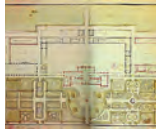


# Hohenheim Gardens

History | Garden Ensemble | Paths





**1776-1793**  
Establishment of the English Garden by Duke Carl Eugen and Franziska von Hohenheim

**1780**  
Founding of the Horticultural School

**1785**  
Cornerstone ceremony of the Palace Hohenheim

**1797**  
Exotic Garden, as of 1953 the Landesarboretum

**1818**  
Establishment of the Agricultural Teaching Institute

**1829**  
Construction of the Old Botanical Gardens

**1847**  
Agricultural Teaching Institute becomes the Academy

The gardens of Hohenheim in the south of Stuttgart have been a special attraction for over 200 years.

As scientific institutions, the English Garden from Duke Carl Eugen and Franziska von Hohenheim, the Palace Park on the south side of the Palace, and the teaching gardens in their development to the Exotic and Botanical Garden support teaching and research at the University of Hohenheim and the State School for Horticulture and Agriculture.

In the 18th century, the art of horticulture was in a period of change. In the place of the French gardens

with their strict design, the English gardens became the model with which people wanted to beautify nature with art.

On the historical circular route that starts in the Exotic Garden in the Garbenstraße and ends in front of the Museum of Agriculture, you will easily be able to find your way on a stroll through the Palace grounds.

Also see our brochure [“Historical tour - An overview of the stations. A stroll through the Palace grounds.”](#)



**1967**  
Hohenheim becomes a university

**1974**  
Establishment of the New Botanical Garden with systematic and vegetation history department

**1996**  
Expansion to include the natural landscape garden

**2011**  
Hohenheim Gardens becomes a central scientific institution, made up of: Experimental Station for Horticulture and Botanical Garden

The planting of the grove collection in the newly established natural landscape garden in 1996 was done under consideration of scientific and design perspectives. Bushes and green spaces with wild flower meadows enliven the appearance of the garden.

With this expansion, trees and bushes could be moved from the Exotic Garden so that in the oldest section of the gardens, historically important structures could once again be emphasized. At the same time, the unique grove collection was considerably expanded.

As a scientific University institution, the Hohenheim Gardens are also open for interested people in search of relaxation as long as they are careful in handling the plants.

The University depends on donations for care and maintenance. Many friends of the garden have already taken on tree sponsorships.

## Exotic Garden



Playhouse with sycamores



Monopteros in the Landscape Garden

The overall picture of the Landesarboretum, as the Exotic Garden has also been called since 1953, is characterized by the old tree stock.

