ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This Master Plan is based on the work of numerous people. In 2002, the original master plan was revised by Carol R. Johnson and Associates (CRJ). Through a number of community meetings, surveys, and work sessions, the Board adopted the CRJ recommendations, which included a graphic showing numerous themed gardens, maintenance areas, visitor’s center, trails and related features and their general locations.

Prior to the CRJ master plan effort, Jeff Dillon, as part of his master’s thesis, worked with many local gardeners and plant enthusiasts to prepare a site selection study and Master Plan that led to the selection and development of the current site. Acknowledgement of each and every individual contributor to ABG, (including many of Anchorage’s leading gardeners who participated on various ABG boards and committees over decades) would be an overwhelming effort. This plan honors their ideas, and most importantly their resolve, to create a world class garden to promote the value of plants to society. We thank you all.
The Alaska Botanical Garden is a public garden dedicated to promoting the beauty and value of plant material through education, preservation, recreation and research. The Garden celebrates an Alaskan sense of place through the aesthetic display and interpretation of plant collections uniquely suited to the sub-arctic environment.

**Introduction**

*The next ten years will be critical in the growth of the Garden. The Alaska Botanical Garden (ABG) is gaining momentum. With community support, the Garden will become the focal point in Southcentral Alaska for people passionate about plants, about northern landscapes, and about gardening.*

The Master Plan is our vision for the future. It combines past knowledge and ideas, it summarizes our understanding of the existing site and suggests design ideas to meet our needs. The master plan identifies elements that utilize and enhance existing trails and gardens. The plan includes ideas for new gardens and a broad range of support facilities to better meet ABG’s mission. Our vision includes trails that lead visitors through a rich and varied assortment of Alaskan and circumpolar plant collections in a variety of themed gardens. A uniquely Alaskan visitor/education center is envisioned to provide functional space for educational programs, events, services, and research activities. Design elements could include: public display areas, meeting/classrooms, horticultural research library, offices, gift shop, catering area and restrooms. Greenhouse and maintenance facilities could provide space to maintain and grow plant collections.

The Alaska Botanical Garden recognizes that this master plan is an evolving document, which will continuously adapt to meet and reflect new needs, new technologies, new trends and new users. It consolidates past history and knowledge and provides the basis for consistent and wise decision making that will guide development and growth.
The Alaska Botanical Garden is located in east Anchorage south of Tudor Road and within the northern end of the Far North Bicentennial Park. In addition to ABG’s regular visitors, many area residents use the Garden to hike, explore and enjoy the outdoors. The Garden is about six miles from downtown Anchorage.

Adjacent and to the north of the Garden is Benny Benson School, an alternative school for middle and high school age children. AWWU water tanks are also north of the Garden. Land to the east and south is undeveloped and part of the Far North Bicentennial Park. The MOA is using land to the west, across Campbell Airstrip Road, as a snow dumpsite.

Campbell Airstrip Road is a municipal road designated as a country lane in the MOA’s Official Streets and Highways Plan(1996). With two lanes and less than 2,000 average daily trips, the road provides access to a limited number of residences, and trailheads in Bicentennial Park and Chugach State Park. Pedestrian facilities include a paved separated trail from Tudor Road to the ABG access drive. The MOA Area-wide Trails Plan proposes a trail to continue on the east side of the road extending its full length to Chugach State Park.

In addition to the shared access drive with the school, ABG uses the school’s parking lot. The Benny Benson parking lot completely fills for major ABG events. Large events such as Garden Fair depend on off-site parking using a shuttle bus system to accommodate the public.

Vehicle access within the Garden is for staff only. Access to the nursery occurs on a daily basis. Access to the remainder of the site is on unimproved roads that are not easily negotiated due to small size and surface conditions.

Utilities/Service/Maintenance
Most utilities, service, and maintenance facilities at the Garden are located within 200 feet of the Nursery. Water includes both Municipal water that enters the site from the north, and a well that is located within the nursery area. Sewer and gas extend along Campbell Airstrip Road to the school. Electricity was extended into the Garden in 2004. It includes a transformer, immediately north of the nursery fence, designed to take future electrical loads of a building and related facilities. As yet, no cable, wireless, or other such broadband internet extends to the Garden site.

Waste from the Garden is taken to large bins located on the Benny Benson school site. Bear-proof trash bins located in the nursery area are important in wildlife management at the Garden. The Garden operates a compost facility, within the Nursery, that meets a small portion of ABG garden needs.
**Garden Site**
The ABG includes 110 acres of land. Eighty acres is under a 55-year lease from the MOA; the remainder, lowlands to the east following Campbell Creek, is under a Land Use agreement with the MOA.

