

Guide Map



Botanical Garden

El Arboreto of El Carambolo

EMASESA Metropolitana

Foto: Agua y luz fuente de vida. Autor: Jaime Fernández López. Finalista 7ª Edición Concurso de Fotografía El Arboreto

**COME AND
ENJOY**

Metropolitan Water Works Company of Seville



Botanical Garden



El Arboreto of El Carambolo

E M A S E S A M e t r o p o l i t a n a

El Arboreto Botanical Garden, was built in 1986 by EMASESA (the water company of Seville and its surrounding cities), and it covers an area of 40.000 square meters on the hill of El Carambolo, municipality of Camas. In it you can find more than 500 botanical species from the five continents. It also has two viewpoints with a height of 62,5 meters above Seville, with a fairly unknown and unique panoramic view of the city and the Guadalquivir River Valley.

MORE ABOUT... EL ARBORETO

El Arboreto Botanical Garden serves three purposes:

- **To stabilise the hillside of Carambolo Hill**, where it is located the drinking water tank which supplies Seville and its metropolitan area.
- **To minimise the visual impact of El Carambolo Drinking Water Treatment Plant**, which is located behind the garden.
- **To carry out an important educational work**, developing Environmental Education activities for groups coming from different levels and backgrounds.



SEVILLE is one of the Spanish cities with the greatest variety of ornamental plants. Nowadays there are about 210.000 trees planted in the streets, and many of them can be found in El Arboreto.

It is a landscape-style Garden, and and it is divided in seven areas: the pergolas and flowerbeds area, the ponds and their canal, collections of culinary, aromatic and medicinal species, fruit trees and intensive farming plants, ornamental species, Mediterranean forest and Quercus and, finally, the conifers.

There are **two artificial ponds** connected via a stream where riparian vegetation and aquatic plants can be observed, integrating water as an essential element of the landscape. Collections of **medicinal, aromatic and culinary species** are located along the path that runs parallel to the road, while, on the upper level, we can find the **collection of crops and the organic garden** with many seasonal species of fruits and vegetables. Finally, on the lower tier, a **system of pergolas** has been installed to support a collection of climbing species, as well as a small rock garden.

THE CURRENT LAYOUT OF THE GARDEN IS DESIGNED BY LANDSCAPING CRITERIA, AND NOT TO GEOGRAPHIC OR BOTANICAL CRITERIA.

DURING YOUR VISIT, YOU WILL FIND SIGNS THAT IDENTIFY THE SPECIMENS OF THE DIFFERENT PLANT COLLECTIONS OF EL ARBORETO

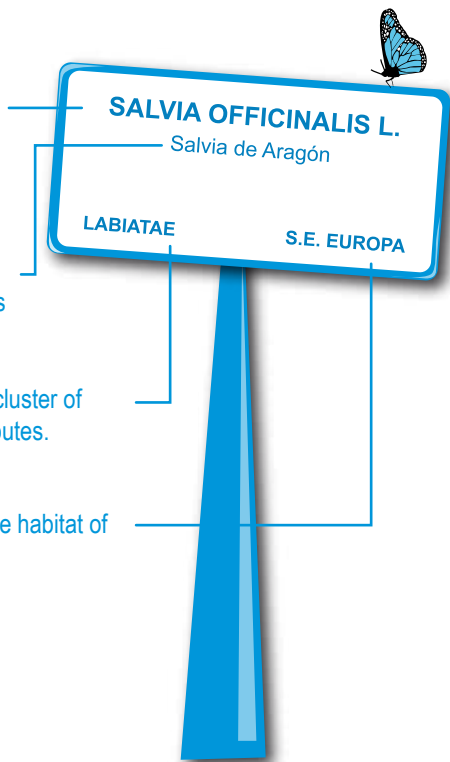
SCIENTIFIC NAME.

Composed by two Latin words, it is used to identify plants all over the world.

COMMON NAME. There are many common names for a same plant depending on its location.

BOTANICAL FAMILY. It is a cluster of many genus with similar attributes.

DISTRIBUTION AREA. Native habitat of the plant.



