Stage 3 Developer						_				
		ed: 29 July 2020								I .
OUTSIDE ALL GLAS	Area SHOUSES	Area Code EX_	Panels Intro to the Glasshouses	Panel Code	Word Count 150-180 words	Key Messages I. We are a botanic garden whose	350-year-old history is engrained in	this place.		
GLASSHOUSE BAY 3	(Between Glasshouse 2 & 3) (Between Glasshouse 1 & 2)	GB3_ GB2	Glasshouse Descriptor Exterior Secondary Panel	GD_ XS_	7-10 words 130-150 words	2. Plants contain secrets - they ar	e useful to people as medicine, build urvive. At this time of climate emer	ing material		
GLASSHOUSE 3: (Pe	largoniums)	G3_	Glasshouse Explainer (Intro)	GEI_	80 -100 words	4. Learn how a botanical garden w	orks through the eyes of our garden	ers	o an we ca	ar to conserve them
TROPICAL CORRIDO	OR lantic Islands)	TC_ G2	Glasshouse Explainer (Facts) Glasshouse Explainer (Arrangement)	GEF GEA	 	~				
GLASSHOUSE 1: (So	uth Africa)	GI_	Secondary Panel	SP_	130-150 words	5. The science of plants – in all the	ir diversity throughout the world - i	s fascinating		
GLASSHOUSE 4: (Pro PITHOUSE	opagation)	G4_ PH_	Star Plant Label Postcard Label	ST POL	130-150 words 35-50 words	-				
GLASSHOUSE 5: (Co CONSERVATORY	ool Fernery)	PH_ G5	Plant Grouping Label	POL PG	35-50 words 20-30 words					
CONSERVATORY		CO_	Plant Label Glasshouse Mini-Descriptor	MD_	20 words 7-10 words					
	,	-,	TTEG Label (Through the eyes of the gardener)	TG IT_	35-50 words					
				(***						
CODE	Location/Title	Interpretation Element	Word Count	Key Message/ story	Key people	Images	3D/ AV/ Interactive	0. 350 2	1. 4. c	Notes
					1			Bota conta a	at this a	
					į			Gard secrets	of ical	
					•			uses t	te n	
					•			mede g	gency	
					•			etc		
OUTSIDE ALL GLAS EX_INT I	SHOUSES South of the Cold Frames	Intro to the Glasshouses	150-180 words	Glasshouses have been a feature of CPG since 1683, when it boasted the earliest heated glasshouse	ļ	• "You are Here" wayfinding/ map that	Audio Tour Introductory Audio -		74	Audio - Is their someone within the org who you would
	South of the Gold Frames	to the Glassiouses	. 55-100 Words	in England	į	locates visitors within the wider	Welcome, instructions, orientation,		1	like to introduce this. It can be a neutral voice instead if
}				The Glasshouses in this north east quadrant were built in 1902. Glasshouses have always been a tool to deliver what the garden needs.	į	garden, explains the contents of the different glasshouses and encourages	what you can expect		1 :	not as this is an introductory and explantory piece
}				4. These glasshouses contain frost tender, exotic species of plants that require special and protected	:	them to enter through Glasshouse 3	}		1	NJ-I was thinking it might be nice to have gardeners do t
}		}		growing conditions,. 5 The first glasshouse contains Pelargoniums, the other three glasshouses contain plants that grow in	:	(Pelargoniums)	}			audio tour. Or perhaps Mary Gibby could do the intro- she has worked in these glasshouses in the 1970's and th
}				different Biomes around the world.	:	Photographs of early Glasshouses				would link nicely to the interp in there.
}				 Behind you is the Propagation glasshouse and on the far west side of the garden is the Thomas Moore cool fernery. Propagation will be in front of you and will be the first glasshouse. 	•	1	}		1 :	
}			:	7. The original Glasshouse boiler (positioned by the Sloane statue) was fuelled by waste leather from	:	1	}		- } :	<u> </u>
				local tanneries 8. The tradition of protected growing has continued throughout its history, allowing the cultivation of	:	:			1 :	
			İ	countless exotic species challenging to grow in the UK climate.		:			1 !	İ
}				9. Whats in each GH	:	:			1	
EX INT2	Potygon GHI & GH4 - as visitors	Untro to the Glasshouses	150-180 words	Glasshouses have been a feature of CPG since 1683, when it boasted the earliest heated glasshouse	į	• "You are Here" wayfinding/ map that	Audio Tour Introductory Audio			Audio - Is their someone within the org who you would
EA_IN12	approach from the Cafe	intro to the Glasshouses	130-160 words	in England	<u> </u>	locates visitors within the wider	Welcome, instructions, orientation,		1 !	like to introduce this. It can be a neutral voice instead if
}				The Glasshouses in this north east quadrant were built in 1902. Glasshouses have always been a tool to deliver what the garden needs.	•	garden, explains the contents of the different glasshouses and encourages	what you can expect		1 1	not as this is an introductory and explantory piece
}				4. These glasshouses contain frost tender, exotic species of plants that require special and protected	1	them to enter through Glasshouse 3	}		1	
}			į	growing conditions,. 5 The first glasshouse contains Pelargoniums, the other three glasshouses contain plants that grow in		(Pelargoniums)	}		1	
}			į	different Biomes around the world.	•	Photographs of early Glasshouses				į
			1	6. Behind you is the Propagation glasshouse and on the far west side of the garden is the Thomas		:				1
}			İ	7. The original Glasshouse boiler (positioned by the Sloane statue) was fuelled by waste leather from	•	:			1 :	1
}				Slocal tanneries 8. The tradition of protected growing has continued throughout its history, allowing the cultivation of	:	:				
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5				countless exotic species challenging to grow in the UK climate.	•		}			
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PROPAGATION ARE	-A			 What sin each GH 10. When you walk through the glasshouses feel the heat or humidity - let it take you to these warmer climes. 						
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PROPAGATION ARE EX_XSI	AThe Propagation Journey	Exterior Secondary Panel (Facing the Cold Frames and Nursery)	130-150 words 9-12 key messages	Whats in each GH 10. When you walk through the glasshouses feel the heat or humidity - let it take you to these warmer climes. This is the propagation area - the engine room of the Garden. We propagate new plants by sowing seeds or taking cuttings. We sow most of our seeds in spring and take cuttings througout the year in the potting shed		Seed journey?	(wideo of seed cleaners.			
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EX XSI EXT_TGI	The Propagation Journey Through the eyes of the Gardener	(Facing the Cold Frames and Nursery) TTEG Label	9-12 key messages 35-50 words	 Whats in each GH (1). When you walk through the glasshouses feel the heat or humidity - let it take you to these warmer climes. I. This is the propagation area - the engine room of the Garden. 2. We propagate new plants by sowing seeds or taking cuttings. 3. We sow most of our seeds in spiring and take cuttings througout the year in the potting shed. 4. When the seeds have germinated or the cuttings have put on roots, we plant them in their own pot. in the potting shed, to give them their own room to grow. 5. (We compost everything else). 6. As they are still delicate, we move them into Propagation house to receive very close attention in a grocected environment. 7. when the roots fill the pot and the temperatures are a bit warmer outside we will move them to the cold frames. 8. In the cold frames they are hardened off during which they adapt to life outside – including growing thicker cuticles to withstand the weather and potential water loss. 9. Once they are adapted they are moved to the nussery area where they exposed to the elements, and 10. They looked after here until they are planted out in the Garden. 11. When they are planted in the graden, they get a engraved black label with all their information on the nursery label goes back to the Records Manager to record what has been planted and where. 13. CTA: When you are walking around the Garden look out for big white labels. These will be plants we have propageted that are waiting each year-and the cycle continues. 13. CTA: When you are walking around the Garden look out for big white labels. These will be plants we have propageted that are waiting each year-and the cycle continues. 13. CTA: When you are walking around the floation of the propagated of the plants where to wove trays of pots around frequently to make sure were maintain a diverse and in	CPG Gardeners: Nell Jones, Rob Bradshaw	Seed journey? Picture of a nursery label with all the Information on it. Picture of the seed bags could be good too. Illustrate with photographs of Gardening team today doing these class?! If we do this TTEG then we	Audio Tour Cardener' Veice - Neil Interview, an introduction to what you may find out in this tour			
EX.XSI	The Propagation Journey Through the eyes of the Gardener	(Facing the Cold Frames and Nursery) TTEG Label	9-12 key messages	 Whats in each GH (1). When you walk through the glasshouses feel the heat or humidity - let it take you to these warmer climes. This is the propagation area - the engine room of the Garden. We propagate new plants by sowing seeds or taking cuttings. We sow most of our seeds in spiring and take cuttings througout the year in the potting shed. When the seeds have germinated or the cuttings have put on roots, we plant them in their own pot, in the potting shed, to give them their own room to grow. (We compost everything else). As they are still delicate, we move them into Propagation house to receive very close attention in a protected environment. (As they are still delicate, we move them into Propagation house to receive very close attention in a protected environment. (As they are still delicate, we move them into Propagation house to receive very close attention in a protected environment. (S) we compost everything else). (S) In the cold frames. (B) In the cold frames. (B) In the cold frames they are hardened off during which they adapt to life outside – including growing thicker cuticles to writhstand the weather and potential water loss. (D) Conce they are adapted they are moved to the nursery rare where they exposed to the elements, and must get used to the environment around them. (I) They looked give back to the Records Manager var away have they exposed to the elements, and house yet planted in the garden, they get a engraved back label with all their information on the nurser yet bled goes back to the Records Manager or record what has been planted and where. (I) We collect new seeds and cutting each year-and the cycle continues. (I) CHO when you are walking ground the Garden look out for big white labels. These will be plants we have propagated that are waiting for an engr	CPG Gardeners: Nell Jones, Rob Bradshaw	Seed journey? Picture of a nursery label with all the Information on it. Picture of the seed bags could be good too. Illustrate with photographs of Gardening team today doing these class?! If we do this TTEG then we	Audio Tour Cardener' Veice - Neil Interview, an introduction to what you may find out in this tour			

GLASSHOUSE 4:	PROPAGATION	Ţ	·	γ	·	·	Ţ	,	 	·
G4_GEI	Intro to Propagation House	Glasshouse Explainer (Intro)	84 words in total 7 key messages	I. The Propagation House is the place for plants at the beginning of their lifecycle. 2. Seedlings, cuttings and small plants need lots of attention—we give them the perfect conditions to germinate (this includes waters, in-bact light, planted in the correct growing media, at the right depth, in a glasshouse clean from pests and diseases) 3. It is an important feature of a botanic garden that you definitely know the correct identity of each plant. 4. You will see that all the trays of plants have a label —the information on the label includes the unique identifying number of that particular plant, the date it was sown and the name of the plant. 5. One label is used for whole row of seedlings 6. If we lose the label we have to throw away the plants.						
G4_GEF		Glasshouse Explainer (Fact)		7. The colour of the label shows which part of the Garden it will be planted out into so that when we have planting out days we can select all the plants that will go to the same area. Fact File: 1. Temperature: 12 - 20 2. Humidity: Ambient 3. Ventilation - I os of ventilation - helps keep pests and disease down. 4. Crowling Media: replicating the right place for these plants (right plant right place) - when sowing						
G4_GEA		Glasshouse Explainer (Arrangement)		seeds we use a low nutrient mix. When we pot them on, the mix has more nutrients. I. Each pot is organised by colour code and labelled with a unique identifying number 2. Links to wider Garden: Links to cold frames, nursery. Links to the cycle of seed production		Spatial Arrangement Plan: showing the Key to colour coding of the post (how plants are organised				
G4_TG	Through the Eyes of the Gardener	TTEG Label	35 - 59 words	How we create the perfect conditions for plants to grow: tlabelled diagram showing things visitors can see in the Prophouse) Pest traps - Heated bench: heated from below (to puts the pots on) to initiate the roots. Heated electric cables in sand - Polycarbonate boxes: to create microemironments e.g. for cuttings to create micro humidity and prevent vatter loss - Keeping the cutting alive and full of moisture will enable it to grow roots - Sading on glasshouse: to stop seeds being burnt off - Vening: to keep air flow, keep mould away - Hose - Thermometer: temperature checked once a week (data on GHs temps- graphs kept) - Fats: for air movement		Labelled dagram showing things visitors can see in the Prophouse.	Audio Tour Cardener's Wac - how the gardening team and volunteers work gardening team and volunteers voic together to manage the environment			Audio. Can we use volunteers for this to talk about their work in the garden and the kinds of tasks they do?
G3_SP1	Plant Reproduction in flowering plants	Secondary Panel	130-150 words 9-12 key messages	If Mark reproduction is the process by which plants generate new individuals, or offspring. In flowering plants, oplinators or sometimes the wind or water, transfer pollen (male) to the stigma in lower (femals), and of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plant that germinates from that new seed will have some characteristics of each parent plant but won't be completely the same as either. I vegetative, or asseural reproduction is something that plants can do that humans can't. It is where they produce a new plant that is a clone of itself with exactly the same genes. They do this in a number of ways but one example is the strawberry plant that sends out long stems that lie on the ground and then develop roots and create a new plant. Some plants will even create roots if you pin down sections of leaves. It Horticulturists use their knowledge of how plants work to their advantage. It They cause the straints of the plants of the plants of the plants of the plants are not plant. They do this cause will even create roots if you pin doors action so of leaves. It Horticulturists use their knowledge of how plants work to their advantage.		Olagrams to show plant reproduction	Audio Your Condenier Nee: How cultivars are made, what is the process and how can you see this in Propagation House and other places			General Fore: Images to be either: florilegum society drawings or commissioned photographs from voluncers of CPG specimens Audio: Besides Nell, are there other gardeners who may be able/ willing to talk engagingly about his process?