**Topography, Soils, and Drainage**
Topography of the site, influenced by glacial activity, is diverse. It ranges over 80 feet in elevation change. The site generally follows a north-south ridge with high points at the north and at the south. The upland area includes gentle undulations with slopes typically 0 to 10%.

Dramatic views of the Chugach Mountain Range can be discovered through the forest that follows the bluff. The bluff is a steep drop-off (slopes are over 50%) to the lowland areas.
EXISTING CONDITIONS

The predominant soil in the uplands is the Homestead Silt Loam series, which is a well-drained soil formed over the gravelly till of glacial moraines. In upland areas the water table depth is over 20 feet. Surface water on the uplands flows to the west and to the east. There is seasonal water at the base of the bluff and within the ravine.

The Campbell Creek hydrologic regime has high hydrology and habitat values. It is a scenic and educational resource for ABG. The wetlands are protected (Classification A) with this area as identified in the Anchorage Wetlands Plan of 1996 (site 48).

Vegetation & Wildlife
Existing vegetation provides a range of ecosystems, from mixed and deciduous forests, to wetland spruce bogs. Much of the vegetation is second growth boreal forest that provides excellent examples of native plants in their natural setting. There are three types of vegetative groups: Wetland Spruce Bog on the east portion of the site; Mixed Forest in most of the uplands; and Deciduous Forest found typically along the east bluff. White and black spruce, paper birch, aspen, and balsam poplar are the primary tree types in upland and bluff portions of the site. A broad range of shrubs and herbaceous plants create unique native plant collections throughout the site.

Wildlife includes moose and bear, small mammals, and numerous bird species. Anadromous fish are present in Campbell Creek.

Existing Gardens and Support Facilities
The Garden begins at the shared paved drive that also serves Benny Benson School. ABG visitors park at the school parking lot and walk into the Garden via a gravel driveway. Display garden beds frame a wood sign that announces the ABG. The perimeter fence is further up the gravel drive. It has a pedestrian gate and a 20-foot wide sliding vehicle gate with a decorative entry sign. Beyond the gate, the entry area welcomes visitors with a newly installed shade garden, concrete paved plaza, kiosk, signage, and collection bollards. The new entry creates a welcoming space that is a unique and distinct setting that makes the collection of admission fees obvious, even without an attendant in the kiosk.

The plaza opens onto the ABG nursery and shop area. Nursery/shop hours are limited, while the garden is open during daylight hours. The Nursery has sales beds, growing/propagating beds, maintenance storage, compost bins, a well-house, an unheated storage/office building, and a tiny gift shop. Utilities to the nursery include electricity, phone, and water well with pump house. The Nursery is fenced and is approximately 10,000 square feet.

Just past the entry, the Wildflower Trail leads to the Glacial Erratic, which is an enormous boulder, over 8 feet tall, with its own natural garden of lichen and mosses. This boulder, a popular attraction, is protected with a post and rail fence.

The Lower Perennial Garden is one of ABG’s primary display gardens. Plant displays focus on hardy perennials and a small shrub collection located in non-descript bed forms and mounds edged with small boulders. The adjacent rock garden, with over 500 species of plants, is set in display mounds using medium to small boulders as edges for planting areas. The collection includes rare and difficult-to-establish species.

An event area adjacent to the Rock Garden provides space to set up tents for events and activities. It is a gently sloped area with chipped wood, gravel, and bare earth surfaces. It is surrounded by forest and is shady much of the time.

The rock garden was one of the earliest established gardens and includes species collected from throughout the world.
The Upper Perennial Garden is a demonstration garden with a variety of edging types, low walls, and pavers. Made from donated items, the garden provides gardeners with several “hardscape” gardening techniques. Materials at the Upper Perennial Garden include edging made of concrete cylinders, concrete sidewalk fragments, concrete block, and natural rock.

The East Garden, nearing completion, displays a mixed border of trees, shrubs, and perennials, focusing on the arrangement of plants for color, texture, and form.

The herb garden, built in the 1990’s, is a formal design that includes decorative fences, arbors, trellises, granite pavers and raised concrete planting beds. This educational display garden showcases hardy perennials and annuals that are used for culinary, medicinal, and other ethnobotanical purposes.

