



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了昆明植物园1986年建成的温室群。经不断发展完善，该区域现包含主体温室、兰花馆、食虫植物馆、隐花植物馆、高山植物馆、草木百兼馆等，保存特色植物2500余种，充分展现了“植物王国”丰富的物种多样性和生态景观，是云南省文化底蕴深厚和科学内涵丰富的生物多样性研究、保护与教育场馆。2022年，被联合国《生物多样性公约》第十五次缔约方大会筹备工作执行委员会办公室和秘书处授予了“COP15永久性成果展示点”。

The first greenhouse in the world with a written record was Chinese name 'Fuligong', which means Lychee Palace. It was built in the Shanglin Royal Garden by Emperor Wu (141-87 BC) of the Han Dynasty. Fuligong was designed for cultivating the tropical delicious fruits, rare flowers and unique trees from the South China. The prominent botanist and academican of the Chinese Academy of Sciences WU Zhengyi used the allusion and named these greenhouses as 'Fuligong' when it was first built. It includes the Main Greenhouse, Orchid House, Carnivorous Plant House, Cryptogam House, Alpine Plant House and Baijian Education Hall. Until now, more than 2500 plant species have been well cultivated and horticulturally maintained in the greenhouses, and it's presenting the rich biodiversity and typical ecological landscape of Yunnan, which is famous as 'Plant Kingdom'. The Fuligong is now becoming one of the well science content bases for research, conservation and education in biodiversity characterized with unique historical culture deposits in Yunnan. In 2022, it was awarded 'Permanent Exhibition for CBD COP15 Achievement' by Office of the Executive Committee and Secretariat of the Fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity.



The Main Greenhouse is the most magnificent of any of the Fuligong Greenhouses. Covering an area of 4,200 m², it is comprised of Tropical Aquatic Plant Zone, Tropical Fruit Zone, Tropical Rain Forest Zone, and Tropical Desert Plant Zone. In the greenhouse, winding paths lead to silently elegant scenery, one cascade follows after another, and the mist drift everywhere. It holds a living collection of more than 1,800 species and cultivars, from marvelous tropical fruits and aquatic plants such as lychee (*Litchi chinensis*), miracle fruit (*Synsepalum dulcificum*), king of water lily (*Victoria*), and beach pandanus (*Pandanus tectorius*), unique tropical rainforest landscapes such as the plant strangulation, buttress roots, single-tree forest, hanging canopy garden, cauliflory (flowers and fruits on large trunks), and dripping tip, to fantastic tropical drought-resistant plants from the dry-hot valleys of Southwest China, inland of Australia, Savanna of Africa, and desert of America.



主体温室 Main Greenhouse

扶荔宫最宏伟壮丽的温室，面积4200平方米，由热带水生区、热带水果区、热带雨林区、热带荒漠区等组成，独特的螺旋结构象征了生命构成核心DNA的排列方式。温室里曲径通幽、错落有致、叠水起伏、云雾缭绕，收藏植物达1800余种，展示了丰富奇妙的热带水果和水生植物，如荔枝、神秘果、王莲、露兜树等；奇特的热带雨林景观，如独木成林、绞杀、板根、老茎生花、空中花园、滴水叶尖等；奇异的热带荒漠植物，如来自干热河谷、澳洲内陆、非洲萨瓦纳和美洲荒漠的植物。



热带水果区 Tropical Fruit Zone

热带水果区面积为1200m²，收集了许多奇特热带、亚热带水果，如荔枝、龙眼、神秘果等。The Tropical Fruits Zone covers an area of 1,200m² and contains a collection of many exotic tropical and subtropical fruits, including *Litchi chinensis*, *Dimocarpus longan*, *Synsepalum dulcificum* and so on.



神秘果 *Synsepalum dulcificum*



露兜树 *Pandanus tectorius*



荔枝 *Litchi chinensis*

热带水生区 Tropical Aquatic Plant Zone

水生植物是一类能够适应水生生活的植物，能长期耐受水淹的环境，其形态特征和生活习性与陆生植物已大大不同。根据生活型，分为沉水植物、漂浮植物、浮叶植物、挺水植物、湿生植物等。

Aquatic plants are adapted to live in water. They can tolerate long periods of flooding, and have morphologies and characteristics that are very different from those of terrestrial plants. Aquatic plants can be classified into several types according to their life forms, and include submerged plants, free-floating plants, floating leaved plants, emergent plants, and hygrophytes.



