



Plan your visit

Entrances

Botanic Road, Plane Tree Drive, Hackney Road and Frome Road (see map inside).

Parking

Ticketed car parking is available on Plane Tree Drive, the Goodman Building carpark and State Herbarium carpark using credit card and coinoperated vending machines.

Public transport

Check Adelaide Metro for services into the city centre. Visit adelaidemetro.com.au

Accessibility

Adelaide Botanic Garden is wheelchair accessible through the Main Gate, East Gate, Conservatory Gate or Friends Gate. Bitumen paths run throughout the garden.

Want to see more?

Adelaide Botanic Garden is one of three gardens managed by the Botanic Gardens and State Herbarium of South Australia. For more information about the Mount Lofty and Wittunga Botanic Gardens, visit our website.







Botanic Gardens and State Herbarium

Phone: +61 8 8222 9311 Email: botanicgardens@sa.gov.au

Connect with us

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botanicgardens.sa.gov.au



Visitor Information

Opened in 1857, Adelaide Botanic Garden and adjacent Botanic Park are both a tranquil oasis, vibrant cultural precinct and busy centre of botanical learning and research. Explore our historic grounds and collections to relax and learn about the enduring connection between plants and people. Visitor Information is available at the Visitor Information Centre (E9) or North Lodge (B7).

Opening hours

Open 7.15am on weekdays, 9.00am on weekends and public holidays. Closing times vary throughout the year:

December – January 7.00pm	
February – March 6:30pm	
April 6.00pm	
May 5.30pm	
June – July 5.00pm	
August 5.30pm	
September 6.00pm	
October – November 6.30pm	

Admission is free.

Visitor Information Centre (E9)

Located In the centre of the Garden is the Schomburgk Pavilion, named after the second Director of the Garden, Richard Schomburgk. The Visitor Information Centre, staffed by volunteers from the Friends of the Botanic Gardens, is the place to find out what to see and do in the Garden.

Free guided tours

Free guided tours of Adelaide Botanic Garden depart daily at 10:30am from the Visitor Information Centre (E9). Tours of Botanic Park leave from the Friends Gate (B7) every Monday at 2:00pm. Tours are not run on Good Friday, Christmas Day or if the forecast temperature is 36°C or greater. Self-guided tours and trails are available at the Visitor Information Centre or can be downloaded from botanicgardens.sa.gov.au.

The Diggers Shop (E9)

Indulge your inner-gardener in the Diggers Shop, the home of heirloom vegetables and flower seeds. Offering gardeners a range of seeds, books and garden ware, the Diggers Garden Shop also provides access to the national network of gardeners through The Diggers Club. For more information visit diggers.com.au or call 08 8232 8671.

Food and dining

Simpson Kiosk (E6)

Nestled in the shade of a giant oak tree, the Simpson Kiosk overlooks the Main Lake and offers a range of lunch and snack items. Open 9.00am till 4.00pm.

Botanic Gardens Restaurant (E6)

Overlooking the Main Lake the Botanic Gardens Restaurant serves delicious and innovative cuisine and some of South Australia's finest wines. For opening hours, visit botanicgardensrestaurant.com.au

Café Fibonacci (E9)

Café Fibonacci offers alfresco style meals and drinks overlooking the SA Water Mediterranean Garden.

For more information, visit Blanco Events at blancofood.com.au or call 08 8223 3526.

Events and weddings

For wedding and event enquiries, please contact Blanco Catering on botanic@blancofood.com.au or call 08 8223 3526.

For children

Children of all ages will find plenty of things to see, do and explore. Discover the world of plants, from the adaptations that allow plants to thrive in extreme environments, to the botanical buccaneers who travelled the world to bring home exotic spices. Collect a self-guided trail brochure from the Visitor Information Centre.

Little Sprouts Kitchen Garden (E15)

Designed as an education garden for children, the Little Sprouts Kitchen Garden provides children with hands-on learning experiences about the benefits of edible gardening and healthy living.

School holiday programs

Our dynamic school holiday activities are a perfect way for children to explore plants and the environment. See our upcoming program and book at www. botanicgardens.sa.gov.au or by calling 08 8222 9311.