The Lowenfels Family Nature Trail is a 1.1 mile trail with interpretive signage that winds through a variety of plant communities. It includes two sets of wooden steps that lead to the lowlands.

The perimeter fence, built to keep moose out of the gardens, is approximately 9,000 feet long with three openings to allow pedestrian access from adjacent trails. An unimproved, narrow road, built as part of the fence construction, provides maintenance access for the fence.

A sled dog mushing trail follows much of the fence perimeter, utilizing the fence access road. The mushing trail once crossed through the center of ABG. It was rerouted to avoid conflicts with the Garden, particularly as the Garden expands to the south. Location of the mushing trail along the fence access road allows the mushing trail to maintain connections to many miles of area trails. In addition to mushing, the trail is used for skiing, summer mountain biking, hiking, dog walking, and running. It crosses Campbell Airstrip Road in a tunnel.

The Garden has numerous old trails which were originally part of the Army Corps of Engineers’ Bulldog Trail system constructed to connect the Campbell Airstrip to the military base. From its early use by the military as training grounds, minor trails connect foxholes (small earthen dugouts). A narrow, compacted earth road forms a north to south connection along the western side of the Garden. Smaller trails within the site are 3 to 10-feet wide and have dirt or natural organic surfaces. Trails closer in to the core have been improved with gravel or chipped wood. Wear on many of the gravel trails has resulted in loose gravel, which creates a difficult-to-use walking surface.
Management Zones

The overall goal of the master plan is to guide garden development so that future gardens and support facilities meet ABG’s mission while preserving the Garden’s natural setting. Past planning efforts have led to the idea of creating “gardens within the Garden”, also described as rooms within the forest. This overall design concept will guide the development of new gardens and support facilities.

Based on existing conditions including topography, aspect and orientation, the ABG can be divided into four management zones: the Core Area, the Ridge, the Buffer zone and the Riverine area.

Buffer Zone

The buffer area is forested with a mix of spruce, birch, and cottonwood with an under story of woody shrubs and herbaceous plants. It separates the Garden from adjacent uses including Campbell Airstrip Road. The perimeter fence and fence access road is included in this area.

The fence access road/mushing trail will continue to be important to ABG. It is maintained by the Alaskan Sled Dog and Mushing Association as a mushing trail. The trail will continue to provide mushing opportunities, summer hiking and serve as a maintenance road for the fence and outlying areas. Future improvements include better interpretive and warning signage and possible connections to other trails and encouraging the use of the perimeter path for dog walkers.

Maintenance of the perimeter fence will be ongoing and include replacement of sections damaged by wind blown trees, animals (bears climb over the fence), and vandalism. Buffer vegetation within the zone will be retained and allowed to evolve naturally.

Riverine

Most of the Riverine zone is outside of the ABG leased land and within a 30-acre area under a management agreement with the Municipality. It is characterized by the lowland area below the bluff, with wetlands, bogs and meandering waterways that form a portion of the headwaters for Little Campbell Creek. The zone offers unique educational opportunities for watershed stewardship and has been identified by the Municipality of Anchorage as having a high habitat value. Laws protecting the habitat may limit access.
points. Future development is envisioned as low impact and could include habitat sensitive trails, boardwalks, overlooks, interpretive signage and a bog garden.

All development will need to consider local and native laws related to use or development of wetlands. Even trail development will need to be setback from wetlands by up to 100’.

### Ridge

The Ridge includes outlying areas that are generally less developed as the distance from the core increases. The overall concept is to preserve the existing native forest while creating unique gardens that become “rooms” within the native forest. Such garden rooms will be accessed by trails that meet and expand upon the Lowenfels’ Family Nature Trail, weaving through diverse terrain into a variety of landscapes that are both an educational and recreational experience for users.

One of the gardens suggested for the ridge zone, is a Solstice Garden, at the very south end of the ridge, to take advantage of orientation and topography. Other ideas include an arboretum and development of overlooks to the east. Strategically placed overlooks may include ramps, decks and seating areas that feature the Chugach Mountain Range. Interpretive signage focusing on geology and the natural environment would be ideally situated along bluff trails.

There may be opportunities for plant collections along trails within the Ridge area. Lining trails with lilies, hostas, ferns and other such collections could create an interesting option to garden rooms.

Development of the ridge and its outlying areas is expected to occur as the core area matures or as opportunities arise for unique gardens. Constraints to development of this area include distance to the core area where water, electricity, and maintenance are located. In developing the ridge, design of new gardens will need to consider that. Maintenance of outlying gardens will require resources (staff, dollars) not currently available to ABG.

