A CONSERVATION WALK

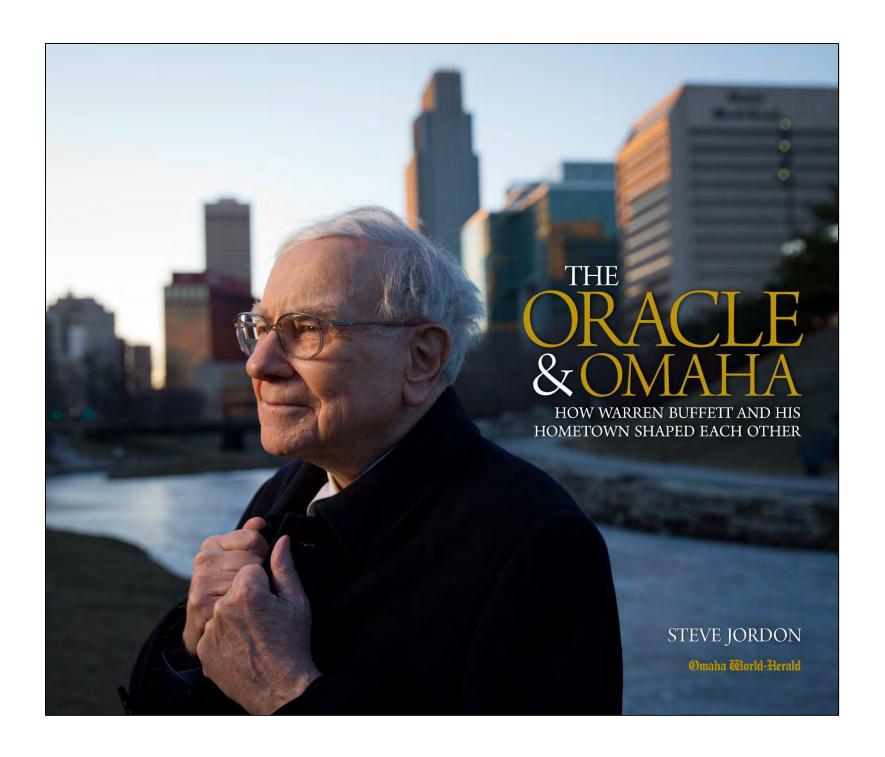
Conveying Conservation Messaging through a Garden Landscape

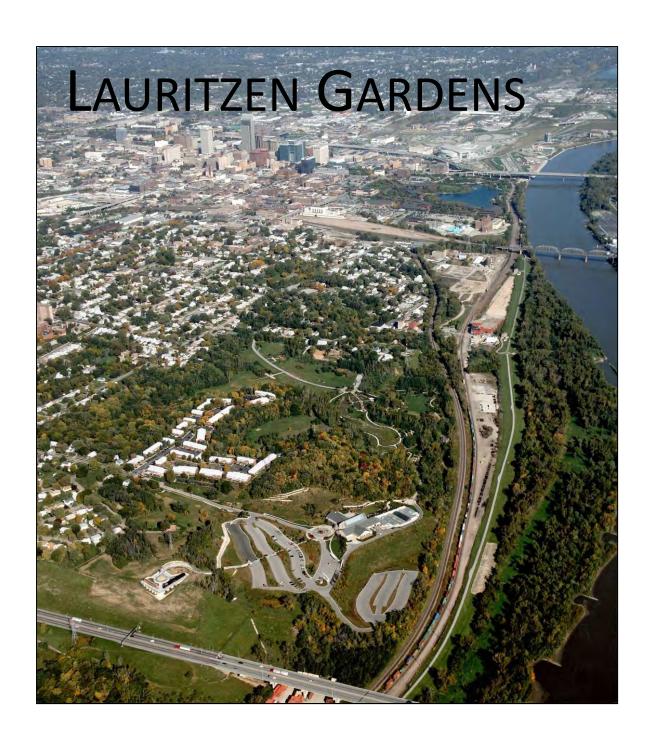


Jim Locklear

Panel Session: *Innovative Public Garden Engagement Strategies*BGCI 2015 International Congress on Education in Botanic Gardens