Exploring the garden

History and mysteries

The Garden is full of history and mystery, from the Deadhouse (F12) – the original morgue of the old Adelaide Lunatic Asylum – to the striking avenue of giant 150-year-old figs lining Murdoch Avenue (D7).

Visit our ancient cycad collection (G5), where plants dating back to the age of the dinosaurs are on display. The ancient Wollemi Pine (G7) was thought to be long extinct until it was rediscovered in a hidden gorge in the Wollemi National Park. NSW in 1994.

Masterclasses

Workshops and masterclasses are open to everyone from home gardeners to professional horticulturalists. They are a fantastic way to build horticultural and also make the perfect gift for plant enthusiasts. Visit our website to see the latest courses available from Botanic Gardens staff and visiting experts.

Become a member and help us thrive.

The Adelaide Botanic Gardens Foundation is the charitable arm of the Garden providing it with vital long-term financial security. When you make a membership donation to the Foundation. you become part of an enduring supporter base with a shared vision to grow a community that values the importance of plants and sustainable living. For more information about membership and benefits please contact our Foundation and Development Coordinator on 08 8222 9359 or ABGFoundation@sa.gov.au.

North Lodge and Friends

Visit North Lodge (B7), built in 1866 for the Head Gardener, and today home of the Friends of the Botanic Gardens of Adelaide. The Friends are a vibrant organisation, whose members share a love of Adelaide, Mount Lofty and Wittunga Botanic Gardens. The Friends actively support the Gardens. Volunteers are always welcome. Visit the Friends at North Lodge, at friendsbgadelaide. com or call 08 8222 9367 for more information.



- Amazon Waterlily Pavilion 🕕
- Araucaria Avenue
- Australian Forest
- Australian Cycad Collection
- Australian Native Garden
- Barber Shop Rotunda
- Bicentennial Conservatory (1)
- Botanic Gardens Restaurant 11 11
- Cactus and Succulent Garden

- B10 Classgrounds
- Cracked Earth
- Cycad Collection
- Deadhouse 🕕
- East Lodge 🕕
- Economic Garden
- Elvis Memorial 🕕 Eremophila Garden
- Ficus / Murdoch Avenue 📵

- F15 First Creek Wetland Viewing Area
- First Creek Wetland
- Francis Arbour 🕕
- Garden of Health & Ginkgo Gate
- E17 Goodman Building (Administration) (1)
- C15 International Rose Garden and National Rose Trial Garden
- Main Lake

- F14 Kaurna Cultural Presentation
- Little Sprouts Kitchen Garden
- K12 Mallee section
- Н8 Nelumbo Pond
- D15 Noel Lothian Hall
- North Lodge 🕕
- Palm collections
- F4 Palm House 🕕 (Malagasy Collection)

- D8 Plane Tree Lawn 🕕
- D9 SA Water Mediterranean Garden

Visitor Information Centre 😮 🖠 🛨

- Santos Museum of Economic Botany (1)
- Schomburgk Pavilion Café Fibonacci Diggers Garden Shop

- Simpson Kiosk 11 11
- D10 Simpson Shadehouse 📵
- D16 State Herbarium 🕕
 - Summer House (1)
- H14 Sunken Garden
- D17 Whipstick mallee
- D9 Wisteria arbours



Art and architecture

Adelaide Botanic Garden is rich in art, architecture and heritage. There are statues, fountains and artworks representing the history of our state as well as changing exhibitions in the Santos Museum of Economic Botany.

Several eras of built architecture can be seen, including the 1909 red brick heritage-listed **Goodman Building** (£17) formerly the headquarters of the Metropolitan Tramways Trust) and the old Tram Barn A, which now houses the **State Herbarium** (D16), Australian Centre for Ancient DNA and our library

The tiny stone **Deadhouse** (F12) built in 1882 is the remaining evidence of the Adelaide Lunatic Asylum which once stood in the southeast corner of the garden.

North Lodge (B7), home to the Friends of the Botanic Gardens of Adelaide, is filled with charming displays and gifts. Visitors can also chat with some of our passionate and dedicated Friends.

