

# KUMPULA BOTANIC GARDEN

The plants in the garden are a valuable part of our scientific national collection. Enjoy your visit at Luomus! Please, buy your ticket to the garden at the cafe.

## THE GEOBOTANICAL GARDEN

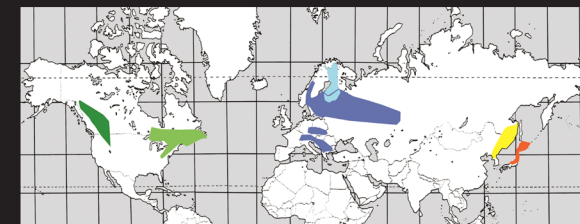
- Japan
- Far East
- Western North America
- Eastern North America
- Europe
- Finland

## THE GARDEN OF CULTIVATED PLANTS

- Ornamental plants
- Useful plants

## GEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS

- Closed to the public



Areas with climate conditions that resemble those in southern Finland. Most of the plants in the Geobotanical garden originate from these areas. Kumpula's collections are particularly valuable, as all plant strains in the geobotanical section are derived from nature.



Don't touch plants or collect plant parts or seeds.  
Some of the plants are poisonous.  
You can walk on the lawns.



# KUMPULA BOTANIC GARDEN – LIVING SCIENCE!

The botanic garden has been built in the manor grounds since the 1980<sup>s</sup>. Most of the Kumpula Garden is in the English style: can you see meandering paths, ponds, bridges and gazebos?

Botanic gardens serve as protective oases for threatened plants. In Kumpula, many plant species are protected *ex situ*, i.e., outside their natural habitat.

The 6-hectare-garden is divided into a geobotanical garden and a garden of cultivated plants.

## GEOBOTANICAL GARDEN

### Hortus geobotanicus

Kumpula's collections are particularly valuable, as all plant strains in the geobotanical section are derived from nature. The plants originate from areas in the Northern hemisphere with climate conditions similar to those in southern Finland. This is a great experiment! How will the plants fare here?

### FINLAND

The Finnish plants are grouped by their habitat, e.g. in seashore, grove, meadow, boreal forest and mire plants. The most comprehensive sample possible of Finnish plants and threatened species from Luomus *ex-situ* program has been selected for the area.

### EUROPA

Europe has a relatively poor flora of tree species due to ice ages and human action. Despite this, the European section has the highest number of species of all sections in the garden. European species are easy to access and there is a long experience of their cultivation. As global warming intensifies, many plants from continental Europe are making their way towards Finland.

## EASTERN AND WESTERN NORTH AMERICA

North America has a rich flora of tree species. The plants here survived the ice ages reasonably well. The southern parts of the eastern North America are covered by deciduous forests. The trees are relatively small. The western North America, however, is famous for its old, gigantic conifers.

### JAPAN

Japan is known for its small trees with beautiful blossom. Areas with climate conditions that resemble those in southern Finland are generally found on mountainous country in Japan. Many of the plants tolerate acidic soils, such as astilbes and hostas.

### FAR EAST

The Far East is a paradise for botanists. About a hundred coniferous tree species and four hundred broad-leaved tree species grow here! A diverse flora thrives in the ground layer as well. The secret behind the rich, yet fairly unknown, flora of the Far East is the moderate impact the ice ages had on the area.

## GARDEN OF CULTIVATED PLANTS

### Hortus ethnobotanicus

This section of the garden features plants that were typical of manor houses in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Here you can also find useful plants such as medicinal and food plants.

## GEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS

The main building of the manor is home to Luomus geological collections including meteorites, minerals, rocks and fossils. The collections are closed to the public.



The collection number of the plant. The first number is the year when the plant was added to the collections.



**LUOMUS**  
FINNISH MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

  
HELSINGIN YLIOPISTO  
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