

The Andalusian Network of Botanic Gardens in Natural Areas is firmly committed to support the development and efficient application of the World Conservation Strategy for Nature and the Convention on Biological Diversity. As centres for conservation, recovery and reintroduction of wild species, the Network takes part in the conservation strategy of the Regional Ministry for the Environment and coordinates actions with other regional, national and international organizations and institutions, such as the International Association of Botanic Gardens (IABG) or the Iberian-Macaronesian Association of Botanic Gardens (AIMJB).



Botanical Garden Network distribution  
Biogeographic regions

## TORRE DEL VINAGRE BOTANIC GARDEN

It is located in the Subbaetic Biogeographic Sector, formed by the mountain ranges composing the Natural Park of Sierras of Cazorla, Segura and Las Villas, Sierra Magina, Sierra of the Pandera, the Granada Sierras of Harana, Castril and La Sagra, and the Cordoba Subbaetic System. It is dedicated to the location, monitoring and showcasing of population of endangered species. Many of these species can only be found in these mountain ranges, like the daffodil of Cazorla, amongst other examples.



### RECOMMENDATIONS FOR VISITORS

- Please keep all areas clean and use the bins provided.
- Respect all plants in the garden.
- Follow the signposted routes.
- Taking photographs, drawing or simply observing are the best ways to enjoy your visit.
- If you walk in silence, you will be able to hear many different sounds.
- If you have any questions, please ask a member of staff.

### INFORMATION AND RESERVATIONS

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### USEFUL ADDRESSES

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Provincial Office of Jaén  
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23071 Jaén  
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Torre del Vinagre Botanic Garden  
e-mail: [jbotanico.tvinagre.cagpds@juntadeandalucia.es](mailto:jbotanico.tvinagre.cagpds@juntadeandalucia.es)

### SYMBOLS USED

All plants are identified with plaques which include the following information: common name in Castilian Spanish and scientific name (in Latin, followed by the name of the authors that wrote the description), botanic family, geographical distribution and level of threat, which is shown using the following icons:

- In danger of extinction ●
- Vulnerables ●
- Of special interest ●



Andalusia's prime location, between the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea, as well as between two different continents, allows for a huge range of ecosystems and environments, with a great variety of climates and terrains, where a rich botanical and mycological heritage has developed. The region has around 4,000 different species of higher plants and around 3,500 species of fungi. Many of these species are endemic to Andalusia and some of them are endangered due to several factors.

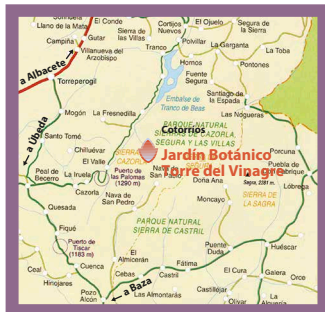


● Current network

Botanic and mycological gardens contribute to the conservation of this natural heritage. For this reason, a *Network of Gardens* has been established. They are organised according to ecological criteria, to improve awareness, to promote conservation and to exhibit plants and fungi which make up the Mediterranean Forest of Andalusia. Each of the different gardens in the network is dedicated to local flora and vegetation, paying special attention to rare and endangered flora, in coordination with all the other gardens. The Mycological Garden is a regional showcase of fungi in Andalusia.

## Location

The BG Torre del Vinagre is located in "Sierras de Cazorla, Segura y Las Villas" Natural Park (Area of Special Conservation, Biosphere reserve, Geopark, Place of Community importance and Especial Protection Zone for birth). It is located in the Tranco road (A - 319), km. 48, Coto Ríos (Santiago-Pontones), opposite the visitor centre with the same name. Access is possible from Cazorla, Villanueva del Arzobispo or Beas de Segura.



## The Garden

In Torre del Vinagre, there are examples of the different vegetation formations which can be found in a natural way, depending on height and humidity (bioclimatic areas). Part of the garden is dedicated to endemisms (plants which can be found only in this region). Almost all of them are included in the Red List of Vascular Plants of Andalusia.

### ALPINE PLANTS

They are plants of the high areas of mountain ranges and rocky slopes with poor soil, which protect themselves from cold weather due to their usual round and cushion shape. Their leaves also adapt themselves to these conditions by turning into thorns.



### DECIDUOUS FOREST

These plants protect themselves from cold weather and scarcity of water (when water is frozen, this means a dry period for plants) by dropping their leaves in autumn and winter. This

creates a strong contrast in the landscape with pine woodland and other evergreen forests in these seasons.

### RUPICOLOUS VEGETATION

These plants live in the crevices of rocks. This type of habitat entails important adaptations of plants to the scarcity of soil and water. They don't normally tolerate the competition from other plants, or are isolated in these places because livestock cannot get access to them. They have a very limited distribution.