G4_5P2	The Seed Cycle	Secondary Panel	130-130 words 9-12 key messages	I. Most of our seeds are collected from June – Sep each year and stored in labelled packets 2. For us it is a yearly cycle – we collect seeds from plants during the year and then store them to use the following year. 3. It is an activity that has happened at CPG for 300 years 3. It is an activity that has happened at CPG for 300 years 5. Seeds then cleaned weekly all year round by volunteers playing catchup 5. Seeds then cleaned whisely with the player for the properties of the player of		World Map of where seeds have been sent to	Flip Book showing or Video showing seed cleaning and labelling process with Volunteers - Labelled seed packets - Seed Cleaning Equipment (sieves, brushes, blown, fulf baskets, rattan baskets) - Finited Index Seminum (oldest!) - Different Seed pods and seeds - Key Plants that have been sent from CPG to other parts of the World (e.g. Millers sent Cotton to America, Cedarrol Lebanon). Audio tour - Allison who manges our hort vols can talk about how we work with a volunteer team in seed cleaning.			

GB3_XSI	Mediterranean Plants	~·····	130-150 words	, <u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>	,		,	 y
	ereusterranean riants	Exterior Secondary Panel.	130-136 words 9-12 key messages	1. The glasshouse bays provide a sheltered microclimate for plants that are adapted to hot and dry summers. 2. The soil is unimproved and stony- This is how these plants like it. 3. The soil probably has building materials from when they made the glasshouses! 4. This mediterranean collection is a hangover from a collection of Cretan plants that grew in GH3 but are now on the Bond Rockery 5. Perhaps that is a good indication of climate change but also a way of showing you can grow plants that you think might be tender if you give them the correct growing conditions - shelter, free draining rocky soil. 6. CPG has always benefitted from a microclimate caused by the surrounding walls, proximity to the stames, etc. 7. However, the impact of Climate Change and the heat island effect from the city means we have gradually become warmer as an environment. 8. Twenty years ago we would not have been able to maintain some of these plants outside, but today chery are thriving. 7. Milder winters are also seeing us putting less winter protection out for our plants but it does mean that we are also seeing higher pest populations as they don't get killed by a cold winter. 10. We are working with the impacts of the Climate change every day within the Garden. 12. You can see other mediterranean plants in Bee Cornear and stone from Rockery. 13. CTA: can you find the other mediterranean collections in the Garden? Pond Rockery & Med Wood				
GB3 X51	Geranium, Pelargonium or Erodium? What am I?		130-150 words 9-12 key messages	Geraniums, Pelargoniums and erodiums all belong to the Geraniaceae family. They are all related to each other as they have a common ancestor but they might be seen more as second cousins or cousins none removed than brother and sister. Like many human families they share some common characteristist - they have similar shaped leaves and familiar flowers just like some human families all have brown eyes. But there are lot of differences and familiar flowers just like some human families all have brown eyes. But there are lot of differences. So how can you tell them spart?				
	thericum.		130-150 words 9-12 key messages	1. Geranium Ibericum subsp. Ibericum was originally brought back from the Caucasus mountain range near the Black Sea by Joseph Banks a frequent visitor to this Garden in the 1800s. 2. In fact there is a bust to commence lim on the Pond rockery. 3. The Caucasus region is among the 25 global biodiversity centres and the most diverse temperate areas in the Northern hemisphere. 4. The Caucasus harbours a unique and very diverse flora and vegetation, with 25% of endemic species drat are only floudin the region. 5. It's biodiversity is because if has 3 mountain chains separated by valleys and plains allowing a variety of different microlimate, soil and vegetative conditions, resulting in a broad range of landscapes and unusually high levels of species diversity for the Temperate Zone. 6. Climatic conditions are very diverse, with precipitation ranging from more than 4,000 mm per year in the southwestern Caucasus to less than 200 mm a year in deserts in the eastern Caucasus. 7. More than 6.500 species of vascular plants are found in the Caucasus. 8. A quarter of these plants are found nowhere else on Earth - the highest level of endemism in the temperate world. 9. As many as 400 species of vascular plants are found in the Caucasus. 10. The coasts of the Black and Caspian seas are important stop over sites for millions of migrating birds, which fly over the istimus each spring and autumn between their summer and winter homes. 11. Some plants and plant associations date back to the Tertary Period, meaning they have per growing there for over 2.5 million years. 12. Just like South Africa, the abundance of relic and endemic plant species in the region is largely due to the fact that the Caucasus was spared glaciation during the last keage.		Diagram of actinomorphic & azygomorphic flower. M		N) to find a med species and raise up so it can be see through the window
			9-12 key messages	It Erodium chrysanchum's in the Geraniaceae family along with geraniums and pelargoniums. 2. It is dioecious which meant that male and female flowers are on separate plants so effectively you have male and female plants 3. "Dioecious" comes from two Greek words, "di" meaning "two", and "oikos", meaning "house, "dioecy is unusual. Over 90% of flowering plants have both male and female parts contained in each individual flower - bi-sexual. 5. Some other common dioecious plants include holly, asparagus, yew, mulberry and ginkgo. 6. To see if this if this Erodium is a male or female plant you have to look for stamens or pistils - the male and female perpoductive parts of a flower. 7. You need to have both male plants and female plants for the female flowers to be fertilised 8. After fertilisation, the female plants produce the beaked fruits that resemble a stork's bill which is the common name for an erodium. 9. In some dioecious plants, gender can change - for example a yew tree can be male and then start paroducing the red arils that only female trees produce. 10. Some other plants can change gender many times throughout a season depending on the climatic conditions. 11. We have both male and female yews in the Garden which you can see here x and here x. 12. In all the natural world, including humans, there is a huge diversity and most ??!! (characteristics?) are not binary.		Diagram of a flower showing the different parts including the Samen different parts including the Samen for visitors to spot. And the numbers on pelargs (7), erodium & geranium(10).		NJ to find a med species and raise up so it can be see through the window
AT ENTRANCE TO G3_GD	GH3 PELARGONIUMS FROM GAI Pelargoniums	RDEN Glasshouse Descriptor	7-10 words	Pelargoniums Taxonomy and Systematics: The science of plant families, naming and relationships				
	LARGONIUMS	,	ý	ý			,	 ,,

G3_GEI	Introduction		94 words in total 7 key messages	Classhouse 3: Pelargoniums 1. Pelargoniums have been grown at the Garden for nearly 300 years 2. The grofen was given in perpetuity by Hans Soane on the condition that it sent 2000 plant samples to the Royal Society. (a scientific society in London). 3. In 1724 Head Cardeuer Philip Piller submitted 50 dried specimens from the Geraniacaeae family cultivated at CPG to the Royal Society, as part of the arrangement of the Soane Covenant. 4. These specimens are now held in the NHPf collection. 5. We grow many of these same species here today. 6. The Pelargonium display teaches about Taxonomy and systematics - the classification and velationships of plants. 7. It also explores the difference between the plant species and plant cultivars. 8. Hybridsation (the process of plant breeding with an individual of another species or variety) has led no today's ornamental species. Fact File: Where do I grow		"Where do I grow?" Global info	Audio Tour Gardeners' Vices - Reading of the agreement with Royal Society/other letter or documentary evidence			Consider position of intro: inside each glasshouse or outside GH3 (as an introduction to all the GH4). Can we put a logo on the same species submitted by Miller to the Royal Socies of Or do we not grow any of the same!
		Glasshouse Explainer (Arrangement)		I. Where in the world these plants grow. The larger majority occurs in South Africa, while a few species occur in tropical Africa, Syria, Australia and on a few islands in the Indian Ocean. I. Temperature Range: +5c. I. Humidig; 100 humidis; 30 - 45% 4. Ventilation- how much you want the air to come through: Lots of airflow. S. Growing Media- replicating the right place for these plants (right plant right place): Free draining growing media		graphic showing where these plants are found in the globe and highlighting the condition's temperature of this specific glasshouse Spatial Arrangement Plan: showing the				
GS_GEA	serangement.	Glassituse Explainer (Arrangement)		How are the plants arranged! What are the groupings! The species in the centre are all found growing in the wild are grouped according to their scientific classification The cultivars around the edge are bred by humans and grouped according to their different characteristics: Links to wider Garden: Link to the Order Bed On the geraniaceae bed - have attached map of DOB		spatial Arrangement rans snowing the different types of plants are their arrangement				
G3_PGI	Species			Low growing plants with tufted or rosette habit. Flowers with short floral cup.		<u> </u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
G3 PG2	Campylia Chorisma	Plant Grouping Label			 	· •	}		-f	<mark></mark>
G3_PG3	Ciconium	Plant Grouping Label Plant Grouping Label		Shrubs or subshrubs. Lower petals larger than upper. Leaves simple and sub-succulent Large plants, often with fleshy stems and simple palm-like veined leaves. Petals tend to be similar in	÷	<u>.</u>	<u>}</u>		·-}	/
	Cortusina	Plant Grouping Label		Plants with thick semi-succulent stems covered with leaf stalks which do not fall off as the leaves die.	1	;	[
G3_PG5	Classicalism	Plant Grouping Label		Flowers with similar sized petals. Shrubs or subshrubs often with leathery glaucous leaves. Flowers very irregular.	<u> </u>	,	}		J.	<mark></mark>
G3_PG6	Glaucophyllum Hoarea	Plant Grouping Label		Stemless plants with tubers. Leaves usually dying down as flowers appear.	 	÷	}		-} <mark>-</mark>	<mark></mark>
G3_PG7	Isopetalum	Plant Grouping Label		Succulent plant with more or less regular white flowers and undivided leaves	†····		{			
G3_PG8	Jenkinsonia	Plant Grouping Label		Plants with variale habit. Upper petals always very much larger than lower.		:	}		1	<u> </u>
G3_PG9	Ligularia	Plant Grouping Label		This diverse section contains plants with almost any combination of characters	<u> </u>					
G3_PG10	Myrrhidium	Plant Grouping Label		Herbaceous, often short-lived plants. Upper petals always very much larger than lower Succulent plants with incised leaves and irregular, usually white flowers Generally quite large shrubs or subshrubs many with aromatic foliage. Flowers with upper petals larger		į	{			<u></u>
G3_PGII G3_PGI2	Otidia Pelargonium	Plant Grouping Label Plant Grouping Label		Succulent plants with incised leaves and irregular, usually white flowers	ļ		}		} <mark>.</mark> .	<mark></mark>
05_1 012	relargonium	Trant Grouping Laber		than lower.	•				1 :	<u></u>
G3_PG13	Peristera	Plant Grouping Label		Annuals or short-lived perennials. Flowers small.	1	ļ	}		Juli	
G3_PG14 G3_PG15	Polyactium Reniformia -	Plant Grouping Label Plant Grouping Label	ļ	Plants with tubers. Leaves usually present at the same time as flowers. Leaves simple with long stalks that remain as the leaves die. Flowers irregular		÷	}		- } -	<mark>}</mark>
G3_PG16	Subsucculentia	Plant Grouping Label	;	Subshrubs with succulent to woody stems covered with leaf stalks which do not fall off as the leaves	;	<u>.</u>	<u> </u>		7	~
	Cultivar			die. Flowers with five unequal petals	ļ	ļ	ļ			
G3_PG17	Cultivars Unique Group	Plant Grouping Label	20-30 words	Unique Group: Shrubby evergreen perennials, many of which have been cultivated since the beginning o	á				· {· · · · ·	····
G3_PG18	Stellar Group	Plant Grouping Label	20-30 words	the 19th century. They flower better on old wood. Stellar Group: this is a sub group of zonal pelargoniums. The plants have a bushy habit with star shaped	į		{	: :		<mark></mark>
_	}	i e	i	flowers and foliage.	:		}		1 :	
G3_PG19	Regal Group	Plant Grouping Label	20-30 words	flowers and foliage. Regal Group: Bushy evergreen perennials and shrubs with round leaves sometimes lobed or partially	·	!	}		7	<u> </u>
C1 BC10	A(G	Plant Committee Labor	20-30 words	toothed. Singlle, rarely double flowers in shades of mauve, pink, purple or white.	<u> </u>		}			<mark></mark>
G3_PG20 G3_PG21	Angel Group Zonal Group	Plant Grouping Label Plant Grouping Label	20-30 words	Angel Group: Compact and bushy plants, with pansy or viola like. Flowers Zonal Group: upright bushy succulent stemmed perennials grown for their single or double flowers.		&	}		·	~ :
G3_PG22	{	l	20-30 words	Some have attractive foliage. This type is most commonly used for bedding displays.	ļ	<u>;</u>	{		-Juni	<mark></mark>
33_FG22	lvy Leafed plants	Plant Grouping Label	20-30 words	lvy-leafed group: trailing perennials with stiff fleshy leaves and single or double flowers suited to hanging baskets or containers	:		}		1 :	<u></u>
G3_PG23	Species Hybrids	Plant Grouping Label	20-30 words	Species Hybrid Group: Plants that are the result of a first time cross with two known species. Some		!			7	
G3_PG24	Scented Leaves	Plant Grouping Label	20-30 words	date back to the 18th century and others are very recent hybrids. Scented-leaved group: shrubby evergreen perennials and shrubs. Mainly cultivated for their scented	<u> </u>		{		· {· · · · <mark>}-</mark>	<mark></mark>
05_1 021	Secured Beares	Enter Grouping Labor.	12030 NG. 123	leaves, that are often distinctly lobed, toothed , incised or variagated, The scent ranges from lemon to	:				1	<u></u>
	{	}		rose, mint or spicy. CTA: gently touch the leaves of this group - what does each one smell like?		:	{	: : :	1	<u></u>
