Dear BGCI member,

As I write this in mid-January 2020, I am cautiously optimistic that in 2019 the world finally woke up to the twin issues of climate change and loss of biodiversity. On New Year's Day here in the United Kingdom, nearly all of the national newspapers ran the headline ‘We have a decade to save the planet’. True, they were quoting Prince William but these issues are now so mainstream that they made the front pages. So what has changed? Extinction rebellion, people taking to the streets, Greta Thunberg, ‘a list’ celebrities and other high profile public figures, corporates and banks, a proliferation of natural disasters, and the media taking up the cause have all contributed. Perhaps, also, in our small way, those of us who work in botanic gardens have played a role too.

At the global policy level (page 7), BGCI has continued to put a considerable amount of time and effort into working with the Global Partnership for Plant Conservation (GPPC) to draft the next iteration of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, which aims to fit into the broader post-2020 biodiversity framework under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). Thank you to all who have contributed to this work, and congratulations to our partners in China who will host the CBD Conference of the Parties in Kunming in October, and who have shown the world the way by already publishing a hugely ambitious Chinese Strategy for Plant Conservation (2021-2030).

BGCI is about conservation action as well as conservation policy of course, and, I’m delighted to say that, at the 2019 IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) Leaders’ Meeting, our very own Malin Rivers was awarded the Harry Messel Award for Conservation Leadership in recognition of her outstanding leadership of the Global Tree Assessment (page 8, and below).

As part of our work as an advocate for botanic gardens, and at the request of BGCI’s International Advisory Council (IAC), in 2019 we produced a technical review on The role of botanic gardens in urban greening and conserving urban biodiversity. This study includes 35 case studies of the work of botanic gardens in contributing to urban forestry and resilient landscapes; supporting and advancing urban agriculture, and supporting urban biodiversity (see page 8). Another important topic on the IAC agenda was the role of botanic gardens in promoting sustainability amongst visitors in energy, water, food, recycling and responsible consumption. BGCI will launch a sustainability campaign in 2020, so expect to hear more on this important topic.

As always, 2019 has been a busy year for connecting people. Although we had no BGCI global congresses in 2019, BGCI held or attended more than 50 meetings during the year (pages 8-10). These included the 7th Southeast Asia Botanic Gardens Network Conference, held in Queen Sirikit Botanic Garden, Thailand and the 1st South American Botanic Gardens Network Workshop, held at the Universidad del Tolima y Jardín Botánico Alexander von Humboldt, in Ibagué, Colombia. Both of these meetings instilled a sense of common cause, and the value of working together, the results of which can be seen in the reports from BGCI’s regional offices, networks and consortia (pages 12-14).

BGCI’s work sharing knowledge within and outside our community of botanic gardens was given a big boost in 2019 with the launch of BGCI’s new website (page 16), and all of the updating and development of our webpages and resources that entails. In addition, a huge amount of work went into improving our databases (see page 15) and developing new resources for botanic gardens. New publications include the BigPicnic policy briefs for food security; guidelines on Metacollections and coordinating conservation collections to safeguard plant diversity; and the European Red List of Trees (pages 16-17).
In 2019, BGCI training courses were attended by 775 people from 331 institutions in 67 countries (pages 18-21). Topics included: red-listing and conservation prioritisation; ex situ collections management; conservation horticulture; ecological restoration; tree conservation; public engagement evaluation and research; co-creation and team-based inquiry, and how to run a science café. 2019 also saw the launch of BGCI’s Advanced Conservation Practitioner accreditation, with 13 botanic gardens gaining recognition for their efforts through the accreditation (page 22). New resources developed this year include the plant identification app, PlantSnap, LearnToEngage modules on interpretation, working with diverse audiences, science communication and research and evaluation, and BGCI’s Access and Benefit-Sharing Learning Package, developed with the support of the Darwin Initiative (see page 23).

Central to our mission is working with you, our members and other partners, to save plants (pages 24-27). This has been an outstanding year for the Global Tree Assessment, with 8,282 tree assessments published on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, four times the number published in 2018 and 93% of all IUCN global tree assessments published in 2019. At the action end of conservation, the Global Trees Campaign celebrated its 20th anniversary in 2019, and has grown significantly since the early days, with 87 threatened tree species in 27 countries the focus of conservation efforts in 2019. More than 375,000 seedlings of threatened tree species were raised for conservation and restoration programmes in 2019. Our work restoring more complex species assemblages also continues to grow with the Ecological Restoration Alliance of Botanic Gardens now numbering 43 institutions on 5 continents. Similarly, the International Plant Sentinel Network has grown to include 55 member organisations tracking pests and diseases or carrying out research.

This was the final year of BGCI’s BigPicnic project, which reached a staggering 800,000 people (page 27). A major finding of the project was the importance of cultural heritage and its relationship to the way that we view food, a hitherto under-appreciated factor in policy-making.

Last but not least, BGCI supports botanic gardens through providing funding for plant conservation, public engagement and other important activities. In 2019, we disbursed funds totalling USD 2,089,750 to botanic gardens and other institutions. While the vast majority of this funding came from BGCI-led projects, 2019 also saw the launch of a brand new service for BGCI members – the Global Botanic Garden Fund (GBGF). BGCI received 72 applications to the GBGF from 64 institutions from 39 countries, and gave out 17 grants totalling USD33,013 in 2019. Eight grants were provided through unrestricted funding of the GBGF, four through BGCI/Minnesota Landscape Arboretum grants, and five through the BGCI/ArbNet Partnership Programme. I would like to acknowledge those partners’ generous contributions, and encourage other institutions to contribute (details on page 28).

I hope that this gives you a sense of what we have been doing this year, and I hope that you feel that this represents a good return on your investment in BGCI. For my own part, I would like to acknowledge the BGCI team, who are not only extremely committed but are also a joy to work with. Of course, we cannot do what we do without your support, and we are very appreciative that you continue to support us through your membership fees and through partnership.

As always, we would love to hear from you.

Dr Paul Smith
BGCI Secretary General

Longdongqilin, South China Botanical Garden
Contents

BGCI STAFF .................................................................................................................. 06

POLICY AND ADVOCACY ............................................................................................... 07
GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR PLANT CONSERVATION ................................................ 07
BGCI’S INTERNATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL ............................................................... 07
BGCI’S TECHNICAL REVIEW ON URBAN GREENING .................................................... 08
2019 IUCN SPECIES SURVIVAL COMMISSION AWARDS ............................................. 08
THE MARSH AWARDS .................................................................................................. 08

CONNECTING PEOPLE ...................................................................................................... 09
MEETINGS AND SYMPOSIA ............................................................................................ 09
BigPicnic Final Festival ................................................................................................... 09
Neotropical Conservation Consortium for Magnolia ......................................................... 09
7th Southeast Asia Botanic Gardens Network Conference ................................................ 09
National Geographic Society: A World of Plants Symposium ........................................ 10
International Plant Sentinel Network Workshop ............................................................ 10
World Forum on the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation .......................................... 10
South American Botanic Gardens Network Workshop .................................................. 10
Other Meetings Attended or Supported by BGCI ............................................................. 11
REGIONAL BGCI OFFICES AND NATIONAL BOTANIC GARDEN NETWORKS .......... 12
Southeast Asia Botanic Garden Network ......................................................................... 12
African Botanic Gardens Network .................................................................................. 12
BGCI-US .......................................................................................................................... 12
European Consortium ..................................................................................................... 12
BGCI China ...................................................................................................................... 13
GLOBAL CONSERVATION CONSORTIA .......................................................... 13
Global Conservation Consortium for Acer ........................................................................ 13
Global Conservation Consortium for Rhododendron ......................................................... 13
Global Conservation Consortium for Oak ......................................................................... 14
Global Conservation Consortium for Magnolia ............................................................... 14

SHARING KNOWLEDGE ..................................................................................................... 15
DATA SERVICES ............................................................................................................. 15
PUBLICATIONS .............................................................................................................. 15
TRAINING COURSES ...................................................................................................... 18
RESOURCES ..................................................................................................................... 22

SAVING PLANTS ................................................................................................................. 24
GLOBAL TREE ASSESSMENT ......................................................................................... 24
GLOBAL SEED CONSERVATION CHALLENGE ............................................................... 24
GLOBAL TREES CAMPAIGN ......................................................................................... 25
ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION ALLIANCE ..................................................................... 26
INTERNATIONAL PLANT SENTINEL NETWORK ......................................................... 27
BIGPICNIC ......................................................................................................................... 27
LEARNTOENGAGE .......................................................................................................... 27

FUNDING AND CAPACITY BUILDING ............................................................................ 28
BGCI’S GLOBAL BOTANIC GARDEN FUND ................................................................. 28
INSTITUTIONS SUPPORTED BY BGCI .............................................................................. 29
TRAINING PROVIDED BY BGCI ...................................................................................... 30

BGCI MEMBERSHIP ......................................................................................................... 36
BGCI disbursed funds totaling USD 2,089,750 to botanic gardens and other institutions in 2019. This figure is nearly ten times more than what we receive in membership fees.

**CONNECTING PEOPLE**

- >50 meetings held or supported by BGCI in more than 25 countries
- BGCI trained 775 people from 331 institutions from 67 countries

**SHARING KNOWLEDGE**

- BGCI.org: New website launched
- BG CI produced a Technical Review on the role of botanic gardens in urban greening and conserving urban biodiversity
- Two editions of BGjournal and two issues of Roots were published
- 19 BGCI Accredited Botanic Gardens
- 13 BGCI Accredited Advanced Conservation Practitioners
- New website launched

**SAVING PLANTS**

- >375,000 seedlings of threatened tree species raised for conservation and restoration programmes in 2019
- 8,282 tree assessments published on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (four times what we published in 2018)

- Conservation action for 87 threatened tree species in 26 countries
- The Global Botanic Garden Fund launched and provided 17 grants totaling USD 33,013

BGCI.org: New website launched
BGCI produced a Technical Review on the role of botanic gardens in urban greening and conserving urban biodiversity
Two editions of BGjournal and two issues of Roots were published
19 BGCI Accredited Botanic Gardens
13 BGCI Accredited Advanced Conservation Practitioners
New website launched
BGCI’s Annual Member’s Review 2019
BGCI Staff

BGCI would like to acknowledge the following people for their support in 2019

Liliana Derewnicka – Former Education Coordinator
Simon Barber – BGCI Volunteer
GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR PLANT CONSERVATION

BGCI provides the Secretariat for the Global Partnership for Plant Conservation (GPPC), an informal partnership of more than 50 institutions with international plant conservation programmes. During 2019, BGCI worked with the members of the GPPC to prepare a review of progress in implementing the 16 targets of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC). The draft report was presented to the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) at a meeting of its Scientific Advisory Body (SBSTTA) in November 2019 and is available on the GPPC website: Plants2020.net. The report indicates that significant progress has been made towards all targets and provides highlights of relevant work carried out by BGCI, its members and other partners in the GPPC. The report will be published in 2020 as a companion volume to the 5th edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook. The GPPC also made progress in 2019 in developing a draft post-2020 framework for plant conservation, including 18 proposed targets to be achieved by 2030. The draft post-2020 GSPC was discussed at a World Forum on the GSPC, which was held in Dujiangyan City, China in October 2019. The participants at the forum expressed strong support for the post-2020 GSPC.

BGCI’S INTERNATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL MEETING 2019

BGCI’s International Advisory Council (IAC) meeting 2019 was held at the Omni Shoreham Hotel in Washington DC on Sunday 16th June. It was attended by 20 botanic garden directors from five continents. The main topics of discussion were:

• Promoting horticulture and gardens as aspirational career choices
• BGCI’s Technical Review on botanic gardens supporting urban greening and biodiversity
• An update on the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation and the Biodiversity Framework post-2020
• Launching a sustainability challenge for the world’s botanic gardens

The IAC endorsed efforts in the US and UK to promote horticulture as a career, and strongly supported BGCI’s initiatives to incorporate sustainability practices related to energy, water, food, recycling, plastics, etc. into botanic gardens globally. The focus of BGCI’s 2020 Technical Review will be on sustainable practices in botanic gardens, and encouraging behavioural change among visitors.

