BOTANIC GARDENS

AND THEIR VALUABLE ROLE IN CONSERVING PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES

Botanic gardens and arboreta mobilize scientific, collaborative, and strategic approaches to conserve valuable plant genetic resources (PGR)—the wide range of wild and cultivated plants.

Botanic gardens maintain PGR in a variety of forms:



Living collections



Seed collections



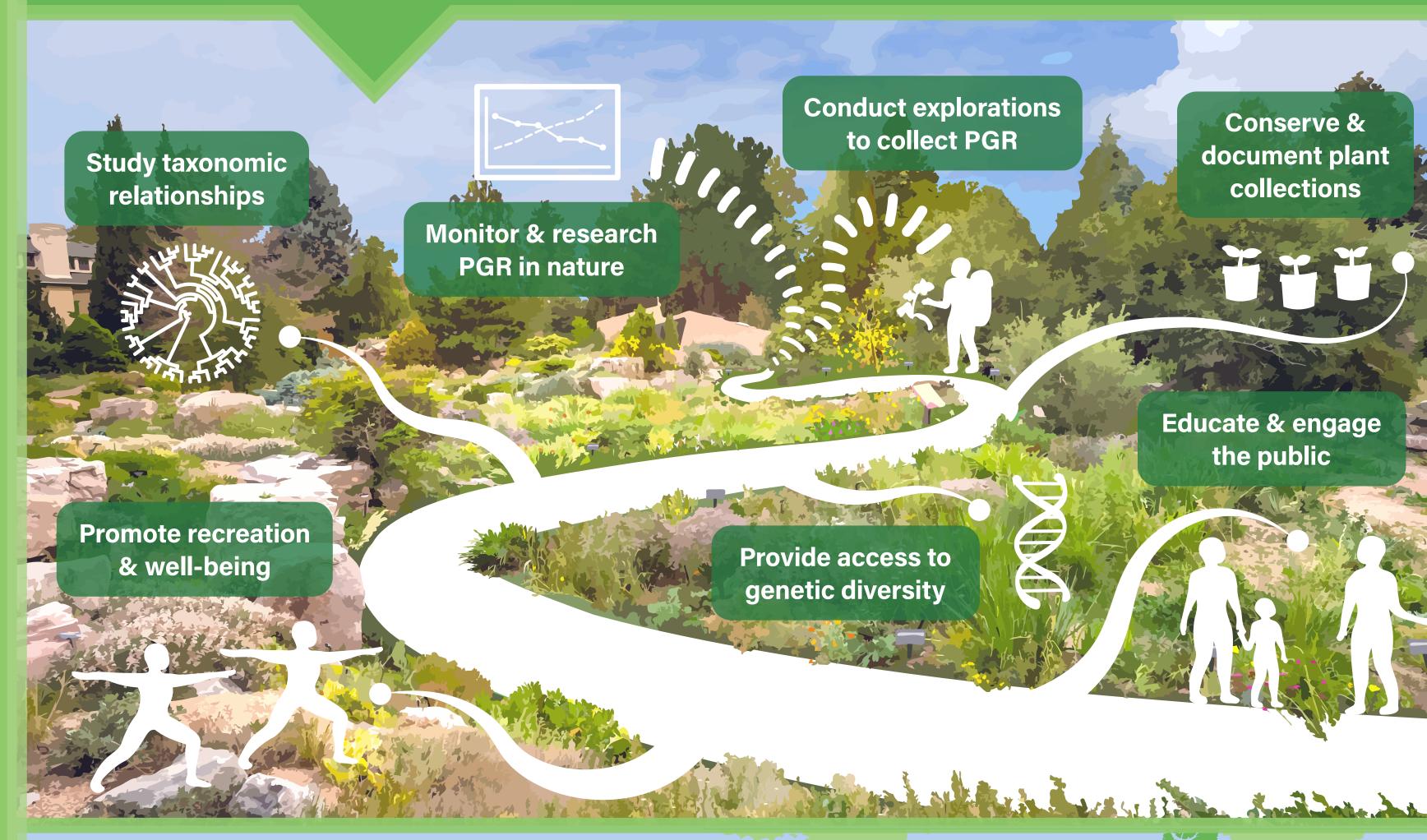
Plant records



Herbarium collections

Functions of botanic gardens

The role of botanic gardens continually evolves. Rapid decline of biodiversity has increased the need for action. Botanic gardens use diverse strategies to advance local and global conservation efforts.



Regional and global networks coordinate conservation efforts

Botanic gardens and agricultural genebanks are the leading conservation repositories—facilities that conserve PGR as collections.

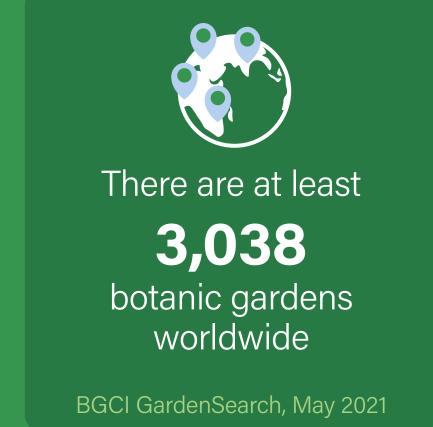
Agricultural genebanks typically preserve PGR for food and agriculture at locations suited to each crop.

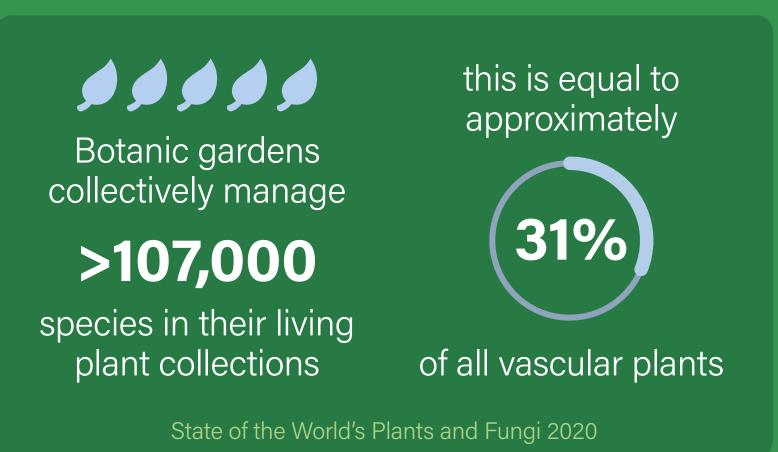
North America has 1 international (CIMMYT, Mexico) and **33** national genebanking facilities

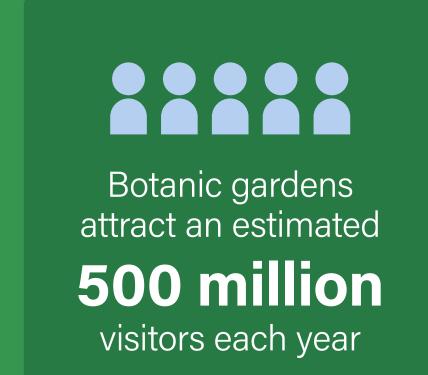
Botanic gardens vary in scope and resources, but tend to conserve diverse PGR with cultural and ecological value.

North America has >1,030 botanic gardens









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For additional resources on botanic gardens, visit bgci.org and publicgardens.org













