



Università degli Studi di Genova
Centro Universitario di Servizi



Area Protetta
Regionale

Hanbury Botanic Garden





*The 45 acres (18 hectares) of the Hanbury Botanical Gardens occupy the whole of Capo Mortola. Approximately half of this area is cultivated as garden with the remainder native vegetation dominated by **Pinus halepensis**.*

Plants from all over the world are able to acclimatize in the shelter afforded by the proximity of nearby mountains, and by the proximity to the sea.

Thomas Hanbury purchased the land, together with the ancient ruins of "Palazzo Orengo", with a fortune acquired in China from trading in silk, cotton, tea and property.

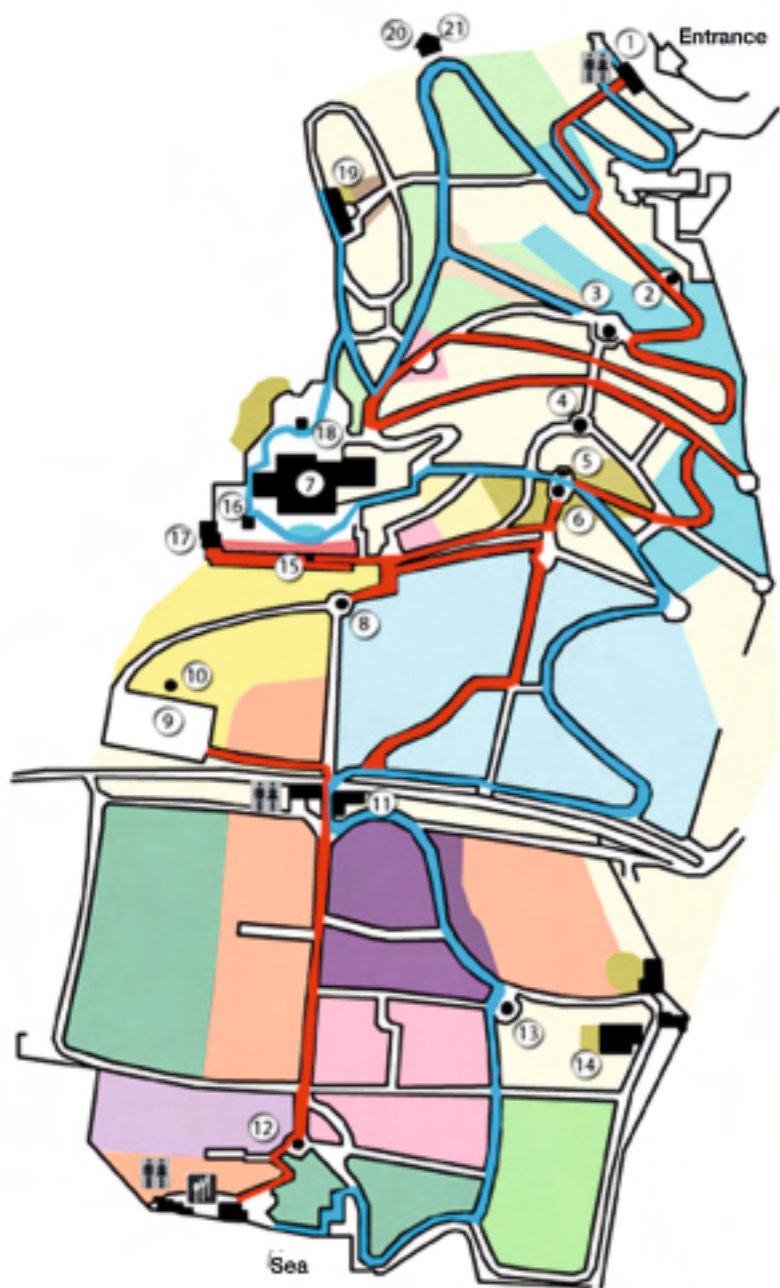
The 11th century Palazzo had been built by the Lanteri family on the traces of an ancient Roman villa.

The landscaping of the new gardens was mainly the work of Ludwig Winter who had been recommended to Sir Thomas by the nurseryman Charles Huber of Hyeres.

Thomas's daughter-in-law Dorothy Hanbury made many important changes to the garden between 1925 and 1939.

After having suffered serious damage in the war, the whole property was sold to the Italian State in 1960, and then in 1987 it was entrusted to the University of Genoa.

