



昆明植物园 Kunming Botanical Garden

昆明植物园始建于1938年，隶属于中国科学院昆明植物研究所，立足云贵高原、横断山及邻近地区，面向青藏高原和喜马拉雅山，突出极小种群植物拯救保护特色，全覆盖收集保存国家重点保护和珍稀濒危野生植物种质资源，是集科学研究、物种保存、科普与公众认知为一体的综合性植物园。园区开放面积44公顷，已建成15个精品专类园，收集保育来自全球、特别是我国西南地区的重要植物资源10406余种及品种。

Kunming botanical garden focuses on the *ex-situ* conservation of plants from Southwest China, especially that of endangered, endemic and economically important plants. Particular attention is paid to species native to the Yunnan Plateau and the southern regions of the Hengduan Mountains. Scientific research in KBG is largely concerned with the cultivation and domestication of resource plants, and the *ex-situ* conservation of the most rare and endangered plant species. As a comprehensive botanic garden, KBG has roles in scientific research, species conservation, public education, and the sustainable utilization of plant species. The area opening to the public covers 44 hectares. More than 10406 plant species and cultivars have been cultivated here and managed horticulturally in the 15 exquisite specialized gardens.

昆明植物园作为《生物多样性公约》缔约方大会第十五次会议生物多样性体验园，是重要的室外展览展示活动会场。园区有着典型的滇中高原气候，气候宜人，花开不断。布局按照“一宫一线多园”呈现，以鲜活的方式集中展现云南、中国及全球植物多样性。

As the Biodiversity Demonstration Garden for the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP15), Kunming Botanical Garden is an important outdoor venue for exhibition and events. The garden has an altitude of 1,950 meters and enjoys the pleasant typical plateau climate of Central Yunnan. The garden is presented in accordance with the layout 'One Palace, One Line and Many Gardens' to clearly demonstrate the plant diversity of Yunnan, of China and of the world.

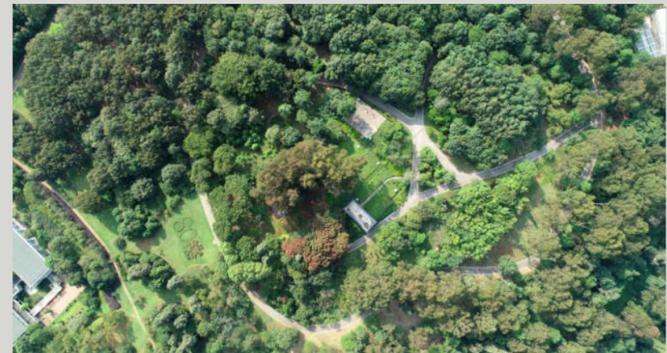


WEST GARDEN 西园

极小种群野生植物专类园 PSESP Garden

极小种群野生植物 (Plant Species with Extremely Small Populations, 简称 PSESP) 是指分布地域狭窄或呈间断分布，因长期受到自身因素限制和外界因素干扰、破坏，呈现出种群退化和个体数量持续减少，种群及个体数量已经低于稳定存活界限的最小生存单元，随时濒临灭绝的野生植物。受人为干扰严重是极小种群野生植物的必要条件。中国科学院昆明植物研究所孙卫邦研究员带领的研究团队从2004年就开始进行了极小种群野生植物系统研究与综合保护实践，引领着该研究领域的发展。本园始建于2015年，占地21.3亩，展示120多种PSESP明星物种和国家级保护植物，是开展迁地保护试验研究与保护园艺学、普及生物多样性保护的重要园地。

"PSESP" (Plant Species with Extremely Small Populations) is a new concept, which has been developed to rescue the most globally threatened plant species. PSESP are characterized by having small remaining populations (far lower than the Minimum Viable Population, MVP), restricted habitat, an extremely high risk of extinction, and exposure to serious human disturbance. Serious human disturbance is a necessary condition for a species to be included on the PSESP list. The KBG PSESP garden was built in 2015 and covers an area of 21.3 *mu* (1.4 hectares), and houses more than 120 typical PSESP and national key protected wild plant species of China. Now, it is an important base for studies on the *ex-situ* conservation and conservation horticulture of PSESP, as well as the education of biodiversity science.



