

The **Andalusian Network of Botanic Gardens in Natural Areas** is firmly committed to support the development and efficient application of the World Conservation Strategy for Nature and the Convention on Biological Diversity. As centres for conservation, recovery and reintroduction of wild species, the Network takes part in the conservation strategy of the Regional Ministry for the Environment and coordinates actions with other regional, national and international organizations and institutions, such as the International Association of Botanic Gardens (IABG) or the Iberian-Macaronesian Association of Botanic Gardens (AIMJB).



Botanical Garden Network distribution  
Biogeographic regions

## SAN FERNANDO BOTANIC GARDEN

This garden showcases the distribution of the Cadiz flora in the different environments that we can find in nature. There are also examples of traditional crops and of the American and Canary Islands flora, along with a collection of ornamental plants of the different parks and gardens of the Bay of Cadiz.



RED ANDALUZA  
JARDINES BOTANICOS  
EN ESPACIOS NATURALES

### RECOMMENDATIONS FOR VISITORS

- Please keep all areas clean and use the bins provided.
- Respect all plants in the garden.
- Follow the signposted routes.
- Taking photographs, drawing or simply observing are the best ways to enjoy your visit.
- If you walk in silence, you will be able to hear many different sounds.
- If you have any questions, please ask a member of staff.

### INFORMATION AND RESERVATIONS

e-mail: reservatuvisita.amaya@juntadeandalucia.es

### USEFUL ADDRESSES

Regional Ministry for the Environment  
Provincial Office of Cádiz  
Plaza Asdrúbal, 6.  
Edificio de la Junta de Andalucía.  
11071 Cádiz

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San Fernando Botanic Garden  
e-mail: jbotanico.sfernando.cagpds@juntadeandalucia.es

### SYMBOLS USED

All plants are identified with plaques which include the following information: common name in Castilian Spanish and scientific name (in Latin, followed by the name of the authors that wrote the description), botanic family, geographical distribution and level of threat, which is shown using the following icons:

- In danger of extinction ●
- Vulnerables ●
- Of special interest ●



Consejería de Agricultura, Ganadería,  
Pesca y Desarrollo Sostenible



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SAN FERNANDO

Andalusia's **prime location**, between the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea, as well as between two different continents, allows for a huge range of ecosystems and environments, with a great variety of climates and terrains, where a rich botanical and mycological heritage has developed. The region has around 4,000 different species of higher plants and around 3,500 species of fungi. Many of these species are endemic to Andalusia and some of them are endangered due to several factors.



Botanic and mycological gardens contribute to the conservation of this natural heritage. For this reason, a **Network of Gardens** has been set up. They are distributed according to ecological criteria, to improve awareness, to promote conservation and to exhibit plants and fungi which make up the Mediterranean Forest of Andalusia. Each of the different gardens in the network is dedicated to local flora and vegetation, paying special attention to rare and endangered flora, in coordination with all the other gardens. The Mycological Garden is a regional showcase of fungi in Andalusia.



## Location

It is located in the heart of the Bay of Cadiz Natural Park, in the urban area of San Fernando, at Avenida Pery-Junquera. Direct access is via the San Fernando-Sur exit of the CA-33 road. The offices of the Natural Park are beside the botanic garden. Because of its location inside the city, it is a great opportunity for getting to know its important collection of plants, as well as for carrying out educational programmes and enjoying its beauty.

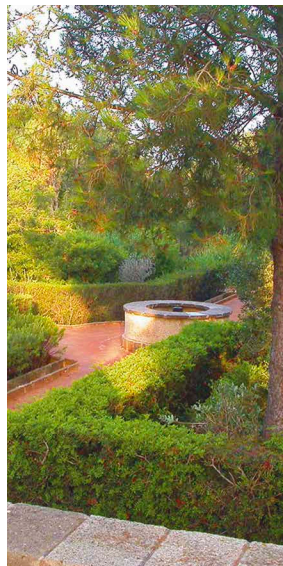


## The Garden

For a better understanding of vegetation formations in the province of Cadiz, the following route is recommended:

### MEDITERRANEAN GARDEN

These rectangular areas showcase the vegetation landscape which can be found on well developed soils of the province. The richness in mineral salts in the soil, its humidity during the summer and human action have an influence on the distribution of the different species, and, because of that, on the configuration of the different landscapes.