Left: An overview of progress towards the targets of the GSPC was provided to delegates at SBSTTA-23 in Montreal Canada. November 2019
BGCI’S TECHNICAL REVIEW ON THE ROLE OF BOTANIC GARDENS IN URBAN GREENING AND CONSERVING URBAN BIODIVERSITY

At the request of BGCI’s International Advisory Council, the focus of BGCI’s 2019 Technical Review was on urban greening, and the role that botanic gardens play in (1) contributing to urban forestry and resilient landscapes; (2) supporting and advancing urban agriculture, and (3) supporting urban biodiversity. The Review draws on the results of a BGCI online survey, a literature review and the particular expertise of the lead author, Nicole Cavender from The Morton Arboretum, in this sphere. The Review includes 35 case studies from around the world, and includes references and a resource guide. It can be downloaded from https://www.bgci.org/resources/bgci-tools-and-resources/bgci-technical-reviews/

2019 IUCN SPECIES SURVIVAL COMMISSION AWARDS

BGCI has hosted the secretariat for the Global Tree Specialist Group (GTSG) for over 10 years and at the 2019 IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) Leaders’ Meeting, members of the GTSG were recipients of several IUCN SSC awards. These awards are given to recognize the exemplary voluntary contribution of individuals and Specialist Groups towards the global work of IUCN.

The Harry Messel Award for Conservation Leadership was received by Malin Rivers, Head of Conservation Prioritisation at BGCI. Malin is also secretary of GTSG and the award recognises her key role in coordinating the Global Tree Assessment (GTA) and her innovative management of this initiative. This includes the development of the Least Concern Workflow, chairing the Red List Technical Working Group, her collaboration with multiple partners and institutions towards completing GTA, and her significant contribution of tree assessments to the IUCN Red List.

The GTSG were the recipients of The SSC Chair’s Citation of Excellence, in recognition of the ‘outstanding contribution the GTSG has made in delivering the Species Strategic Plan between 2017 and 2018’. During this period, over 2,000 assessments for trees were added to the IUCN Red List. The award was accepted by GTSG co-chair Sara Oldfield who attended the meeting in Abu Dhabi, bringing great publicity to the GTA and the progress of the initiative in the last few years. The GTSG now has 130 experts, all contributing to GTA efforts.

THE MARSH AWARDS

In partnership with the Marsh Christian Trust, BGCI manages the Marsh Awards for International Plant Conservation and the Marsh Awards for Education in Botanic Gardens.

In October, BGCI announced Ana Sandoval as the winner of the 2019 Marsh Award for International Plant Conservation and Benjamin Ong as the winner of the 2019 Marsh Award for Education in Botanic Gardens.

Nominated by Noelia Alvarez (BGCI), Ana has been working as a technical researcher at the seedbank of Instituto de Investigaciones Agropecuarias (INIA) in Vicuña, Chile since 2005. Chile is very lucky to have such an individual as Ana Sandoval who is dedicated to the conservation of its endemic and native flora. Her passion for nature began from an early age, mountain and countryside walks awakened within her a capacity for respect and observation of local biodiversity.

Nominated by Sugumaran Manickam (Rimba Ilmu Botanic Garden), Benjamin founded and developed the Rimba Project, a platform for community engagement and volunteer development.

In short, Benjamin Ong is courageous, bringing hope and adding value, daring to go where complexity is high and certainty is low, without template, and where much faith is needed. In so doing, he has put Rimba Ilmu on the leading edge of conservation.

Global Tree Specialist Group Meeting March 2019 at La Selva Biological Station, Costa Rica
Connecting People

MEETINGS AND SYMPOSIA

BigPicnic Final Festival (Spain)

The BigPicnic Final Festival, Spain

The BigPicnic Festival was the finale to the BigPicnic project and took place on 27th February 2019 at Real Jardín Botánico de Madrid, Spain. The event celebrated the achievements of the project partners and audiences and featured a range of speakers, workshops, stands and activities to continue the work of BigPicnic in generating active interest and dialogue around food security.

The event brought together educators, policy-makers and stakeholders and was used to launch the BigPicnic project policy recommendations. The event provided an opportunity to share stories, ideas and traditional culinary delights associated with the BigPicnic partnership, which represents 13 countries.

Almost 200 delegates attended the event, representing 27 countries and 117 organisations.

Neotropical Conservation Consortium for Magnolia (Universidad de Guadalajara, Guadalajara, Mexico)

In July, BGCI in collaboration with the University of Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico hosted the Neotropical Conservation Consortium for Magnolia. The aim of the meeting was to link institutions and experts to deliver comprehensive conservation strategies for species of Magnolia, which are technically challenging to conserve and manage. The event was an academic and cultural success in the exchange of knowledge and conservation experiences as well as in outreach and networking. The event hosted over 100 attendees. The exhibitors included visitors from 13 countries across Asia, Europe and the Americas. Atlanta Botanical Garden attended the event and was nominated as the Consortium Lead for the Global Conservation Consortium for Magnolia (GCCM). Dr Emily Coffey will coordinate this initiative.

7th Southeast Asia Botanic Gardens Network Conference (Queen Sirikit Botanic Garden, Thailand)

The Southeast Asia Botanic Gardens Network (SEABG), in collaboration with Queen Sirikit Botanic Garden and The Morton Arboretum, hosted the 7th Southeast Asia Botanic Gardens Network Conference from August 5th-9th. The conference was supported by ArbNet and Fondation Franklinia. Over 70 participants from 16 countries participated in the conference. During the conference the Network reviewed past activities and presented ongoing conservation initiatives in the region. The network also developed an up-to-date action plan with a focus on the objectives of the SEABG as stated in the Working Practice document. A parallel training session on ‘The role of botanic gardens in in situ species recovery’ covering planning for reintroductions, ex situ collections management for the purposes of conservation and reintroduction and ‘Integrative Conservation and Population Reinforcement/Reintroduction of Threatened Plants’ were also delivered.

Below: The participants of the 7th Southeast Asia Botanic Gardens Network Conference
A two day event was hosted by National Geographic Society in Washington, D.C. (USA) in September to engage the foremost champions of botanical research and conservation to share insights and ideas, and generate science-based solutions to the impending plant extinction crisis. Talks highlighted anthropogenic threats and other pressing challenges, addressed critical data gaps, and explored ways to elevate the plight of plants on a greater scale. Presentations and interactive discussion sessions identified actionable next steps that the Society can take to support the conservation of the world’s 400,000+ plant species. BGCI participated to advocate for the role of botanic gardens in securing the world’s plant diversity. An upcoming special issue of the journal Plants, People, Planet will feature the talks presented at the symposium.

IPSN Workshop (Oxford, UK)

The annual UK IPSN Workshop was held on the 3rd/4th September 2019 at Oxford Botanic Garden/Magdalen College, Oxford. Attendees included colleagues from BGCI, Bedgebury National Pinetum and Forest, Defra, Eden Project, Fera, National Trust, Oxford Botanic Garden, Royal Botanic Gardens Kew, Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh, RHS Wisley, Westonbirt Arboretum and Yorkshire Arboretum. The workshop included updates on activities from all attendees and from the UK IPSN Research and Development Committee. The recent IPSN research projects were discussed as well as potential future projects and priority topics based on the UK Pest Risk Register.

IPSN Workshop Day 1

World Forum on the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (Dujiangyan, China)

The 15th meeting of the Conference to the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP15) will be held in Kunming, China in October 2020. COP15 will set the strategic plan for biodiversity for the next decade, and this preparatory meeting in China aimed to discuss and improve the current draft Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC) 2021-2030 in advance of the COP. The meeting was organised by the China Wild Plant Conservation Association, included a wide range of Chinese and international experts and comprised presentations, workshops and discussions. The meeting culminated in the release of China’s Plant Conservation Strategy 2021-2030. This provides clear leadership from China and endorsement of the GSPC as it prepares to host COP15 next year.

First South American Botanic Gardens Network Workshop: supporting and promoting the work of botanical gardens in the region (Universidad del Tolima y Jardín Botánico Alexander von Humboldt, Ibagué, Colombia)

Participants at the 1st South American Botanic Gardens Network Meeting

In December, in collaboration with the Universidad del Tolima and the Botanic Garden Alexander von Humboldt, BGCI organised a meeting to engage with the South American botanic gardens community and promote the creation of a new botanic garden network in the region. The event was attended by more than 40 participants from countries such as Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Guyana, Mexico, Paraguay,Perú, Suriname, Uruguay and Venezuela. Talks were presented by all the attendees on achievements, challenges and opportunities at their botanic gardens. There was the opportunity to discuss topics such as management and curation of living collections, the need for capacity building and the lack of funding and resources. During the last session it was agreed that there was a need for the creation of a South American Botanic Garden Network, boundaries are not strict and the network is open to other Latin-American countries. An action plan was drafted and will be implemented by the attendees, the year 2020 will be a very important one to consolidate this network.
### Other Meetings Attended or Supported by BGCI

- 4th Xishuangbanna International Symposium (China, Jan)
- 1st Georgia Botanic Gardens Workshop (USA, Feb)
- Regional Workshop: Conservation Priorities for Asian Tree Species and Their Genetic Resources, APFORGIS Project (Sri Lanka, Mar)
- Shanghai International Flower Show (China, Mar)
- Shenzhen International Flower Show (China, Mar)
- Meeting of the Board of the Dutch Association of Botanical Gardens (Netherlands, Mar)
- APGA Celebrating Crop Diversity Symposium (USA, Apr)
- International Year of Plant Health - Partners meeting (Italy, Apr)
- University of Kiel Botanic Garden 400th Anniversary (Germany, Apr)
- 7th International Orchid Conservation Congress (Kew Gardens, May)
- PlantNetwork Database Meeting (UK, May)
- GSFC implementation in Korea (Korea, May)
- IUCN Red List Committee Meeting (UK, May)
- Pontifical Academy of Sciences Biodiversity Meeting (Vatican, May)
- Advances and Perspectives of Biodiversity Research and Conservation in Georgia (Georgia, May)
- Meeting of Norwegian and Swedish Botanical Gardens (Norway, May)
- 2019 Center for Plant Conservation National Meeting (USA, May)
- Magnolia Society International Annual Meeting (USA, May)
- 11th Flora Malesiana Symposium (Brunei, Jun)
- Summer School: Protecting the Forest Resource: Risk assessment and Management using Innovative Tools (Ireland, Jun)
- Mauritian Wildlife Foundation Meeting (UK, Jun)
- European Botanic Gardens Consortium Meeting (Poland, Jun)
- Come In: International Conference on Accessibility (Poland, Jun)
- American Public Gardens Association 2019 Annual Conference (USA, Jun)
- Island Biology Conference (Réunion, Jul)
- GenRes Bridge Project Meeting (Slovenia, Jul)
- Association for Zoological Horticulture 2019 Annual Conference (USA, Aug)
- Green List Workshop (UK, Sep)
- Plants, People, Planet Symposium (UK, Sep)
- The Red List Status of Europe’s Overlooked Species (Belgium, Sep-19)
- IUCN SSC Target 12 post-2020 Task Force Meeting (UK, Sep)
- 8th World Conference on Ecological Restoration. SER 2019 (South Africa, Sep)
- Ecological Restoration Alliance Annual Business Meeting (South Africa, Sep)
- 114th Congress of the Italian Botanical Society (Italy, Sep)
- 27th Annual Meeting of German Association of Botanical Gardens (Germany, Sep)
- 130th Anniversary of Botanical Garden “Jevremovac” (Serbia, Sep)
- IUCN SSC Leaders Meeting (UAE, Oct)
- Italian Arboretum Conference (Italy, Oct)
- COST Action - Plant Conservation Meeting (Belgium, Oct)
- GenRes Bridge Project Meeting (Finland, Oct)
- Crop Strategies Meeting, Crop Trust (Germany, Oct)
- BGANZ 9th Congress (New Zealand, Oct)
- World Forum on the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (China, Oct)
- 90th Anniversary Celebration, CAS Botanical Gardens (China, Oct)
- National Geographic Society “World of Plants” Symposium (USA, Oct)
- European Botanic Gardens Consortium Meeting (Greece, Nov)
- SBSTTA-23, CBD (Canada, Nov)
- BGCI China Strategic Planning Workshop (China, Nov)
- South China Botanical Garden 70th Anniversary International Symposium (China, Dec)
- Annual Meeting of Chinese Botanic Gardens (China, Dec)
ABGN Year in Review

The African Botanic Garden Network (ABGN) aims to build capacity of and share resources between African botanic gardens. ABGN is a joint initiative led by BGCI, Jardins Botaniques de France et des pays Francophones (IFB) and the South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI). In 2019, we circulated two ABGN newsletters to promote funding opportunities, current projects and useful resources. BGCI is excited to be a co-organiser of the 22nd AETFAT conference on “Diversity and conservation of African plants: Challenges and opportunities”, which will take place in March 2020 in Zambia (www.aetfat.org). During 2019, BGCI has been busy processing all abstracts submitted for the conference, more than 250! So it is looking to be a great conference! If you would like to be added to the ABGN mailing list, please email africa@bgci.org.