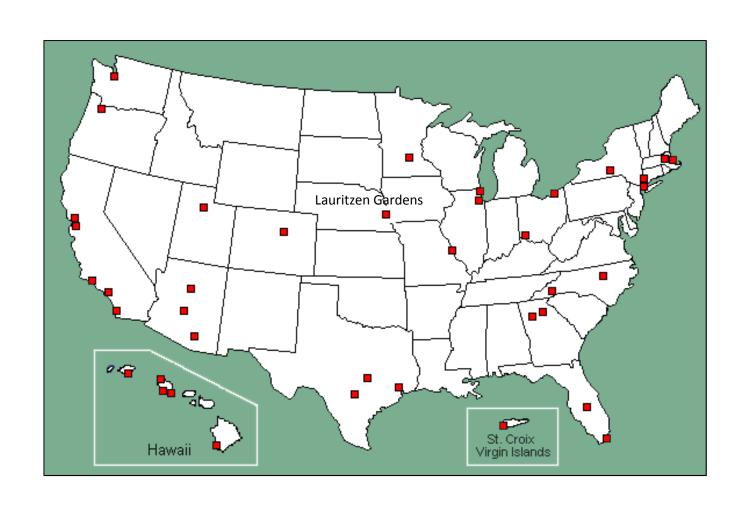




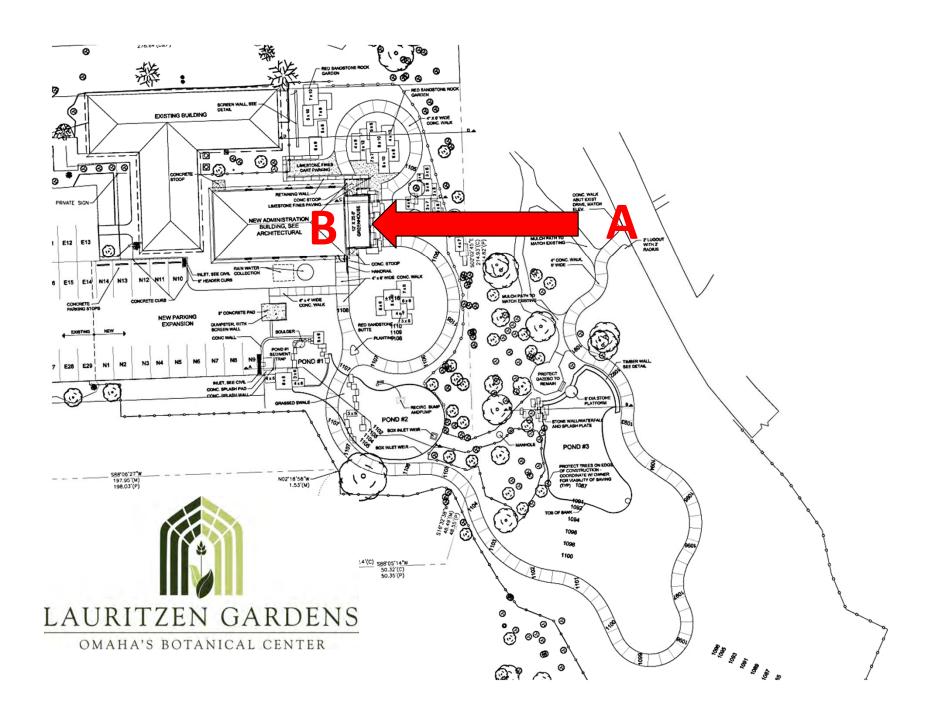


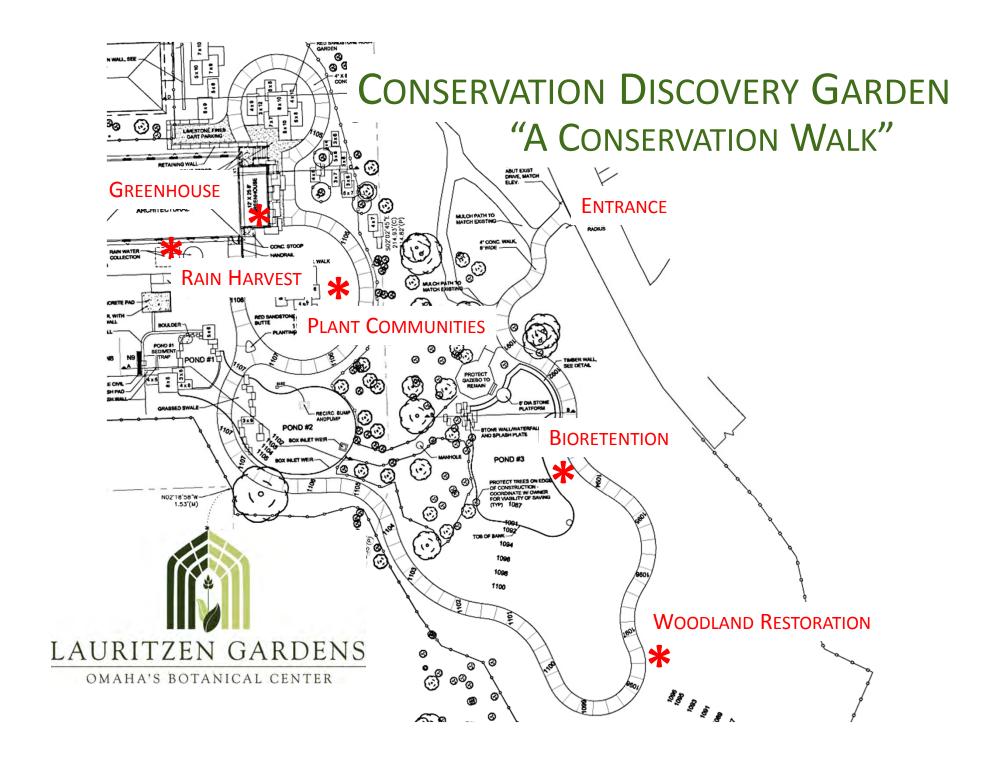
THE CENTER FOR PLANT CONSERVATION

Participating Institutions









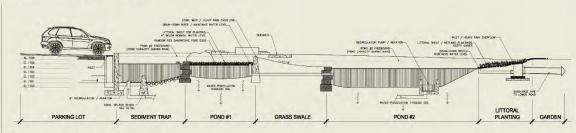
SCRUBBING STORMWATER

CONSERVATION CHALLENGE

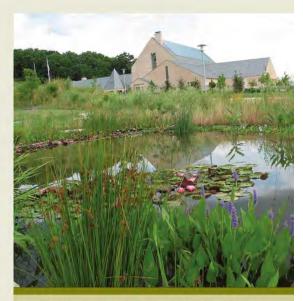
In a city like Omaha with lots of streets and parking lots, much of our rainfall runs straight into storm sewers instead of soaking into the ground where it is needed. This water often picks up harmful substances from pavement grime that can pollute streams and rivers.