### POND

It exhibits the typical vegetation of the backwater areas of rivers and permanent lagoons and ponds dotted around the Cadiz countryside.

### CADIZ VEGETATION

#### MEDITERRANEAN GARDEN

##### Acid soil

- (A1C) Crops on dry sandy soil
- (A1M) Matorral on dry sandy soil
- (A1B) Forests on dry sandy soil
- (A2C) Dry-land crops on moderately dry sandy soil
- (A2M) Matorral on moderately dry sandy soil
- (A2B) Forests on moderately dry sandy soil
- (A3C) Crops on sandy soil with some constant humidity
- (A3M) Matorral on cool sandy soil
- (A3B) Forests on cool sandy soil
- (A4C) Crops on humid sandy soil
- (A4M) Degraded riverbanks or watercourses on sandy soil
- (A4B) Gallery forests on sandy soil

##### Basic soil

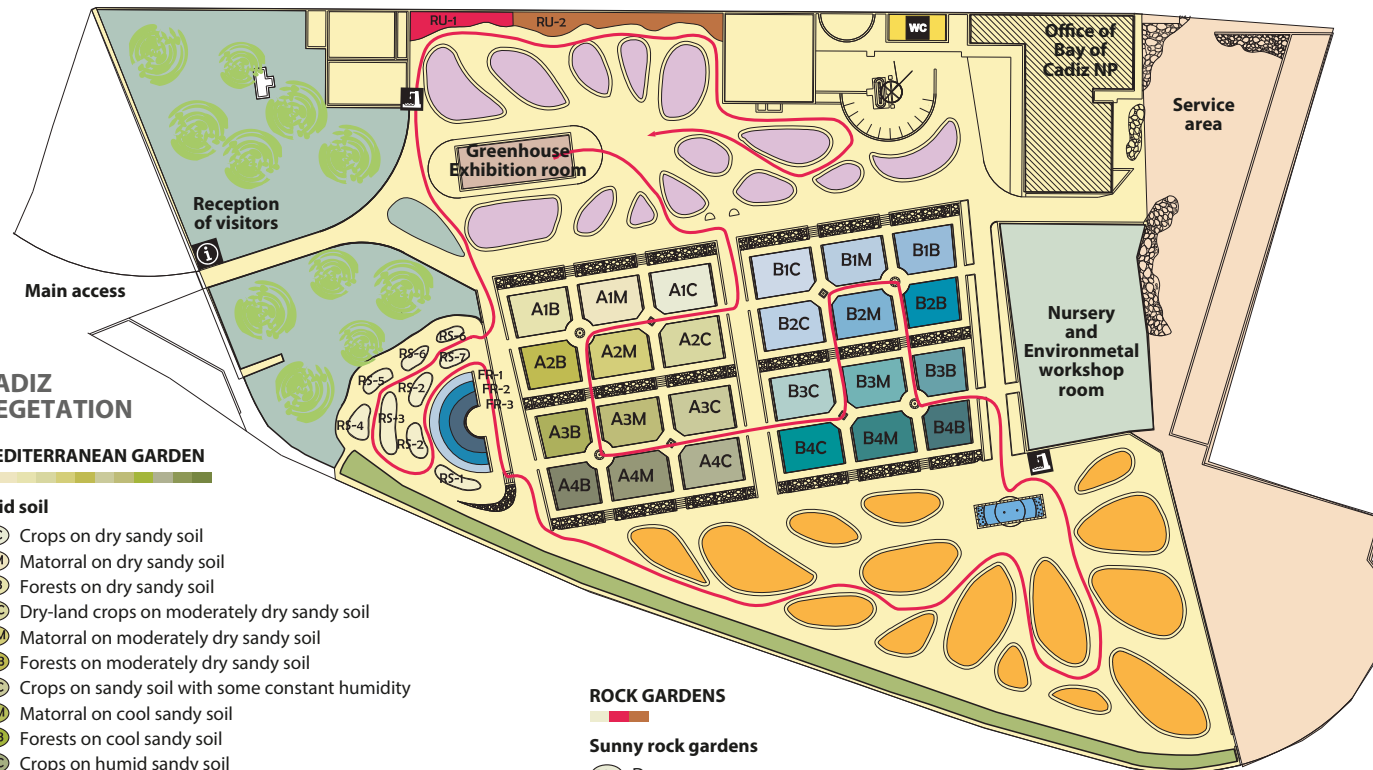
- (B1C) Crops on dry rich in bases soil
- (B1M) Matorral on dry rich in bases soil
- (B1B) Forests on dry rich in bases soil
- (B2C) Crops on moderately dry basic soil
- (B2M) Matorral on moderately dry basic soil
- (B2B) Forests on moderately dry basic soil
- (B3C) Crops on rich in bases soil with some constant humidity
- (B3M) Matorral on cool basic soil
- (B3B) Forests on cool basic soil
- (B4C) Crops on humid basic soil
- (B4M) Degraded riverbanks or watercourses on rich in bases soil
- (B4B) Gallery forests on rich in bases soil