Build collections

Using collections data from PlantSearch and garden collaborators, we completed a Crop Wild Relative ex situ assessment of botanic gardens and published the results in the Crop Science journal (Meyer, 2019). BGCI-US has continued to offer collection assessment services to individual institutions, including San Diego Zoo Global in 2019, with more planned for 2020. BGCI-US published a summary report on sampling strategies for ex situ conservation called Toward the MetaCollection: Coordinating conservation collections to safeguard plant diversity following the culmination of a 3-year Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS) project led by the Montgomery Botanical Center (MG-30-16-0085-16). We were also successful in receiving funding for major updates to BGCI’s PlantSearch and GardenSearch databases, including support from the United States Botanic Garden, and an IMLS National Leadership Grant that will be led by the Chicago Botanic Garden in 2020.

Conserve plants

BGCI-US conducted a conservation gap analysis of U.S. native oaks and made major progress toward completing Red List assessments for all U.S. trees by 2020, in partnership with The Morton Arboretum, NatureServe, the United States Botanic Garden, and the United States Forest Service. For species that cannot be conserved long-term in a seed bank we supported development of the Exceptional Species Conservation Network and drafted the first global list of threatened exceptional species, in collaboration with the Cincinnati Zoo & Botanical Garden and The Morton Arboretum. As 2020 marks the end of the Global (and North American) Strategy for Plant Conservation, we completed the first full year of data collection for the North American Plant Conservation Benchmarking tool in partnership with the American Public Gardens Association. We are planning a large data collection campaign for 2020 to guide establishment of new conservation targets in North America for the next decade.

European Consortium

BGCI convenes the European Botanic Gardens Consortium, which links botanic gardens across Europe. The Consortium meets twice per year, and in 2019, meetings were held in Poland and Greece. In Poland the meeting was held in association with a conference of the Erasmus project ‘Come In’. The theme of the conference was accessibility and featured educational activities for botanic garden visitors with special needs. In Greece, the Consortium meeting was held alongside a symposium entitled “Priority species: conservation and evaluation in botanic gardens” organised by the Balkan Botanic Garden of Kroussia. Key issues addressed by the Consortium in 2019 included the implementation of European regulations on invasive species and the movement of plant material, botanic garden accreditation and reporting on European and global plant conservation targets.
GLOBAL CONSERVATION CONSORTIA

Global Conservation Consortium for Acer

In 2019 BGCI initiated the Global Conservation Consortium for Acer (GCCA). The Red List of Acer: revised and extended, due early 2020, states that nearly 25% of Acer species are threatened with extinction. The GCCA comprises botanical institutions with specialist knowledge of Acer species, who will work strategically to conserve threatened members of the genus. The University of British Columbia Botanical Garden (Canada) is the lead institution for the GCCA, and will receive support from the BGCI Global Conservation Consortia Coordinator to achieve Consortium objectives. Various projects are being developed, including on the threatened Acer species of Yunnan and taxonomic work on section Macrantha. The Consortium will meet formally for the first time in 2020.

Global Conservation Consortium for Rhododendron

In 2018, BGCI established the Global Conservation Consortium for Rhododendron (GCCR). This Consortium includes botanic gardens with specialist knowledge of rhododendrons, which will deploy their knowledge and resources for the integrated (in situ and ex situ) conservation of Rhododendron species. BGCI has secured funding for Rhododendron conservation projects in the following countries: China, Malaysia and Papua New Guinea. The Consortium lead institution for the GCCR is Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh (RBGE) (UK) and Dr Alan Elliot has been appointed as its coordinator. He is developing various projects such a taxonomic review, micropropagation experiments and curation of RBGE threatened Vireya taxa, to test genetic diversity.

In China, there are 50 members including seven Patron Gardens: South China Botanical Garden, Xishuangbanna Tropical Botanical Garden, Shenzhen Fairy Lake Botanical Garden, Shanghai Botanical Garden, Shanghai Chenshan Botanical Garden, Beijing Botanic Garden, Hunan Forest Botanic Garden, two of which were new Patron Garden Members in 2019.

To implement the Global Trees Campaign in China in 2019, BGCI funded 10 projects to conserve 13 threatened tree species. More than 29,900 seedlings were raised by BGCI China projects, through working with botanical gardens, forest departments, plant conservation organisations, as well as local communities. All projects apply integrated conservation approaches, by integrating ex situ conservation efforts and reintroductions.

In 2019, BGCI China training events were attended by 200 people from 25 institutions in China. In addition, more than 817 local villagers were trained on the techniques of propagation, cultivation, reintroduction, as well as harvesting in China. This accompanied the distribution of about 300 training materials. To raise awareness of plant conservation for local authorities, local people, and students, the BGCI China office organised one stakeholder workshop with about 80 stakeholders attending/participating and held 5 educational activities in local kindergarten, primary schools for about 1,050 students, accompanied with the distribution of about 5,136 outreach materials and included 52 exhibition panels with the theme of threatened plants.

BGCI China translated a selection of BGCI’s resources into Chinese in 2019. The Chinese Association of Botanical Gardens (CABG) is working on the translation of BGCI’s Manual on Planning, Developing and Managing Botanic Gardens into Chinese and will be finished in 2020. The Species Recovery Briefs were translated into Chinese and uploaded to the BGCI website in 2019.
Global Conservation Consortium for Magnolia

In 2019, BGCI also established the Global Conservation Consortium for Magnolia (GCCM). Partners so far involved include botanical institutions based in centres of diversity for *Magnolia* as well as specialists from further afield. Atlanta Botanical Garden is leading the GCCM. The first meeting of the Global Conservation Consortium for Magnolia was held at the Neotropical Conservation Consortium for *Magnolia* in Mexico in July 2019. The next GCCM meeting will be held in South Korea in April 2020.

Oaks of the Americas Conservation Network

The Oaks of the Americas Conservation Network (OACN) is a regional, cross-sector conservation and research consortium whose 100+ members from eight countries work collaboratively to conduct the research needed to understand and reverse the threats facing oak species in the Americas, with a focus on Mexico and Central America, a global diversity hotspot for oaks. OACN activities in 2019 included a meeting at The Morton Arboretum; significant progress on elucidating the oak phylogeny; dozens of field surveys in Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, and Costa Rica that discovered previously unknown populations of rare species (and confirmed other populations that are extirpated); thousands of acorns collected and seedlings reintroduced in the wild for priority threatened species; and the establishment of field research plots in Baja, Mexico.
DATA SERVICES

**PlantSearch** ([https://tools.bgci.org/plant_search.php](https://tools.bgci.org/plant_search.php)) is the only global database of living plant, seed, and tissue collections composed of over 1.4 million records representing nearly 600,000 taxa maintained at over 1,100 botanic gardens. In 2019, approximately 300 institutions updated their taxalist, over 1,600 requests for information and material were sent through PlantSearch, and 26 bulk data requests were provided for research and conservation projects around the world. BGCI staff participated in a series of three workshops focused on integration of BGCI’s data services, including alignment of PlantSearch and ThreatSearch data. With successful funding awarded in 2019, BGCI-US will lead an effort in 2020 to enhance PlantSearch and develop an accessions-level module to guide pedigree management of species of conservation concern.

**GardenSearch** ([https://tools.bgci.org/garden_search.php](https://tools.bgci.org/garden_search.php)) is the only source of information on botanic garden features, facilities, and programmes, and provides over 3,600 gardens worldwide with a visible web presence, even when they don’t have a website. Approximately 250 new Garden Editors were registered, and over 500 GardenSearch profiles were updated by Garden Editors in 2019. With successful funding awarded in 2019, BGCI-US will lead an effort in 2020 to enhance GardenSearch and update the online interface.

**GlobalTreeSearch** ([https://tools.bgci.org/global_tree_search.php](https://tools.bgci.org/global_tree_search.php)) is a global list of the world’s tree species and their country distributions. It was launched in 2017 and now lists 60,012 tree species. In 2019, 1,447 species were added to the tree list and over 13,000 geographic and taxonomic changes were made, reflecting feedback from our partners and taxonomic progress in many groups.

**ThreatSearch** ([https://tools.bgci.org/threat_search.php](https://tools.bgci.org/threat_search.php)) is the most comprehensive database of conservation assessments of plants, including global, regional and national assessments. It has over 345,000 conservation assessments of plants, with about 62,000 species considered globally threatened. It covers assessments carried out at a global as well as national scales. It was promoted by the CBD Secretariat to all CBD national focal points as the authoritative source of information on threatened plants towards achieving Target 2 of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation.

**PUBLICATIONS**

**BGjournal**

Two issues of BGjournal were published during 2019. The January edition focused on Access and Benefit Sharing and highlighted the ways in which botanic gardens around the world are implementing the provisions of the Nagoya Protocol. Of particular note are the respectful relationships many botanic gardens are developing with the local and indigenous communities who are the custodians of much of the world’s plant diversity. The August edition continued this theme by examining the plant collecting activities of botanic gardens and showcased the wide range of local and international partnerships that support such activities. Past issues of BGjournal are now available on JSTORE and the BGCI website.

**Roots**

BGCI produced two issues of Roots in 2019. The first, published in May, was titled Responsible research and innovation (RRI). This topic was chosen to align with the final stages of BGCI’s BigPicnic project, which used RRI to engage the public with food security. This issue featured articles from the BigPicnic project and the wider sector on the use of RRI in botanic gardens and other informal learning sites. The second, published in November, focused on citizen science and included a range of examples of ways in which botanic gardens are using citizen science to enhance participation and contribute towards the conservation work of our sector. Past issues of Roots can be found at [https://www.bgci.org/resources/bgci-tools-and-resources/roots/](https://www.bgci.org/resources/bgci-tools-and-resources/roots/).

**Cultivate**

In 2019, five issues of BGCI’s e-newsletter Cultivate were published. Each issue contained a summary of recent news, events and publications and was sent to around 7,000 recipients.
In 2019, BGCI launched a revamped and upgraded website to better advocate for BGCI’s Members and all of our work in plant conservation at botanic gardens.

BGCI and BGCI members can share news, press releases, articles, blogs and upcoming events in the News and Events Centre. The Jobs Centre is a listing of jobs at BGCI and at BGCI Member Institutions. As a BGCI member, you are entitled to share news, events, and job announcements and can do so by completing the form found here: [https://www.bgci.org/members-news-events-and-job-postings/](https://www.bgci.org/members-news-events-and-job-postings/)

BGCI will share our efforts to support plant conservation and botanic gardens across the globe in the Projects and Case Studies Centre. Successful recipients of the Global Botanic Garden Fund will be promoted on this page. Additionally, BGCI Members and supporters can now access our incredible resources in our updated Tools and Resources Centre.

**Red List Assessments**

In 2019, BGCI and Global Tree Assessment (GTA) partners published assessments for 8,282 species of tree on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. This is four times the publication output of 2018. Over the year, we have established partnerships in countries of Mesoamerica, the Philippines, Papua New Guinea and islands of the South Pacific, while continuing to work with partners in Madagascar, Malaysia, Brazil and Colombia and with taxonomic experts in Annonaceae, Lamiaceae and Lauraceae. Over 200 individuals have now contributed to GTA.

In January, *The Red List of Tovomita* was published. It included assessments for all 50 species in the genus *Tovomita*, a Neotropical genus of Clusiaceae. Despite being the third largest genus in Clusiaceae, it is relatively poorly known, with 38% assessed as Data Deficient. The group is also poorly represented in *ex situ* and *in situ* conservation sites, an issue that would otherwise have gone unnoticed without this publication.

In September, *The European Red List of Trees* was published marking one of the first complete regional groups of trees on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. The publication includes assessments for 454 tree species native to Europe. Forty-two percent of native species were assessed as threatened. When looking only at the species endemic to Europe, 58% are threatened with extinction in the wild. But luckily, 359 species (79%) are currently known to occur in at least one protected area and 393 European tree species (87%) are found in *ex situ* collections in botanic gardens and arboreta worldwide.

**Ex Situ Surveys**

In 2019, BGCI-US conducted *ex situ* surveys of Crop Wild Relatives and *Coffea* spp. using PlantSearch as a foundation, followed by more detailed data requests for garden collaborators around the world. Overall, we found significant collections of crop wild relative species in botanic garden collections, especially for U.S. native crop wild relatives. Botanic gardens maintain important *Coffea* spp. accessions, of which 40% are of wild origin and also include six taxa not known in crop gene bank collections. The results of the Crop Wild Relatives survey were published in the *Crop Science* journal, and the *Coffea* spp. survey report is planned for 2020.