热带荒漠区 Tropical Desert Plant Zone



干热河谷区 Dry Hot Valley Plant Zone

横断山脉是世界上最高最磅礴的山系之一，许多闻名于世的大河如长江、澜沧江等河流，在超过2000米落差的峡谷里奔流。河谷因被高大山体环绕，处于相对封闭的季风雨影区，以炎热少雨而著称，称为“干热河谷”。峡谷里的植物保留着几千万年前古地中海沿岸植物特性，大多耐旱、耐贫瘠、耐啃食，形成了类似于非洲稀树草原却折叠于山地的植被（稀疏的树、低矮的灌木和高大的草本）。此区域收集了云南干热河谷的典型植物。

The Hengduan Mountains is one of the most magnificent ranges on earth, and many world-famous rivers, such as the Yangtze and the Lancang (Mekong), rush through the deep valleys with a drop of more than 2000m. Surrounded by high mountains, the valley is located in a relatively isolated area of monsoon rain shadow. It is known for its dryness, heat and little rain, and is called 'dry-hot valley'. The plants in the valley retain the characteristics of the ancient Mediterranean coast plants tens of millions of years ago, most plants here are sparse woods, dwarf shrubs, and tall grasses, which are drought-tolerant, barren-tolerant and gnawing-tolerant, forming a vegetation similar to African Savannah but distributed in the mountains. This zone collects the typical plants of Yunnan dry-hot valleys.



热带雨林区 Tropical Rainforest Zone



独木成林
Single tree forest



绞杀现象
Strangulation



板根现象
Buttress roots

热带雨林区是“扶荔宫”主体温室最大的馆区，分为东南亚雨林区、南美雨林区和西非雨林区，展示了高大挺拔的独木成林、神奇的绞杀、壮观的板根、不可思议的老茎生花等热带雨林特有生态景观，以及东南亚热带雨林特色植物和文化景观。瀑布和树冠廊桥之间的空中花园，展现了“树上树”、“树上花”、“树上草”等绚丽壮观的树冠景观。

The Tropical Rainforests Zone is the largest zone in the main greenhouse, and is collected the typical plants from the Asia Rainforests, the America Rainforests and the Africa Rainforests. This zone demonstrates certain unique ecological phenomena of tropical rain forests, including the single tree forest, strangulation, spectacular buttresses-roots, or cauliflory, as well as the typical plants and the cultural landscapes of tropical rain forests in Southeast Asia. The canopy garden between the 12.29-meter-high waterfall and the canopy bridge showcases the magnificent canopy landscapes of "trees on trees", "flowers on trees" and "grass on trees".



丛林飞瀑 Water Fall in Jungle



隐花植物馆 Cryptogam House

隐花植物泛指不产生花朵和种子而以孢子繁殖的植物，包括藻类、苔藓和蕨类植物，甚至地衣和菌类。地衣是真菌与蓝细菌或藻类共生的复合体，苔藓没有根茎叶的分化，被誉为大自然的拓荒者。蕨类植物出现于4.3亿年前的志留纪，为最早的陆地植物之一，繁盛于石炭纪，与恐龙共存辉煌过。本馆保育鹿角蕨等130余种蕨类植物及泥炭藓等30余种苔藓、地衣，以岩石、古木、小桥、溪流等造景元素，模拟隐花植物原始古老的生态环境。

Cryptogam are formerly recognized the flowerless and seedless plants that use spores for reproduction, including taxonomic groups such as algae, mosses, ferns, even lichens and fungi. Lichens are complex organisms formed by the symbiotic relationship between fungi and cyanobacteria or algae, and mosses are tiny leafy-stemmed flowerless plants, both called the nature's pioneers. Fern is one of the earliest terrestrial plants and emerged 430 million years ago during the Silurian period. They were the ancestors of seed plants, flourished during the Carboniferous period, and gloriously coexisting with dinosaurs. The Cryptogam House collects more than 130 fern species including *Platycerium*, and 30 species of mosses and lichens including *Sphagnum*. Rationally laid-out green rock, old wood, small bridge, and artificial stream, the landscape simulates the primitive environment of ancient cryptogam living in this planet more than millions of years.