G3_PG25 G3_PG26	Zonarctic Cactus Pelargoniums	Plant Grouping Label	20-30 words 20-30 words	Zonartic: a new group with large flowers that has taken many years to breed Cactus Pelargoniums. A subgroup of zonal pelargoniums. The petals are curled under longitudinally		<u> </u>	}		}	<mark></mark>
G3_FG26	Cactus Feiargoniums	Flant Grouping Laber	20-30 words	giving each petal a quill-like or tube-like appearance.	:		}		1	
G3_PG27	Rosebud Pelargoniums.	}	; ;	Rosebud Pelargoniums. A subgroup of zonal pelargoniums. Each flower looks like a unfurling rosebud.		<u> </u>	{ }			<mark></mark>
	}	3	20-30 words		:	i			1 1	<u></u>
63 9 41	How do these plants relate to one another?		130-150 words 9-12 key messages	All plants have a family tree that shows which other plants they are related to and who their common monostors are. 2 the science of studying these relationships is called systematics. 3. We used to see how plants were related by how they looked. 4. We now see how they are related using DNA. 5. We are interested in their relationships because it shows us how plants have evolved over time. 6. It is like looking back in history through their DNA. 7. To help us talk about plants with everyone, no matter what language they speak, all plants have a unique two part rame. Genes first and then species. 8. this is called the binomial name and is often in latin or greek or can be someone's name. 9. these names often tell jou about a plant too - the name Genanium comes from the Greek, Geranos, mealing crane, because the fruit looks like a crane's beak. 10. In this glashouse the genus is Paltargonium and the second name on the label is species. 11. All the pelargoniums are dosely related to each other - probably like cousins. They all belong to the family geranicacee. 12. The family geranicace contains other genera (plural of genus) such as geraniums and erodiums which you can see outside in GHB3 and learn more about them.		and Erodium Plants and invitation to vi Nell would like to see the whole way Plantae, Phylum: https://serc.carleton.edu/integrate/tea/ 805 - quite like this, and this: https://www.We.setrellamountain.edu/fac Although between Kingdom and family Kingdom: Plantae Clade: Tracheophytes Clade: Eudicots Clade: Angiosperms Clade: Eudicots Clade: Rosids Order: Geraniales Family: Geraniaceae Genus: Pelargonium This is because clade shows that they:	from Kingdom down to Species: Kingdom hing materials/food_supply/student_mate ulty/farabee/hiobk/BioBookDivers_class.h. it should be clade rather than order etc	: rials tml		
						old method where the plants weren't for one reason or another. Clade is the	necessarily related but were grouped toge ne modern way.	ther		

G3_SP2	(Mary Gibby	Secondary Panel	130-150 words 9-12 key messages	The location of this scientific Carden has always been insporane - right in the middle of the capital coy of legidan where so many scientific institutions have been based and research has been undertaken for 100° col years. 2. Bozanists often need live plants on which to carry our research and whilst there is a lot of amenity green space in London there aren't too many botanic gardens. 3. The diverse collections at CPG have often been used in scientific research over the years. 4. In the 1970's Professor Mary Gibby OBE, a renowned botanist, was based at the Garden whilst working for the HNH and used the Pelargonium collection in her research. 5. Her area of research was plant chromosomes (the structures that carry DNA in the nucleus of every living cell), and what their study could tell us about the relationships of different plant species. 6. She started off by studying frems but then moved on to Pelargoniums which one of the Gardeners, Virginia Mightingles, lad begun to build a collection of party because they were a favourite of her mother! 7. In time, Plary built up a collection of over 100 species pelargoniums and they were kept in the Pit House for many years. 8. She discovered that different lineages had different numbers and sizes of chromosomes. 9. This allowed her to determine eacity which plants were related to each other and also that Pelargoniums fell into two groups based on size of chromosome. 10. She then turned her scientific eye to hybridisation in Pelargoniums which had already been established in the 18th and 19th centuries, as growers developed many beautiful cultivars. 11. Her research showed that you could only cross (and create hybrids) pelargonium species from the same group. 12. The popular scarlet "geranium" and its relatives (section Occonium) have relatively large chromosomes, whereast the regals and scented Pelargoniums (many derived from section Pelargonium) have small chromosomes, and hybridization attempts between the two are unsuccessful.	Image of Mary Gibby			NG- we can combine the Z garants plants and offspring dislappy with the May ill all the plants. Parties Palargonium x ar-dens = a cross of P. Iobatum and fully dum.
63_571	Pelargonium cotyledonis	Star Plant Label	130-150 words 9-12 key messages	Philarponium corpletions is it she sole species of Pelargonium on the Island of Saint Helens. 2. It lives in cliff habitats on a rid, near-vertical faces, sometimes with very little soil development, the roots penetrating amongst cracks in the rocks. 4. However, the species is also found on broad ledges and in steeply sloping valleys. 5. Habitat threat and now fragmented populations that makes it even more at risk. 6. Referred to locally as 'Old Man never dies' because it lives to a very old age. 7. This plant demonstrates how varied the forms of pelargoniums are. 8. This is as a result of plants adapting to their niche habitats. 9. You would never know to look at it that it was related to the ordinary red bedding 'geranium' il.0. P. cosyledonis has a succulent stem where it stores water - this is because it comes from an arid environment with less than 400mm of rain a year. 11. It is also adapted to this dry environment by completely shedding its leaves in time of water stress and so dropping evapotranspiration to zero.	images of star plant in flower/ in fruit			
	Pelargonium triste		130-156 words 9-12 key messages	1. This is the first Pelargonium to be recorded as growing in Britain in 1632. 2. The specific epithet trists' is from the French for sad which was applied because people think both the flower and follogs are diff. 4. The specific epithet control of the specific epithete in the specific epithete e				Choose May Gibby (Taxonimist for Pelargoniums) 1 x Species & 1 x Culturar 1 x Choose I culturar where we know where the parents are so we can show how they are bred.
				The root of Petargonium sidoides is used as a traditional medicine by Zulu people in South Africa. The VMHO definition of a traditional medicine is: Traditional medicine has a long history. It is the sum total of the knowledge, skill, and practices based on the theories, belief, and operances indigenous to different coultures, whether explicable or not used in the mointenance of health as well as in the prevention, diagnosis, improvement or treatment of physical and mental fliess. It is used for the treatment of acute respiratory tract infections (ARIs) such as Bronchitis and Tuberculosis.	Images of star plant in flower/ in fruit			
			35-30 words	Classhouse Features 1. These glasshouses are designed witch special architectural features to suit their function: e.g. Latches (designed to open easily with one hand-whilst holding other stuff), vents, grooved flooring- to damp down and cool the GH. the coal Shute under the potting shed to power the boiler, vents to cool the glasshouse. 2. CTA: can you spot the maker of these glasshouses written on the latches?		Audio Tour Gardener's Vice - why the glasshouses are special, how they function, what to look for		Audio - Nell, would you be willing to do that Yes.
		TTEG Label	35-50 words	Plants like it under glass - nice environment. Same is true for the bugs. 2. The bugs usually are more active when the weather is warmer but some overwinter. 3. We practice IPM - Integrated pest management. Use the least damaging method of control: a) cultural grow them wall, attend to them well. b) Mechanical - pick of the bugs, sugash them, blast them off with water etc. c) use bic controls - other bugs to predate on the bad bugs. d) the organic sprayse go use chemical spray as the last resort. 4. CTA, you cause practice IPM at home and can even buy biocontrols on the internet - such as mematodes for slugs.	display of empty bicontrol boxes/sachets?	Audio Tour Local Vices - Either a local gardener from aneaty alloment calking about how they deal with pests in unusual ways OR insects as a sign of a healthy garden, perhaps a beekeeper from London Honey Company, talking about politication in the urban centre of London		Audio - Does the garden have links to local amuteur gardening groupsfilloments VIIII the Activity Plan work with any of these that we can bring init it could be a multitude of voices on the subject of pest control from across the groups that the engagement programme is working with.
	}	OM GH3) Glasshouse Mini Descriptor Instructional Text	<u> </u>	Propical Corridor Ethnobotany- how humans use plants (with secondary message about negative impact of humans) Please Close this door to preserve the humidity				

TROPICAL CORRID	OR	}	·		·	:	,	 	·
TC_GEI	Intro to the Tropical Corridor	Glasshouse Explainer (Intro)		1. The tropical corridor is a hot, humid, glasshouse which contains various edibles, orchids and useful plants from the tropical regions of the world. 2. People think of the tropics as being bright and sunny but lots of these plants live under big trees and need it to be shady 3. There is a huge diversity of plants in the tropics because it hasn't been subjected to the ice age and there is so much competition that plants have had to adapt and evolve 4. Plants in the tropics are hugely useful to people and in the past the impact of humans was less as we were fewer. 5. However, now with greater human populations creating climate change the places where some			Sound installation of a Tropical Rainforest, 3 or 4 speaker with multi channel sound creating a changing atmostphere as you walk through.		
				Johans used to grow is now inhospitable to them. 6. Additionally humans build cities and use land to grow crops such as palm oil and chocolate. Often this means clearing wild plants from that land. 7. As plants can't get up and move and can't evolve quickly enough, we will see many extinctions. 8. This means we may lose other species, some animals, that rely on that plant too.					
TC_GEF		Glasshouse Explainer (Facts)		Fact Flies: Where do I grow 1. Where in the world these plants grow: map shows where the Tropics are 2. Temperature Range: greater than ISc year-round 3. Humidity: greater than 70%. The RH measurement on the dial needs to ideally be - anything from 70 80 - depends on the weather, the time of day etc. 4. Venitation- how much you want the air to come through: Some but not too much as this reduces humidity. 5. Growing Media- replicating the right place for these plants (right plant right place): Many plants like a shady emironment as they come from the understory.		"Where do I grow!" into graphic showing where these plants are found in the globe and highlighting the conditions! temperature of this specific glasshouse			
TC_GEA		Glasshouse Explainer (Arrangement)		How are the plants arranged! I. The layout considers a canopy at the top of the glasshouse to provide shade for plants growing lower to the ground (this is most apparent in the summer- and cut back in the winter). There is a display of orchids in the middle and there is a nursery at the end for plants that we are growing from cuttings and seeds. Links to wider Garden: Link showing Ethnobotony Beds in Wider Garden - lots of the tropical species we grow in pots that we overwinter in the Tropical Corridor and then take out in the summer mostly to Edible & Useful and Med Quad.		Spatial Arrangement Plan: showing the different types of plants are their arrangement			SS to provide map so you can mark this
TC_TG	Through the eyes of the Gardener	TTEG Label		I. There is a constant trade off between heat, humidity and wentilation. The hoster it is, the more humin it is but you need to ventilate for the health of the plants – this makes it cooler and then less humid. If you look closely you will see lost of different habitans here – a bog area at the west end, as well as a rocky area and then the tree that the orchids grow in. Each replicating the place that those plants grow in the wild. This helps them to grow well. 2 Our glasshouse gadgets are replacing natural system services that exist in the Tropics 2 Needs to have irrigation system as the rain would normally provide this and plants provide the humidity. 2 Needs to have irrigation system as the rain would normally provide this and plants provide the humidity. 4 In rain forest, the nutrition is locked in the plants and the soil is poor. It's like a battle ground, so competitive. 5 Ecosystem services: Giving value to what a plant does in an environment. 6 Looking after plants in the glasshouse "Not a dark art - it's experience not instinct". 7. High temperatures provided by heating, high humidity through foggers. The gardeners water in here frequently as the plants are thirtsy and often large. As it is to there are all ort of bugs too so we have to do lost of pest control in here. 8 We create a canopy using plants - to protect the understory plants that aren't used to high levels on sunlight. Some plants like a lot of shade and so we put up shade netting to protect them.					Agree best in-stu location for this-peppered throughout for at outset of GH3)
TC_STI	Star Plant: Theobroma cacao – Chocolate	Star Plant Label		1. HISTORY: Hans Sloane collected chocolate in Jamaica and later, as a clever businessman he sold the oldes of hot choclate to Galburys (f) to do not choclate to Galburys (f) and the control of the co		inages of star plant in flowerf in fruit	Model of a cocoa pod-showing cross section of occoa seeds in the pods Audio Tour Gebol Vices - Cocoa Earmer Interview. Senecer from Cocoa runners - would be good to interview him or he could put us in touch with farmers.		needs fact checking Audio. Does the garden have links with chocolatiers or chocolate companies? Can they enable a contact with comone who farms occos?