Also, as part of *The Red List of Tovomita*, BGCI conducted an *ex situ* survey for the group, which found that none of the 50 trees that make up the genus occurred in *ex situ* collections. Therefore the collection of these species for botanic garden, arboretum and seed bank collections is a high conservation priority for the genus.
BigPicnic Recommendations

The BigPicnic recommendations are a series of policy briefs developed as part of the BigPicnic project using data collected from project participants on the topic of food security. There are seven policy briefs. Four aim to support policy makers to shape future food policies and funding frameworks and two seek to support informal learning sites to apply the learning that occurred throughout the project. A seventh policy brief specifically addresses issues raised by the Ugandan project partner to illustrate how their context complements and specifically addresses issues raised by the Ugandan project.

To highlight where BigPicnic findings link to existing frameworks and illuminate gaps in current policy, each policy brief maps the BigPicnic recommendations to the most relevant United Nations Sustainability Goals (SDGs) and the European Union’s Food 2030 Priorities.

Toward the Metacollection: Coordinating conservation collections to safeguard plant diversity

BGCI-US and the Montgomery Botanical Center present findings of a 3-year, multi-institutional project (MLS award MG-30-16-0085-16) to find the most effective ways to capture, steward and sustain plant diversity in botanic gardens. This 12-page guide summarises the results and lessons learned from intensive review and novel genetic studies of this fundamental need.

Publications


Guangman Song; Jun Wang; Taotao Han; Quan Wang; Hai Ren; Huoxing Zhu; Xiaying Wen; Dafeng Hui. Changes in plant functional traits and their relationships with environmental factors along an urban-rural gradient in Guangzhou, China. Ecological Indicators 106 (2019): 105558.


TRAINING COURSES

In 2019, BGCI trained **775 people** from **331 institutions** from **67 countries** (see Table 2). Our courses covered a wide range of topics in plant conservation policy, practice and education. Some of the highlights are included below.

PLANT CONSERVATION POLICY

Training Course for *Ex situ* Collection Holders (Ethiopia)

In January 2019, a training course for *ex situ* collection holders was held in Ethiopia. This workshop was organised in the framework of the Darwin Initiative-funded project *Promoting the use of plant resources in research and development*. While the workshop had a focus on access and benefit-sharing, international trainers also discussed issues related to establishing and managing plant collections and database management. Twenty-nine people participated in the training course.

PLANT CONSERVATION PRACTICE

Conservation Horticulture for Magnolias Workshop (Centro Nacional de Recursos Genéticos, Tepatitlán, Jalisco, Mexico)

In July, in collaboration with the Centro Nacional de Recursos Genéticos (CNRG) de Tepatitlán y la Universidad de Guadalajara, Mexico, BGCI organised a two day workshop on ‘Conservation Horticulture for Magnolias’. This genus is particularly challenging to conserve and needs quality *ex situ* conservation collections to prevent their extinction. Magnolia conservationists, horticulturists, university students and researchers attended the course which covered topics such as seed and vegetative propagation, tissue culture and cryopreservation. The trainers were experts in the subject and came from Colombia, USA, Mexico and Thailand. The 22 participants received hands-on training during the course. This workshop increased the capacity of the participants to propagate and maintain their *Magnolia* collections at a high standard and ensure they have the tools required to deal with the most threatened species, which are generally the most challenging to conserve. After the workshop, participants have been given the opportunity to get in touch with the trainers if any questions or doubts arise.

Top: Magnolia seed sowing demonstration at the CNRG
Above: Tissue culture demonstration for Magnolia at the CNRG
Ecological Restoration (Tooro Botanical Gardens, Uganda)

BGCI is working with Tooro Botanical Gardens on a Darwin Initiative project that has established four indigenous tree nurseries close to areas that have been identified as high priority sites for restoration in Uganda. Trained personnel are collecting and supplying seed to these nurseries, where 40 nursery workers grow a supply of seedlings to support genetically and species diverse forest restoration. In November 2019, nursery workers received training from ERA member Brackenhurst Botanic Gardens on propagation and nursery management.

Conservation of Dipterocarpaceae in Borneo (Kalimantan, Indonesia)

A workshop on the Conservation of Dipterocarpaceae in Borneo was held in Kalimantan, Indonesia in September as part of the National Geographic funded ‘Securing the future of threatened tree giants’ project. Over four days, the project partners from Indonesia, Malaysia and Brunei presented project updates, discussed the conservation status of the target species, shared best practice in propagation and planting of dipterocarps and made plans for dipterocarp conservation awareness activities. The workshop participants also had a field visit to local reforestation sites. Training focused on seed collection, preparation of nurseries, development of propagation protocols and planting of dipterocarps for conservation and restoration. The material will be developed into a dipterocarp conservation training module which will be available online in 2020. The project partners will continue surveying, collecting and conserving dipterocarps across Borneo into the new year and will be developing propagation protocols for several species.

Dry Forest Restoration Plan and Red Listing Workshop (Suva, Fiji)

As part of the final year of the ‘Saving Fiji’s Threatened Trees’ project a Dry Forest Restoration Plan and Red Listing Workshop was held in Fiji in February. The workshop included participants from NatureFiji-MareqetiViti (NFMV), Conservation International, The Pacific Community (SPC), University of the South Pacific, The National Trust of Fiji and the Department of Forestry. The sessions of the workshop included facilitated discussion on key priorities for the restoration and management of a newly designated protected area, drafting of the restoration plan, discussion of threatened species propagation protocols as well as the review and completion of Red List assessments for dry forest tree species. The restoration plan is now being implemented by NFMV and the assessments were published on the IUCN Red List in late 2019.

Dipterocarpaceae workshop participants identify dipterocarp species in the field

Fiji workshop team prioritises restoration issues to address in the plan
Strategic planning workshop (Benxi, China)

Since 2007, BGCI’s China Programme has been implementing integrated ex and in situ recovery action for some 70 native, threatened trees. Whilst these efforts have significantly contributed to raising the profile of the Global Trees Campaign (GTC) in China and internationally, BGCI continually seeks to consolidate strategic planning methods as well as monitoring and evaluation (M&E) techniques to measure and evidence conservation progress. In response to this pursuit, in collaboration with its local partners from the Institute of Shenyang Applied Ecology, CAS, Shenyang Arboretum and Benxi Forestry and Grassland Bureau, BGCI organised a three-day capacity building workshop in November 2019, in Benxi, Liaoning province. Some 50 participants involved in ongoing or formerly engaged in GTC projects received training in techniques of logical framework analysis and M&E. The course not only further equipped GTC partners to apply evidence-based conservation tools, but also assisted to identify and prioritise future projects in China.

Red List and Global Tree Assessment Training

In 2019, BGCI ran six training workshops for the Global Tree Assessment (GTA). These workshops included training in the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria, and also provided opportunities for participants to complete their own assessments for tree species of interest.

The first workshop was held in Papua New Guinea at Lae Botanic Garden, where 30 people from universities and PNG Forest Research Institute were trained. In March, a meeting at La Selva Biological Station in Costa Rica brought together participants from Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Colombia, Venezuela and the US. In April, the third CEPF Madagascar Dry Forest Trees workshop took place and 15 new Malagasy assessors were trained for the second year of the project. BGCI were also hosted in Manila, Philippines by GTA partners Energy Development Corporation (EDC) to train 30 participants in conservation assessments for trees and build on conservation prioritisation tools already developed at EDC.

Further capacity for red list assessments was built for the Southeast Asia region with training held at Flora Malesiana Symposium 11 hosted by the Universiti Brunei Darussalam in June/July. Alongside training of 14 regional experts, assessments for all Bornean Dipterocarpaceae trees were completed at the workshop.

The first red list training in the South Pacific was hosted in Samoa in September 2019. Participants from local Samoan institutions attended alongside regional experts for Fiji, New Caledonia, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Wallis and Futuna and French Polynesia.

The final training of the year occurred in-house at BGCI HQ, training BGCI and Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh staff and GTA assessors from the Nepalese government.

Across meetings in 2019, over 500 assessments for trees were produced and 130 people were trained from 57 institutions.
Identification and Seed Collection of Threatened Trees (Jardim Botânico Araribá, Brazil)

In June, in collaboration with Jardim Botânico Araribá, Brazil, BGCI organised a workshop on “Identification and Seed Collection of Threatened Trees”. This course was part of the capacity building component of a three-year project funded by Fondation Franklinia at the private natural heritage reserve Duas Cachoeiras near São Paulo. This project is promoting the integrated conservation of four threatened tree species in the semi-deciduous Atlantic forest which is recognised as one of the most degraded ecosystems on the planet. The course was attended by 20 participants from botanic gardens, nurseries, conservation organisations and nature reserves.

It was divided into theoretical classes and practical exercises, such as tree identification in the field, with the collection of herbarium vouchers, seed collection, data recording and tree climbing demonstrations. The participants were able to share their own experiences in conserving threatened tree species and there were plenty of discussions on how to achieve high quality conservation seed collections.

Species Conservation Assessment Training Workshop (United States)

BGCI-US, The Morton Arboretum, and NatureServe collaboratively held a half-day species conservation assessment training workshop during the American Public Gardens Association annual conference in Washington, DC on June 19, 2019. The 25 attendees from public gardens across the United States were taken through the NatureServe and IUCN Red List assessment processes, and a hands-on component using example species assessments aided group discussion.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT AND EDUCATION

Evaluation and research

A twelve-week blended learning module on the subject of ‘Evaluation and research’ was developed and delivered by BGCI and our LearnToEngage partners between February and April 2019. Ten students from Portugal, five from the UK and five from Italy took part in this module, representing 20 botanic garden or museum institutions. The students studied online for eleven weeks and were provided with a series of videos, presentations, reading and assignments. They also attended an on-site week in Lisbon, Portugal hosted by the University of Lisbon Botanic Garden on 11-15th February 2019.

LearnToEngage produced a suite of professional development modules for botanic garden staff and museum educators in the UK, Portugal and Italy. In addition to the module run in 2019, three further modules were delivered in 2017 and 2018 in Interpretation, Working with Diverse Audiences and Science Communication.

As part of the outputs of the project, participant and tutor handbooks have been produced for all four modules to support other organisations to deliver similar training.

Three multiplier events were held in 2019 to further disseminate the modules. These short training sessions gave participants an idea of what is covered in the modules, some quick hands-on training and guidance on where to access more information. Events were held in the UK (March), Italy (June) and Portugal (July). In total, 118 individuals attended these multiplier events.

Co-creation, TBI, science cafés, stop-motion workshops

As part of the BigPicnic project, a final festival was held in Madrid in February. This event provided an opportunity for project partners to offer training in key elements of the project to attendees. Training workshops were delivered in co-creation, Team-Based Inquiry evaluation (TBI), how to run a science café and the use of stop-motion and digital storytelling techniques. The event was attended by almost 200 individuals.
BGCI’s Accreditation Scheme distinguishes botanic gardens from non-botanic gardens and recognises achievements in plant conservation. The scheme aims to raise awareness and recognition of the activities that botanic gardens do exceptionally well to policymakers and funders. Accreditation can result in tangible benefits for participating gardens – such as recognition, peer review, creating standards for excellence, and funding – and will act as a motivator for botanic garden leadership. In 2019, BGCI launched the BGCI Advanced Conservation Practitioner Accreditation.

Also in 2019, BGCI and ArbNet announced an agreement to allow for applicants to be considered for both accreditation programmes through a single application. Both BGCI Botanic Garden Accreditation and ArbNet Arboretum Accreditation (at levels III and IV) set similar standards for leadership, collections management, horticulture, public education, research, staff, and networking. Each accreditation programme, however, supports different target audiences. BGCI Botanic Garden Accreditation recognises botanical institutions with a focus on plant conservation and sustainability, while ArbNet Arboretum Accreditation is tailored to gardens with a strong focus on woody plants and trees.

Under this new reciprocal agreement, those applying for BGCI’s Botanic Garden Accreditation who wish to be considered for ArbNet Arboretum Accreditation will be required to answer additional questions related to their focus on woody plant and tree species. Those applying for ArbNet Arboretum Accreditation at Level III or IV who wish to be considered for BGCI’s Botanic Garden Accreditation will be required to answer additional questions on their plant conservation and sustainability activities.