GOOD ENVIRONMENTAL PRACTICES FOR VISITORS

Photography, drawing, detailed observation... there are different ways to enjoy the garden all year long. Please, follow these rules during your visit.



USE PATHWAYS



DON'T TOUCH SPRINKLERS, VALVES, PLUGS, ETC.



AVOID MAKING UNNECESSARY NOISE



RESPECT THE PLANTS



CERAMIC SIGNALS ARE FRAGILE



DON'T THROW STONES OR RUBBISH INTO THE WATER



RESPECT THE ANIMALS



KEEP THE GARDEN CLEAN



ASK THE GARDEN STAFF IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS



USE THE FACILITIES PROPERLY



The species of El Arboreto



CULINARY, AROMATIC AND MEDICINAL PLANTS: Aromatic plants possess essential oils that provide a pleasant smell. In this group you can find plants widely used in perfumery, such as several species of lavender, rosemary, etc. Many species of **culinary plants** are frequently used as condiments in our kitchens, such as oregano, thyme, garlic or mint, among others. **Medicinal plants** have traditionally been used as natural remedies to treat diseases. Usually, a single plant can be used to provide solutions for different diseases. As an example of the species we can find in the garden, there are: **aloe**, used in cosmetics and medicine for wounds and burn treatment; **chamomile**, which is used primarily as a sedative and digestive; or **chicory**, from whose root we obtain a substitute for coffee and whose leaves are beneficial for good digestion.

CROPS AND FRUIT PLANTS: Crops are species used as raw materials for the production of oils (**sunflower, olive**) or fibers (**hemp, esparto, linen**). Among the **fruit trees** we can mention loquat, pear, plum, persimmon...

PARTERRES AND PERGOLAS: Parterres area is one of the most colourful places in the garden. These plants are used both in public and private gardens for the great visibility of their flowers: **Cape marigold, treasure flower, hyacinth orchid, fleur-de-lis, gladiolus**, etc.

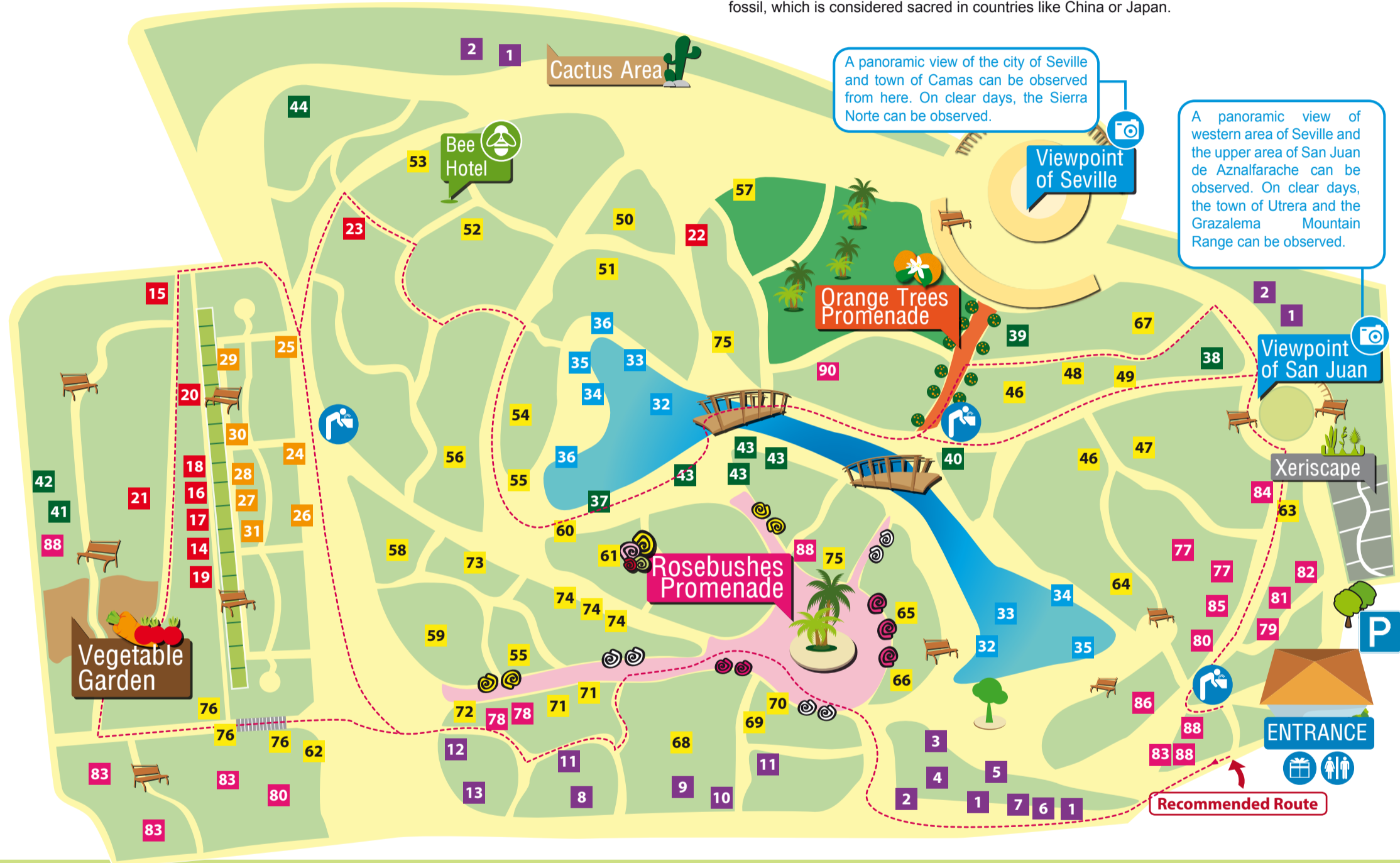
The pergolas are covered with climbing plants: **Moorish jasmine, common jasmine, Chinese wisteria, Chalice vine**...