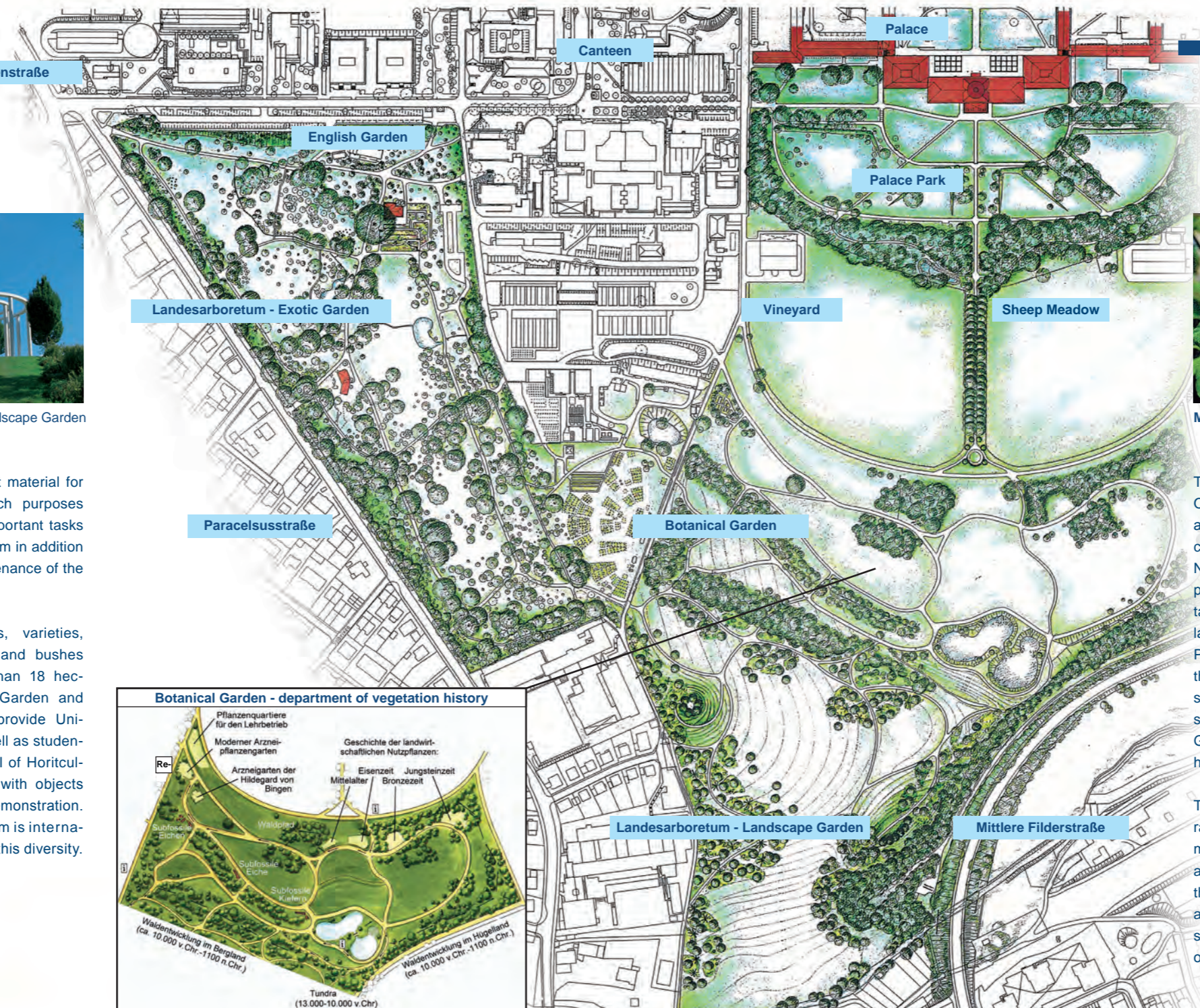
In part, these are still from the time of the first planting of the English Garden between 1776 and 1793, the "Dörfle."

In 1919, under the direction of the Horticulture School, the garden that had been used as an Exotic and Fruit Tree Orchard was re-designed into its original form. The emphasis of the grove collection lies in the cultivation of important garden forms.

The provision of plant material for teaching and research purposes is one of the most important tasks of the Landesarboretum in addition to the care and maintenance of the trees.

Over 4,000 species, varieties, and forms of trees and bushes on a space larger than 18 hectares in the Exotic Garden and Landscape Garden provide University students as well as students of the State School of Horticulture and Agriculture with objects for teaching and demonstration. The Landesarboretum is internationally renowned for this diversity.

## Botanical Garden



Magnolia in front of the Palace



Nest Fern in the Greenhouse

Today's Palace Park arose from the Old Botanical Garden that was created starting in 1829. In half-circle arcs, 360 species of trees from North America and Europe are displayed on an area of around 4.2 hectares on the south side of the Palace. If you go through the Palace Park and along Pappelallee, past the experimental vineyard and the sheep grazing meadow toward the south, you will reach the Botanical Garden's department of vegetation history.

The ensemble "History of agricultural crops," Hildegard von Bingen's middle-age medicinal garden, and a modern medicinal garden in which the medicinal plants important today are planted according to their substances make up a worldwide one-of-a-kind facility.

West of this is the systematic department, where annually varying species are planted on around 0.8 hectares according to their natural relationships, allowing visitors to be able to recognize historical connections with the higher plants. Seeds of many species are collected each year and made available to other botanical gardens to ensure species diversity using the international seed exchange.

The greenhouses on the north side of the systematic department host tropical and sub-tropical plant collections with around 1,000 species including 150 wild species of begonias.



**The Hohenheim Gardens are open for use the entire year.**  
Upon request, tours of the various areas are offered for groups:  
**[gaerten.uni-hohenheim.de/fuehrungen](http://gaerten.uni-hohenheim.de/fuehrungen)**

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### **Museums at the University of Hohenheim**

- **German Museum of Agriculture**  
Garbenstraße 9a and Filderhauptstraße 179,  
Telephone: +49 711 459 22146
- **Museum of Zoology and Veterinary Medicine**  
Palace Central Building, Telephone: +49 711 459 24242
- **History of Hohenheim Museum**  
Playhouse in the Exotic Garden, Telephone: +49 711 459 22119

Opening hours and additional information:  
**[www.uni-hohenheim.de/museums](http://www.uni-hohenheim.de/museums)**