TC_ST2	Star Plant: Cinchona pubescens – Quinine, Red Bark	Star Plant Label	9-12 key messages	1. Quinine has a long history of use by indigenous people in South America for curing fevers. 2. Europeans took their plants and knowledge for medical use. 3. Brought from South America and then taken by the Ducht to Java. 4. Sir Hans Stoane brought Quinine's life-saving compounds to England in 1688 and treated patients for malariar in his London clinic. 6. It is thought that the Europeans took Malaria (an ancient disease) to South America 7. Today if you mut take plant knowledge from another source community you have to pay them. 8. This is called the NAGOYA PROTOCO. 9. Quinine's use as the flavouring in tonic water led to the popular drink Gin & Tonic. 10. This was a huge economic success enabling Britain to expand our empire because of the medicinal properties of quinine as a drink.	• Hans Sloane • indigenous people in South America?	Images of star plant in flower/ in fruit	Audio Tour Lecal Vakes - London Gin Maker. Desmond from Beefeater .		Audio - In your shop you have an exclusive Beefeater Gin (Integs://www.chelseaphysicgarden.co.ul/shop/beefeater- london-garden.gin) - would it be an opportunity for you to invite them to contribute a representative for the tour? If not, there are a multitude of smaller local gin makers we could approach.

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TCFOLI	Plant: Vanilla	Postcard Label	35-50 words	over a thousand years ago. 2. It was used by the Attects to flavour cocoa. 3. Dried vanilla pods are most commonly known for their use in cooking. 4. Vanilla is also used in aromatherapy and its fragrance is said to calm, relax and soften anger, frustrations and irritability.	Mexico	Audio Tour Local Vaces - Mexican chel or cook talking about how they use vanilla in their food Or the story of: The Totonac tribe of Mexico is credited with being the first to use vanilla as a flavouring possibly over a thousand years ago. Their flouroirs drink, chocolat!, was made from powdered (Local Language Language) and the cardy life flowers and their flowers and their flowers and their flowers and their flowers and their flowers and their flowers and their flowers and their flowers and their flowers and happiness. The consequence of the Mexican fertility goddess, loved a Totonacy outh, Lumble to marry him due to her divine nature, she transformed her willia fortile so that would provide pleasure and happiness. She became the wailla cortile so that the could forever belong to her human love and his people. The local people still celebrate a vanilla festival to this day still celebrate a vanilla festival to this day.	Audio - Are there any links with Mexico or with culinary experts within CPG?
				science of orchids was Head Gardener at CPG in the I 800s. 2. We grow orchids in his honour. 3. The orchid family is the biggest family of flowering plants. 4. Did you know that the vanilla plant was an orchid?	Curacy (phn Lindley grew Orchids in the 1800s	Henry Oakley - used to be on the Advisory here at CPG - knows a lot about Orchids.	
				Provides a home and sometimes neurrients for sets in its woody caudez. In return, the arts colonies provide neurrients for the plant with their excreta. In Humans have used the boiled caudex to treat swelling and headaches 4. CTA: can you see the holes where the ants go in?			
			35-50 words	Has a long history of use in Traditional Chinese and Thai Medicine predominantly for stomach complaints. Commonly used as a flavouring in curries throughout Thailand and has a strong peppery taste. It used to be a very popular flavouring in Medieval Europe but fell out of favour.		Audio Tour Local Voices - Chinese Herbalist on how it is used to treat bronchial problems, how they access it and how it is prepared	Audio - We would be looking specifically for a Chinese herbalist rather than a general herbalist here. Any links with practitioners or with Chinese community engagement at CPG?
TC_POLS	Bixa orellana	Postcard Label	35-50 words	 The fruit of this tree is the source of annatto, a bright yellow natural colouring used in rice, butter, cheese, popcorn, bread and drinks. Traditionally it has also been used as ritual and decorative body painting, sunscreen, and insect repellent. 			
TC_POL6	Canna edulis	Postcard Label	35-50 words	Canna is effective in removing organic compounds from water and is planted in wetlands to clean wastewater from paper mills. 2 The hard seeks were used as bullets during the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and are also used to make percussion instruments. 3. The starchy root is edible			
TC_POL7	Ceiba pentandra	Postcard Label	35-50 words	 At 60m tall, the Kapok tree is a giant of the rainforest. Its windborne seeds are surrounded by fluffy white hairs which are used to stuff mattresses, cushions and before the invention of synthetic fibres, life jackets. 	•		
TC_POLE	Coffea arabica	Postcard Label.	35-50 words	Coffee arabics originates from Ethiopia despite its name. One of the most important beverages in the Western world. Sued traditionally to eight fewers, the juandice, malaria, optom poisoning, necrosis and vertigo. CTA: look closely - can you see coffee beans on this tree!		Audio Tour Local Vaices - Coffee roaster in London talking about how they proure coffee, its role today are historically in London with coffee historically in London with coffee houses as revolutionary meeting points OR Audio Tour Global Vaices - Coffee producer in Ethiopia, how the climate creates a distinctive bean and its importance as a crop	Audio - Does CPG have links with coffee suppliers or manufacturers that we can build on? Or with a nearby coffee shop?
TC_POL9	Colocasia esculenta	Postcard Label	35-50 words	1. Common name is Taro 2. It is probably one of the oldest cultivated crops. 3. The nutritious tubers are boiled and form a staple carbohydrate food. 4. The young tender leaves may also be blanched. 5. In its raw form, the plant is toxic due to the presence of calcium oxalate, and the presence of needle-shaped raphides in the plant cells. 6. However, the toxin can be minimized and the tuber rendered palatable by cooking or by steeping in cold water overnight.			
TC_POLIO	Murraya koenigi	Postcard Label	35-50 words	I. Common name: Curry Leaf 2. Origin: India 3. Parts used: Leaves 4. Cullinary, fresh leaves fried with onion in curries such as avial. 5. Other uses: anti-diabetic used in Ayurvedic medicine.		Audio Tour Global Voices - Interview with Ayurvedic practitioner; how and why curry leaves and other herbs are used in treatments	Audio - This does not necessarily have to be an Ayurvedic practitioner but could be more broadly with a South East Asian voice about how curry and other spices are thought of medicinally. Are there crossovers with the Activity Programme or with other areas fo CPG activity!
TC_POLII	Dioscorea	Postcard Label	35-50 words	 Yans are an important agricultural product in West Africa. The edible tubers can weigh up to 70% and they store well, even without refrigeration. Several Disocrea species are also used as sources of dioagenin which is used in the manufacture of medical steroids such a progesterone. 		Audio Tour Local Voices - West African grocer talking sharing yam reciepes, the role of food in cultural identity	Audio - There may be links with the Activity Programme here where we can work with communities involved to collect the interview.
TC_POLI2	Elettaria cardamomum	Postcard Label	35-50 words	 Cardamom belongs to the ginger family and originates in southern India and Sri Lanka. In addition to its extensive use in the food industry, essential oil from the seeds is used in perfumes and aromatherapy. 			

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TC_POLI3	Manilkara zapota	Postcard Label	35-50 words	I. Sapodilla or chicle is the source of the white gummy latex which was boiled to make the first chewing					Ĺ	1 :	
	}			2. Very few modern chewing gums use chicle because it is expensive to harvest	:				Ĺ		
				3. Zig-zag gashes are cut in the bark and the latex trickles down into collecting buckets.	:				Ĺ		
	}	{	•						(1 3	
TC_POLI4	Millettia pinnata	Postcard Label	35-50 words	I. The seeds of the Millettia are exceptionally high in oil			Audio Tour Global Voices - Either				Audio - Do you have links with any energy (preferably
}		ļ .		2. They have traditionally been used to produce lamp oil and soap making.	•	:	someone working on a project which is using biofuel for electricty generation in				sustainable) companies or suppliers? Or any international
}	{	}	•	The tree is drought tolerant and can grow in areas where most crops fail. Many villages in India have begun using Milettia oil as a biofuel for small scale electricity generation.		1	India				development charities who may work in wupporting energy sufficiency in rural communities?
{	}	{	:	,	;	1					
{	}	{	1		:	1	OR				
}	{	}				:	a researcher at somewhere like		6		
}		ļ .			•	:	Imperial College who can talk about the				
1	}	{	•		:		kind of micro-generation projects				
}	}	}	1		1		enabled by biofuels using locally accessible and produceable plants				
<u> </u>	<u>{</u>	} 	; ;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;			.i			4		v
TC_POLIS	Pepper, Piper nigrum	Postcard Label	35-50 words	Black, white and green pepper corns all come from Piper nigrum, one of the world's most popular spices	!		Audio Tour Local Voices - An interview with a chef from Gordon Ramsey's		Ĺ		Audio - Do you have links with any of the nearby restaurants? Or, this could be an interview with the chef
{	}	{	1	2. It grows wild in the mountains of Keral S.W. India and is now cultivated throughout the tropics.	•		restaurant next to the garden on base		l i		in your restaurant?
	{	}		Black pepper is produced by briefly cooking the unripe drupes in hot water before drying them in the	į.	:	spices used in cooking		1		
}	}	{		(sun.	•				į.		
TC_POL16	Piper betle	Postcard Label	35-50 words	The primary use of betel leaf is as a wrapper for the chewing of areca nut or tobacco, where it is	.	÷	}		<u> </u>		
_	{ _	}	i :	mainly used to add flavour.	!	•			•		
1	}	{	<u> </u>	2. It may also be used in cooking, usually raw, for its peppery taste.		1				1 1	
{	}	{	1	3. The root is used in local medicine for indigestion .	•	1			£ }		
TC_POLI7	Pitcher Plants	Postcard Label	35-50 words	I. Native to South East Asia, pitcher plants such as these Nepenthes are carnivorous masters.	į	;		: :	: {		}
}	{	}	<u> </u>	The pitcher is a leaf adaptation and holds a coctail of digestive enzymes and rainwater. Once trapped, the insects are broken down and provide nutrients to the plant.	•	1			: {		
-	}	{			:				: }		1
TC_POLI8	Nepenthes ampullaria	Postcard Label	.35-50 words	1. Traps as Treats: The pitchers of Nepenthes ampullaria are used to hold sticky rice and are sold as a	!		Audio Tour Local Voices- A young activist				Audio - Do you have any contacts with in the organisation
}	{	}	<u> </u>	popular snack in parts of Malaysia.		:	speaks about how reducing the use and				or with youth panels who might be contacted? I have
	{	}		This edible packaging is a suitable biodegradable container and is a positive solution to reducing plastic usage.	•	:	reliance on plastics is fundamental to a healthy and sustainable planet				contacts in Climate Declares Emergency and XR if needed.
}	}	{		prison daige.	•		nearly and sustainable planee				
TC_POLI9	Plinia cauliflora	Postcard Label	35-50 words	The fruit of the Jabuticaba tree grows directly on the trunk and main branches.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•	Audio Tour Global Voices - Researcher				Audio - Do you have links with pharma companies or
}	{	}	:	They are used to make wine and other drinks in Brazil.	į	į	talking about how this plant is used to		į.		university researchers that could be explored?
}	{	}	1	This plant produces several potent anti-cancer compounds including jaboticabin. It is extremley slow growing and its beautiful bark makes it a popular subject for bonsai training.	!	:	create anto-inflamatorys and antcancer		/		
{	}	{	1		1	•			Ĺ		
TC_POL20	Psidium cattleianum	Postcard Label	35-50 words	I. This plant is native to Brazil	÷	÷			(<u>-</u>		
1	{	}		2. The red fruits of the Strawberry guava are edible and reminiscent of passion fruit.		:					
}	{	}	<u> </u>	(3. They make a delicious jam or tart filling.	•	1			1		
{	}	{	1	4. The seeds can be roasted as a coffee substitute and tea can be made from the leaves.	1	•			Ĺ		
TC_POL21	Rauvolifia vomitoria	Postcard Label	35-50 words	As its name suggests, all parts of this plant are poisonous and can cause you to be violently sick.	÷	÷	}		<u> </u>		
				Rauvolifa is grown in plantations as a source of Resperine which, until recently was used to treat high	į	:			į į		
}	}	}	•	blood pressure and pyschotic symptoms.	i						
{	}	{	:		:				į.		
TC_POL22	Tamarindus indicus	Postcard Label	35-50 words	I. Tamarind has sausage shaped hairy fruits which contain a tangy pulp which is used as a spice in curries	÷	!	Audio Tour Local Voices - how it is used		<i></i>	~~~	Audio - As tamarind is so widespread we will hoepfully be
{	}	{		and pickles.	:	1	as a folk medicine (for constipation,		Ĺ.		able to bring in a voice from the audience work you are
{	}	{	1	It is one of the ingredients in Worcestershire sauce. In many Buddhist temples the pulp is used as a metal polish- it removes the tarnish from brass and	•		headaches and fevers)		l i		doing through the Activity Plan.
				copper statues.	•				/		
TC TC3		TTEG Label	125 50d-	I. This area of the Tropical Corridor we are propagating plants that will grow and replace plants in the			Audio Tour Local Voices - Youth activist		€		Audio - Do you have any contacts with in the organisation
IC_IG2	I nrough the eyes of the Gardener	I I EG Labei	35 - 50 words	yr. This area of the Tropical Corridor we are propagating plants that will grow and replace plants in the	:	•	Audio Tour Local voices - Touth activist				or with youth panels who might be contacted? I have
}	{	}	7			1	talks about the nature of climate				
}			:	Because many tropical plants get very big quickly we have to constantly replace them with smaller	:	•	talks about the nature of climate emergencies as a global threat and how				contacts in Climate Declares Emergency and XR if needed.