SOLUTIONS

- "Bioretention" is a natural way to slow down and filter stormwater runoff in urban areas.
- Our bioretention system uses a series of three shallow ponds to slow the flow of water coming off our parking lot, plus special plantings to help filter pollutants from the water.
- The water captured and cleansed by our bioretention systems slowly soaks into the soil where it can be stored for future use by plants and recharge the groundwater.



BIO-RETENTION STORM WATER SYSTEM - Upper Section



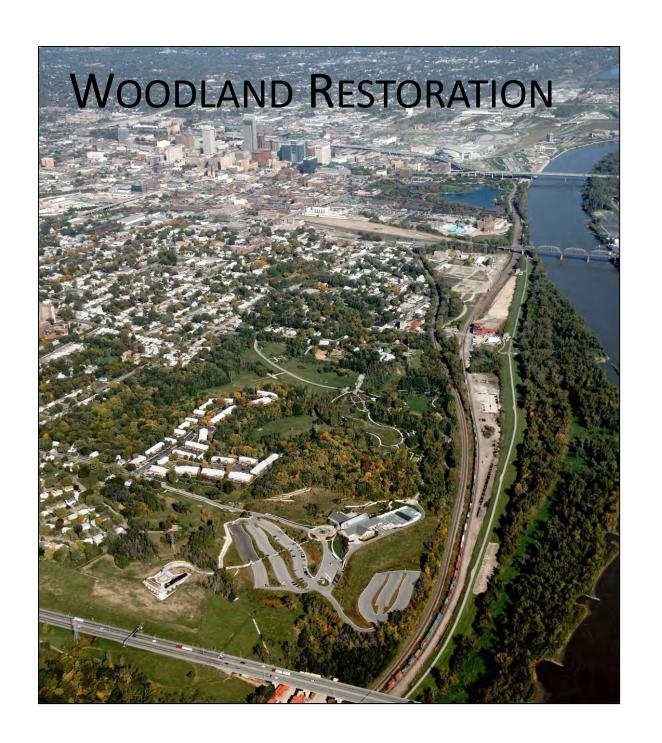
YOU CAN HELP!