象耳鹿角蕨 *Cypripedium*

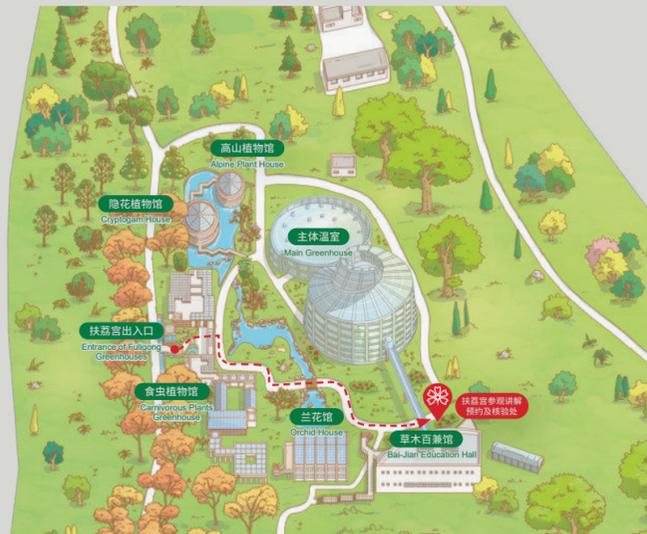


马来鹿角蕨 *Cypripedium*



扶荔宫参观讲解与预约

Fuligong Greenhouses Guided Map



扶荔宫讲解场馆
种子博物馆——兰花馆——食虫植物馆——隐花植物馆——高山植物馆——主体温室
注：路线以实际参观为主，集合点在扶荔宫预约及核实处（草木百兼馆1楼）

服务人群		价格(元/人)	
		中文	英文
散客	成年人 Adults	80	/
	1.2米以下儿童, 一个成年人只能免费带一名儿童 Children shorter than 1.2 m	免费 (Free)	/
Individual guest	未成年人 Minors	40	/
	1.2米(含1.2米)以上、未滿18周岁的未成年人 Children taller than 1.2 m and under 18 years old		
团队	每团(包含孩童)在25人以内 The group size including children is no more than 25 persons	1500	2300

个人可扫码下方购物购票二维码提前1-7天预约, 团队预约请拨打0871-65223907, 工作时间上午9:00- 下午17:00; 当日预约请到扶荔宫预约及核实处咨询。



高山植物馆

Alpine Plant House

为了研究、保护和展示高山植物, 昆明植物园将原有展馆重新改造为高山植物馆, 于2025年5月26日落成。该馆面积100平方米, 主要收集和展示丽江园区引种保育的报春、杜鹃、绿绒蒿、百合、杓兰等代表性高山植物。Renovated and upgraded the original Lichens House, Alpine Plant House was completed for the study, protection and exhibition of alpine plants on May 26, 2025. The house covers an area of 100 m² and exhibits representative alpine plants such as *Primula*, *Rhododendron*, *Meconopsis*, *Lilium* and *Cypripedium*, which are conserved in the Lijiang Alpine Botanical Garden.



杓兰 *Cypripedium* spp. 报春 *Primula* spp. 绿绒蒿 *Meconopsis* spp.



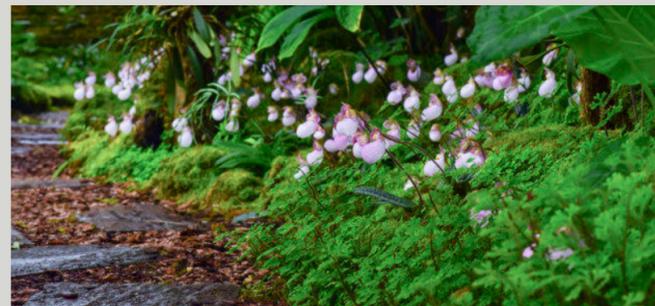
兰花馆

Orchid House



兰花是兰科植物的统称, 是最为兴盛复杂的植物类群之一。兰花具有极高的药用、观赏和研究价值, 在中国有两千多年的栽培历史, 享有“花中君子”美誉。传统名花“中国兰”仅指春兰、惠兰、建兰、墨兰和寒兰等兰属中的若干种。本馆以塑石、溪流、廊道等园艺元素, 还原兰花的自然环境和生态群落模式。馆内收藏的兰科植物600余种, 其中石斛属植物400余种; 此外, 还迁地保护了暖地杓兰、麻栗坡兜兰等极小种群野生植物。