裸子植物园 Gymnosperm Garden

裸子植物是指种子无果皮包被、成熟时裸露的种子植物，常见的苏铁、银杏、松柏即为裸子植物。裸子植物全球现存约1100余种，具有重要经济价值，是优良的造林、用材和园林绿化树种。裸子植物园始建于1979年，占地35亩，已栽培展示裸子植物10科40余属200余种，包括银杏、银杉、水杉、攀枝花苏铁、云南穗花杉、喜马拉雅红豆杉等国家保护植物30余种及大叶南洋杉、北美红杉、落羽杉等国外种类50余种。

The word "gymnosperm" refers to those seed plants that have no pericarp, with the seeds therefore being exposed at maturity. The cycads, ginkgo, and coniferous trees are all gymnosperms. There are more than 1,100 known species worldwide, many of which have important economic value and are excellent forestation, timber, and horticultural plants. This garden, constructed in 1979 and covering 35 *mu* (2.3 hectares), is now home to more than 200 gymnosperm species from 40 genera and 10 families. These are more than 30 national key protected wild plants, including *Ginkgo biloba*, *Cathaya argyrophylla*, *Metasequoia glyptostroboides*, *Cycas pan-huihuensis*, *Amentotaxus yunnanensis*, and *Taxus wallichiana*, as well as over 50 exotic plant species such as *Araucaria bidwillii*, *Sequoia sempervirens*, and *Taxodium distichum*.



观叶观果园 Ornamental Foliage and Fruit Plants Garden



蔷薇园 Rose Family Garden

百草园 Medicinal Herb Garden

始建于1979年，占地45亩，取自典故“神农尝百草”，已收集、保育和展示我国西南地区特色药用植物资源171科592属1000余种。该园按中国传统园林布局设计，通过曲径通幽的游览步道、休息曲廊、景观水池将园区自然分割成神农本草植物区、滇南本草植物区、传统药用植物区、阴生药用植物区、基原药用植物区、名贵药用植物区、芳香药用植物区、牡丹芍药区、民族药用植物区、有毒药用植物区等10个风格独特的小区。

The Medicinal Herb Garden was established in 1979, and covers an area of 45 *mu* (3 hectares). More than 1,000 medicinal plant species from 592 genera and 171 families are cultivated *ex-situ* and exhibited in this garden. The name of "Bai Cao Yuan" (meaning the garden with numerous traditional medicinal plants) was given to the garden because of the allusion "Shennong (the mythological Father of Chinese medicine) Tastes Hundreds of Herbs." The medicinal herb garden was designed to have the traditional Chinese garden layout, featuring winding pathways, zigzagging veranda, and landscaped pools, and is therefore naturally divided into ten unique medicinal plant sections: Medicinal Plants in Shennong Ben Cao and Dian Nan Ben Cao, Traditional Chinese Medicine, Shade Habitat Medicinal Plants, Origin Plants of the Traditional Chinese Medicines, Famous and Precious Medicinal Plants, Aromatic Medicinal Plants, the Paeonia Section, Ethnic Medicinal Plants, and Poisonous Medicinal Plants.



羽西杜鹃园 YUE SAI Rhododendron Garden



名人植树区 Notable Planting Garden



金缕梅园 Hamamelis Family Garden

本园是昆明植物园最具特色的园区之一，是春城昆明一张靓丽的名片。沿着主干道栽培了788株枫香 (*Liquidambar formosana*)，形成了著名景点枫香大道。枫香树曾是金缕梅科植物，也是诗句“停车坐爱枫林晚”中的“枫林”，每年10月至12月中旬间叶片变色，霎时光彩流离、色彩斑斓、落叶缤纷，充分体现中国西南山地“霜叶红于二月花”的秋季特色。

This is one of the most unique areas in the Kunming Botanical Garden. The people in Kunming are very proud of it. A total of 788 Chinese sweetgum trees (*Liquidambar formosana* in the family Altingiaceae) grow along both sides of the main road, forming the famous Sweetgum Avenue. *Liquidambar formosana* was belong to Hamamelidaceae. These beautiful trees form the "maple woods" in the ancient poem "Stopping my carriage under the lovely maple woods, I cannot stop staying here too much" written by Du Mu in the Tang Dynasty. The leaves start changing color between mid-October and mid-December, echoing other trees with colorful autumn foliage. At that time, the leaves are redder than the flowers opening in February, and form a landscape of bright colors and brilliant falling leaves, reflecting the autumn colors in the mountains of Southwest China.