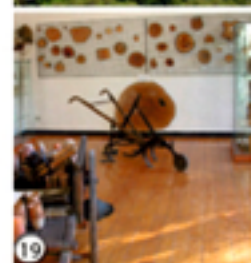




Key:

- Recommended way down
- Recommended way up
-  Refreshment area – bar
-  Toilets
- 1 Main entrance
- 2 Nirvana Fountain
- 3 Temple of the Four Seasons
- 4 Mermaid Fountain
- 5 Dragon Fountain
- 6 Sphinxes Fountain
- 7 The Palazzo
- 8 Moresque Mausoleum
- 9 Tennis court
- 10 Faun Fountain
- 11 Falegnameria
- 12 Macina
- 13 Pozzo Veneto
- 14 Vaccheria
- 15 Pavillon
- 16 South Terrace
- 17 Sun Room
- 18 North Terrace
- 19 Casa Rustica (Herbarium and Museum)
- 20 Nursery (not open to the public)
- 21 Ballini House (not open to the public)

- Palms
- Succulents
- Cycas Avenue
- Roses
- Bamboos
- Perfume Garden
- Australian Forest
- Japanese Garden
- Acacias
- Citrus orchard
- Exotic fruit orchard
- Ferns
- Sages
- Pine wood
- Various cultivations





The entrance portal was built at the end of the 19th century by the architect W.D. Caroe. In the keystone of the arch there is a Chinese ideogram pronounced "pho" which means "happiness". It was engraved following the visit in 1879 of Kwo Soong Tao, the Chinese ambassador to England. On the right as you descend is a *Ficus rubiginosa* from Australia and *Nolina longifolia* from Mexico. A little further down is *Tecoma capensis* which comes from South Africa and *Oreopanax dactylofolius* from Mexico. Further on the left is a Kei apple (*Dovyalis caffra*), a tree from South Africa, whose acidulous yellow fruit is suitable for making jam, and a yew (*Taxus baccata*).

At the bottom of the steps there is a panoramic view over the valley of the Rio Sorba, overlooked by the rock face under the Punta della Croce. In the foreground is a large *Pinus canariensis*.

The path then curves left and you see some species of *aloe* followed by *Drosanthemum hispidum* hanging over the wall, which flowers in spring and opens when the sun shines.

After passing near a group of yuccas you reach a semicircular terrace. Turn left to pass a fountain called **Fontana Nirvana**, planned by Ludwig Winter and built in 1872. An attractive group of *Agave attenuata* grows out of the wall above the water and this species has not needed to develop thorns for defence because they live naturally on rock faces. They flower rarely. The inflorescences grow upwards at first and then curl downwards, reminiscent of an elephant's trunk.

Opposite are other species of the genus *Agave*. Agaves are succulent plants that come from the hot regions of Northern and Central America. In most species the rosette of leaves dies after flowering. They have a great variety of leaf margins: sometimes smooth, sometimes dentate or filamentous (*A. filifera*); and with the spines being either stiff or not. In the centre of each rosette the young leaves unroll leaving the mark of their edges on the adjacent leaves.



At the end of the first flight the view opens out over the area of the *Aloe* collection. You then reach the part called **Quattro Stagioni** where there is a little temple known as the **Tempietto**.

This was brought here in 1947 and comes from the English park of Kingston Maurward, another property owned by the Hanbury family. Dorothy Symons-Jeune, Thomas Hanbury's daughter-in-law, is buried beneath it.

Below the little temple the view opens over the **Mermaid Fountain**.



The steps which lead directly downhill were built during the early construction of the gardens and represent an important axis. Above you can observe some large specimens of *Agave*. Most of these agaves belong to a major subdivision of the genus which includes species with big inflorescences (up to 35 ft or 10 metres) in panicles (like a candelabrum). The vegetative life span of an agave before it eventually flowers and dies is variable and depends on the species, and the growing conditions. By cutting the basal leaves you stimulate the production of new ones and reduce

the life of the plant. In the Mediterranean zone some species flower after about ten years but other species need fifty to sixty years to flower.

To the right of the agaves there is a fine group of *Nolina*. To the left of these there is a specimen of *Dasyliirion serratifolium* at the base of a group of *Yucca elephantipes*, obscuring the *Cycas Avenue*.





The collection is composed of some of the 325 species of the genus *Aloe* and demonstrates their large variety of shapes. Some species are tree-like (*A. bainesii*) with a branched trunk, which in its natural habitat can grow up to 65ft (20 meters). Others have an erect stem in the shape of a column (*A. x principis*), while still others have stems that are divided at their base and form large clumps (*A. arborescens*). Others have slim and flexuous

stems (*A. striatula*) or stems that creep along the ground (*A. mitriformis*). The flowers, joined together in inflorescences, show a large range of reds, oranges and yellows, and open between winter and late summer according to the species. One large specimen of *Yucca australis*, from Mexico, hangs over the path. Its spectacular pendulous flowers appear in June.