Orchid is the collective plants of the family Orchidaceae and more than 20,000 species, which is considered as one of the most complex, evolutionary and diverse phyto-group. It is the important plant with high medicinal, ornamental, research and cultural values, which have been cultivated for more than 2,000 years in China with 'Junzi' (a noble man) reputation. The traditional Chinese orchid are only recognized few *Cymbidium* species such as *C. goeringii*, *C. faberi*, *C. ensifolium*, *C. sinense* and *C. kanran*. The Orchid House uses concrete rocks, artificial streams, and canopy corridors, simulate the orchid of natural habitat and community structure. The house collects more than 600 species of both terrestrial and epiphytic orchids, including the plant species with extremely small populations, such as *Cypripedium subtropicum* and *Paphiopedilum micranthum*.



食虫植物馆

Carnivorous Plants Greenhouse



捕虫堇 *Pinguicula* spp. 捕蝇草 *Dionaea* spp. 茅膏菜 *Drosera* spp.

食虫植物是一种具有捕食小动物能力的特殊植物。和普通植物一样, 它们的叶子中含有叶绿素, 能够通过晒太阳进行光合作用, 自行制造养分。但它们多生长在土壤贫瘠的环境中, 尤其缺乏生长必需的氮元素。为补充营养, 它们进化出精巧的捕食结构, 通过蜜汁、气味或鲜艳的颜色吸引小动物, 捕捉后消化吸收。本馆面积300m², 收集的食虫植物300余种、600余品种, 居全国植物园之首。馆内可观赏到猪笼草、茅膏菜、瓶子草、狸藻、食虫凤梨、土瓶草、露松、捕虫树等多种食虫植物。

Carnivorous or insectivorous plants are the most obscure and weird plants in the world that own unique traps and capturing strategy. The plants have normal leaf including chlorophyll and can carry out photosynthesis. However, they live in nutrition-poor environments, so they evolve delicate structures and produce attractive nectars, aromas or colors to trap mosquitoes, flies, bees and other small animals as meats to get the nitrogen and other nutrients. Covering an area of 300 m², the Carnivorous Plants Greenhouse is a conservation greenhouse with more than 300 wild species and 600 cultivars of carnivorous plants, which is the most collection of any garden in China. Such as *Nepenthes*, *Drosera*, *Utricularia*, *Sarracenia*, *Brocchinia*, *Cephalotus*, *Drosophyllum*, *Roridula*, as well as many others, you can see them all here.



太阳瓶子草 *Heliamphora* spp.



土瓶草 *Cephalotus follicularis* 猪笼草 *Nepenthes* spp. 捕虫树 *Roridula* spp.

草木百兼馆

Bai-Jian Education Hall

我国著名植物学家吴征镒字“白兼”, 曾著有《百兼杂感随忆》一书, 本馆取名“草木百兼”是为纪念吴征镒先生并体现植物的多样性之意。本栋建筑是研究所内重要的科普场馆, 两层面积共1,400多平方米, 包含了种子博物馆、咖啡馆及文创中心等。

The famous Chinese botanist Wu Zhengyi, whose courtesy name is Bai Jian, wrote the book *Random Thoughts and Memories from Bai Jian* (Bai Jian Za Gan Sui Yi). This hall is named as Bai-Jian in honor of Wu Zhengyi. At the same time, by changing the Chinese character Bai used in Wu Zhengyi's courtesy name which means "white" to the Chinese character which is also pronounced as Bai but means "hundreds", the name of this education hall also represents the diversity of plants. This building is an important venue of the institute for education purpose. The total area of this two-story building is around 1400 square meters. There are Germplasm Museum, Public Science Experience Area, Science Classroom, Coffee Tasting Area, gift shop, etc.