AQUATIC AND RIVERSIDE PLANTS: In the water and on the edges of the two ponds and the small stream that joins them, aquatic and riparian species can be found. Some of them are **water lilies, rushes and umbrellas or papyrus**. In the ponds or in the stream you can see fauna related to that habitat: amphibians (small frogs and tadpoles), fishes and reptiles (water snakes).

QUERCUS (OAKS) AND MEDITERRANEAN FOREST: They can be found different species of the **Quercus** genus distributed in different areas, such as: the **holm oak**, next to the Viewpoint of San Juan, **the cork oak**, next to the Viewpoint of Seville, the **oaks**, next to the Orange trees' promenade, and other species of **Quercus**, in the crops and fruit plants area.

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS: This area is made up of different tree and shrub species, with quite striking characteristics which are the result of adaptations to their natural environment. Here we find: **silk floss tree, African coral tree, bird of paradise, Illawarra flame tree, avocado**, etc.

CONIFERS: Conifers are characterized by the development of their seeds in structures called cones (pine cones), so we can never see flowers themselves in these plants. In the Garden they can be found, among others: **juniper tree, Lawson cypress, Chinese thuja and sequoia**. In this area we also find a great variety of pines, such as: **Canary Island pine, Aleppo pine or stone pine**. The **stone pine** is native to the Mediterranean region, and its wood, very resinous and resistant, is as much appreciated as its seeds, pine nuts, which are widely used in Mediterranean cuisine. It is worth mentioning **Ginkgo biloba** tree as a living fossil, which is considered sacred in countries like China or Japan.



CULINARY, AROMATIC AND MEDICINAL SPECIES

1. Lavender (*Lavandula angustifolia*)
2. Rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*)
3. Oregano (*Origanum vulgare*)
4. Thyme (*Thymus vulgaris*)
5. Garlic (*Allium sativum*)
6. Mint (*Mentha aquatica*)
7. Lemon Verbena (*Lippia triphylla*)
8. Medicinal Aloe (*Aloe vera*)
9. Blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*)
10. Agnocus (*Vitex agnus-castus*)
11. Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)
12. Butcher's broom (*Ruscus aculeatus*)
13. Bigleaf periwinkle (*Vinca major*)