To learn more about the BGCI Accreditation Scheme or to apply for BGCI Botanic Garden, Conservation Practitioner, or Advanced Conservation Practitioner Accreditation, please visit www.bgci.org/accreditation.
The BGCI PlantSnap Initiative

BGCI has partnered with PlantSnap so that BGCI Members can collaborate on the creation of possibly the most comprehensive database of plant photos and geo-locational data in the world!

PlantSnap is the most technologically advanced, comprehensive and accurate plant identification app ever created. It gives you a whole new way to explore the natural world in your everyday life.

PlantSnap is a simple way for everyone to play a role in protecting and saving the environment simply by snapping photos of plants. This allows us to map and track every plant on the planet and share this data with scientists.

PlantSnap’s open source plant database features 600,000+ plants and 150 million+ plant images. The app recognises nearly all species encountered in botanical gardens and is available in 37 languages. To date, there have been more than 25 million downloads.

BGCI has partnered with PlantSnap so that our member gardens can offer the app to their visitors. As a partner in BGCI’s PlantSnap Initiative, the main role of a garden is to actively promote the app to their members and visitors and encourage them to make use of the educational and scientific benefits of diving deep into the importance of plant conservation through PlantSnap. BGCI and PlantSnap will provide each garden with a customisable set of marketing content to support their efforts, but ultimately it will be up to the garden to entice visitors to download the app.

To be a part of this great initiative and to learn more visit www.bgci.org/plantsnap.

Access and Benefit-Sharing Learning Package

In the framework of the Darwin Initiative-funded project Promoting the use of plant resources in research and development, a learning package on Access and Benefit-Sharing was developed. This consists of a suite of resources to help staff from botanical gardens (and other ex situ collection holders) learn about the international access and benefit sharing (ABS) regime and how the implementation of national and international ABS regulations and legislation impacts on the work of collection-based institutions. The resources can be used as self-learning tools, but can also be used to support capacity building and training within an institution.

The ABS Learning package can be found on the BGCI Tools and Resources website: https://www.bgci.org/resources/bgci-tools-and-resources/abs-learning-package/.

LearnToEngage Module Resources

As part of the LearnToEngage project, BGCI and partners developed four 12-week blended learning modules and have made the resources for these modules available, open access. Each module consists of a trainer and participant handbook and also includes online resources which are hosted on Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh’s PropaGate Learning platform. The four modules are Interpretation, Working with diverse audiences, Science communication and Evaluation and research. The module resources can be accessed at: https://www.bgci.org/resources/bgci-tools-and-resources/learntoengage-module-resources/.
GTA YEAR IN REVIEW

The Global Tree Assessment (GTA) has significantly increased their Red List assessment output in 2019, with 8,282 tree assessments published on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, four times the number published in 2018. We have established new partnerships in Mesoamerica, the Philippines, Papua New Guinea and islands of the South Pacific. Over 200 individuals have now contributed to GTA.

We have assessed many entire groups over the course of the year, including all species of Eucalypt (826 species), Liquidambar, monotypic tree families and all Dipterocarpaceae endemic to Borneo.

GLOBAL SEED CONSERVATION CHALLENGE

The Global Seed Conservation Challenge (GSCC) currently comprises 212 members. BGCI continues to provide support to gardens that are involved in seed banking. Throughout 2019, BGCI added to our seed banking resources including our advanced learning modules (https://www.bgci.org/resources/bgci-tools-and-resources/global-seed-conservation-challenge-advanced-learning-modules/) and a video guide to the seed conservation directory of expertise (https://www.bgci.org/news-events/new-video-seed-conservation-directory-of-expertise-dashboard/).

The GSCC coordinator attended a meeting of the IUCN Seed Conservation Specialist Group at the Island Biology Conference, which provided an opportunity to discuss future priorities for the network and how to further develop the directory of expertise.

GTA Project example: Using SIS Connect to import Amazonia tree assessments

Over the last year, the GTA team have developed innovative methods to streamline tree assessments onto the IUCN Red List. Working with Brazil's CNC Flora and the IUCN-SSC Colombian Plant Specialist Group, we devised a system to enable the import of their fantastic assessments, stored in external databases, into the IUCN system. This process has ensured a quicker publication time and enabled the assessments to be published in Portuguese and Spanish. Not only is this a more inclusive approach, but it also has practical advantages, making the assessments more useful to people carrying out conservation on the ground.

Right: Rubiaceae Calycophyllum in Rio botanic garden
GTC YEAR IN REVIEW

In 2019, the Global Trees Campaign (GTC) celebrated its 20th anniversary! GTC was launched in 1999 to take action for the world’s most threatened tree species, following the publication of The World List of Threatened Trees (Oldfield, et al. 1998).

Over the past 20 years, our portfolio of practical conservation projects has delivered conservation for more than 570 of the world’s most threatened trees. Recognising that at least 1 in 5 tree species are threatened with extinction, GTC trains and mobilises others to take action for threatened trees. GTC is run by a small team based in the UK, US, China, Taiwan, China and Kenya, and we work with a broad network of partners across the world. We would like to say a big thank you to all of the funders and partners that we have worked with over the past 20 years!

GTC Project example: Integrated ex and in situ conservation of the threatened Sorbus hajastana in Armenia and Prunus microcarpa in Georgia

Given the importance of the Caucasus as a plant diversity hotspot, BGCI’s Global Trees Campaign has been working with partners in the region for many years. In addition to the threatened Amygdalus georgica, Betula megrelica, Salix kikidseae and Nitraria schoberi, between 2017 and 2019 these efforts have been focusing on the Vulnerable Sorbus hajastana in Armenia and Prunus microcarpa in Georgia. Habitat loss and conversion have been reducing the viability of natural populations in recent years. In collaboration with the Institute of Botany After A. Takhtajyan of the Armenian National Academy of Sciences and Yerevan Botanical Garden in Armenia, as well as with the National Botanical Garden of Georgia and the Institute of Botany Ilia State University, Tbilisi, in Georgia, integrated ex and in situ conservation activities were undertaken to secure both species for the future. This included the documentation of the species’ distribution range, establishment of a best-practice propagation protocol, development of ex situ collections and the planting of saplings in situ to reinforce existing populations in close cooperation with local authorities. In addition to the long-term conservation outcomes, these efforts have raised the profile of botanical institutions in the Caucasus as pivotal custodians of native biodiversity.

GTC Project example: Collecting and conserving a Taiwan endemic, exceptional species Lithocarpus formosanus

Taiwan tanoak (Lithocarpus formosanus) is a Critically Endangered member of the Fagaceae family which is endemic to the island of Taiwan, China. The small population of Taiwan tanoak is restricted to the Hengchun Peninsula in Southern Taiwan. There has been little evidence of natural regeneration in the recent past. Seed crops appear to be poor and they are often eaten by squirrels. BGCI has partnered with the Dr. Cecilia Koo Botanic Conservation Center (KBCC) and the Department of Forestry and Natural Resources at National Chiayi University (NCYU) to develop strategies for the ex situ conservation of the species and to develop ex situ collections which can be used to reinforce the species in its natural habitat. In 2019, over 200 cuttings were made and specific facilities for propagating woody cuttings have been created at KBCC to trial the effect of various conditions, including humidity and temperature on rooting. At NCYU trials are underway to develop tissue culture propagation protocols for the species. Further collaboration with land management authorities and other stakeholders is planned to ensure in situ conservation of the species in its natural habitat.

Above: Taiwan tanoak is endemic to Southern Taiwan.

era year in review

The Ecological Restoration Alliance of Botanic Gardens (ERA) held its annual meeting at Kirstenbosch National Botanical Gardens on 1st September, following participation in SER’s 8th World Conference on Ecological Restoration. ERA membership has now expanded to 43 gardens. ERA provides model projects that use a wide mix of native species and planting material of appropriate provenance. Projects help to raise awareness of the need for restoration and aim to directly involve communities in restoration. For example, our two current Darwin Initiative funded ERA projects in Malawi and Uganda employ almost 2,000 people. During 2019, ERA has also added new resources to our website (www.erabg.org), sharing expertise from our global network of botanic gardens to scale up best practice. With increased interest in restoration and the announcement of the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (2021 – 2030) these models and resources are becoming increasingly important, encouraging the delivery of ecosystem restoration that is based on science, and benefits people and biodiversity.

era project example: promoting the recovery of native wetland flora in the Río de la Plata estuary, Argentina

Uganda has pledged to bring 2.5 million ha of degraded land under restoration by 2020. With funding from the UK government’s Darwin Initiative, BGCI is working with Tooro Botanical Gardens, which runs the largest indigenous tree nursery in Uganda, to set up four additional indigenous tree nurseries close to priority areas for restoration. Since the project started in mid-2018, we have trained 60 seed monitors and collectors, 40 nursery workers and set up four nurseries. The first batch of seedlings are due to be ready for planting after the onset of rains (April 2020). The project has a marketing and outreach component to encourage planting of native trees and purchase from our community nurseries.

era project example: supply and demand: restoration in Uganda for people and biodiversity

Building on the success of the previous conservation venture between Klorane Botanical Foundation, Pierre Fabre Dermo-Cosmétique, Jardín Botánico de la Ciudad, Carlos Thays, and BGCI, the partners started a new, three-year initiative in 2019. Targeting the recovery of native wetland flora in the Río de la Plata estuary, Argentina, and working with the local Fundación de Historia Natural Félix de Azara, the specific objectives include: 1) Enhancing ex situ conservation of native species of the original Monte Blanco forest vegetation; 2) Piloting ecological restoration; and 3) Strengthening public outreach to raise awareness of the ecological significance of the world’s widest freshwater system.
THE INTERNATIONAL PLANT SENTINEL NETWORK

The International Plant Sentinel Network has 55 members and is funded by the UK’s Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) and supported by Fera Science LTD. Through the Euphresco network 15 partners in Europe, Australia, New Zealand and the US are involved in research activities on future pest threats. The focus this year has been on evidence gathering to inform the UK Pest Risk Register. Two IPSN videos have also been produced, which can be found on the website (www.plantsentinel.org) and an article summarising the work of the IPSN is due to be published in Sibbaldia: the Journal of Botanic Garden Horticulture.

BIG PICNIC YEAR IN REVIEW

2019 saw the completion of the BigPicnic project – a three-year, EU Horizon2020 funded project with 19 partners that aimed to generate debate on the topic of food security and bring together the public, scientists, policy-makers and industry to help address the global challenge of food security.

Botanic garden partners co-created a range of exhibitions and participatory events with people from all walks of life, to generate dialogue and build greater understanding of food security. This collaborative approach gave a voice to adults and young people, communicating their views to policy-makers, sharing ideas, encouraging debate on the future of our food and achieving Responsible Research and Innovation (RRI).

In 2019, the project produced its final resources which included the BigPicnic project recommendations (policy briefs), a science café online toolkit, and an online co-creation navigator. In addition, the final partner meeting and a dissemination event (the BigPicnic final festival) were held in February/March 2019. This final event was an opportunity to share lessons learnt and key findings of the project and to provide training in the key elements of the project such as co-creation, team-based inquiry and delivering science cafés.

LEARNTOENGAGE YEAR IN REVIEW

The LearnToEngage project was successfully completed in late 2019. This was a three-year Erasmus plus funded project between BGCI, Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh, MUSE – science museum in Trento, National Museum of Natural History and Science – University of Lisbon and Nottingham Trent University.

As part of the project, a suite of professional development modules were developed for botanic garden staff and museum educators. Four 12-week blended learning courses were developed and piloted with participants from the UK, Italy and Portugal on the topics of Interpretation, Working with diverse audiences, Science communication and Evaluation and research. The online resources and accompanying training and participant handbooks are available to download via the BGCI website.

In this final year of the project, the fourth module (Evaluation and research) was piloted, handbooks and resources for all four modules made freely available, and a series of multiplier events were held to promote and disseminate the project resources.

In total, 79 individuals from 73 organisations attended the LearnToEngage modules. In addition, 171 individuals from 111 organisations attended our speed training multiplier events.
BGCI disbursed funds totalling USD 2,089,750 to botanic gardens and other institutions in 2019 (see Table 1). This figure is nearly ten times more than what we receive in membership fees.

**BGCI'S GLOBAL BOTANIC GARDEN FUND**

BGCI launched the BGCI Global Botanic Garden Fund in 2019. The Global Botanic Garden Fund aims to drive plant conservation, especially in smaller gardens. The fund will initially disburse grants from USD 1,000 to USD 2,500 each and is available to BGCI members only.

Grants must be framed within the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, and will support plant conservation practices, plant conservation policy and education, infrastructure development, training for plant conservation, international partnerships, and mentoring botanic gardens in efforts to achieve success through BGCI's Botanic Garden Accreditation Scheme.