 Plant a rain garden to capture and filter stormwater in your neighborhood.





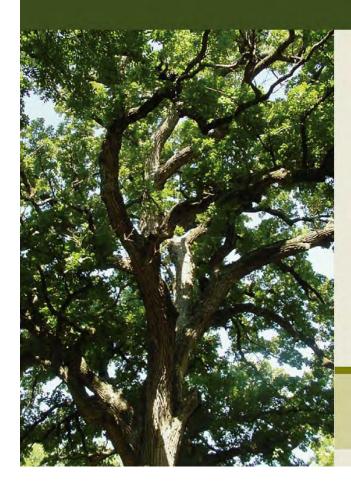






WOODLAND RESTORATION





GUIDED BY NATURE

CONSERVATION CHALLENGE

It can take a lot of water to keep the landscapes of our homes and neighborhoods green during the summer, especially when we grow plants from regions that have higher rainfall. These plants often need more water than we receive in a year of rainfall, even more so in times of drought.

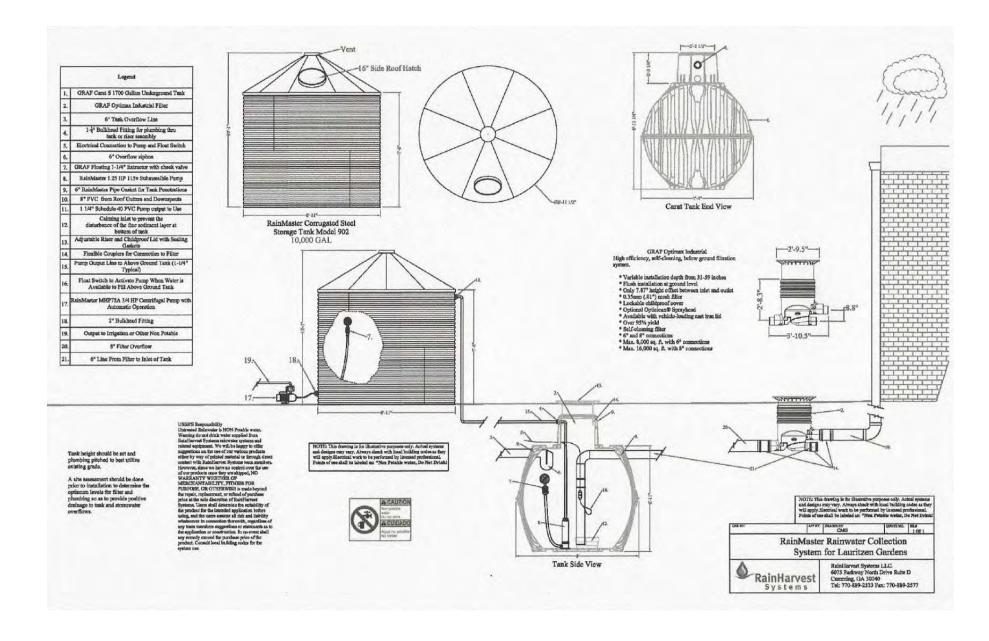
- Plants that occur naturally in our woodlands and prairies are well adapted to the local climate and rainfall patterns.
- Growing these "native" plants is a good way to use less water in the landscape.
- Growing native plants like the bur oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*) trees planted here is good for the native wildlife that depend on them for food and shelter.

YOU CAN HELP!