At the end of the steps the path turns towards the centre of the gardens. In September *Brunsvigia josephinae*, a beautiful South African plant, flowers



at the base of some olive trees. It has been described by Pierre-Joseph Redouté and dedicated to Joséphine Bonaparte, Napoleon's wife. Further on, a large specimen of *Schotia brachypetala* hangs over the pergola. This tree is from South Africa and it flowers abundantly in June so that its whole foliage becomes carmine for the month.



Then to the left the path passes under the branches of a monumental specimen of *Cupressus lusitanica* whose seeds were given by Gustave Thuret to Sir Thomas in 1869. Further on to the left you see *Melaleuca cuticularis* and *Samuela carnerosana*. The latter is a Mexican plant belonging to the *Agavaceae*, whose seeds were sent from Professor William Trelease from St. Louis (USA) who described the species for the first time.

Opposite a rare specimen of *Araucaria cunninghamii* stands out against the sky. This plant is a native of Queensland (Australia), and was sown by Daniel Hanbury, Thomas's elder brother, in June 1872.

An ancient gateway gives access to the piazza in front of the **Palazzo**. The Palazzo was built by a junior member of the Lanteri, a Milanese family, after returning from the First Crusade (11th century), in order to enlarge his family's possessions.

In 1620 the last member of the family, a nun called Sister Violante, sold the estate to the Orengo who kept it until 1844. On 1st May 1867 Thomas Hanbury signed the sale contract together with Ambrosina Grandis and her mother Devotina, the then owners.



Under the porch there is a mosaic representing Marco Polo with the author's signature and date (Salviati - 1888).

On the piazza is a **Japanese Bell** which comes from a Buddhist temple. The main engravings are a dedication, "The eternal bell of the illustrious sect from Shingon", and the name of the temple Hôkôzan Kwannon Mitsuji. The smaller inscriptions narrate the history of the consecration and list those who have contributed. Below the list is the name of the place from which the bell comes, Kanda (one of Tokyo's suburbs) and the date 1764 is recorded.



The **Topia**, a long pergola with stone pillars, starts opposite the gateway and crosses the slope on the level. Along the **Topia** there is a rich collection of plants including members of the Bignonia family. Other climbers are notable: *Rosa banksiae* forma *lutescens* brought to Europe from China by Sir Thomas in 1870; *Semele androgyna* from the Canary Islands, *Homalocladium platycladium* with its ribbon-like flattened stems, which comes from the Solomon Is-

lands, *Tetrastigma vainierianum* a plant that belongs to the grapevine family and comes from Vietnam, and a very old specimen of *Rosa* 'Lafayette'. After crossing the steps that lead to the **Mermaid's Fountain** note: *Clematis armandii*, *Acer griseum*, *Rosa* 'Purezza', *Thunbergia coccinea*, *Podranea ricasoliana*, *Puya chilensis*.

From the **Rondò Vecchio** at the end of the pergola, there is a panoramic view that sweeps from the bay of Latte to Ventimiglia and Bordighera as far as Capo Sant' Ampelio the southernmost point of Liguria. A specimen of *Eucalyptus sideroxylon* (from the old Greek language *syderos* = iron; *xylon* = wood) hangs over the pergola. Its bark is persistent and its wood is so hard that it is used



in Australia as a building material and to produce railway sleepers.

Backtrack a little and go down the steps to enter an area of succulent plants. In this area there are plants that belong to several families that come from different continents but they all have common survival strategies. In order to adapt to the hard environmental conditions of the arid and desert areas either their leaves are succulent (*Agave*, *Aloe*, *Sedum*) or their stems (Cactus and Spurge families). On the right of the path note two specimens respectively of *Beaucarnea stricta* and *Beaucarnea recurvata*.

Below the path leads left to the **Rondò Nuovo**. On the right you can see two cork-trees (*Quercus suber*) and the path then continues on to the **Dragon Fountain**. In the middle of the basin there is a Japanese bronze that Sir Thomas bought from an antique dealer in Kyoto. On the edge of the fountain is papyrus (*Cyperus papyrus*). The Egyptians made paper from the stalk of this plant. The papyrus has a tropical origin and in the North Mediterranean area it can be cultivated only



in places that are particularly protected.

This niche is the northernmost point for acclimatization. At the top, in the opening of an old cave, can be seen the **Slave**, a marble statue which comes from the school of the famous Italian sculptor Antonio Canova.

Before the changes made by Dorothy Hanbury, the **Dragon Fountain** was situated in the upper corner of the **Japanese Garden**. In the remaining part of this area (you have to go down the first flight of steps and then turn right) you can see wisterias, irises and narcissus. As time went by this area was modified, and several different species were added.