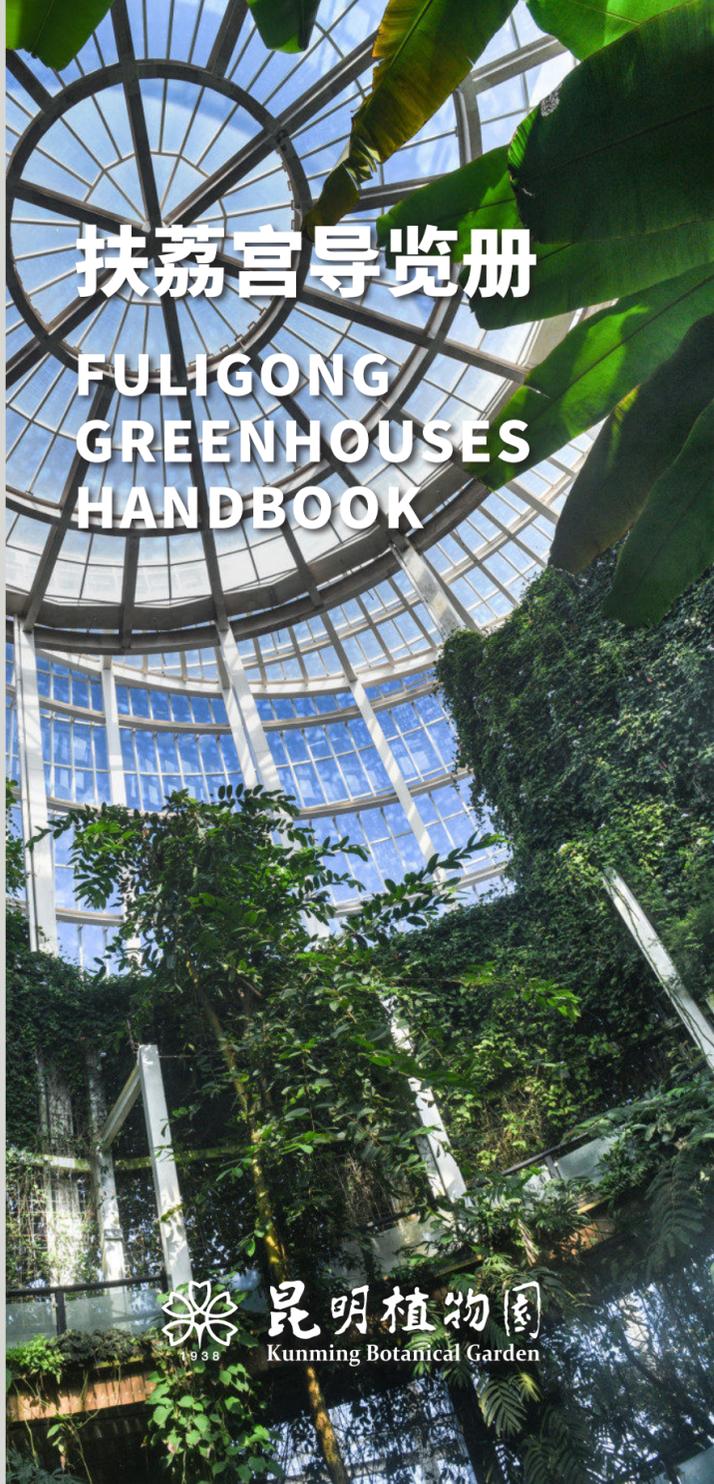
一楼: 种子博物馆
种子博物馆是国内首个以种子为主题的博物馆, 占地面积400平方米, 系统展示了种子的类型、结构和用途, 介绍种子植物的类群、进化和生存策略, 种子植物对人类文明的影响, 种质资源保藏的意义等科学知识。

The Seed Museum is the first museum of exhibition theme with seeds in China. Covering an area of 400 m², it systematically exhibits the types, structures and uses of seeds, and introduces the taxonomy, evolutionary and survival strategies of seed plants. The museum presents the impact of seed plants on human civilization and the significance of seed germplasm preservation.



二楼: 生物多样性书吧
生物多样性书吧精选了上百本生物多样性书籍, 可免费阅读。学术沙龙、咖啡馆、文创商店为一体的具有浓郁学术氛围的交流中心。

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扶荔宫导览册

FULIGONG GREENHOUSES HANDBOOK