 Use less water by growing native trees, shrubs, grasses and wildflowers



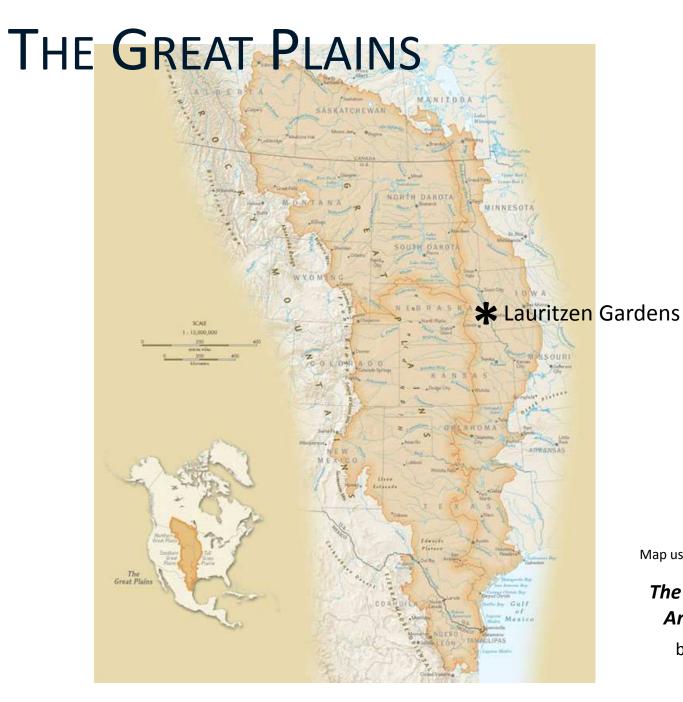












Map used with permission

The Great Plains:
America's Lingering Wild

by Michael Forsberg (2009)



A GARDEN OF WILD PLACES

CONSERVATION CHALLENGE

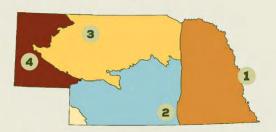
The goal of plant conservation is to safeguard plants in their natural habitat. The survival of endangered plants depends on the health of the natural communities in which they occur. This garden presents a sampling of the wild places of Nebraska and Iowa that are home to rare and endangered plants.

SOLUTIONS

- Lauritzen Gardens scientists study endangered plants in the wild places where they grow to discover their conservation needs.
- What we learn about these plants often helps in the conservation of the natural community in which they occur.
- Getting to know rare plants and the places where they grow leads to a greater appreciation for and a desire to protect both plants and plant communities.

YOU CAN HELP!

 Get to know the beautiful native plants and WILD places of Nebraska and the Great Plains.



The plants of the following **WILD PLACES** are on display in this garden:

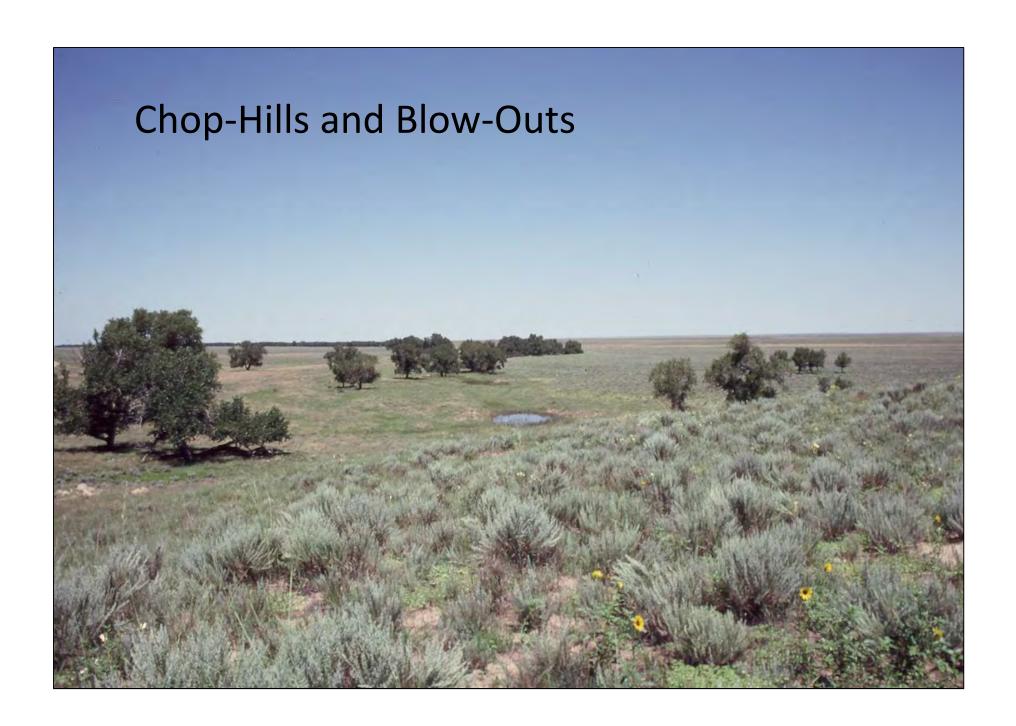
- 1 Prairies of the Loess Hills
- 2 Antonia's Chalk Bluffs
- 3 Chop-Hills and Blow-Outs
- 4 Rock Gardens of the Panhandle