The pathway under an arch introduces

you to the lowest part of the **Giardinetti**. It consists of three terraces that are connected to one another by steps and were built inside the ruins of an old building. There are no records to explain its original use. Some ancient varieties of rose and peony are planted here. From the next arch, if you go up a few steps and turn left, you enter the **Scented Garden**. It consists of two terraces that were built in 1928 and has many scented plants. Fragrance come from the flowers - bitter orange, honeysuckle, jasmine, roses, akebia, heliotrope, wintersweet - and from the leaves - rosemary, sage, thyme, marjoram, lavender, geranium - and also from the wood (*Calycanthus occidentalis*).





The **Cypress Avenue** crosses the whole breadth of the garden and constitutes the central part of the original access to the **Palazzo** when the entrance was on the ancient Roman road. At the beginning of the avenue a cypress is wholly covered by *Ephedra altissima*, an important medicinal plant that comes from Morocco. At the end of the steps you come to the **Moorish Mausoleum**, a temple with an orientalized style that was planned and built in 1886 by the architect Pio Soli from Sanremo. Here lie the ashes of Thomas Hanbury and his wife Katherine Pease.

From the mausoleum the **Cypress Walk**

leads directly down to the bridge over the **Roman Road**. Nevertheless it is advisable to turn back into the **Cypress Avenue**, beside the *Ephedra altissima*, in order to go down the steps to the **New Vista**, designed by Dorothy Hanbury, as a new visual axis. It has divided in two the ancient area of the **Australian Wood**. On the left, a large specimen of *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* and opposite *Melaleuca preissiana* are part of the original landscaping. The jars, which were used to conserve oil, were bought in the nearby town of Pigna in 1923. Turning right you pass a specimen of *Eucalyptus citriodora*, whose leaves smell of lemon, and then further on there are two ancient specimens of *Melaleuca preissiana* on your left and a



Melaleuca cuticularis on your right. These are followed by a *Casimiroa edulis* which was planted by Daniel Hanbury in December 1867. This plant comes from the Central American plateau and was highly esteemed by the early settlers because of its edible fruit and the hypnotic properties of the flour obtained from the fruits.

In the early years Thomas left his eldest brother Daniel to continue the development of the garden while he was engaged in his business activities. In this period many plants that were not only decorative but also of pharmaceutical and economic interest were introduced.



Before turning towards the bridge on your left you may continue along the path in order to reach the **Tennis Court**, which was the first private tennis court in Italy.

Two large specimens of *Pinus pinea* hang over the court on each side of the **Fountain of the Faun**.

After turning round, go back along the path and onto the bridge crossing the ancient **Roman Road**.

This road, which is commonly called Via Aurelia, is actually the Via Julia Augusta, an important line of communication finished in 12 BC that connected *Derthona* (nowadays Tortona) - across *Aquae Statiellae* (Acqui



Terme), *Vada Sabazia* (Vado Ligure, near Savona), *Albintimilium* (Ventimiglia), *Trophaeum Augusti* (La Turbie) - with *Aquae Sextiae* (Aix-en-Provence). A plaque records some verses of Dante and the names of some of the famous people who have either passed by or stopped here.

After going down the steps, you reach the **Piana**, an area of flat ground in which you will find not only olive trees but also some citrus cultivations dating from the 18th century. On the right there is a large specimen of *Elaeocarpus obovatus* which stands out against the sky and nearby is a *Photinia da-*

vidiana. Opposite you will see a collection of shady-loving species of the genus *Salvia*.

You continue straight ahead along an avenue down towards the sea. Ancient orchards are each side. Halfway down there is a 400 year old olive tree of an ancient variety. Its stump was cut to facilitate the access along the avenue. Behind it is a large specimen of *Pinus canariensis* reaching a great height, which was planted by Daniel Hanbury in November 1870.





In the Piana there is a rich collection of ancient varieties of citrus trees. We would like to point out the shaddock or pummelo (*Citrus maxima*) whose fruits can weigh up to 4 lb. (1,8 kilograms), the lumia (*C. lumia*), the citron (*C. medica*), the Mauritius papeda (*C. hystrix*), the bergamot (*C. bergamia*), the bitter orange (*C. aurantium*), the sweet orange (*C. sinensis*), the lemon (*C. limon*), the grapefruit (*C. x paradisi*), the mandarin (*C. deliciosa*), the tan-

gerine (*C. tangerina*) and the kumquat (*Fortunella margarita*).

Near the citrus several species of exotic fruit trees have also been planted: the quince (*Cydonia sinensis*) which comes from China; the loquat (*Eriobotrya japonica*) from Japan; the raisin tree (*Hovenia dulcis*) from the Far East; the avocado (*Persea americana*) from Central America; the feijoa (*Acca sellowiana*) that comes from South America; *Eugenia guabiju* from Argentina; mountain paw-paw (*Carica quercifolia*) from South America; the Cattley guava (*Psidium cattleianum*) from Brazil; macadamia (*Macadamia ternifolia*) from Australia, and the New Zealand laurel (*Corynocarpus laevigatus*).