The Simpson Shadehouse (D10) was opened to the public in 1919. The shadehouse

in 1919. The shadehouse contains a collection of shade-loving plants including Australian ferns and palms.

Santos Museum of Economic Botany (F9)

The building was completed in 1881 and is the last museum of its kind in the world. The museum also stages a program of intriguing art exhibitions.

Glass in the Gardens

Three impressive glasshouses represent three centuries of gardening under glass.

The design of the **Amazon Waterlily Pavilion** (2007) (F7) was inspired by the leaf structure of the Amazon Waterlily. The original pond dates to 1868 and is still the central feature.

The **Palm House** (F4) built in 1877 (and restored in 1995) was pre-fabricated in Germany using cutting edge design from the late 1800s. It is one of the last of its kind in the world.

The **Bicentennial Conservatory**

(C12) built in 1989 is the largest single span glasshouse in the Southern Hemisphere, with a steel superstructure supporting 2,434m² of toughened glass.

Botanical collections

SA Water Mediterranean Garden (D9)

See the clever strategies of water wise plants from the Mediterranean climate zones of southern Europe, California, South Africa, southern Australia and Chile.

Garden of Health (D2)

An iconic health and wellbeing demonstration garden, displaying plants used to heal and promote wellbeing in western and nonwestern cultures.

Australian Native Garden (J15)

An innovative and inspirational garden demonstrating how Australian native plants can be used to create a cottage-style garden that is both lush and water-wise.

International Rose Garden (C15)

Adelaide's Mediterranean climate makes it the natural home for roses in Australia. Stroll amongst thousands of varieties in the International Rose Garden and National Rose Trial Garden. Roses flower from October to April.

Rangelands Plaza (E18)

Bringing the Australian outback to the city, the plaza displays rare arid zone plants from South Australia's mallee and Flinders Ranges. These plants were grown from seed collected by the South Australian Seed Conservation Centre.

Australian Forest (D11)

Discover the diversity of Australian plants including spectacular trees dating back to the original plantings of the Garden over 150 years ago, as well as trees from across Australia.

Economic Garden (D4)

Developed to demonstrate what a variety of fibres, oils, herbs and spices look like in their living plant form, before being harvested and processed into the many products we know and use today.

Cactus and Succulent Garden (E3)

Discover how plants from the Americas and Africa have evolved to deal with their harsh environments and the similarities between them.

First Creek Wetland (F14)

In addition to providing a sustainable water supply for the gardens, the First Creek Wetland shows how beautiful, essential and useful wetlands are for maintaining a healthy environment.

Botanic Park

Directly north of the garden is Botanic Park. Purchased by the Gardens in the 19th century, the Park hosts an arboretum of stately trees. In the 19th and early 20th century, Speakers Corner was a center of rich public debate every Sunday.

How botanic gardens changed the world ...

Plants are fundamental to life. They bring life to our soils and provide our food, clothing, shelter, medicines and energy. Botanic gardens have collected and displayed plants for education and enjoyment since the 1500s.

As we have come to learn more about their unique qualities, plants have been the catalyst for world-change and have shaped civilisations. Our collections provide a window into how plants have changed the world from ancient times through to today.

16th Century

The first physic gardens in Pisa and Padua harnessed plants for medicinal use. This significant step in the use of botany for healing is reflected in our Garden of Health (D2).

17th and 18th Centuries

Scientific institutions began to study, classify and understand plants and natural science. The classification of plants can be seen in the Classgrounds (B10), from the most primitive monocots and grasses to more complex flowering plants.

19th Century

Plants and their products began to be viewed as commodities that could be harvested for wealth and economic development. The great European empires shifted crops between colonies as a means of achieving wealth. The wealth of economic botany is on show at the Santos Museum of Economic Botany (F9) and Amazon Waterlily Pavilion (F7).

Today

Botanic gardens are playing an increasing role in plant conservation by studying and growing threatened species and educating the public. With ongoing threats from climate change and environmental degradation, the role of botanic gardens in protecting and promoting the botanical world is essential to our sustainable future.