what they would look like in their natural habitat. The garden is exposed to the increasingly warmer climate of southern Europe, so it is possible that water circulation is sometimes limited, the undercurrents may appear drier in the summer, or more vulnerable species may be damaged by heat or storms. In 2010, the Lisbon Botanic Garden was listed as a National Monument. It reopened in 2018, after restoration. We kindly ask visiting rules displayed at the entrance to be respected, particularly those regarding plant preservation, the Garden tranquility and safety of all visitors.

Birds in the Lisbon Botanic Garden

Countless native and introduced birds look for shelter and food in the Lisbon Botanic Garden. Among the most frequent residents or visiting species are the Blackbird (Turdus merula), the Black Redstart (Phoenicurus ochruros), the House Sparrow (Passer domesticus), the Jay (Garrulus glandarius), the Gran Sprin (Pica pica, Linn), the Robin (Erithacus rubecula), the Mistle Thrush (Grytvog, the Mistle Thrush (Luscinia Gaikoi), the Rose-ringed Parakeet (Psittacula krameri), the Black-headed Bulbul (Gracupica contra), the Yellow Oriole (Oxycorys chrysites), and the Black-crowned Cuckoo (Coccyzus capricornis), among others depending on the season.

Xyrophyle

Plants that develop adaptive characteristics to prevent water loss, surviving dryness through different structural adaptations: presence of succulent stems and leaves with wax coatings; leaves that may have thorns or thin leaves to reduce water loss through transpiration; woody stems and hard leaves coated with wax or silk that facilitate the reflection of solar radiation, reducing water loss; long roots that allow deep water uptake (woody plants and trees).

Astronomical Observatory

The Astronomical Observatory was concluded in 1875 to support teaching at the Lisbon Polytechnic School. Reconstructed in 1956, it comprises three buildings: the main building, currently restored, with the "Himalayan" room, three domes and a classroom; a smaller wooden structure used to calibrate instruments; and a child building in the past used for teaching. The Observatory has a collection of 110 historical scientific instruments.