There are also some local fruit trees which have survived the passage of time. The service tree (*Sorbus domestica*), the azarole (*Crataegus azarolus*), the jujube (*Zizyphus jujuba*), the medlar (*Mespilus germanica*) and the pistachio (*Pistacia vera*).

At the end of this **Olive Avenue** there is a magnificent millstone with part of the mechanism taken from a mill built on the edge of the **Rio Sorba**.



On the terraces below the millstone you will see the sun-loving part of the collection of the genus *Salvia*. More than half of the nine hundred species of this genus are American in origin. Many of them have healing properties and are used as medicinal plants.

The building by the sea which is now used as a **Refreshment Bar** was, many years ago, a laundry. The Hanbury family used the surrounding area for cultivating vegetables. On the pergola outside the bar note *Buddleja madagascariensis* which flowers from January to April.

Going back up the steps you ascend through the eastern part of the **Piana**. To the east of the millstone there is a little pine wood (*Pinus halepensis* and some *P. pinea*), where there is a collection of *Cistus*. Further on, partially hidden behind a group of palms (*Washingtonia filifera*), you come across the building the **Stalla Rustica**, commonly called **Vaccheria**, because this is where the cows of the estate used to be housed. It was designed in 1886 by the architect Pio Soli. On the first floor there is a room which was used to conserve fruits and other vegetables.

After passing a large specimen of *Acacia karroo*, whose origin is African,



(note the long thorns which prevent large herbivores, especially giraffes, from eating its branches) you will reach the **Venetian Well**. Opposite this are two specimens (one large one small) of the evergreen tree *Olmediella bertschleriana*. These are the only two male specimens of this most rare Mexican plant currently existing in Europe. The only European female specimen is in the botanical garden of Naples.

The route continues under the pergolas. Before the First World War they covered nearly all the paths of the **Piana** to the east of the **Olive Avenue**. On the pergolas there are many climbing plants - passionflowers, wisterias, and thunbergias -.

On both sides of the path you will see specimens of the genus *Brugmansia*. Brugmansias, in their original region (South America), were used for therapeutic and psychedelic purposes during religious ceremonies. Their flowers, in the form of a trumpet or a bell, give off a delicate smell that attracts *Herse convolvuli* a moth to Europe. The moth has a long proboscis so that it is able to substitute for the humming bird as it pollinates the plant.





After recrossing the Roman Road turn right and go along a level path bordered by other species and varieties of the genus *Brugmansia*.

In summer it is impossible to avoid walking on many of the male flowers that fall from the branches of *Brachychiton discolor*. The flowering of this Australian plant is very plentiful, the branches that flower abundantly lose their leaves. When the male flowers open they remain

on the branches for one or two days; then they fall. Further on you will see *Melaleuca preissiana*, *Araucaria bidwillii* and several specimens of different species of the genera *Eucalyptus*, *Callistemon*, *Acacia* and again *Melaleuca* and *Brachychiton*. All these trees and shrubs form the area known as the **Australian Wood**. After a sharp leftward bend and an uphill walk you will come back to the **Dragon Fountain**. The path towards the **Palazzo** on your left is surrounded with wisterias

(*Wisteria sinensis* and *W. floribunda*) which have beautiful spring flowers.

You will reach the **South Terrace** of the Palazzo after passing under a **Florentine Pergola**. A second pergola on your left going down the steps is covered by *Rosa banksiae* var. *lutea*. On a nearby wall there is an ancient rose (*R. x fortuniana*) which was discovered by Mr. Fortune in China in a Mandarin's garden and was introduced to England in 1845. At the south-eastern corner of the terrace, at the top of steep steps, there is the **Pavillon**, a little temple built according to a design by Sir Thomas.

In the middle of the south terrace is an oval bed where plants of different origin and forms are growing planted in the style of the 19th century. Look for a specimen of *Dracaena draco*, from the Canary Islands, which flowered for the first time in 2003.

The marble loggia of the **Palazzo** was added during the restoration and enlargement of the villa in 1876 according to the design of the architect Mr. Foster. In front of the loggia there is a specimen of *Punica granatum* which existed when Thomas Hanbury bought the villa in 1867.



You come to the **North Terrace** facing the **Palazzo** from its western side. A plaque on the wall in Latin records Queen Victoria's visit in the 19th century.

Coming out of the terrace by the little gate at the northern end you will pass a plant of *Quillaja saponaria*, an evergreen tree from Chile. Because its cork is rich in saponin it is used as a detergent in the textile industry and a common name for this plant is Soap Bark Tree.