}	}			Because many tropical plants get very big quickly we have to constantly replace them with smaller ones and this is why we do a lot of propagation.			emergencies as a global threat and how campaigning on a national level feeds				contacts in Climate Declares Emergency and XR if needed.
3				2. Because many tropical plants get very big quickly we have to constantly replace them with smaller ones and this is why we do a lot of propagation.			emergencies as a global threat and how				contacts in Climate Declares Emergency and XR if needed.
AT ENTRANCE TO	GH2 ATLANTIC ISLANDS (FROM	WIDER GARDEN)		ones and this is why we do a lot of propagation.			emergencies as a global threat and how campaigning on a national level feeds				contacts in Climate Declares Emergency and XR if needed.
AT ENTRANCE TO G2_GD	GH2 ATLANTIC ISLANDS (FROM Atlantic Islands	WIDER GARDEN) Glasshouse Descriptor	7-10 words	ones and this is why we do a lot of propagation. - Atlantic Islands			emergencies as a global threat and how campaigning on a national level feeds				contacts in Climate Declares Emergency and XR if needed.
G2_GD	Atlantic Islands	Glasshouse Descriptor	7-10 words	ones and this is why we do a lot of propagation.			emergencies as a global threat and how campaigning on a national level feeds				contacts in Climate Declares Emergency and XR if needed.
G2_GD	Atlantic Islands	Glasshouse Descriptor		ones and this is why we do a lot of propagation. - Advantic Islands - Island Flora and Habitat Loss			emergencies as a global threat and how campaigning on a national level feeds				contacts in Climate Declares Emergency and XR if needed.
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G2_GD	Atlantic Islands GH2 ATLANTIC ISLANDS (FROM Atlantic Islands	Glasshouse Descriptor	7-10 words	ones and this is why we do a lot of propagation. - Atlantic Islands - Island Flora and Habitat Loss - Atlantic Islands - Island Flora and Habitat Loss			emergencies as a global threat and how campaigning on a national level feeds				contacts in Climate Declares Emergency and XR if needed.
G2_GD AT ENTRANCE TO G2_MD	Atlantic Islands GH2 ATLANTIC ISLANDS (FROM Atlantic Islands	Glasshouse Descriptor TROPICAL CORRIDOR) Glasshouse Mini-Descriptor		ones and this is why we do a lot of propagation. - Atlantic Islands - Island Flora and Habitat Loss - Atlantic Islands			emergencies as a global threat and how campaigning on a national level feeds				contacts in Climate Declares Emergency and XR if needed.
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G2_GEF	~~~~~ _}	Glasshouse Explainer (Facts)	20 words	Fact File: Where do I grow	·····	"Where do I grow?" info graphic:	~	,	~~~	-	NOTE PLANTS ARE ARRANGED AESTHETICALLY SO
22.32.		Gassirouse Explainer (Cacts)	av words	I. Where in the world these plants grow - Macaronesia 2. Temperature Range 12-22c 3. Humidity - Old March Park - March Par		showing where these plants are found in the globe and highlighting the conditions! temperature of this specific glasshouse. The specific Atlantic islands need to be zoomed in on and named. Poss. colour code where plants come from.					NO SPATIAL ARRANGEMENT DIAGRAM REQUIRED
G2_GEA		Glasshouse Explainer (Arrangement)		Arrangement: 1. The arrangement in here is aesthetic. 2. This glasshouse needs lots of rearranging throughout the year as the plants have real growth spurts and quickly ower run each other. 3. Certain times of the year the plants are so full that they need to be moved so we can see what is what. Links to wider Garden: Links to Swan Walk Border South - has a Macaronesian collection as does CH42.							SS to MARK IT ON THE MAP. Swan Walk Border South
G2_STI	Star Plant: Trochetiopsis ebenus - St Helena Ebony	Star Plant Label	130-150 words 9-12 key messages	1. There are 3 different spieces of Trochetiopsis grown in the glashouse. 2. This one is not but IUON Bed List assessed as Critically Endangered. 3. So by growing it here we are conserving it. 4. (Discovery and Conservation) by the middle of the 19th century, the St Helena ebony was already considered to have vanished from the island, principally due to over-grazing by goaxs. 5. The cutting down of trees by islanders to sulliste he very hard wood also contributed to its demise 6. Thought to be extinct and so was collected. It was then found to be 6. Thought to be extinct and so was collected. It was then found to be 7. (Network of Sharing) An islander managed to collect cuttings and this plant is a descendant of the original two. 8. NHM have recently used samples from CRG plants for research to compare this modern living plant with historical harbarium specimens collected and preserved 300 years got to investigate changes in its genetic make up and if there are any inferences we can draw from this about evolutionary processes. 9. Other botanic gardens/ Kew tharder cuttings from this plant including us to preserve it for the future (10, (Plant Adaptation)) The flower changes colour once it has been pollinated, directing the pollinator's attention towards needer flowers still requiring pollination.		images of star plant in flower/ in fruit	Audio Tour Confenery Nex The role of CPG in conserving endangered plants and the challenge of doing so				
G2_ST2	Tradescantia fluminensis Quiclissiver' (Commelinaceae S. America)	Star Plant Label	130-150 words 9-12 key messages	1. Tradescantia fluminensis has become an invasive weed in countries where it has been introduced including the Canary Islands. 2. Tradescantia fluminensis is indigenous to the tropical rainforests of SE Brazil and NE Argentina. 3. It was probably introduced by humans as an ornamental. 4. Where this grows in S America it has traditionally been used as a medicinal plant. 5. This shows how plants themselves can impact the environment and cause issues for the native species. 6. The plant out-competes the native plants taking up nutrients, water and space and the native plants can't compete. 7. Often the invasive plant does not have a predator that either eats it of in some way controls it - this is because nothing has evolved alongside it like it would have done in its natural habitat. 8. Japanese knowced is another example of an alien invasive plant that you might be familiar with. 9. A biocontrol is being trialled to control Japanese knotweed it in this country.							
G2_POLI 1	Trochetiopsis erythroxylon	Postcard Label	35-50 words	 This is extinct in the wild and only survives in botanic gardens. There is potential for a large botanic garden to reintroduce it into the wild but this is a large and complicated project. Other botanic gardens/ Kew shared outtings from this plant including us to preserve it for the future. 							
G2_POL2 E	Echium hypertropicum	Postcard Label	35-50 words	Echium hypertropicum is IUCN threated. Key threats are: nomadic grazing, plant harvesting and invasive plant species such as Lantana camara. On Santiago its habitat has been destroyed to provide farmers with areas of arable land.	i						
G2_POL3 c	Lotus Betholotti, Canarina canariensis & Isoplexis isabelliana	Postcard Label	35-30 words	1. These 3 Plants are all endemc to the Canary Islands 2. They are amongst the plants thought to have been originally pollinated by a now extinct species of Canary Island subbird 3. When the pollinators for a species die out this can have an impact on the success of that species and so it too can go extinct. 4. This is the ecological web and we don't know how removing one part of it impacts another part.							
	Through the eyes of the Gardener		50-70 words	I. We also need to propagate them so that we always have new younger plants coming on when they get too big for the house. 3. Some of the Echiumis get quite root bound in their pots but we don't want them to get bigger so we don't pot them up. 4. It does mean that we have to give them extra water as the pots are filled with roots and not much growing media.			Audio tour - would like to include our Records Manager to talk about what it is like to have to record and track all the plants in the Garden. This could also be a second TTEG in this glasshouse.	: :			
AT ENTRANCE TO G G2_MD	GHI SOUTH AFRICA (FROM WIDI	ER GARDEN) Glasshouse Mini-Descriptor	7-10 words	- South Africa							
}				lsland Flora and Habitat Loss	<u> </u>	!					
AT ENTRANCE TO TI	ROPICAL CORRIDOR FROM SOL Tropical Corridor	JTH AFRICA Glasshouse Mini-Descriptor	7-10 words	Tropical Corridor Ethnobotany- how humans use plants							
TC_IT C	Close the Door Behind You SHI SOUTH AFRICA (FROM TRO South Africa	Instructional Text PICAL CORRIDOR)	I 0 words	Please Close this door to preserve the humidity							
			7-10 words	(* South Africa			·}		100	Access to the last of the last	~ ;
		Glasshouse Mini-Descriptor	7-10 words	South Africa *Biodiversity and Habitat Threat Please Close this door to preserve the humidity							

GI_GEF	Intro to Glasshouse I	Glasshouse Explainer (Intro)	84 words in total 7 key messages	 Southern Africa is home to some of the world's most biodiverse habitats. This glastshowed sighsay plants from two of those regions - The Karroo and the neighbouring The Cape Floristic Region (CFR). global biodiversity hotspots. The CFR has the highest concentration of plants species in the world. It contains an estimated 9 500 species, of which 70% do not grow anywhere else in the world these are called endemic plants) The Succulent Acroon bas the richest succulent flora in the world with around 1800 species. This area of the world was untouched by the ice ages of the pleistocene which lasted for millions of years. This means that these plants have been evolving to suit a niche within their changing habitats over a year long time when many others were wiped out by by the cold termperatures. The history of plant life on this planet is found within those plants and that is why this area is so important. With the current climate change these very special plants with their evolutionary history which can tell us so much about the history of our world, are under threat as they can't evolve quickly enough to meet this climatic challenge. Fact File: Where do I grow 	"Where do I grow?" info	Audio Tour Gondenes' Vice: - The attraction of this habit and its biodiversity, why it is a common area to represent in boarical gardens and the kinds of research that come from its study. Robbie Blackall Milles - a botanist - knows a lot about this habitat and could talk well about it.	Focus on Biodiveersity FS
				1. Where in the world these plants grow - South Africa 2. Temperature Range - 5 - 25c 3. Humidity - low 4. Vencilation- how much you want the air to come through - lots - fynbos in particular thrive in quite strong winds. 5. Growing Media- replicating the right place for these plants (right plant right place) - many of these plants needs an acidic soil - like the proteas.	showing where these pl in the globe and highligh conditions/ temperature specific glasshouse	ants are found ting the of this	
GI_GEA		Glasshouse Explainer (Arrangement)		How are the plants arranged? (arrangement the) We will interpret 3 key habitats: Fynbos, Succulent Karoo & Drakkensberg Mountains. Links to wider Garden: Links to relevant geographical areas in the garden-We grow many South African plants in the beds outside the Curator's house.	Spatial Arrangement Pla different types of plants arrangement	are their	SS to mark South African beds outside the Curator's House on a mpa
GI_TG	Through the Eyes of the Gardener	TTEG Label	35 - 50 words	 The plants from these two regions have very different care routines. All need good ventilation (we may be putting in forced wentilation in here). Fynhos: Loss of the plants are in the proteaceae, restionaceae and ericaceae (heather) families and they can be trigly to look after. They like a like soil that sin't enriched and definitely not high in phosphorous. Succulent Knoor: these plants need higher temperatures and less water. They are easier to look after but you have to be careful not to overwater them. 		Audio Tour Gordeners' Yoze - The attraction of this habitat and its biodiversity, why it is a common area to represent in boranical gardens and the kinds of research that come from its study	
GI SPI	Succulent Karoo	Secondary Panel	130-150 words 9-12 key messages	It his succulent facroo is an arid labstac in southern Africa. 2. The region is extremely dry in summer and the temperature often rises above 40oC. 3. Rain falls in winter and varies from 20 to 290 mm per year. 4. It has the richest succulent flora in the world and accounts for approximately 1/3 of the world's succulent species. 5. The main threats to this habitat include mining and overgrazing. 6. Ostriches are native to this area and are farmed for their meat and plumage. 7. Competition for the land for agriculture such as this has led to the decline of the habitat that is rich in these plant species. 8. The flora consists mainly of dwarf succulent plants and annual plants which are often in the daisy family (Asteraceae) 9. The succulents have adapted by storing water in their stems and other parts of the plants to survive the arid environment. 10. The annual sateraceae flowers, commonly known as Namaqualand daisies, put on a spectacular flower display each year covering vast stretches of the landscape in the southern spring-time (August-September) 11. There are probably thousands of seeds per square metre from more than 4,000 species just sitting in the soil awaiting that winter rains in South Africa. 12. These annuals are adapted to germinate, grow, flower and set seed during the rainy winter and to survive the long for yummer as seed.			