### PINUS NIGRA WOODLAND

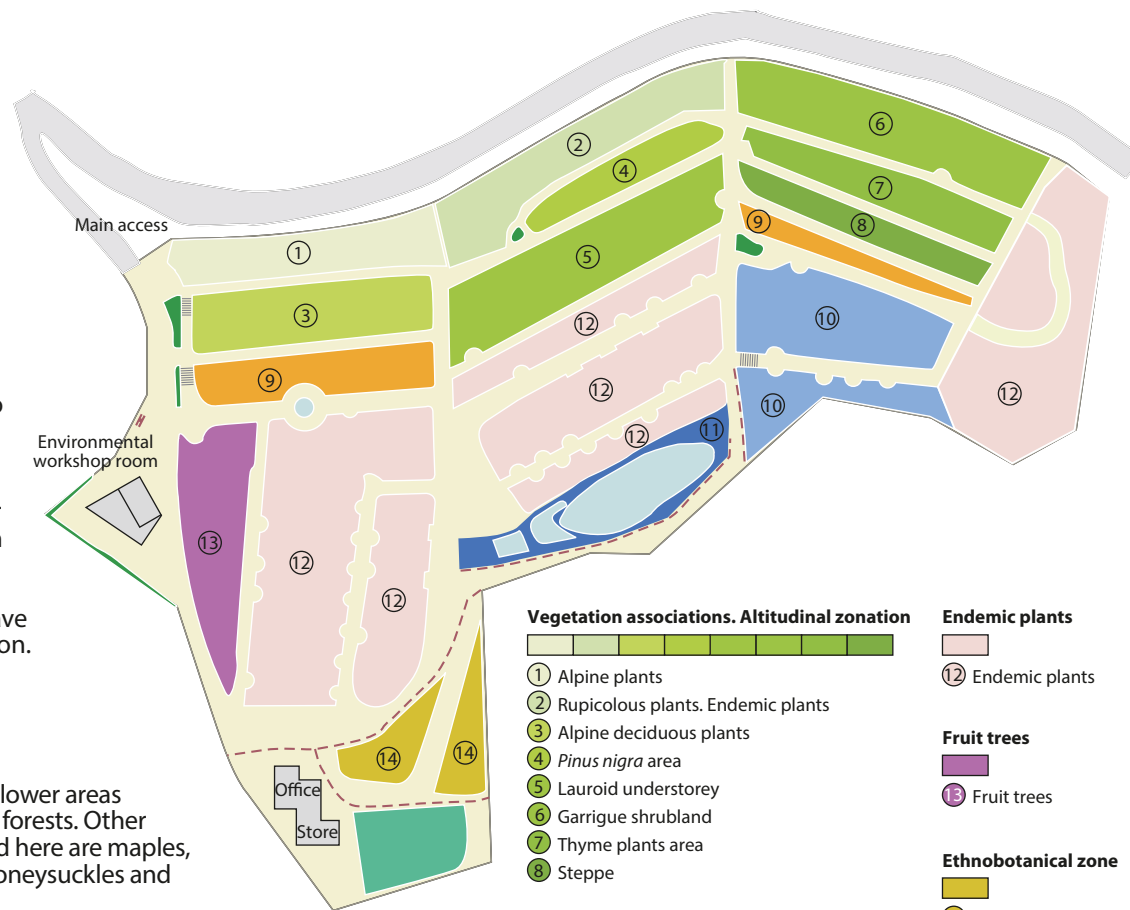
It can be found in the lower areas right close to deciduous forests. Other trees which can be found here are maples, boxes, Pyrenean oaks, honeysuckles and savins.

### LAUROID UNDERSTOREY

It is formed by tree and bush species characterized by having broad and glossy leaves. Laurestine, holly, ivy, *Smilax* and *Arbutus unedo* can be found along with other species of the Mediterranean understory in humid and shady places.

### GARRIGUE SHRUBLAND

It is a stage of the Mediterranean forest where a large part of the tree layer has disappeared. It is an open shrubland with fleshy fruit plants, narrow and evergreen leaves, and adapted to the rough dry summer season, such as wild olive trees, mastics, flax-leaved daphnes, kermes oaks, myrtles and *Cistus* plants.



#### Vegetation associations. Altitudinal zonation

- ① Alpine plants
- ② Rupicolous plants. Endemic plants
- ③ Alpine deciduous plants
- ④ *Pinus nigra* area
- ⑤ Lauroid understory
- ⑥ Garrigue shrubland
- ⑦ Thyme plants area
- ⑧ Steppe

#### Ornamental plants

- ⑨ Ornamental plants

#### Gallery forest

- ⑩ Gallery forest
- ⑪ Aquatic plants

#### Endemic plants

- ⑫ Endemic plants

#### Fruit trees

- ⑬ Fruit trees

#### Ethnobotanical zone

- ⑭ Ethnobotanical zone

#### General

- - - Wooden fence
- Perimeter of the garden
- Fountains and lagoons
- Walking paths
- Road

## STEPPE

It is the maximum stage of degradation of the Mediterranean understory. It is formed by esparto grass, *Lygeum spartum*, and other plants which are able to cope with some salinity in the soil, such as capers and houseleeks.

## GALLERY FOREST

A sort of tunnel is formed where the river flows. Vegetation includes ashes, willows and osiers, along with hazels, redoul, elders and laurestine. Oleanders and tamarisk can be found in the lower course of rivers. This vegetation can be easily noticeable in the landscape, because of its greenness and because it is in the deep areas of valleys.

## AQUATIC PLANTS

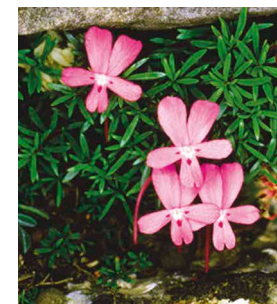
They need a direct and permanent contact with water, such as bulrushes, rushes, *buttercups* and daffodils.

## ENDEMIC PLANTS

This area is dedicated to showcase and conserve endangered species. It is an unmissable opportunity to see species in the same space which are very separated in nature and in places where access is very difficult.

## FRUIT TREES AND ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

These are examples of the most commonly cultivated plants in the area in vegetable gardens, as well as in gardens and promenades.



Violet of Cazorla



Holly

## ETHNOBOTANICAL ZONE

It shows the relationship between humans and plants in these mountains over time.

## AREA OF THYME PLANTS

It is a more advanced stage of degradation than the previous one with abundant aromatic species. They are small size bushes with many aromatic species such as thyme and lavender. The soil is mostly clear.