Exit by the path to the north of the terrace and continue along the flat avenue until you reach the **Casa Rustica**. Built in 1886 by the architect Pio Soli, this was the centre of the scientific activities of the Garden. At present it is a little museum with some botanic collections and ancient tools. On the first floor there is a herbarium and a laboratory.

Retrace your steps a little and you will come to the **Grande Route** which was made by Ludwig Winter in order to connect the **Palazzo** and the middle of the Gardens by a carriage road. It crosses perpendicular to the **Cycas Avenue**, where male and female specimens of *Cycas revoluta* and individuals of different species of the genera *Encephalartos*, *Dion* and *Macrozamia* are grouped. These belong to two systematic taxa (Cycad and Zamia families) and their origin is very ancient - they existed during the Mesozoic Era (i.e. between 200 and 100 million years ago). They re-



semble palms but their structure and origin prove that they form a completely different group. They are characterized by the presence of specialised leaves, some of which bear the reproductive system and some of which are sterile. In the male plants they are joined together and form a more or less erect cone which bears the pollen sacs. In the female plants they are joined together in more complex systems and accomplish several functions from the capture of the pollen borne by the wind to the protection of the ovules during all the phases of their development up to their ripening.





During the ascent along the **Grande Route** you pass a female specimen of *Ginkgo biloba* - the male plant is a bit further downhill. This is a very ancient plant which is widespread in the Far East and was often planted near temples in Japan. Its true origin remains unknown but it is believed to come from the interior of China. Carl von Linnæus tried to write with Latin characters its Japanese name. It should be *Ginkyo* but because of a printing error the first name of the plant has been transformed to the nearly unpronounceable name - *Ginkgo*.

On the outside of the sharp bend, on the other side of the wooden fence can be seen

a specimen of *Chiranthodendron pentadactylon* which flowers from May to June. Its name refers to the curious form of the stamens which are partially joined and which form a little red hand with hooked fingers. Indigenous peoples in South America picked these flowers and deposited them on altars. For a long time the plant was only known through drawings contained in certain documents originating in South America and it was believed to be extinct. However in 1787 a specimen was discovered in Mexico. Then at the end of the 19th century, during explorations in Guatemala, many forests formed solely by this species were found.

On the inside of the sharp bend, there is a specimen of *Microcitrus australis*, a citrus that comes from Australia. Near it, a specimen of *Lagunaria patersonia*, a tree from Australia reaches towards the sky.

During the final ascent you will see the last few palms, among which are the



rare *Brabea dulcis* and *B. armata* which are quite remarkable. They precede a group of banana trees - *Musa x paradisiaca* a banana whose fruit ripens at La Mortola, *Ensete ventricosum*, a wild banana from tropical Africa, *Musa maurandii* and *M. cavendishii*. Further on there is a thick group of *Strelitzia reginae*. After a couple of bends you will see the entrance portal above which is the inscription of good wishes "Pho".

CLIMATE

The Gardens take advantage of a Mediterranean climate with hot, dry summers. January is the coldest month (average temperature 9,2° C, average minimum temperatures 6,2°C) and the minimum temperature rarely falls below zero; August is the hottest month: the average temperature is 23,5°C and the average maximum temperature is 27,9°C. It rains mostly in autumn, October is the wettest month with an average of 130 mm. The average annual rainfall is about 791,6 mm. (data 1979-2010).



GEOLOGIA

Cape Mortola is a narrow **syncline** with a N-S trend, composed, from the bottom to the top, by:

- marls and marly limestones of the Late Cretaceous (99,6-65,5 Millions of Years ago);
- calcirudites and "calcareenites of Cape Mortola", namely sedimentary carbonate rocks rich in fossils, middle Eocene related (48,6-37,2 MA);
- marls and "silty marls of Olivetta S.Michele", of Middle Eocene - Late Eocene (48,6-33,9 MA);
- sand-pelite and silicoclastic turbidites ("flysch of Ventimiglia") of the Late Eocene - Lower Oligocene (37,2-28,4 MA).

The two sides of the syncline forming the tip of Cape Mortola are very well exposed. The marly core "of Olivetta S.Michele", on the other hand, is almost completely hidden by the terraces of the Gardens. On the western side there is an excellent exposition of the "Calcareenites of Cape Mortola", rich in fossils, in which stand out macro-Foraminifera, Corals, Molluscs, Echinoids (sea urchins) and calcareous Polychaete worms. At about 700 m from the coast, between Garavano Point and Cape Mortola, we find a large number of submarine springs of fresh water, the largest of which is known as "Polla di Rovereto", spotted for the first time in 1928 by the genoese geologist Gaetano Rovereto.

ACTIVITIES AND ACTIVITIES OF THE GARDENS

The GBH has the following institutional missions:

the protection and enhancement of cultural heritage (botanical, art history, architectural, archaeological and landscaping);

- scientific research
- education and professional training;
- nature conservation;
- the knowledge of local sustainable development

GBH currently hosts a collection of approximately 3500 *tatca* including ornamental, fruit trees and medicinal herbs.