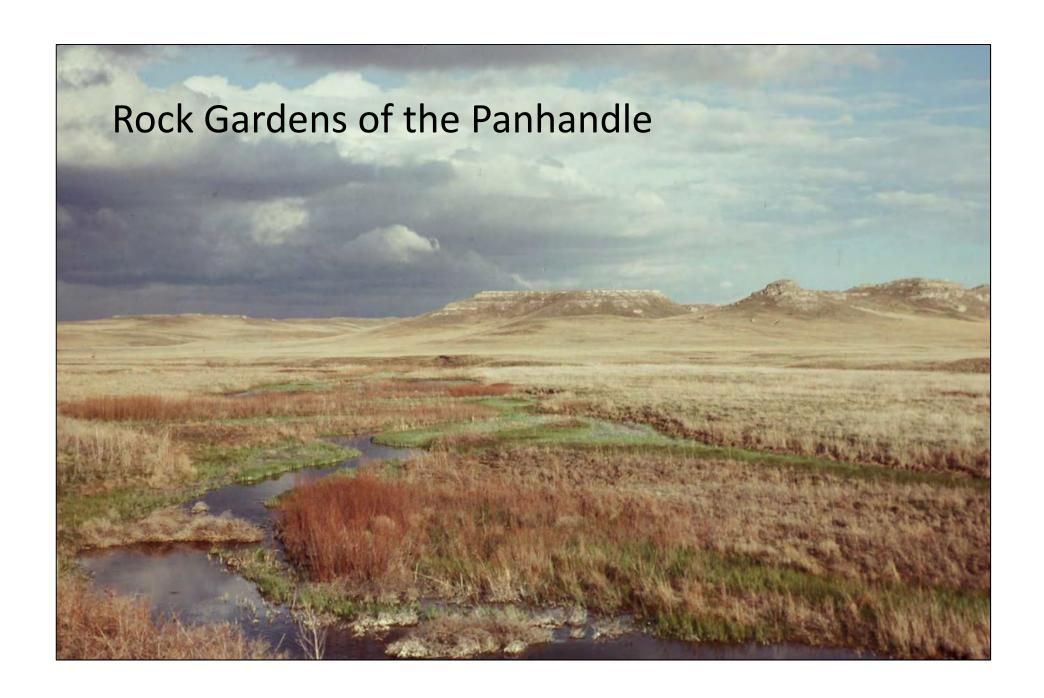














A CONSERVATION WALK

Conveying Conservation Messaging through a Garden Landscape



Jim Locklear

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Conveying Conservation Messaging through a Garden Landscape

JIM LOCKLEAR

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INNOVATIVE PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

Tara Moreau

Associate Director, Sustainability and Community Programs University of British Columbia Botanical Garden

Tamar Arbel Elisha

Head of Community Department Ramat Handiv Memorial Gardens and Nature Park

Gilles Vincent

Special Advisor of the Executive President Chenshan Botanical Garden

Jim Locklear

Director of Conservation Lauritzen Gardens