In 2019, BGCI received 72 applications from 64 different institutions from 39 different countries. BGCI's Global Botanic Garden Fund gave out 17 grants totaling USD 33,013 in 2019. Eight grants were provided through unrestricted funding of the GBGF, four through Minnesota Landscape Arboretum/BGCI funding, and five through ArbNet/BGCI funding.

The following are recipients of the 2019 BGCI Minnesota Landscape Arboretum Grants through the Global Botanic Garden Fund:
- Jardin Botanique Kivu (Democratic Republic of Congo)
- Puebla University Botanical Garden (Mexico)
- Amur Branch of Botanical Garden-Institute of Far Eastern Branch of Russian Academy of Science (Russia)
- MM Gryshko National Botanical Garden of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine (Ukraine)

The following are recipients of the 2019 BGCI ArbNet Partnership Program Grants through the Global Botanic Garden Fund:
- Tropical Rainforest Conservation & Research Centre (Malaysia) and The Blue Mountains Botanic Garden, Mount Tomah (Australia)
- Grigadale Arboretum (Argentina) and Peckerwood Garden (USA)
- Northwestern University Ecological Park & Botanic Gardens (Philippines) and Dr. Cecilia Koo Botanic Conservation Center (Taiwan, China)
- Bo Arboretum (Sierra Leone) and Ghana Permaculture Institute (Ghana)
- Pha Tad Ke Botanical Garden (Laos) and Yale University (USA)

![Image](https://www.bgci.org/our-work/services-for-botanic-gardens/global-botanic-garden-fund/)