木兰园 Magnolia Family Garden

木兰科植物是植物学界瞩目的原始被子植物，云南是木兰科植物分布中心，种类占全国总数的一半以上，达12属78种。多数种类树形美观，花朵硕大、芳香，为云南八大名花之一，具有重要的经济、生态、文化和科研价值。木兰园始建于1975年，占地23亩，共收集12属115种，展示国家重点保护野生植物华盖木、中华木莲、云南拟单性木兰及焕镛木等20余种，是国内收集和栽培木兰科植物最多的专类园之一。

Plants in the magnolia family (Magnoliaceae) are considered by botanists to be protangiospermae, or primitive flowering plants. Yunnan is a center of diversity for these plants, and is home to 78 species representing 12 genera, which is more than half of the total species in China. Most of the species have attractive shapes and large flowers with pleasant fragrances (they are listed among the "Yunnan Eight Famous Flowers"), and have important economic, ecological, cultural, and scientific value. Built in 1975 and covering 23 *mu* (about 1.5 hectares), the Magnolia Family Garden holds a collection of 115 species in 12 genera, and houses specimens of more than 20 species of Chinese national key protected wild plants, including *Manglietiastrum sinicum*, *Manglietia decidua*, *Parakmeria yunnanensis*, and *Woonyoungia septentrionalis*. This is one of the largest collections of Magnoliaceae species anywhere in China.



扶荔宫 FULIGONG Greenhouses

“扶荔宫”是世界上最早有文字记载的温室，汉武帝时期曾建于上林苑中，用于栽种南方佳果和奇花异木。著名植物学家吴征镒院士借用此典故命名本温室群，包含了主体温室、兰花馆、食虫植物馆、隐花植物馆、草木百兼馆，形成错落有致、相得益彰、功能完备、布局合理的温室群。现已保存特色植物2500余种，充分展示了“植物王国”丰富的物种多样性和别具特色的生态景观，是云南省独具历史文化底蕴、科学内涵丰富的生物多样性研究、保护与科学教育基地。

The first written record of a greenhouse in the world was the "Fuligong", which means Lychee Palace in Chinese. This was built in the Shanglin Royal Garden by Emperor Wu (141-87 BC) in the Han Dynasty. The Fuligong was designed for cultivating the delicious fruits, rare flowers and unique trees from South China. The prominent botanist and CAS academician Wu Zhengyi named the greenhouses at KBG "Fuligong" after the Lychee Palace. The greenhouses include Main Greenhouse, Orchid House, Carnivorous Plant House, Cryptogam House, and Baijian Education Hall, which together make up a well-proportioned and rationally laid out greenhouse complex, in which the different units complement each other. More than 2,500 plant species are cultivated and horticulturally maintained in the greenhouses, presenting the rich biodiversity and special ecological landscapes of the plant kingdom in Yunnan to the public. The Fuligong greenhouses has become a scientific base for research, conservation and education of biodiversity, and is characterized by the unique history and culture of Yunnan.



扶荔宫讲解费用及预约说明：
个人：成年人80元/人，未成年人40元/人；
微信搜索“昆明植物园智慧园区”，点击购票购物预约。
团体：1500元/团，每团不超过25人；团队
预约电话 0871-65223907。



EAST GARDEN 东园



竹园
Bamboo Garden



山茶园
Camellia Garden

众多山茶属植物有着重要的经济价值，如世界三大饮料之一的茶 (*Camellia sinensis*)、有东方橄榄油之称的油茶 (*C. oleifera*)，以及著名的花卉云南山茶 (*C. reticulata*)、华东山茶 (*C. japonica*) 和茶梅 (*C. sasanqua*) 等。该园始建于1950年，是昆明植物园第一个专类园，是我国收集云南山茶花品种最多、历史最为悠久的专类园，获得了国际杰出茶花园等称号。该园分为八大收集展示区：华东山茶区、茶梅区、云南山茶区、精品茶花区、国际友谊茶花园、野生种质资源收集区、金花茶保育温室及山茶专类苗圃。

Most plants of *Camellia* are economically important. For example, tea (*C. sinensis*) is one of the world's top three beverages. *C. oleifera* is known as plant of "oriental olive oil", and three well-known ornamental species are *C. reticulata*, *C. japonica* and *C. sasanqua*. *Camellia* Garden was developed in 1950 and is the first collection of Kunming Botanical Garden. It has a long history of breeding and collecting cultivars of *C. reticulata* and now hosts the largest cultivar collection in China. International *Camellia* Society awarded it as International *Camellia* Garden of Excellence. The garden includes eight collected and exhibited sections: *Camellia japonica* Cultivar section, *Camellia sasanqua* Cultivar Section, *Camellia reticulata* Cultivar Section, Excellent *Camellia* Cultivar Section, International Friendship *Camellia* Garden, Wild *Camellia* Germplasm Section, Golden *Camellia* Conservatory and the *Camellia* Nursery.