CROPS AND FRUIT PLANTS

14. Olive (*Olea europea*)
15. Kaki (*Diospyros kaki*)
16. Hemp (*Cannabis sativa*)
17. Esparto (*Stipa sima*)
18. Linen (*Linum usitatissimum*)
19. Quince (*Cydonia oblonga*)
20. Pear (*Pyrus communis*)
21. Loquat (*Eriobotrya japonica*)
22. Pomegranate (*Punica granatum*)
23. Cherimoya (*Annona cherimola*)

PARTERRES AND PERGOLAS

24. Cape Marigold (*Dimorphoteca aurantiaca*)
25. Treasure Flower (*Gazania rigens*)
26. Fleur-de-lis (*Sprekelia formosissima*)
27. Common Jasmine (*Jasminum officinale*)
28. Primrose Jasmine (*Jasminum primulinum*)
29. Chinese Wisteria (*Wisteria sinensis*)
30. Chalice Vine (*Solandra grandiflora*)
31. Hyacinth Orchid (*Bletilla striata*)

AQUATIC AND RIVERSIDE PLANTS

32. Water Lily (*Nymphaea hybrida*)
33. Pickerel Weed (*Pontederia cordata*)
34. Southern Cat-tail (*Typha domingensis*)
35. Common Rush (*Juncos sp.*)
36. Umbrella Papyrus (*Cyperus alternifolius*)

OAKS AND MEDITERRANEAN FOREST

37. Portuguese Oak (*Quercus faginea*)
38. Holm Oak (*Quercus ilex*)
39. Cork Oak (*Quercus suber*)
40. Oak (*Quercus robur*)
41. Kermes Oak (*Quercus coccifera*)
42. Mastic Tree (*Pistacia lentiscus*)
43. Carob Tree (*Ceratonia siliqua*)
44. Field elm (*Ulmus carpiniifolia*)

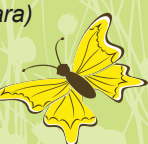
ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

45. Silk floss tree (*Chorisia speciosa*)
46. African coral tree (*Erythrina caffra*)
47. Bird of paradise (*Strelitzia reginae*)
48. Illawarra flame tree (*Brachychiton acerifolium*)
49. Avocado (*Persea americana*)
50. Box Elder (*Acer negundo*)
51. Knife-leaf Wattle (*Acacia cultriformes*)
52. Horse chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*)
53. Laurestine (*Viburnum rhytidophyllum*)
54. Spineless Yucca (*Yucca elephantipes*)
55. Crape Myrtle (*Lagerstroemia*)
56. English Carrisse (*Carissa edulis*)
57. Silky Oak (*Grevillea robusta*)
58. Osage Orange (*Maclura pomifera*)
59. Smoketree (*Cotinus cogygria*)
60. Rose of Sharon (*Hibiscus syriacus*)
61. Sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*)
62. Pineapple Guava (*Feijoa sellowiana*)
63. Ginkgo (*Ginkgo biloba*)
64. Black Bamboo (*Phyllostachys nigra*)
65. Chilean Mesquite (*Prosopis chilensis*)
66. Bamboo (*Phyllostachys aurea*)
67. Tulip Tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*)
68. Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*)
69. Port Jackson Fig (*Ficus rubiginosa*)

70. Ombu (*Phytolacca dioica*)
71. Southern Catalpa (*Catalpa bignonioides*)
72. Sago Palm (*Cycas revoluta*)
73. Golden Rain Tree (*Koelreuteria paniculata*)
74. Tipa (*Tipuana speciosa*)
75. American Basswood (*Tilia americana*)
76. Purple Leaved Plum (*Prunus pisardii*)

CONIFERS

77. Monterey Cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa*)
78. Atlas Cedar (*Cedrus atlantica*)
79. Lawson Cypress (*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*)
80. Chinese Thuja (*Thuja orientalis*)
81. Sequoia (*Sequoiadendron giganteum*)
82. Canary Island Pine (*Pinus canariensis*)
83. Aleppo Pine (*Pinus halepensis*)
84. Stone Pine (*Pinus pinea*)
85. Juniper (*Juniperus communis*)
86. Common Yew (*Taxus baccata*)
87. Silver Fir (*Abies alba*)
88. Mediterranean Cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens*)
89. Maritime Pine (*Pinus pinaster*)
90. Himalayan Cedar (*Cedrus deodara*)





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