**Recipients of the 2019 BGCI’s Global Botanic Garden Fund grants**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Garden</th>
<th>Project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bogor Botanic Gardens (Indonesia)</td>
<td>Conservation of <em>Dehaasia pugerensis</em>, an endemic species of the family Lauraceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stellenbosch University Botanical Garden (South Africa)</td>
<td><em>Ex situ</em> conservation of five highly threatened Cape taxa: focus on geophytes and ground orchids</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUSE Botanic Gardens and Tooro Botanical Gardens (Uganda)</td>
<td>Conserving the flora of the Mountains of the Moon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Tropical Botanical Garden (USA)</td>
<td>Conservation of the Endangered Hawaiian species <em>Pteralyxia kauaiensis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tallinn Botanic Garden (Estonia)</td>
<td>Spore viability and propagation of the species of endemic fern genus <em>Adenophorus</em> with <em>ex situ</em> conservation of Critically Endangered Hawaiian species <em>Adenophorus periens</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MS Swaminathan Botanical Garden (India)</td>
<td>Development of an <em>ex situ</em> conservation garden of the threatened Western Ghats endemic genus ‘Humboldtia’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clavijero Botanical Garden (Mexico)</td>
<td>Cloud forest sanctuary restoration</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 1: Institutions supported by BGCI with funding in 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jardin Botanique Carlos Thays</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institute of Botany of the Armenian National Academy of Sciences</td>
<td>Armenia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botanic Gardens Australia and New Zealand of the Australian National Botanic Gardens</td>
<td>Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Council of Heads of Australian Botanic Gardens</td>
<td>Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University Innsbruck</td>
<td>Austria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant Conservation and Research Foundation</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agentschap Plantentuin Meise</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herabio Nacional de Bolivia</td>
<td>Bolivia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fundacao Flora de Apolo a Botanica</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jardim Botanico Aranha</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rio de Janeiro Botanical Garden</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sofia  Universitet Sveti Kliment Ohridski</td>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instituto de Investigaciones Agropecuarias</td>
<td>Chile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guangxi Institute of Botany</td>
<td>China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College of Humanities and Science, Guizhou Minzu</td>
<td>China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hangzhou Botanical Garden</td>
<td>China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunan Forest Botanical Garden</td>
<td>China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shenyang Arboretum, CAS</td>
<td>China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sichuan Provincial Academy of Natural Resources Sciences Chengdu</td>
<td>China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith China Botanical Garden</td>
<td>China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wuhan Botanical Garden</td>
<td>China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhejiang Forestry Academy</td>
<td>China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asociacion Colombiana de Herbario</td>
<td>Colombia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jardin Botanique Kev*</td>
<td>Democratic Republic of Congo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fundacion Progressio</td>
<td>Dominican Republic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tallinn Botanic Garden</td>
<td>Estonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guillele Botanic Garden</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NatureFiji-MarqetiViti</td>
<td>Fiji</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Botanic Garden of Georgia</td>
<td>Georgia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freie Universitaet Berfin</td>
<td>Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leiterin Schuibiologiezentrum</td>
<td>Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wissenschaftladen Bonn EV</td>
<td>Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSIR – Forestry Research Institute of Ghana</td>
<td>Ghana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hellenic Agricultural Organization-Dimeter</td>
<td>Greece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jardin Botanique des Cayes</td>
<td>Haiti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auxorville Botanical Gardens</td>
<td>India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MS Swaminathanan Botanical Garden</td>
<td>India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peermade Development Society</td>
<td>India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bager Botanic Garden</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orangutan Foundation International</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comune Di Bergamo</td>
<td>Italy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Museo Delle Scienze di Trento</td>
<td>Italy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African Forest</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kivukuni Indigenous Tree Nursery</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pha Tad Ke Botanical Gardens</td>
<td>Laos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUCN SSC Madagascar Plant Specialist Group</td>
<td>Madagascar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kew Madagascar Conservation Centre</td>
<td>Madagascar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri Botanical Garden</td>
<td>Madagascar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Antananarivo</td>
<td>Madagascar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest Research Centre, Sabah Forestry Department</td>
<td>Malaysia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sabah Parks</td>
<td>Malaysia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tropical Rainforest Conservation &amp; Research Centre</td>
<td>Malaysia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mulanje Mountain Conservation Trust</td>
<td>Malawi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marianit Wildlife Foundation</td>
<td>Mauritius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clavijero Botanical Garden</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puebla University Botanical Garden*</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maastricht University</td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stiching Waag Society</td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universiteit Leiden</td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universiteit U Oslo</td>
<td>Norway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papua New Guinea Forest Research Institute</td>
<td>Papua New Guinea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lopez Group Foundation Inc</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universitetet Warszawski</td>
<td>Poland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universidade De Lisboa</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amur Branch of Botanical Garden-Institute of Far Eastern Branch of Russian Academy of Science*</td>
<td>Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samoa Conservation Society</td>
<td>Samoa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steffenbosch University Botanical Garden</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agencia Estatal Consejo Superior De Investigaciones Cientificas</td>
<td>Spain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fundacio Jard Botanico de Solter</td>
<td>Spain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universidad de Atalay</td>
<td>Spain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr Cecilia Koo Botanic Conservation Center</td>
<td>Taiwan, China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Chiay University</td>
<td>Taiwan, China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania Forest Service</td>
<td>Tanzania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toor Botanical Gardens</td>
<td>Uganda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MM Gryshin National Botanical Garden of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine*</td>
<td>Ukraine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nottingham Trent University</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University College London</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago Botanic Garden</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco Botanical Garden Society</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Morton Arboretum</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Tropical Botanical Garden</td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bidadrip-Nuia National Park</td>
<td>Vietnam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Institute of Ecology</td>
<td>Vietnam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prohita ONG</td>
<td>Venezuela</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vumba Botanical Gardens</td>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Funded by the BGCI Minnesota Landscape Arboretum Grants through the BGCI’s Global Botanic Garden Fund.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Topic(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Addis Abba University</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>Management of ex situ collections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African Forest</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>Ex situ collections management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambiential Mutus Nativas e Exoticas Sida</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Seed conservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Public Gardens Association</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>Red list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American University of Beirut, Lebanon</td>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>Co-creation, TBI, science cafés, stop motion workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANG Foundation Nazrat Uitkij i it Botanik Bahypsi</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>Co-creation, TBI, science cafés, stop motion workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arabba Botanic Garden</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Seed conservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addo Milnch University</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>Management of ex situ collections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attivisti di Vallembrona - Raggiappimento carabinieri biodiversita</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anka Agricultural Research Centre</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>Management of ex situ collections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Association Jardim Botanico La Laguna, El Salvador</td>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>Co-creation, TBI, science cafés, stop motion workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asosa Biodiversity Centre</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azores Government</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azores University</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azotaia</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Badarpurghian National Nature Reserve</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Strategic planning workshop and training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahar Dar Biodiversity Centre</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Strategic planning workshop and training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahir Dar University</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>Management of ex situ collections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balair Lingkungan Hidup</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Propagation, assessments, ex situ restoration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barcena de Semillas, INIA, Vicuña</td>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>Network development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banco de Germoplasmia UPM</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Co-creation, TBI, science cafés, stop motion workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bath &amp; NE. Somerset Council</td>
<td>UK</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BBS Handel</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Co-creation, TBI, science cafés, stop motion workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beijing University</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Strategic planning workshop and training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beijing Botanical gardens</td>
<td>UK</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bergamo Botanic Garden</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Co-creation, TBI, science cafés, stop motion workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biervernidos Refugiates Alcaln</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Co-creation, TBI, science cafés, stop motion workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biennieredos Refugiates Alcalna</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Co-creation, TBI, science cafés, stop motion workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University International, QIAR</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Co-creation, TBI, science cafés, stop motion workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birmingham Botanical Gardens</td>
<td>UK</td>
<td>Co-creation, TBI, science cafés, stop motion workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bogor Botanic Garden</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Propagation, assessments, ex situ restoration, Species reintroductions,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botanic Garden “G. Longhi” - Parco del Serio</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Ex situ collections management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botanic Garden of Alcala</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Co-creation, TBI, science cafés, stop motion workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botanic Garden of the Adam Mickiewicz University</td>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>Co-creation, TBI, science cafés, stop motion workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botanic Garden of the Ivan Franko National University of Lviv</td>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>Co-creation, TBI, science cafés, stop motion workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brackenhurst Botanic Garden</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>Management of ex situ collections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British and Irish Association of Zoos &amp; Aquariums</td>
<td>UK</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butler University College</td>
<td>Papua New Guinea</td>
<td>Red list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camara Municipal de ponta delgada</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambridge University Botanic Garden</td>
<td>UK</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbonero Consultoria Ambientan</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Seed conservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central South University of Forestry and Technology</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Reintroduction technique training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centre for Biodiversity at Aberdeen University</td>
<td>UK</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centro de Educacion ambiential de Casa de Campo</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Co-creation, TBI, science cafés, stop motion workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centro Nacional de Recursos Geneticos del IMPP</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>Seed and vegetative propagation, tissue culture, crye preservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centro Orto Botanico - Universidade degli Studi di Urbino</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centro Universitario Regional del Edil (CURE-Universidad de la Republica)</td>
<td>Uruguay</td>
<td>Network development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Champalimaux Foundation, Lisbon</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chelsea Physic Garden</td>
<td>UK</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chengdu Botanical Garden</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Strategic planning workshop and training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chongqing Nanjiang Botanical Garden</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Strategic planning workshop and training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chris Chadwick Consultancy</td>
<td>UK</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Doctores y Licenciados</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Co-creation, TBI, science cafés, stop motion workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Sagrados Corasones Madrid</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Co-creation, TBI, science cafés, stop motion workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comuna di Trieste - Civico Orto Botanico</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comunidad de Madrid</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Co-creation, TBI, science cafés, stop motion workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conselejera de Educacion Madrid</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Co-creation, TBI, science cafés, stop motion workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conselejera de Medio Ambiente y Ordenacion del Territorio</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Co-creation, TBI, science cafés, stop motion workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservation Internacional</td>
<td>Fiji</td>
<td>Dry forest restoration planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservatoire et Jardin botaniques de Genve</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>Co-creation, TBI, science cafés, stop motion workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Core Networks</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Co-creation, TBI, science cafés, stop motion workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institution</td>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Topic(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corpo forestale - Università di Cagliari</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debre Berhan University</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>Management of ex situ collections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debre Tabor University</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>Management of ex situ collections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delegation à la Recherche</td>
<td>Samoa</td>
<td>Red list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denver Botanic Gardens</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>Red list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Greenery, Warsaw Municipality</td>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>Co-creation, TBI, science cafés, stop motion workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation</td>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>Species reintroductions, collection management of genetic resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deutsche Gesellschaft für Ernährung e.V.</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Co-creation, TBI, science cafés, stop motion workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deutsches Netzwerk Schulverpflegung e.V.</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Co-creation, TBI, science cafés, stop motion workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Di S.Te.B.A. Orto Botanico - Università del Salento</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dilla University</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>Management of ex situ collections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dipartimento di Biologia Universitaria di Pisa</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Directas Regional Do Ambiente</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Cecilia Koo Botanic Conservation Center</td>
<td>Taiwan, China</td>
<td>Species reintroductions, collection management of genetic resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earth Day network</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Red list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East China Normal University</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Strategic planning workshop and training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EBI Horta</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ebenezer Do Herismo</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecotecle - The European Network of Science Centres and Science Museums</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Co-creation, TBI, science cafés, stop motion workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edier Project</td>
<td>UK</td>
<td>Co-creation, TBI, science cafés, stop motion workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emishish Botanical Garden</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Strategic planning workshop and training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endemia</td>
<td>Samoa</td>
<td>Red list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energie Development Corporation</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Red list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Escuela Basilea I Hospital</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Escola de Hotelaria e Turismo</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>Co-creation, TBI, science cafés, stop motion workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Escola secundaria Manuel de Arriaga</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eSpring</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Co-creation, TBI, science cafés, stop motion workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estacion Experimental de Orquideas, Jalisco</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>Seed and vegetative propagation, tissue culture, cryo preservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estacion Experimental/Hidro Xacal</td>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>Seed and vegetative propagation, tissue culture, cryo preservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>Management of ex situ collections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopian Environment and Forest Research Institute</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>Management of ex situ collections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faculty of Humanities of the University of Lahore</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fauna and Flora International Indonesia Programme</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Red list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fazenda Estancia JTB</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Seed conservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Generation Hydro Power Corporation</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Red list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fondazione Museo Civico di Rovereto</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest Foundation Philippines</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Red list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest Management Bureau</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Red list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest Management Bureau - DENR</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Red list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest Research Institute Malaysia</td>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>Species reintroductions, collection management of genetic resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest Science Institute of Central Highlands and South of Central Viet Nam</td>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>Species reintroductions, collection management of genetic resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forum Pohon Lanka Indonesia</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Propagation, assessments, in situ restoration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fundacion Defensores de la Naturaleza</td>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>Co-creation, TBI, science cafés, stop motion workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fundacion EcoMinga</td>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>Seed and vegetative propagation, tissue culture, cryo preservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fundacion Progresso, Reserva científica Ebano Verde</td>
<td>Dominican Republic</td>
<td>Seed and vegetative propagation, tissue culture, cryo preservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fundacion Vida Sostenible</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Co-creation, TBI, science cafés, stop motion workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GACO</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Seed conservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gastronomía digital</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Co-creation, TBI, science cafés, stop motion workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GBA, Universidade Dos Acores</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Secretariat for Sustainable Development</td>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>Strategic planning workshop and training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giardino Botanico Alpino del Castiglione - Veneto Agricoltura</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giardino Botanico Villa de Ponti</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Co-creation, TBI, science cafés, stop motion workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giardino Condiviso La Chitocchiola Rho</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giardino della Flora Appenninica di Caprarotta</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giardino della Minerva</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giardino Parolini di Bassano (V)</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gladstone Pottery Museum</td>
<td>UK</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green gardens Azores</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grupo de Specialistas de Plantas de Colombia - IUCN</td>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>Red list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guangxi Institute of Botany, CAS</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Strategic planning workshop and training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guizhou Minzu University</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Strategic planning workshop and training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guillete Botanic Garden</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>Management of ex situ collections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hangzhou Botanical Garden</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Strategic planning workshop and training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hangzhou Normal University</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Strategic planning workshop and training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hangzhou Biomedical Centre</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>Management of ex situ collections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Havassia University</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>Management of ex situ collections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institution</td>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Topic(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hellenic Agricultural Organisation</td>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>Co-creation, TBI, science cafés, stop motion workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herbario Nacional de Costa Rica</td>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>Red list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herbario OCA– Universidad Catolica,Ecuador</td>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>Seed and vegetative propagation, tissue culture, cryo preservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herbario Unicamp</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Seed conservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herbario Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Nicaragua</td>
<td>Nicaragua</td>
<td>Red list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herbario Nacional de Bolivia, Universidad Mayor de San Andres</td>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>Seed and vegetative propagation, tissue culture, cryo preservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heritage Insider</td>
<td>UK</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Het Loo Palace</td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>Co-creation, TBI, science cafés, stop motion workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hidroelectricidad Estatal Raigón</td>
<td>Paraguay</td>
<td>Network development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hortiman Museum and Gardens</td>
<td>UK</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hortus Botanicus Leiden</td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>Co-creation, TBI, science cafés, stop motion workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huaxiua Botanical Garden</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Reintroduction technique training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunan Forest Botanical Garden</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Species reintroductions, collection management of genetic resources,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Strategic planning workshop and training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huntington Library, Art Museum, and Botanical Garden</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>Management of ex situ collections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I Guarini di Castle Trauttmansdorff - Merano</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iberivis</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Network development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imperial College London</td>
<td>UK</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesian Threatened Tree Forum</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Red list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institute of Applied Sciences of The University of the South Pacific</td>
<td>Fiji</td>
<td>Red list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institution Experimental Jardín Botánico</td>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>Red list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instituto de Ecología, México</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>Red list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instituto de Investigación de Recursos Biológicos Alexander von Humboldt</td>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>Network development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instituto Experimental Jardín Botánico “Dr. Tobias Lasser”</td>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>Network development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jardín Botánico de Castel Trauttmansdorff - Merano</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jardín Botánico Aranjuez</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Network development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jardín Botánico de Medellín</td>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>Network development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jardín Botánico del Chocó-Jobado</td>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>Network development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jardín Botánico del Parque de Las Leyendas</td>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>Network development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jardín Botánico Francisco Javier Clavijo</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>Network development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jardín Botánico Herencia More de la Facultad de Ciencias Naturales</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>Network development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jardín Botánico Medellín</td>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>Network development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jardín Botánico Nacional de Lima</td>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>Network development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jardín Botánico Nacional, Universidad de la Habana</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>Seed and vegetative propagation, tissue culture, cryo preservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jardín Botánico Raul Echeverry Libano</td>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>Network development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jardín Botánico Universidad de Talca</td>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>Network development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jardín Botánico Universidad Técnica de Manabi</td>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>Network development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jardín Botánico Yoshay</td>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>Network development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jardín Ethobotánico Patrio</td>
<td>Paraguay</td>
<td>Network development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jardim Botânico Staion</td>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>Co-creation, TBI, science cafés, stop motion workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jimma Agricultural Research Centre</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>Management of ex situ collections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jimma University</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>Management of ex situ collections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karang Baru Desa Sekonyer</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Propagation, assessments, in situ restoration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kesatuan Pengelolaan Hutan Produksi Kotawaringin Barat</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Propagation, assessments, in situ restoration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kew botanical Gardens</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Conservation technical training, development training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Huerta Inquieta</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Co-creation, TBI, science cafés, stop motion workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Morphology</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>Red list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lee Valley Regional Park</td>
<td>UK</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naturalis Biodiversity Center</td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>Red list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIFE Vidalia</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longwood Fellowship Program</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>Management of ex situ collections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longwood Gardens</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>Red list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lux Associate</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar Plant Specialist Group</td>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>Red list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mae Fah Luang University Botanical Garden</td>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>Species reintroductions, collection management of genetic resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institution</td>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Topic(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makiling Botanic Gardens</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Species reintroductions, collection management of genetic resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maia Permaculture Farm</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>Co-creation, TBI, science cafés, stop motion workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marriott's Way Heritage Trail</td>
<td>UK</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meise Botanic Garden</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Co-creation, TBI, science cafés, stop motion workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mian Botanic Garden</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Co-creation, TBI, science cafés, stop motion workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministerio del Medio Ambiente</td>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>Network development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Fisheries and Forests</td>
<td>Fiji</td>
<td>Dry forest restoration planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Forestry and Research - Herbarium and Botanic Gardens</td>
<td>Samoa</td>
<td>Red list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Forests and Environment</td>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>Red list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment</td>
<td>Samoa</td>
<td>Red list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minzu University of China</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Strategic planning workshop and training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morton Arboretum</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>Red list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moscow State University Botanical Garden</td>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>Co-creation, TBI, science cafés, stop motion workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Atkinson College, Pennsylvania</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>Red list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Auburn Cemetery</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>Red list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipality of Bergamo</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Co-creation, TBI, science cafés, stop motion workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUSE - Trento Science Museum</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Co-creation, TBI, science cafés, stop motion workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Museo Botanico DSV - Università di Siena</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Museo Botanico Orto - Università di Bari</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Museo Botanico Orto - Università di Roma</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Museo y Jardín Botánico Prof. Attilio Lombardo Montevideo Uruguay</td>
<td>Uruguay</td>
<td>Network development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Museum of Mechanic Music, (Palmita)</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Museums of the Tropical Institute (University of Lisbon)</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar Floricultural Association</td>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>Species reintroductions, collection management of genetic resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nairobi Physic Garden</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>Management of ex situ collections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nanjing Sun yat-sen Botanical Garden, CAS</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Strategic planning workshop and training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nanfing Botanical Garden</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Reintroduction technique training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naples Botanical Garden</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>Red list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Agriculture and Forestry Research Institute</td>
<td>Laos</td>
<td>Species reintroductions, collection management of genetic resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Authority for Preah Vihear</td>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>Species reintroductions, collection management of genetic resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Botanic Garden of Wales</td>
<td>UK</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Botanic Gardens of Ireland</td>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>Co-creation, TBI, science cafés, stop motion workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Botanical Gardens Foundation</td>
<td>Seychelles</td>
<td>Species reintroductions, collection management of genetic resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Herbarium of Suriname (BBS)</td>
<td>Suriname</td>
<td>Network development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Museum of Natural History and Science (University of Lisbon)</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Museum of Natural History and Science, University of Lisbon</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>Co-creation, TBI, science cafés, stop motion workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Museum of Nature and Science</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Species reintroductions, collection management of genetic resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Museums of Kenya</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>Management of ex situ collections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Trust of Fiji</td>
<td>Fiji</td>
<td>Dry forest restoration planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National University of Samoa</td>
<td>Samoa</td>
<td>Red list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural History Museum, University of Oslo</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>Co-creation, TBI, science cafés, stop motion workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural park connected to UIZA (Italian Network Zoo and Aquariums)</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NatureFiji-MarineViti</td>
<td>Fiji</td>
<td>Dry forest restoration planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NatureServe</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>Red list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York Botanical Garden</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>Red list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nong Nooch Botanical Garden</td>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>Species reintroductions, collection management of genetic resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northumbria University</td>
<td>UK</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwestern University Ecotourism Park &amp; Botanic Gardens</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Species reintroductions, collection management of genetic resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observatorio para una Cultura del Territorio</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Co-creation, TBI, science cafés, stop motion workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OMA - Observatorio do mar dos azores</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ONG-NCI-PERU</td>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>Seed and vegetative propagation, tissue culture, cry preservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orangutan Foundation International</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Propagation, assessments, in situ restoration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orto Botanico - Università di Catania</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orto Botanico - Università di Padova</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orto Botanico - Università di Palermo</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orto Botanico - Università di Perugia</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orto Botanico - &quot;G. E. Ghirardi&quot; di Tosciana Mademo (BS)</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Co-creation, TBI, science cafés, stop motion workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orto Botanico &quot;Giardini dei Semiperti&quot; - SMA - Università Firenze</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orto Botanico 'Angelo Rambelli' - Associazione di promozione sociale</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orto Botanico Città Studi - Università degli Studi - Milano</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orto Botanico delle Api Apuane &quot;Pellegrini - Ansaldi&quot; - Associazione Aquilegia Natura e Paesaggistico Apuano Omis</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orto Botanico dell'Università di Siena</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orto Botanico di Bergamo &quot;Lorenzo Rota&quot;</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orto Botanico di Blera - Università degli Studi di Milano</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orto Botanico ed Erbaro - Università degli studi di Ferrara</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institution</td>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Topic(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orto Botanico Genova - ADM (Associazione Didattica Museale)</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orto Botanico Habenburg - Universita di Genova</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orto Botanico Perugia</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orto Botanico Selva di Gallignano (AN) - Universita Politecnica delle Marche</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orten Botanical Di Siena</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osa Conservation, Costa Rica</td>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>Red list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parco Nazionale della Majella</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paqueque Tinta Nostra</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persiang Botanic Gardens</td>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>Species reintroductions, collection management of genetic resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pha Tad Ke Botanical Garden</td>
<td>Laos</td>
<td>Species reintroductions, collection management of genetic resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines Native Plants Conservation Society Inc.</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Red list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant Conservation and Research Foundation</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>Species reintroductions, collection management of genetic resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PNG Forest Authority - Port Moresby</td>
<td>Papua New Guinea</td>
<td>Red list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PNG Forest Research Institute - Lae</td>
<td>Papua New Guinea</td>
<td>Red list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PNG University of Technology-Forestry Department</td>
<td>Papua New Guinea</td>
<td>Red list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prefectura de Ritalina</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Seed conservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presidente gruppo Orti</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qinghai Academy of Agriculture</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Strategic planning workshop and training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qirinling National Botanical Garden</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Strategic planning workshop and training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queen Sirikit Botanic Garden</td>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>Species reintroductions, collection management of genetic resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real Jardin Botanico De Madrid</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Co-creation, TBI, science cafés, stop motion workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reardon Russian Services</td>
<td>UK</td>
<td>Co-creation, TBI, science cafés, stop motion workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reforma de la U.A.</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Forest Agency</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Network of Botanic Gardens</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserva Natural El Refugio, Dagua</td>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>Seed and vegetative propagation, tissue culture, cryo preservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rete degli Orti Botanici della Lombardia</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rete Orti Botanicidella Lombardia</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Co-creation, TBI, science cafés, stop motion workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reykjavik Botanic Garden</td>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>Co-creation, TBI, science cafés, stop motion workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ringve Botanical Garden</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>Co-creation, TBI, science cafés, stop motion workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh</td>
<td>UK</td>
<td>Co-creation, TBI, science cafés, stop motion workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal Botanical Gardens Kew</td>
<td>UK</td>
<td>Co-creation, TBI, science cafés, stop motion workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal Horticultural Society</td>
<td>UK</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal Observatory Greenwich</td>
<td>UK</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RPPN Reserva Ecologica Amadeu Botelho</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Seed conservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sabah Forestry Department</td>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>Red list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sabah Parks</td>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>Species reintroductions, collection management of genetic resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samoa Conservation Society</td>
<td>Samoa</td>
<td>Red list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Diego Zoo Global</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>Red list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanya Academy of Forestry</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Strategic planning workshop and training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarawak Energy Berhad</td>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>Species reintroductions, collection management of genetic resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarawak Forestry</td>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>Red list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarawak Forestry Corporation</td>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>Species reintroductions, collection management of genetic resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School Biology Centre Hannover</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Co-creation, TBI, science cafés, stop motion workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seton Park Palm House</td>
<td>UK</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serravales Foundation</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shashemene Botanical Garden</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>Management of ex situ collections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Canterbury Hong Kong</td>
<td>UK</td>
<td>Strategic planning workshop and training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore Botanic Gardens</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>Red list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sito Duo Cachoeir de Madrim Botanico Arapita</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Seed conservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SKM II Balai Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam Kalimantan Tengah</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Propagation, assessments, in situ restoration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smartinicles cirklo</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Co-creation, TBI, science cafés, stop motion workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sofia University “St. Kl. Olhovski”</td>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>Co-creation, TBI, science cafés, stop motion workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South China Botanical Garden, CAS</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Strategic planning workshop and training: Conservation technical training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South London Botanical Institute</td>
<td>UK</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwest Forestry University</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Strategic planning workshop and training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Botanical Garden of Kentucky</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>Red list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Capital of Hannover</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Co-creation, TBI, science cafés, stop motion workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stavanger botanic garden</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>Co-creation, TBI, science cafés, stop motion workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SureData Consulting</td>
<td>UK</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Szkola na Wiedzci Trust</td>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>Co-creation, TBI, science cafés, stop motion workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tajinn Botanical Garden</td>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>Co-creation, TBI, science cafés, stop motion workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanjung Puting National Park</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Propagation, assessments, in situ restoration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tecnologico de Antioquia, Institucion Universitaria, Medellin</td>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>Seed and vegetative propagation, tissue culture, cryo preservation,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Foodbridge vzw</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Co-creation, TBI, science cafés, stop motion workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Huntington, Art Collections, and Botanical Gardens</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>Seed and vegetative propagation, tissue culture, cryo preservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institution</td>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Topic(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Indonesia Institute of Sciences</td>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>Red list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Pacific Community (SPC)</td>
<td>Fiji</td>
<td>Dry forest restoration planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Royal Parks</td>
<td>UK</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Yorkshire Arboretum</td>
<td>UK</td>
<td>Interpretation, science communication, evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanimbar National Nature Reserve</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Seed and vegetative propagation, tissue culture, cryo preservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toito Botanical Gardens</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Strategic planning workshop and training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tropical Rainforest Conservation &amp; Research Centre</td>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>Propagation, assessments, in situ restoration, Special Introductions,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>collection management of genetic resources, RED list training &amp;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tropologic</td>
<td>Samoa</td>
<td>RED list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States Botanic Garden</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>RED list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States Forest Service</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>RED list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of San Carlos (Philippines)</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>RED list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universidad Autonoma Chiapas</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>Seed and vegetative propagation, tissue culture, cryo preservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universidad Autonoma de Chiapas</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>Seed and vegetative propagation, tissue culture, cryo preservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universidad Autonoma de Tamauipas</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>Seed and vegetative propagation, tissue culture, cryo preservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universidad de Alcalá</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Co-creation, TBI, science cafes, stop motion workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universidad de Guadalupe</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>Co-creation, TBI, science cafes, stop motion workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Honduras</td>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>RED list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universidad Nacional Autonoma de México</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>RED list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universidad Politécnica de Madrid</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>RED list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University College London</td>
<td>UK</td>
<td>RED list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Università di Firenze</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>RED list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Università di Milano</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>RED list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Brussels, Israel</td>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>RED list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Denver</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>Seed and vegetative propagation, tissue culture, cryo preservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Gondar</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>Management of ex situ collections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Innsbruck</td>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>RED list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Malaysia Sabah</td>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>RED list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Osnabrück</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>RED list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Papua New Guinea</td>
<td>Papua New Guinea</td>
<td>RED list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of South Australia</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>RED list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of South Wales</td>
<td>UK</td>
<td>RED list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of the South Pacific</td>
<td>Fiji</td>
<td>RED list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Vienna Botanic Garden</td>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>RED list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Warsaw Botanic Garden</td>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>RED list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Veterinary Medicine</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>RED list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Gardens Network Madrid</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>RED list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vallarta Botanical Gardens</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>RED list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Villa Carlotta</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>RED list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitnus University Botanical Garden</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>RED list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viveiro Valley Encantado</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>RED list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VMU Botanical Garden</td>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>RED list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vytautas Magnus University Botanical Garden</td>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>RED list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wapen</td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>RED list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Museum (Museu do Awa, Lisbon)</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>RED list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild Earth Alliance – Missouri Botanical Garden</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>RED list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wissenschaftszentrum Bonn</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>RED list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woldia University</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>Management of ex situ collections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolloga University</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>Management of ex situ collections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Forestry Center</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>RED list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wuhan Botanical Garden, CAS</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>RED list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WWF España</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>RED list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xishuangbanna Tropical Botanical Garden</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>RED list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhejiang Academy of Forestry</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>RED list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhoushan Academy of Forestry</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>RED list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zoological Society of London</td>
<td>UK</td>
<td>RED list training &amp; assessments</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*BGCI’s collection management of genetic resources, RED list training & assessments and training*
BGCI Membership