GI_SP2	Fynbos		130-150 words 9-12 key messages	1. Fynbos is a habitat in Southern Africa and the plants are one of the things that define it. 2. Fynbos is dominated by plants that have adapted to the presence of fire. 3. Fire has a double impact on hybos — It plays a role in germination and it also acts as a mineralizing agent. 4. Some lynbos species die during fire and regenerate from seed stored in the canopy e.g. Serotinous protessceed. 5. Other species build up seed stores in the soil, such as Minetes spelendidus. 6. Germination of the seed is stimulated directly through heat or smoke, or indirectly through changed environmental conditions. 7. Other species can re-establish by sprouting from a woody root-stock after fire, stimulating new growth or occur. 8. This history is a stimulation could very well be an evolutionary response to the increased shill be a service of the conditions of the response of the response of the response of the response of the response of the response of the response of the response of the response of the response of the response of the response of the response of the response of the response of the competition after fire. 9. Smaller plants often and competes with larger shrubs and trees but have the opportunity to germinate and flower after fire removes some of the competition. 10. Thus fire can enhance the diversity of fynbos.		Audio Tour Gebol Vacce - Farmer / Conservationist talking about the role of fire in sustaining the landscape and upcoming challeneges in managing it	Audio - Having a voice of a conservationist here would be exciding - do you have any links in South Africa which may help us find one?
GI_\$T1	FYNBOS STAR PLANT - Protea		130-150 words 9-12 key messages	I. About 97% of all Protes species occur only in the Cape Floristic Region. 2. Protes appeads have an amazing vierricy of plant size, shabit, flower size and colour. 3. It was named after the Greek god Proteux, who could change his shape at will. 4. It is another example of the huge biodiversity within this part of the world. 5. A total of I,736 fymbos plants are now critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable. 6. While many mountainous areas have been set aside for conservation, the natural vegetation of the region's lowlands has increasingly been removed to make way for agriculture, resort development and urban expansion. 7. Why should we care! Well, once a plant is extinct, you can't get it back - it will be part of an ecological web that we probably don't even know about. 8. The implications of extinction can be far ranging to other species - including some of our food crops. 9. For example, a plant goes extinct which causes a dependant intect population to decline. This insect population normally predates on a crop pest. 10. This means that a crop is now intested and so harvest yields will be low. 11. Climate change and biodiversity are often talked about together-the difference is that with the will too do it, we can tackle carbon emissions and human caused climate change but once plants are extinct we can't get them back and we will lose those I0's of thousands of years of evolutionary information and processes.	inages of star plant in fi Commissioned photogr	owerf in trut-	

61,512	KAROO STAR PLANT- Lichops living stones.		130-150 words 9-12 key messages	1. This dish contains succulent plants from the Aizoaceae family 2. Most of the plant is below ground to protect from the heat. 3. They have ranusleunet windows in the top of the two swollen leaves to let in light to the buried part of the plant to photosynthesise. 4. The size of the windows depends on how extreme the environment is - the hotter it is, the smaller the window. 5. They don't have the follorophyll on the surface as it is green - not good for camouflage and also as the photosynthetic apparatus is crucial to the plant they have it low down in the ground to protect it. 6. The whole plant looks like a stone so that is amouflaged? 7. In the these extreme environments they would be a tassty and juicy snack for a herbivore if they were more visible.	Images of star plant in flower/ in fruit- Commissioned photograph?	Audio Tour Gardeners Vicce - The attraction of this habitat and its budward and its budward with its a common area to shouldward in the budward and the should of the first of the should of the should of the should of the should of the should of the should of the should of the should of the should of the should of the should be should		
	Aloe polyphylla		9-12 key messages	The spiral alocks endeads to the Kingdom of Lesotion in the Drakensberg mountains. 2. It grows in high, monationus, graysyslopes. 3. Here it clings to rocity crevices and well-drained scree slopes. 4. It is listed a CITES Appendix 1, the highest level of threat. 5. It has become an endangered species for three main reasons: a) excessive collection from woncopulous plant nutners taking plants and seed from the wild, b) overgraing of road building threatening their habitat and making them more accessible to unscruppiolous collectors. 6. The species is prized for the colovies or counterclowise spiral arrangement of its leaves - spiral splyllotsay which is a solution to maximize photosynthetic capability. 7. because the populations of Aloc polyphylla are so small and fragmented, there are not significant populations of the malachite sunbird to pollinate them - this is adding to the threat. 8. It is illegal to buy them in Lesotho except from licensed sellers.	Images of star plant in flower in fruit- Commissioned photograph?			
GI_POLI	Boweia volubilis	Postcard Label	35 - 50 words	These plants climb by scrambling over other plants. 2 Scores water and nutrients in its bulb and goes dormant over winter when conditions are not right. 2 The ecrombling stems are actually it's inflorescences (flower structure - think a long scrambling saffodii). 4 In southern Africa this species faces severe threat due to the medicinal market. 5 Herbalists constantly rate this species as one of the top six medicinal species to have become scarce as a result of over-utilization.				
ş	2 (Between Glasshouse I & 2)					}		
	South African Plants		130-150 words 9-12 key messages	South African Plants 1. The glasthouse bays provide a sheltered microclimate for tender plants that thrive in hot dry conditions and with extra protection during the winter. 2. Bay 2 provides protection to further plants from the South African Collection, related to the collection in Glasthouse 3. CPG has always benefitted from a microclimate caused by the surrounding walls, proximity to the thams, etc. 4. However, the impact of Climate Change means we have gradually become warmer as an environment. 5. Twenty years ago we would not have been able to maintain some of these plants outside, but today they are thriving. 6. Milder winters are also seeing us putting less winter protection out for our plants. 7. We are working with the impacts of the Climate Emergency every day within the Garden.				
GB2_STI	Elegia tectorum	Star Plant Label	130-130 words 9-12 key messages	1. This plant was tradionally used for thatching the specific epithet 'tectorum' meaning roof. 2. It grows in the fymbos which is a habitat in Southern Africa and the plants are one of the things that define it. 3. Fymbos is dominated by plants that have adapted to the presence of fire. 4. The above-ground parts of the plant are completely killed when fire sweeps through the fymbos 5. The underground rhizome, however, survives and vigorously sends up new shoots taking advantage of nutrients that have been released after the fire. 6. This species has declined extensively in some areas of South Africa because of urban and agricultural expansion. 7. Each stem is banded with chocolate bracts that lighten to a warm golden color before being shed. 8. The flowers of the plants in this family are very small and insignificant - this is because they are wind pollinated and so don't need to attract pollinators. 9. Scientists think they were around in the Creaceous period - 60 million years ago. 10. This means they were around long before grasses and possibly the only grass like flowering plant around when the dinosaurs walked the Earth.				
GB2_ST2	Aloidendron dichotomum	Star Plant Label	130-150 words	From Namaqualand in South Africa. Listed as valinerable on the IUCN red list. Charles as valinerable on the IUCN red list. Common name is quiver rue The interest of the San people's use of the hollowed branches to make quivers to hold their hunting arrows. The roots are used in traditional medicine for asthma and tuberculosis. The plant has been tested for bioactivity against the malaria parasite (Plasmodium falciparum) and inflammatory responses. The plant has been tested for bioactivity against the malaria parasite (Plasmodium falciparum) and inflammatory responses. The plant has been tested for bioactivity against the malaria parasite (Plasmodium falciparum) and inflammatory responses. The plant has been tested for bioactivity against the malaria parasite (Plasmodium falciparum) and inflammatory responses. The plant has been tested for bioactivity against the malaria parasite (Plasmodium falciparum) and inflammatory responses. The plant has been tested for bioactivity against the malaria parasite (Plasmodium falciparum) and inflammatory responses. The plant has been tested for bioactivity against the malaria parasite (Plasmodium falciparum) and inflammatory responses. The plant has been tested for bioactivity against the malaria parasite (Plasmodium falciparum) and inflammatory responses. The plant has been tested by the effects of climate change. The plant has been tested by the effects of climate change. The plant has been tested by the effects of climate change. The plant has been tested by the effects of climate change. The plant has been tested by the effects of climate change. The plant has been tested by the effects of climate change. The plant has been tested by the effects of climate change. The plant has been tested by the effects of climate change. The plant has been tested by the effects of climate change. The plant has been tested by the effects of climate change. The plant has been tested by the effects of climate change. The plant has been tested by the effects of climate change. The plan				
GB2_XS2	Glasshouses of the Future	Exterior Secondary Panel	130-150 words 9-12 key messages	1. CPG has just finished conserving the Glasshouses and making their use more sustainable for the future. 2. This might include: heating with a ground source heating, installation of PV panels, rainwater harvesting, monitoring of gas and water inputs, airflow mapping the proposed is significantly increasing rainwater harvesting. 3. The main improvement we have proposed is significantly increasing rainwater harvesting. 4. Other improvements will be much better monitoring systems. 5. This way we not view orwheat the glasshouses uncessarily nor vent them unless we need to. 6. These original glasshouses were made out of Burmese teak - this is a protected species now so we have restored with reclaimed teak (or it might be something else) which is sustainable. 7. We have done a full audit of the plants to ensure they need to be grown under glass with those high inputs and that they fully contribute to our mission and values. 8. CPG has always had its own microclimate. But plants can grow outside in this garden today that in the jass would only have been inside the glasshouse. 9. Go and see the tender plants growing in the macronesian beds on Swan nalk. 10. With global warming will glasshouses of the future need to be cooler that outside? 11. CTA: 40 you collect rainwater at home to water your garden? It's so easy to capture water from your roof into a waterbutt.	e.g. Images showing PV panels and cross section of Ground Source pump if you have it			

PH_GD	The Pit House	Glasshouse Descriptor	7-10 words	* The Pit House	·,·····	·	7		~~~	***
				Plants are stored her over winter						
PH_XSI	The Pit House	Exterior Secondary Panel	130-150 words	Plants are stored here over winter and it is also a dry propagation house for succulents.		Plan of site of old pit	<u> </u>	***		
			9-12 key messages	If you look inside, you will see a collection of strange looking plants called Welwitschia mirabilis colant.	•	glasshouse/picture?	!	- 1 1		
				3. These plants only ever have 2 leaves that just get longer and more shredded by the elements as time goes on.	1		1		- }	
}				4. They can live 100's of years and get as tall as 1.5m but the length of the leaves can be up to 4m.	•	:	{	1 1		
				Instead of producing flowers they produce cones - just like some trees. In the 1980's scientists carried out research using these plants.			!	1 1		
				7. They are still trying to find out whether these strange looking plants could be the link between	1		}	1 1	- }	
				flowering and non flowering plants. 8. just next to this glasshouse, where the nursery is now, there used to be another pit glasshouse.	1		}			
			<u> </u>	Pit glasshouses are thermally efficient as they retain heat by being sunk in the ground.	1		}	1 1		
				10. The second pit glasshouse was removed in ???? as it fell into disrepair.	1		}	1 1	- }	
OUTSIDE GLASSHO	OUSE 5 (Fernbed)	Exterior Secondary Panel	i			<u> </u>	{			
G5_XSI	Pteridomania	Exterior Secondary Panel	130-150 words	 During the Victorian era, every strata of society fell in love with ferns Those who lacked a garden displayed them in small indoor glasshouse or albums filled with dry 	examples of Women Botanists needed	Early photograph of Victorian women collecting Ferns				Nell to look up etymology of Pteridomania Pteris = greek for fern.