##### TIDAL MARSHLAND

- (FR-1) Floodable areas with all tides
- (FR-2) Floodable areas with spring tides
- (FR-3) Non-floodable areas but influenced by seawater

##### POND

##### COASTAL PINE WOODLAND



##### ROCK GARDENS

###### Sunny rock gardens

- (RS-1) Dunes
- (RS-2) "Ostionera" stone
- (RS-3) El Aljibe sandstone
- (RS-4) Gypsum
- (RS-5) Ophites
- (RS-6) Limestone
- (RS-7) Flysch of Campo de Gibraltar

###### Shady rock gardens

- (RU-1) Limestone
- (RU-2) Ravines. El Aljibe sandstone

##### ORNAMENTAL FLORA AND OF INTEREST

- CONSERVATION COLLECTION
- ACCLIMATIZATION GARDEN
- GARDEN OF THE BAY

- GENERAL
- (i) Reception of visitors and information
- (1) Drinkable water
- (WC) Toilets
- Recommended route

### TIDAL MARSHLAND

This small semicircular pond presents the highly specialised vegetation which is characteristic of marshland subject to the cycles of tidal flooding. They are the predominant landscape of the Bay of Cadiz.

### SUNNY ROCK GARDEN

These nine islands of plants, with different rocky material, showcase the vegetation of areas exposed to the sun most of the day with outcrops of rocky material of the substratum due to the absence of soil layer.

### SHADY ROCK GARDEN

This area is located beside the wall of the botanic garden facing southeast. It showcases the vegetation of the areas where soil is not developed, which are permanently in the shade, and which, because of this reason, keep a high level of humidity.

### COASTAL PINE WOODLAND

This area presents in a natural way the most typical forest formation of the environment where the San Fernando Botanic Garden is located.

### CONSERVATION COLLECTION

It showcases high value species, because of their rarity or because of their level of conservation. They can be found in the Andalusian Atlantic coast (Cadiz, Huelva and the Algarve biogeographic sector).

### GARDEN OF THE BAY

It protects the rest of the vegetation of the Botanic Garden from the salinity of westerly winds. It has examples of species which can be found in gardens located in the towns of the Bay of Cadiz.

### ACCLIMATIZATION GARDEN

It showcases examples of plants introduced to the Iberian Peninsula coming from America and the Canary Islands. It provides shade to the shady rock garden.



Acanthus



Verbascum pseudocreticum



Acclimatization garden