BGCI INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERSHIP

Established in 1987, BGCI currently links more than 600 botanic gardens and conservation organisations in over 100 countries, working together to secure plant diversity for the well-being of people and the planet.

As an institutional member of BGCI, you are part of the largest network of botanic gardens in conservation, and have access to a range of dedicated services:

- Grants through the Global Botanic Garden Fund
- The Botanic Garden Accreditation Scheme
- Botanic Garden technical support and advisory services
- Subsidised training courses when available
- Prizes and awards
- Discounted Congress attendance (BGCI Global and Education Congresses)
- BGCI’s electronic publications, including BGJournal (conservation) and Roots (education)
- Members’ Area and extra features to our global database resources: PlantSearch, ThreatSearch and GlobalTreeSearch
- Use of the BGCI website to promote your events, news, and job listings
- Permission to use BGCI’s logo and name
- A membership pack and Certificate of Membership

2020 Institutional Membership Categories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>GBP</th>
<th>USD</th>
<th>EUR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>£ 125</td>
<td>$ 150</td>
<td>€ 135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>£ 270</td>
<td>$ 350</td>
<td>€ 325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>£ 500</td>
<td>$ 650</td>
<td>€ 575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>£ 675</td>
<td>$ 900</td>
<td>€ 800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>£ 1,250</td>
<td>$ 1,500</td>
<td>€ 1,375</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Global Botanic Garden Fund 2020 Call for Applications

The Global Botanic Garden Fund aims to drive plant conservation, especially in smaller gardens. The fund will aim to disburse 15-20 small grants of USD 1,000 to 2,500 each in 2020.

Grants must be framed within the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, and will include plant conservation practices, plant conservation policy and education, infrastructure development, training for plant conservation, international partnerships, and mentoring botanic gardens in efforts to achieve success through BGCI’s Botanic Garden Accreditation Scheme.

The 2020 Global Botanic Garden Fund will have an additional focus on sustainability and support to attend the 7th Global Botanic Garden Congress in Melbourne, Australia.

Botanic Gardens can apply for grants from the BGCI Global Botanic Garden Fund through a simple application form on the BGCI website. Applicants will be required to provide information on the proposed rationale, activities, outcomes, timeline and budget. BGCI will issue a call for applications for the 2020 Global Botanic Garden Fund in April/May 2020.
BGCI INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIP

Even if you are not an institution, you can make a difference by joining our community as an individual. BGCI offers two types of individual membership: Individual Supporter and Conservation Donor.

BGCI Individual Supporters and Conservation Donors make a yearly commitment to support our plant conservation activities. The membership fee individuals provide supports the services that BGCI provides to botanic gardens and conservation efforts across the globe.

As a BGCI Individual Supporter, you are part of the largest global network of botanic gardens, institutions, and individuals in conservation, and have access to a range of dedicated services:

- Regular newsletters
- BGCI bi-annual publications: BGjournal and Roots
- Invitations to events
- Permission to use BGCI's logo and name
- A membership pack and Certificate of Membership
- Subsidised training courses
- Prizes and awards

In addition, Conservation Donors receive:

- Discounts on registration fees to BGCI congresses
- The opportunity to get more involved in the work of BGCI on an ad-hoc basis
- Use of the BGCI website to promote your events, news, and job listings where appropriate
- A membership pack and Certificate of Membership

2020 Individual Membership Categories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>GBP</th>
<th>USD</th>
<th>EUR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Individual Supporter</td>
<td>£ 90</td>
<td>$ 115</td>
<td>€ 95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservation Donor</td>
<td>£ 310</td>
<td>$ 365</td>
<td>€ 325</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BGCI PATRON MEMBERSHIP

BGCI's Patron Gardens support our work both financially and with in-kind donations. They include some of the largest, most influential gardens in the world, and are entitled to the following additional benefits:

- A seat on BGCI's prestigious International Advisory Council
- Office space and office support when visiting London
- Preferential fund raising and project development activities
- The opportunity to speak at BGCI Congresses
- Invitations to BGCI special events
- A feature on BGCI's website

BGCI Patron Gardens in 2019:

- Atlanta Botanical Garden
- Beijing (northern) Botanical Garden
- Chicago Botanic Garden
- Conservatoire et Jardin botaniques de la Ville de Genève (in kind)
- Fairylake Botanical Garden, Shenzhen & Chinese Academy of Sciences
- Huntington Botanical Gardens
- Kadoorie Farm and Botanic Garden (in kind)
- Korea Institute of Arboretum Management
- Missouri Botanical Garden
- The Morton Arboretum
- New York Botanic Garden
- The Royal Botanic Gardens Edinburgh
- The Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew
- The Royal Botanic Garden and Domain Trust, Sydney
- Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria
- Shanghai Botanical Garden
- Shanghai Chenshan Botanical Garden
- Singapore Botanic Garden
- South China Botanical Garden, CAS (in kind)
- United States Botanic Garden
- Xishuangbanna Tropical Botanical Garden, CAS
BGCI is an independent organisation registered in the United Kingdom as a charity (Charity Reg. No. 1098834) and a company limited by guarantee (No. 4673175). BGCI (US) is a tax exempt 501(c)(3) non-profit organisation in the USA.

Front cover image: Missouri Botanic Garden (Paul Smith) Design: John Morgan www.seascapedesign.co.uk