岩石园
Rock Garden



水生植物园
Aquatic Plant Garden



中乌全球葱园 (昆明中心)
China-Uzbekistan Global Allium Garden

中乌全球葱园 (简称: China-Uzbekistan GAG) 由位于中国科学院昆明植物研究所昆明植物园的昆明中心和乌兹别克斯坦科学院植物研究所的塔什干中心 (China-Uzbekistan GAG-Tashkent Center) 组成，进行葱属植物的收集、展示、保护和研究。该园于2018年建成对外开放，展示了60余种及品种，由食用葱属植物区、药用葱属植物区、观赏葱属植物区和原生葱属植物区组成，是中乌两国科技文化合作交流的典范，是“一带一路”倡议的具体体现。

The China-Uzbekistan Global Allium Garden (China-Uzbekistan GAG) is comprised of the Kunming Center at the Kunming Institute of Botany, Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Tashkent Center of the Institute of Botany, Uzbekistan Academy of Sciences. The Garden is functionally a global-level collection, conservation, display, and comprehensive studies on Allium plants (onions and their relatives). Opened to the public in 2018, the garden is now cultivating more than 60 species or cultivars in Sections of Edible Allium, Medicinal Allium, Ornamental Allium, and Wild Origin Allium Species. The creation of China-Uzbekistan GAG is a model of scientific, technological and cultural cooperation and exchange between China and Uzbekistan, and also a concrete embodiment of Belt and Road Initiative.



M 昆明植物园全景导览图 Guide Map of Kunming Botanical Garden



- A 植物化学与药用植物资源持续利用国家重点实验室
State Key Laboratory of Plant Chemistry and Medicinal Plant Resource Sustainable Utilization
- B 云南植物志编写中心
Yunnan Flora Editorial Center
- C 中国科学院昆明植物研究所
Kunming Institute of Botany, Chinese Academy of Sciences
- D 分析测试中心
Analytical Testing Center
- E 游客服务中心
Visitor Center
- F 科技信息中心
Information Technology Center

- 图例 / Legend / 凡例 / 도시
- I 游客中心 Visitor Center / 游客中心 / 游客中心
 - 售票厅 Ticket Office / 售票厅 / 售票厅
 - 卫生间 Toilet / 卫生间 / 卫生间
 - 出入口 Entrance / 出入口 / 出入口
 - 停车场 Parking Area / 停车场 / 停车场
 - 医务室 Clinic / 医务室 / 医务室
 - 观赏点 Attraction / 观赏点 / 观赏点
 - 现在位置 You Are Here / 现在位置 / 现在位置

开放园区 Garden	参观区域 Open Areas	收费标准 Entrance fees	开放时间 Opening times	售票截止时间 Ticket closing times
西园 West Garden	全园 (不含扶荔宫) Sceneries (not including FULIGONG Greenhouses)	10元/人 10 Yuan/ Ticket	09:00-18:00	17:00
东园 East Garden	全园 All Sceneries	5元/人 5 Yuan/ Ticket	09:00-18:00	17:00

半价: 7-18周岁 (含18周岁), 持有效证件60周岁 (满60周岁)-70周岁 (不足70周岁) 的老年人和持有效证件的全日制大学本科及以下学历的在读学生享受西园半价票 (5元/张); 免票: 6周岁 (含6周岁) 或者身高1.2米 (含1.2米) 以下的儿童, 持有效证件年满70周岁以上的老年人, 持有效证件的残疾人, 持有效证件的现役军人、残疾人及军队离休干部、退休士官、消防官兵, 凭本人优待证的三属和退役军人, 持“兴滇惠才卡”人员可享受免门票。
Concession: ① Minors between the ages of 7 to 18, senior citizens (aged 60 to 70 years old) with Senior Citizen ID and students in primary schools, senior schools and universities with Full-time Student ID enjoy half price entry to West Garden. ② Children aged 6 years or younger, or less than 1.2 meters tall, senior citizens above 70 years old with Senior Citizen ID, disabled people with a Disability Certificate, the People's Liberation Army (including servicemen, disabled soldiers, retired veteran cadres, retired petty officers, ex-service members, and firemen) with Valid ID, ex-service soldiers with Preferential Treatment Certificate, Relatives (including martyrs, soldiers killed in the line of duty, soldiers who died of disease) with Preferential Treatment Certificate and medical workers with Valid ID, People who hold Xingdian Talent Benefit Card enjoy free admission.



昆明植物园 Kunming Botanical Garden



- 小心台阶
- 小心枯枝
- 小心蛇虫
- 路面不平
- 小心雷电
- 陡坡危险
- 小心跌落
- 小心农药
- 小心地雷
- 保持安静
- 请勿吸烟
- 禁止戏水
- 禁止机动车辆驶入
- 禁止烟火
- 禁止采摘
- 禁止挖苗
- 禁止宠物入内
- 禁止翻越
- 禁止攀爬
- 请勿乱扔垃圾
- 禁止踢球
- 禁止非机动车
- 禁止垂钓
- 禁止捕捉
- 节约用水
- 科研实验区

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