In the Garden you will find:

- elements of of historical, artistic and architectural interest
- a themed library
- an herbarium
- a laboratory for the conservation of the seeds of the garden which is attached to the Laboratory for the conservation of Ligurian plant diversity (Germplasm Bank),
- a small botanical museum, which includes a collection of wood specimens and a display of tools and objects of historical and artisan interest,
- a classroom.

SERVICES/OPENING HOURS

Closed on Monday from November to February.

- From 1st March to 15th of June and from 16th of September to 15th of October:
entrance 9.30/17.00 - closes at 18.00
- From 16th of June to 15th of September:
entrance 9.30/18.00 - closes at 19.00
- From 16th of October to 28th of February:
entrance 9.30/16.00 - closes at 17.00

Refreshment/café and picnic area

Time required for visit: a minimum of 1 – 1.30 hours

The route is indicated by following the arrows. The difference in height is 100mt

Paying guided tours for groups must be pre booked

Educational activities for schools: pre booked

More information on the website: www.giardinihanbury.com

SAFETY AND CONDUCT REGULATIONS

In the case of exceptional conditions which compromise the safety of the public (such as severe weather, fire, etc.) there will be a warning and appropriate means will be provided with assistance for a safe exit (see security paper in this brochure). No pets permitted.

WHAT TO EXPECT

The part of the Garden that you can visit is about 9 hectares. During your visit we ask you to respect the cultural heritage, the plants and the safety of the other visitors.

Woodland and working areas (about 9 hectares) are currently not open to the public for security reasons.

Access to the beach from inside the Gardens is forbidden for safety reasons. The areas of the gardens where there is maintenance work in progress or other dangers that section will be cordoned off from the public for safety reasons.

The buildings are not open to the public.

The Garden has a rare botanical heritage and unique collection, therefore it is strictly forbidden to pick or take any material without authorisation which must be issued by the Management only for educational or study purposes. No authorization will be given for the collection of material for commercial purposes.

Photographs and video recordings of subjects (plants, panoramic views) are allowed only for personal use. The use of these images for other purposes must be authorized by the Management.

PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

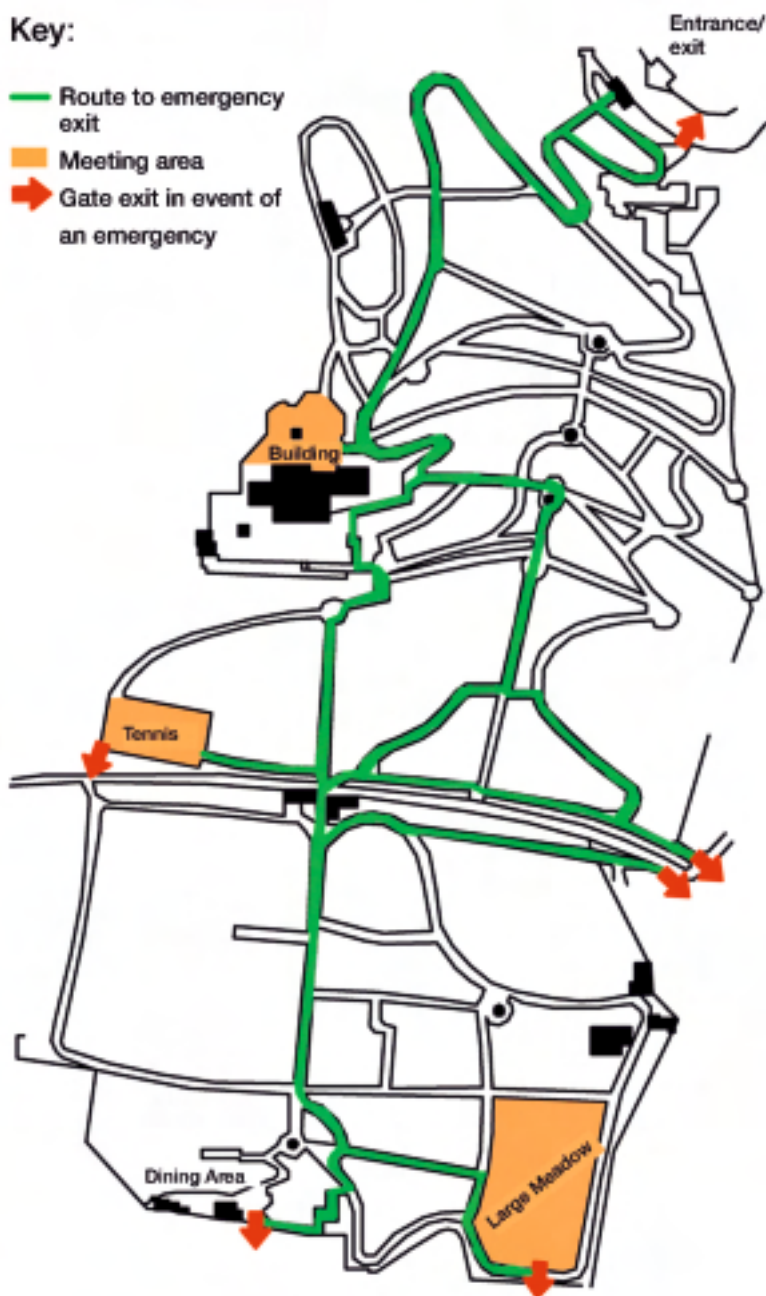
There is the possibility of avoiding the steps by using alternative paths; an electric car equipped for the transport of disabled people is available upon reservation.