				pressings.					1	
				Fern motifs were to be found everywhere including on rugs, tea-sets, furniture and custard cream biscuits!	1					NJ to create New Fernbed outside the cool fernery
	}	{	:	In the Victorian age, botany was one of the few avenues of science open to women. In fact, botanical trips were considered so healthy and wholesome that women were even allowed	:		}		}	
		{		out unchaperoned!	;				}	
			į.	 Pteridomania encouraged more and more women to head out into the wild to collect and catalogue ferns. 	;		}		}	
	}	}	i e	During this period, many very important ferns were collected by female botanists.	:		}		}	
G5_XS2	Fern reproduction	Exterior Secondary Panel.	130-150 words	The fern reproduction lifecycle is very different to flowering plants.	÷	Images of Spores on underside of the	<u>{</u>		}	-
}		}	9-12 key messages	Some botanists call them cryptograms because the way they reproduce sexually is hidden. For a flowering plant the sexual reproduction happens inside the plant and this will produce a seed.		leaves of a fern that's in front of you. https://www.thoughtco.com/fern-life-	{		}	
		}		that can grow into a plant. 4. Ferns have two stages of life to complete their lifecycle - The sporophyte form which can produce	•	cycle-4158558. good picture of a bulbil on this page:	{		-	
		}		spores (similar to flowering plant seeds) and the gametophyte form which can't produce spores but	•	http://l.bp.blogspot.com/_mFm838BF qBE/TUWRoMntk2I/AAAAAAAAAfE/	{	1 1		
				produces sex cells. 5. The spores produced by a fern carry only one set of chromosomes in their cells.		qBE/TUWRoMntk2I/AAAAAAAAAfE/ 6o7a90Mk_H4/s1600/woodwardia-	}	1 1	- {	
				6. When these spores land on the ground, in the right conditions, they produce a gametophyte which is a little heart shaped plant.	•	hijuelo.jpg	}	1 1	-	
				7. The gametophyte has both sex cells - sperm and eggs.	•		}			
				Where there is water the sperm will swim to the egg and fertilise it. This means that now the fertislized egg has two different sets of chromosomes.	•		}	- 1 1		
		}		10. This grows into a new plant, the sporophyte that is genetically different from the gametophyte. It			}	- 1 1		
				grows out of the top of the gametophyte. 11. The sporophyte is what we would generally recognise as a fern.	•		}			
				12. When the sporophyte fern fronds reach maturity they release spores and the cycle starts again.	•	:	}	1 1	-	
1	3		:	1		:	}			· ·
AT ENTRANCE TO	GLASSHOUSE 5: FERNHOUSE FR	OM GARDEN	<u> </u>	}		1	}		}	
AT ENTRANCE TO G5_GD	GLASSHOUSE 5: FERNHOUSE FR The Thomas Moore Fernery	OM GARDEN Glasshouse Descriptor (x 2)	7-10 words	Thomas Moore Fernery Plants evolved over millions of years						
}		{	7-10 words	2. Plants evolved over millions of years						
}	GLASSHOUSE 5: FERNHOUSE FF The Thomas Moore Fernery OMAS MOORE FERNERY Intro to Glasshouse 5	1	84 words in total	Plants evolved over millions of years Therme: Plant Evolution	Thomas Moore					Introductory Panel will be needed at each entrance to the
}		{		Plants evolved over millions of years Themes: Plant Evolution Thomas Moore Fernery provides a cool, humid, shaded environment for 'lower plants' (the first plants to evolve).	Thomas Moore					Introductory Panel will be needed at each entrance to the Cool Fernhouse WRITTEN AS DASFI TEXT
}		{	84 words in total	Plants evolved over millions of years Theme: Plant Evolution 1. The Thomas Moore Fernery provides a cool, humid, shaded environment for 'lower plants' (the first plants to evolve) 2. The Fern house was built in 1907 by our curator Thomas Moore who influenced the huge enthusiasr	Thomas Moore t					Cool Fernhouse
}		{	84 words in total	Themse: Plant Evolution The Thomas Moore Fernery provides a cool, humid, shaded environment for 'lower plants' (the first plants to evolve) The Thomas Moore Fernery provides a cool, humid, shaded environment for 'lower plants' (the first plants to evolve) The Fern house was built in 1907 by our curator Thomas Moore who influenced the huge enthusiasr for collecting ferns that occurred at that time. The current rangement display principles of plant evolution and plant adaptations.	Thomas Moore t					Cool Fernhouse
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GLASSHOUSE 5: TH GS_GEI		{	84 words in total	2. Plants evolved over millions of years Themes: Plant Evolution 1. The Thomas Moore Fernery provides a cool, humid, shaded environment for 'lower plants' (the first plants to evolve) 2. The Fern house was built in 1907 by our curator Thomas Moore who influenced the huge enthusiasr for collecting ferns that occurred at that time. 3. The current arrangement display principles of plant evolution and plant adaptations. 4. Lower plants do not have flowers -these evolved later. 5. Looking at these plants is like looking back in time. Plants like them and their relatives were in existence millions of years ago. Fact File: Where do I grow 1. Where in the world these plants grow: Map needed-to show ferns are everywhere- pan global	Thomas Moore	showing where these plants are found				Cool Fernhouse WRITTEN AS DRAFT TEXT
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GS GEF GS GEF GS GEF	intro to Glasshouse 5 Through the Eyes of the Gardener	Glasshouse Explainer (Intro)	84 words in total 7 key messages 50-70 words	2. Piants evolved over millions of years Theme: Plant Evolution 1. The Thomas Moore Fernery provides a cool, humid, shaded environment for 'lower plants' (the first plants to evolve) 2. The Fern house was built in 1907 by our curator Thomas Moore who influenced the huge enthusiasr foor collecting ferrs that occurred act that time. 3. The current arrangement displays principles of plant evolution and plant adaptations. 4. Lower plants do not have flowers - these evolved later. 5. Looking at these plants is like looking back in time. Plants like them and their relatives were in existence millions of years ago. Fact File: Where do I grow 1. Where in the world these plants grow: Map needed- to show ferns are everywhere- pan global 2. Temperature Range - 8 - 20: 3. Humidity - high 4. Ventilation- how much you want the air to come through - 5. Growing Media - replicating the right place for these plants (right plant right place) How are the plants arranged? West side= Chronological arrangement of plants (loosely demonological e.g. early and later land plants). East Side = Adaptations Links to wider Garden: Links to the Fern Bed outside 1. Rainwater harvesting directly into water butt ferns like it really most. We only use rainwater on th films firms (as to put water has too many salts and other stuff) because they are so delicate 2. This Classhouse is not heased. During hot weather we damp down the floor so that the heat evaporates and makes it humid for the plants 3. We put shading that we put on the glass in 'May 4. These plants need a lot of water 1. Plants are the most important thing on earth and if plants hadn't colonised, there would be no land life 2. Softma alige in the sea starred to evolve into plants that could live on land 3. the first land plants were simple organisms: mosses, hormworts and liverworts that still needed constant moisture to survive 4. Over time, plants became able to take up water, enabling them to grow further away from direct water sources (it cas home ant their	Thomas Moore	showing where these plants are found in the globe and highlighting the conditions/ temperature of this specific glasshouse Spatial Arrangement Plan: showing the different types of plants are their	Maintaining the atmosphere of the fernery, how they control it, the needs of the plants inside Sound installation around central pools - From life to land. Ambient sound of			WRITTEN AS DRAFT TEXT WRITTEN AS DRAFT TEXT WRITTEN AS DRAFT TEXT WRITTEN AS DRAFT TEXT WRITTEN AS DRAFT TEXT WRITTEN AS DRAFT TEXT
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Property of the property of			Star Plant Label	130-150 words	Ţ	nb. (No flowers or fruit)	Fred Rumsey at the NHM is an expert		7		WRITTEN AS DRAFT TEXT
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Part Part	G5_ST2	Star Plant 2: Salvina Natans	Star Plant Label	130-150 words	Adapted to floating in the water - by containing pockets of air in its fronds.	nb. (No flowers or fruit)		_			<mark>.</mark>
Fig. 1. September	_			i i	All plant life started in water but over time they moved onto land.				1 1		
Service of the servic		}		•	3. It blocks light into water and so where it is an invasive species this can be a problem for other plants	•	:		: 1		
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Service of the control of the contro					surfaces which could be applied to the boat hull.	:	1	- :	1		
Market Brown				:	5. This would help the boat move more easily through the water and use less energy.	:	·	•	: }		
Here the second				į	6. Hence making a more sustainable mode of transportation.	:	1	•	3 1		
Service of the servic		1	- }	}	V. Salvinia natans has two leaves lying hat against the surface of the	:	·	•	3 }	- 1	
Service of the content of the conten		. }		:		<u> </u>	. l	<u>i</u>			<mark>;</mark>
Property of the composition of	G5_POLI	Stangeria eriopus	Postcard Label	35 - 50 words	Cycads are an extremely old group of plants.	nb. (No flowers or fruit)	1		3 8	- 7	
Proposed property of the pro				i	iz. They are known to have been present at least 200 million years ago from the dating of fossils found	•	1	•	3 8	- 1	
A Specimen with the property of the control of the		1	}	:			1	į			
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Anticons Anticons		1	}		4. IUCN - Vulnerable - over collection for medicinal purposes & habitat threat.	:	1	:			
Author A	G5 POL2	Stag's Horn Fern	Postcard Label	35 - 50 words	Frightyres - using other plants as supports to get up to the light		{		. ;== }.		<u>.</u>
Section Property of the content		Semi STIOTHT CIT	. Oscaro Laber	55 - 55 mara	Also uses a modified frond to attach it to the tree.	:	1	:	: }		
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16. File of the continue of th	05_i 0L3	ancum capiuss-veneris	. Ostcard Laber	33 - 30 WOIGS	until the mid ninethees century.		1		Æ {		!
Service with the service of the serv		}	1	!	2. This fern has also had a wide range of traditional medicinal treating ailments as diverse as dandruff,		}		Æ ₹		!
Signature of the control of the cont		}	1	!	snakebites and alcoholism.		3		<u> </u>	1	:
Signature of the control of the cont	er 801	.}_,,,	-\ _		}		} <u>.</u>		₽j.	i	<u> </u>
Service of the control of the contro	G5_POL4	Alpine Ferns	Postcard Label	35 - 50 words	They are squar with strong root systems for stability in high winds				1 1	- 1	
Service of the control of the contro		1			A sticky surface coats their fronds to prevent drying out and to provid protection against frost.	<u> </u>			1	- 1	
Service of the control of the contro		1		•	4. Their fronds are often pale to reflect the high levels of damaging UV Light.			•	1 1	- 1	<u>:</u>
Service of the control of the contro	GS POLS	Aquatic Forms	Postrard Label	35 - 50 words	A few force are adapted to thrive in water		-} -	∳		<mark></mark> -	<u>-</u>
St. 704 Springer scales and separate scales an	05_1 025	Aquatic Ferris	i ostem o zamen		One species, Salvina natans is able to retain dry pockets of air under the fronds to aid buoyancy.	:	;		: 1		<u>:</u>
Application configuration of the control Label 1 is 15 service. CLE Cross production and the control		1		:	3. Another Azolla Fliculoides works with cyanobaceteria in the water to fix nitrogen, helping it to grow	:	:	- :	: 1		
In the second of				į	rapidly and colonise large areas.	:		•	: {		
In the second of	GS POA	Asplenium scolonendrium	Postrard Label	135 - 50 words	Commonly known as the bart's tongue form after its supposed resmblance to the tongue of the male.		· -		fuf	i-	
Security used in accordant devices from control productions for control programs and incomprise and distance on the same and the same	G3_1 G0	Aspiellalli scolopellarialli	i oscard Laber	33 - 30 Words	red deer.	:	:		: {		
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Fig. 19 Septime From Process Liked 19 Septime from the activation of the control		}			spleen.	<u> </u>	1		1 1		
Fig. 19 Septime From Process Liked 19 Septime from the activation of the control	G5 PO8	Dioon spinulosum	Postcard Label	35 - 50 words	Alongside ferns, cycads were one of the major plant groups that first grew to dominate the earth.		Audio Tour Local Voices - Interview with		<u> </u>	· 	Audio - Do you have any links to conservationists
Fig. 19 Septime From Process Liked 19 Septime from the activation of the control	_	1	}	į							working in British fern habitats?
Fig. 19 Septime From Process Liked 19 Septime from the activation of the control					3. This is due to destruction of their tropical habitats and over-collection by plant hunters.	i	in the British Isles				
Canada C				<u> </u>	}		1			- 1	<u>:</u>
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Significant Special Libert Special Libert Special Libert Special Libert Special Libert Special Libert Special Libert Special Special Libert Special Libert Special Libert Special Libert Special Libert Special Libert Special Libert Special Libert Special Special Libert Special	G5_P10	Epiphytic Ferns	Postcard Label	35 - 50 words	Epiphytic ferns grow above ground using other plants or objects for support.						
Separate may be a separate from years and separate from years and process of the separate from the process of the separate from the process of the separate from the process of the separate from the process of the separate from the process of the separate from the process of the separate from the process of the separate from the process of the proces		}			2. This helps them to reach light in gloomy environments.	<u> </u>	1	•	1 1		
Equipment of Laber				•	These forms have thick most systems which enables them to cling to their support.				1 1		<u>!</u>
Liber Libe		}			\$				1 1		
Liber Libe		Equisetum hyemale	Postcard Label	35 - 50 words	I. Horsetails are not true ferns but are known as fern allies.	:	7		*	7	NG: perhaps we need to have a label for the other fern
Stress and hardwoods. Consequence of the control o	G5_PII	1	}		2. Like ferns, they have spores instead of seeds.	:	!		- ● (- 1	allies - such as liverwort??
