

These are the floristic kingdoms...



Holarctic South American African Indo-Pacific Australian

The Botanic Garden



The Botanic Garden of Pisa was founded in 1543 by Luca Ghini (1490-1556), a naturalist, physician and botanist from Imola. It is the oldest university Botanic Garden in the world.

Originally built on the banks of the Arno river, it was moved to its present location in 1591 and later gradually expanded to reach its current size of almost 3 hectares. Six large sandstone basins from the original layout can still be seen today.

The Botanic Garden harbours plants from all five continents: succulents from African and American deserts, aromatic plants typical of the Mediterranean maquis, species from Tuscan wetlands, several centuries-old trees, and many others.

The Botanic Garden contributes to university teaching, scientific research, and biodiversity conservation. It also promotes educational and outreach activities for schools and the general public.

PLEASE STAY ON THE PATHS, KEEP YOUR DOGS ON A LEASH, SPEAK QUIETLY, AND SUPERVISE YOUR CHILDREN. THANK YOU!



Fill out the satisfaction survey!
You can win a Botanic Garden and Museum t-shirt!

Orto e Museo Botanico, Sistema Museale di Ateneo, Univeristà di Pisa
via Luca Ghini 13, via Roma 56, Pisa tel. 050 2211310/318



Botanic Garden



How to read a label...

Scientific name Range (floristic kingdom)



Liliaceae

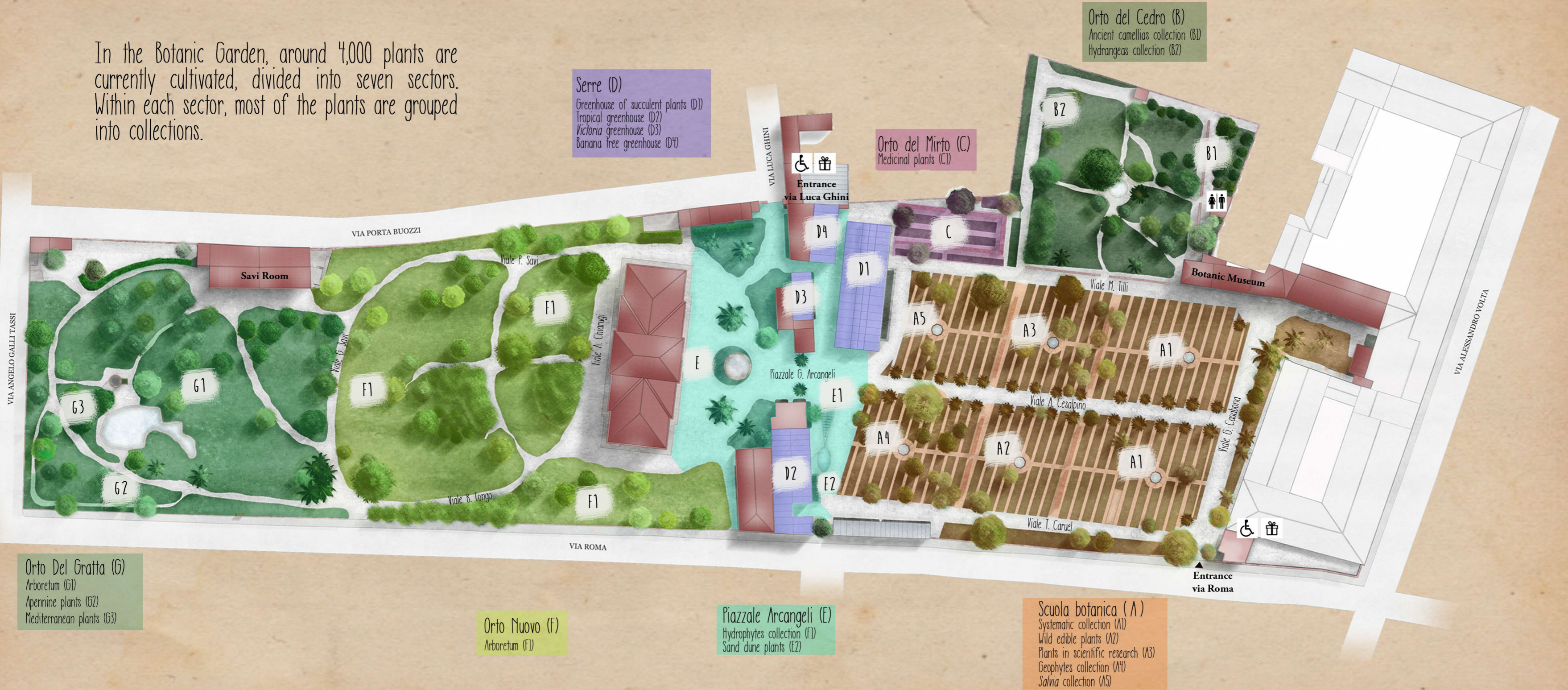
Botanical family

Turchia-Himalaya (Olarica)

Italian name



In the Botanic Garden, around 4,000 plants are currently cultivated, divided into seven sectors. Within each sector, most of the plants are grouped into collections.



Serre (D)
 Greenhouse of succulent plants (D1)
 Tropical greenhouse (D2)
 Victoria greenhouse (D3)
 Banana tree greenhouse (D4)

Orto del Mirto (C)
 Medicinal plants (C1)

Orto del Cedro (B)
 Ancient camellias collection (B1)
 Hydrangeas collection (B2)

Orto Nuovo (F)
 Arboretum (F1)

Piazzale Arcangeli (E)
 Hydrophytes collection (E1)
 Sand dune plants (E2)

Scuola botanica (A)
 Systematic collection (A1)
 Wild edible plants (A2)
 Plants in scientific research (A3)
 Geophytes collection (A4)
 Salvia collection (A5)

Orto Del Gratta (G)
 Arboretum (G1)
 Apennine plants (G2)
 Mediterranean plants (G3)