Giardini Botanici Hanbury

Corso Montecarlo, 43 La Mortola 18039 Ventimiglia (IM)
www.giardinihanbury.com

Key:

- Route to emergency exit
- Meeting area
- ➔ Gate exit in event of an emergency



FLOWERS AND FRUITS IN THE HANBURY GARDENS

month by month

January	<i>Acacia x hanburyana</i> and other acacias, aloes, <i>Brugmansia</i> , <i>Canarina canariensis</i> , roses and winter-flowering salvias Fruits of citrus and avocado
February	aloes, acacias, <i>Salandra maxima</i> , roses, peonies, <i>Brugmansia</i> , <i>Pandorea pandorana</i> and other bignoniaceae, daffodils and iris Fruits of citrus and avocado
March	citrus, aloes, <i>Prunus</i> , salvias, peonies, roses, <i>Spinacea</i> , <i>Charmanthe bicolor</i> , <i>Ceanothus</i> , <i>Buddleja madagascariensis</i> , <i>Brugmansia</i> , pelargoniums, camellias, daffodils, flag iris
April	Jasmines, <i>Cistus</i> , <i>Pittosporum</i> , <i>Rosa banksiae</i> and other roses, wisterias, scillas, <i>Drosanthemum</i> , <i>Melaleuca</i> , yuccas, <i>Dasylirion</i> , <i>Echinum</i> , <i>Arctotis</i>
May	Bignoniaceae, Jasmines, Roses, mock orange, passion flowers, <i>Dorjantes</i> , <i>Nolina</i> , <i>Brugmansia</i> , <i>Chirantodendron pentadactylon</i> , <i>Sterlitzia</i> , <i>Beaumontia grandiflora</i> , <i>Schotia</i> , <i>Callistemon</i> , <i>Brugmansia</i> ,
June	<i>Chirantodendron pentadactylon</i> , agapanthus, <i>Cycas</i> , <i>Albizia julibrissin</i> , <i>Encephalanthus</i> , jacaranda, salvias, Jasmines, passion flowers, <i>Acacia karroo</i>
July	<i>Coral tree</i> , cycas, bignoniaceae, <i>Melaleucas</i> , <i>Acacia Karroo</i> , cactus, <i>Agapanthus</i> , <i>Thunbergia grandiflora</i> , <i>Brachychiton</i> , <i>Lagunaria patersonii</i> . Fruits: Kei apple
August	cactus, <i>Brachychiton</i> , <i>Hibiscus</i> , <i>Melaleuca</i> , <i>Yucca elephantipes</i> , <i>Brugmansia</i> , <i>Thunbergia grandiflora</i> , <i>Amaryllis belladonna</i>
September	<i>Haemanthus coccineus</i> , <i>Hibiscus</i> , <i>Haemanthus coccineus</i> , <i>Brunsvigia josephinae</i> , <i>Thunbergia grandiflora</i> , passion flowers. Fruits of <i>Eugenia</i> and white sapote
October	<i>Haemanthus coccineus</i> , <i>Brugmansia</i> , <i>Hibiscus</i> , <i>Podranea ricasoliana</i> , <i>Dombeya tiliacea</i> , <i>Abutilon</i> Fruits of strawberry tree, pomegranate, jujube
November	<i>Dombeya</i> , <i>Hakea laurina</i> , <i>Osmanthus</i> , <i>Oxalis purpurata</i> , <i>Haemanthus albiflos</i> , aloes Fruits of citrus, pineapple-guava and <i>Crataegus</i>
December	Aloes, <i>Brugmansia</i> , <i>Salvia leucantha</i> , <i>Salvia sessel</i> , <i>Osmanthus</i> , <i>Chimonanthus praecox</i> , roses Fruits of citrus, avocado, sorbe and <i>Crataegus</i>



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