St. Pi2 Lithophysic Ferms Postcard Label. 15-30 words 1. Lithophysic ferms grow on rocks or story joil. 2. It is a chilleging enterment as both water and netrients are in short supply. 4. Others, growing on dry exposed rock, have adapted to feed on the nutrients in rain water and their own and distance. 5. CFL litting and seed if you can see the sort 5. CFL litting and seed in your can see the sort 5. CFL litting and seed in your can see the sort 5. CFL litting and seed in your can see the sort 5. CFL litting and seed in your can see the sort 5. CFL litting and seed in your can see the sort 5. CFL litting and seed in your can see the sort 5. CFL litting and seed in your can see the sort 5. CFL litting and seed in your can see the sort 5. CFL litting and seed in your can see the sort 5. CFL litting and seed in your can see the sort 5. CFL litting and seed in your can see the sort 5. CFL litting and seed in your can see the sort 5. CFL litting and seed in your can see the sort 5. CFL litting and seed in your can see the sort 5. CFL litting and seed in your can seed as	G5_PII			:	3. The stems of this horsetail contain silica and so it can be used for scouring metal but also polshing				7		
GS_P12 Lithophytic Ferns Postcard Label. 33 - 50 words 1 Lithophytic Ferns grow on rocks or story you. Lith is a chillenging environment as both waster and muritients are in short supply. Lithing supply to proceed environment is not waster and muritients are in short supply. CS_P18 Resurrection Plant Postcard Label 35 - 50 words 7. Carrie if the part not and carried your day of government of your means of the control of community and sense process. The control of community and sense process of the waster contents. Lithophytic Ferns grow on rocks or story you. Lithing plant has adapted to enter a period of dormancy during extreme dry Lithing plant has adapted to enter a period of dormancy during extreme dry Lithing plant has adapted to enter a period of dormancy during extreme dry Lithing plant has adapted to enter a period of dormancy during extreme dry Lithing plant has adapted to enter a period of dormancy during extreme dry Lithing plant has adapted to enter a period of dormancy during extreme dry Lithing plant has adapted to enter a period of dormancy during extreme dry Lithing plant has adapted to enter a period of dormancy during extreme dry Lithing plant has adapted to enter a period of dormancy during extreme dry Lithing plant has adapted to enter a period of dormancy during extreme dry Lithing plant has adapted to enter a period of dormancy during extreme dry Lithing plant has adapted to enter a period of dormancy during extreme dry Lithing plant has adapted to enter a period of dormancy during extreme dry Lithing plant has adapted to enter a period of dormancy during extreme dry Lithing plant has adapted to enter a period of dormancy during extreme dry Lithing plant has adapted to enter a period of dormancy during extreme dry Lithing plant has adapted to enter a period of dormancy during extreme dry Lithing plant has adapted to enter a period of dormancy during extreme dry Lithing plant has adapted to enter a period of dormancy during extreme dry Lithing plant has adapted to e	G5_PII		}		brass and hardwood	•				- 🖰	
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2. It is a challenging environment as both water and nutrients are in short supply.					brass and hardwood. 4. During the Middle Ages it was used to polish knights' armour.						
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GS_P18 Resurrection Plant Postcard Label 35 - 50 words [1. Growing in the desert; this plant has adapted to enter a period of dormancy during extreme dry conditions. It is used to support the plant has adapted to enter a period of dormancy during extreme dry conditions. It is used to support the plant has adapted to enter a period of dormancy during extreme dry conditions. It is used to support the plant has adapted to enter a period of dormancy during extreme dry conditions. It is used to enter a period of dormancy during extreme dry conditions. It is used as a created by Thomas Moore (CPG Curstor) in 1851 after it was sent from Durban Board and Gardenia Garde		Lithophytic Ferns	Postcard Label.	35 - 50 words	brass and hardwood. 4. Luring the Middle Ages it was used to polish knights' armour. 5. Lithophysic ferns grow on rocks or stony soil. 6. Lithophysic ferns grow on rocks or stony soil. 7. Lit is a challenging environment at both water and nutrients are in short supply. 8. Some survive by growing in protected crevices or on moss patches. 8. Others, growing on dry exposed rock, have adapted to feed on the nutrients in rain water and their						
Conditions. 2.1 stropp photosynthesising and loses up to 95% of its water contents. It looks dead. 3. When he rain returns it reavalens, unfurling green fronds. (G5,P19 Stangeria eriopus Postcard Label 35 - 50 words 1. Originally thought to be a fern, this genus was identified as a cycad by Thomas Moore (CPG Curator) in 1851 after it was sent from Durban Botanical Gardens in South Africa where it is now part of a major conservation project. 2. This cycad is threatened in the wild because of over collection. 3. It is used as a traditional medicine in South Africa. G5,P110 Stomatolites Postcard Label 35 - 50 words 1. Cyanobacteria were one of the first photosynthesising organisms on earth and through this process they generated oxygen. 2. In fact, they produced so much that it reacted with the light from the sun and created our ozone layer. 3. The ozone layer filters out 98% of the sun's UV light and it is this that has made the planet habitable for all types of organisms. 4. CTA: imagine earth before plants had created soil - it was a rocky place with water and that's about the sun's upper control of the sun's UV light and it is this that has made the planet habitable for all types of organisms.		Lithophytic Ferns	Postcard Label.	35 - 50 words	brass and hardwood. I. Lithophytic ferns grow on rocks or stony soil. I. Lithophytic ferns grow on rocks or stony soil. I. Lithophytic ferns grow on rocks or stony soil. I. Lit as challenging environment as both water and nutrients are in short supply. I. Some survive by growing in protected crevices or on most patches. I. Others, growing on dry exposed rock, have adapted to feed on the nutrients in rain water and their own dead tissue.						
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CO_DG	The Conservatory	Glasshouse Descriptor (x 2)	7-10 words	• The Conservatory	;	!		 	777	
				How plants adapt to extreme habitats.	:					
-					:	•				
CONSERVATORY CO GEI	Intro to Conservatory	Glasshouse Explainer (Intro)	84 words in total	Theme: How plants evolve for diff habitats.		<u> </u>		 		
CO_GEI	intro to Conservatory	Glasshouse Explainer (Intro)	7 key messages	1. This glasshouse contains two types of plants: insectivorous plants (also called carnviorous plants) and	i	•		: }		
				succulent plants. 2. Both types of plants have evolved very specialised ways of coping with their extreme habitats.	•	:				
			•	3. Succulent plants typically live in arid habitats - this could be because of low rainfall or perhaps		<u> </u>		: }		
			<u> </u>	because they are clinging onto a rock with no soil to retain water. 4. they are adapted in many ways but mainly by storing water in various parts of the plant - such as	•	!		: 1		
}			<u> </u>	stems and leaves.	•	:		: 1		
			•	They have other adaptations such as hairs, spines and CAM photosynthesis. Insectivorous plants have evolved to live in soils that have very low nutrients.	:	:		: 1		
				7. They have developed ways of trapping insects and other small animals to derive nutrients from them	:	:		: }		
}				instead of getting it from the soil.	į			: }		
						:		: }		
CO_GEF		Glasshouse Explainer (Fact)	<u> </u>	Fact File: Where do I grow		"Where do I grow?" info graphic:			_	
				FILL IN KEY MESSAGES HERE 1. Where in the world these plants grow - succulents - biggest concentrations in the horse latitudes (!)	į	showing where these plants are found in the globe and highlighting the				
				30 N and 30 S of the equator but basically in arid habitats around the world. Carnivorous - around the		conditions/ temperature of this				
		1	İ	world but in nutrient deficient wet habitats. 2. Temperature Range - 2 - 40c	1	specific glasshouse				
				Humidity - low for succulent, high for carnivorous Ventilation- how much you want the air to come through.	į	:				
			İ	Growing Media- replicating the right place for these plants (right plant right place)		:				
CO_GEA		Glasshouse Explainer (Arrangement)	ļ	How are the plants arranged?	ļ	Spatial Arrangement Plan: showing the		 	. <mark></mark>	
-5_52				Two zones (North= succulents (dry/arid), South= Insectivorous (nutrient poor, acidic and boggy)	1	different types of plants are their				1
		}	•	Links to wider Garden: Links to the Tropical Corridor	1	arrangement				
CO_STI	Star Plant: Sarracenia flava		130-150 words	Links to wider Garden: Links to the Tropical Corridor I. Native to North America	<u> </u>	Images of star plant in flower/ in fruit	cross section of pitcher leaf with insect	 11		
		}	9-12 key messages	This plant attracts its insect prey with secretions from extrafloral nectaries on the lip of the pitcher, as well as a combination of the leaves' color and scent.	:		carcasses inside. We can provide one if it can be preserved in some way?			
				3. The pitcher is actually a modified leaf.	:					
				 Slippery footing at the pitcher's rim, causes insects to fall inside, where they die and are digested by the plant with proteases and other enzymes. 		:				
				5. These plants have evolved this way of getting extra nutrition that isn't available in the soil in their habitat.		1				
				6. Not many other plants are able to do this so it gives them a competitive advantage in this habitat.		1				
			i	7. Sarracenia are threatened in the wild by development and the drainage of their habitat. 8. Some estimates indicate that 97.5% of Sarracenia habitat has already been destroyed in the southeastern U.S.	i	:				
		}		9. Botanists have been fascinated by Sarracenias for hundreds of years - in 1875 Charles Darwin even	:	:				
				wrote a book about insectivorous plants. 10. It was only in 1904 however that a scientist proved that Sarracenias were actually trapping and	:					
				deriving nutrients from the insects.	1					
}				11. This sort of knowledge and understanding about plants can take centuries to develop and builds on the research of scientists that go before.	!					
				12. Scientists are still using our collections for research 13. CTA: can you see other insectivorous adapations? Sticky leaves and moving traps	:	į				
				13. CTA: can you see other insectivorous adapations: Sucky leaves and moving traps	:	1				
CO_ST2	Star Plant: Hoodia gordonii	Star Plant Label	130-150 words	11. Native to Botswana, South Africa and Namibia.		Images of star plant in flower/ in fruit		 		
CO_311	(Succulent)	Star Flant Laber	9-12 key messages	2. The local San Bushmen have sucked on Hoodia as the whole fresh plant or dried whole plant for		images of star plant in nower/ in it dit				
}		{		generations, principally to fight hunger and thirst during long hunting trips and at times of famine 3. The African Council for Scientific and Industrial Research isolated the active ingredient, P57, in 1977.	:	<u> </u>				
				They granted a license to Phytopharm researched it with the aim to producing a slimming product.	:	:				
				They didn't however recognise the San people's claims to the knowledge and use of the plant. Ultimately Phytopharm didn't develop it further because it had detrimental effects to the liver.	:	<u> </u>				
				6. However, it is still produced as a herbal supplement. 7. In 2003, the ACSIR agreed that some of the money from the commericalisation of the knowledge and	į					
				plant should go back to the San people but many of these products are illegal and so the money never						
			<u> </u>	reaches them. 8. Additionally, it grows wild, only in a small area, and takes several years to mature. Uncontrolled	:					
1			<u>:</u>	harvesting could wipe it out.	:	•				
-				 This illustrates the importance of recognising the 'ownership' of plants and the knowledge of how these plants are used as a resource of the people who use them. 	:	•				
				 This Garden abides by and fully supports the Nagoya Protocol which aims at sharing the benefits 	:	i				
				arising from the utilization of genetic resources in a fair and equitable way. II. CTA: there are many adaptations to arid conditions including spines, ridges on the stems, hairs,	!	:				
		{	:	small size, very small or no leaves, succulent stems, waxy skin - how many can you see here?	:					
		{			:					}
CO_POLI	Cacti	Postcard Label	35 - 50 words	There are about 1650 species of cacti (Cactaceae), mostly confined to the Americas.		· 	}	 ···-{···	-	
CO_POL2	Hallucinogenic Cacti	Postcard Label	35 - 50 words	Their leaves and buds have been replace by spines to protect the water-storing stem. 1. Tichocereus pachanoi and other cacti have adapated to their arid environment by storing water in			Audio Tour Local Voice - Researcher	 ; {	- 🔣	Audio - Any links with UCL? If not, AF has some which
CO_FOL2	i ianucinogenic Cacti	i oscaru Labei	33 - 30 Words	their stems.	:		from KCL speaking about current			Audio - Any links with UCL! If not, AF has some which could be used.
}		}		This makes them a target of herbivores - they look juicy and tasty. So alongside succulence they have developed alkaloids such as mescaline that can cause small	:		reserach in to the use of psychoactive compounds and hallucigens in mental			1
		}		mammals paralysis and sometimes death.	•		health treatments			
}		}		4. The more potent of the neurological agents are typically stored at the top most portion of the cactus, which is most readily exposed and most widely eaten.	•		OR			1
		}	:	5. Many indigenous people in the Americas have used these cacti for shamanistic rituals.			Global Voice - Shamanic practitioner, holy			
		}			•		plants and their continued relevance in			
\		}	!		<u>.</u>		spiritual practice today			
									++	
(LOCATE ELSEWHERE IN										
GARDEN)			!		1					

	(Visitor Map) How to Read a Plant	Label as part of new map		plant name		!	!	777	7		
)	Label			• plant family name	1	:	{ :	: :	- 1		
{	:	:		accession number	:	<u> </u>	}		3		{
}				(why no common names)	:	•	}	: :	- }	1 1	Į.
}		:			1	:	{ :	: :	- {	1 1	
()	:	;			:	•	} :	: :	- }		}
ţ				······································	······································	1		-11			
COMPOST HEAP	Through the Eyes of the Gardner	TTEG Label/ Panel	50-70 words	interpreting piles of leaves/ compost heaps/ leaf mould where the 'untidiness' is intentional)		:	Audio Tour Gardeners Voice - CPG as an				(Agree a possible in-situ location for this)
(†	:	active working space, challenges of		- 3	/ 1	
					•	:	operating a public garden alongside	: :		48 8	
()					:		managing and caring for the living	1 1	- 3 -	/ t	
					:	<u> </u>	collections	1 1	- }	1 1	
/ -		TTEG Label/ Panel ?	50-70 words	Red flags around garden mark species that are waiting to be classified	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	;	Audio Tour Gardeners Voice- Interview				Audio Tour - Would Susan be willing to contribute to the t
				2. sometimes the label has been lost and some times we realise it has been mislabelled.	1	1	with Susan about how she identifies		- 3 -	40 7	
}				3. We have a Consultant taxonomist (Susan) who comes and helps to identify these.		1	plants and why this is important	: :			