



# Welcome to a different kind of garden

Since 1999, on a 14-hectare site, the Botanical Garden has cultivated a large collection of plants from all the continents that share the same climate as Barcelona. It forms part of the city's Network of Metropolitan Parks and is closely linked to the Barcelona Botanical Institute, a modern research centre jointly run by Barcelona City Council and the Scientific Research Council, which keeps some of the most important scientific collections in the country.

The main goal of the garden is to study, preserve and disseminate plant biodiversity; it is a member of several international organizations.

It is much more than a leisure space because, beyond what can be seen in it, it provides scientific advice to companies, keeps a germplasm bank and exchanges seeds with other specialist institutions, performs plant identifications and, in the Institute, answers bibliographic and taxonomic queries.

## Visit the Jardí Botànic Històric

The first romantic garden in Barcelona, just 10 minutes from the Jardí Botànic, behind the Museu Nacional d'Art de Catalunya



[museuciencies.cat](http://museuciencies.cat)

museu de ciències **nat**urals de Barcelona

Collaborate:



Petitcomitat.net

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**nat** **jardí botànic**  
de Barcelona

English

## Welcome to the Botanical Garden

All the World's Mediterranean

## Activities and services



The activities of the garden are aimed at schoolchildren, families, groups and individual visitors.

- **Guided tours every Saturday and Sunday morning** given by volunteers of the Association of Friends of the Botanical Garden.
- **Temporary exhibitions** in the hall of the Botanical Institute.
- **Annual festivals** dedicated to spring and autumn.
- Many **specialist workshops**: growing a vegetable garden, basket-making, bonsais for beginners, etc.
- **Permanent bonsai exhibition**. Open on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.



## Become a member

**Association of Friends of the Botanical Garden.** If you like plants, you can become a friend of the association and collaborate with the garden. Your support makes the volunteer programmes possible.

**What can you do as a volunteer?** If you are over 18 years of age, you can help to maintain the collections, take photographs, make drawings and botanical guides, look after vegetable gardens, manage seeds, organize festivals and activities, and much more.

**Contact us: 93 256 41 60 | [www.amicsjbb.org](http://www.amicsjbb.org)**

## A space at your disposal

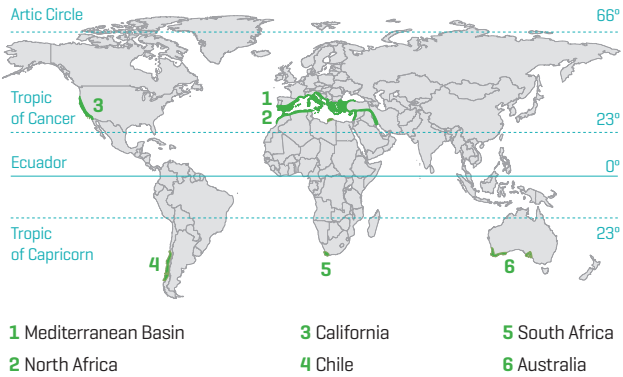
The garden rents space for cultural and commercial activities. Ask for information at: [museuciencies@bcn.cat](mailto:museuciencies@bcn.cat)



# The World's Mediterraneans

The countries bordering the Mediterranean sea share a history dating back thousands of years and similar climate conditions. The Mediterranean climate is characterized by hot, dry summers and mild winters. Rain falls mostly in spring and autumn. There are other regions, between 30° and 40° of latitude in the northern and southern hemispheres that also have a Mediterranean climate: California, central Chile, the southernmost part of South Africa and southern and south-western Australia.

Mediterranean vegetation is considered to be one of the richest in species diversity. It has been calculated that only 1.7% of the Earth's land surface enjoys this climate. Nevertheless, Mediterranean flora accounts for approximately 20% of known plants and many endemic species.



# Different species, similar strategies



Image of the Botanical Garden

In summer, the lack of rain and high temperatures produce extreme conditions for plant life. The adaptations for survival in these conditions are characteristic of Mediterranean plants, which mostly spend the summer in seed form, reduced to underground bulbs, or as small bushes with few leaves.

Trees and large bushes show other adaptations: the small, hard leaves of these sclerophyllous plants close their stoma during the hottest hours to avoid excessive water loss; the covering of a dense coat of white, woolly hairs insulates the plant from the extreme temperatures, thereby preventing overheating and water loss, and the plants develop succulent stems, spines and aromatic substances in the leaves.



# Don't miss it!