### Core Area

The core area, the most intensely developed portion of the ABG, includes primary circulation facilities (parking, drop-off, plazas, sidewalks and paved trails); a visitor/education center, nursery, maintenance area, and a broad range of gardens and trails.

Many species of mushrooms provide educational opportunities in the Gardens

Lower perennial garden set up for gala
Core Area
The core area is currently developed with a variety of gardens and trails. The glacial erratic, Herb Garden, Lowenfels’ Family Nature Walk are features that will continue to be enhanced to accommodate visitors and provide more opportunities for education and recreation. Some existing gardens may be transformed into new gardens or they may be redesigned to better meet user needs. Many new gardens will be developed. Infrastructure development will be required. Utility expansion into the core area will include extending water lines to allow automatic and manual irrigation throughout the core, extending electricity to provide the core area with lighted trails, and providing the full range of utilities to the proposed visitor/education center.

Entry/Parking
The garden experience begins after turning from Campbell Airstrip Road to the ABG access drive. Improved signage could greet visitors, provide information and set the tone for the Garden. Opportunities exist for terraced gardens along the entry drive.

Providing on-site parking at the Garden will reduce ABG’s dependence on the Benny Benson parking lot and provide more direct access to the Garden. The proposed parking lot could reflect ABG’s values by fitting into the terrain to reduce impacts to existing vegetation. The use of permeable surfaces, directing run-off to plants known to clean pollutants and designing pathways to lead visitors through interpreted, educational landscapes are ideas that should be considered. Parking should accommodate busses and vehicles so that most events and activities utilize ABG on-site parking. Off-site parking will still be required for major events such as Garden Fair. Continued use of the Benny Benson parking lot should also be considered and may be an alternative to augment the capacity of the ABG lot.

Visitor/Education Center
The plan for future improvements to the ABG includes a centerpiece building to serve as a visitor, education, interpretive and events center. The visitor/education center will serve as the point of arrival and orientation for visitors to the Garden and will set the tone for the Garden experience. It will be located as the interface between pedestrian and vehicle access to ABG and the gardens and paths themselves. Convenient parking for vehicles will be included as well as information and way-finding for all garden destinations and activities. It is anticipated that the facility will include a visitor lounge, restrooms, gathering space with catering kitchen, meeting/educational rooms, library, offices, gift shop and garden operation/support functions.

The visitor/education center is envisioned to symbolize the symbiotic relationship between northern gardens and northern building design principles that allow the creation of unique interior and exterior environments. The center will act as an extension of the gardens themselves and allow year round, all weather enjoyment of the Alaska Botanical Garden. Buildings will be designed to be sensitive to their environments, long-lived, sustainable, low maintenance and substantially in support of the ABG mission. The outdoor spaces, plazas, walkways and gardens that surround the center will serve as the more formal elements...
of ABG and provide gathering spaces, activity areas, rest areas, display gardens, sculpture gardens and easily accessible experience garden for all visitors regardless of individual physical limitations.

3 Children's Garden
The children’s garden should be located close to the visitor/education center to provide easy access to restrooms and classrooms. The design should encourage a positive relationship between children and nature.

4 Shade/woodland Garden
The Shade/Woodland garden is proposed at the edge of the core area to take advantage of the shaded hidden ravine. A mix of native and hardy shade loving plants will provide visitors with examples of plants they can use. Past ideas have included a stone seating circle and quiet small gathering spots to provide a contemplative experience for visitors.

5 Herb Garden
The Herb Garden will continue to educate visitors about herbs, their uses and cultivation. Expanded use of native plants and plants unique to cold climates that are used for medicinal and culinary purposes will be pursued.

6 East Garden
The East Garden, ABG’s newest garden, will continue to be planted with a range of perennials, trees and shrubs providing a combination of visually exciting elements and educational opportunities focusing on artistically arranged fruit trees, shrubs and perennials.

7 Amphitheater
An amphitheater will be gently terraced into the ground creating an outdoor classroom and gathering space for up to 300 people. Ideas include surrounding the amphitheater with a collection of lilies, tulips, daffodils, creating a bulb and corm garden that could open early in the season for spectacular displays.

8 Agricultural Display Garden
The agricultural display garden will include popular Alaskan agricultural plants such as huge cabbages, kohlrabies and sunflowers, as well as displays of historically-grown crops. A place to “wow” both out-of-towners and potential and novice gardeners, the display could be a photographer’s hot spot becoming a strong educational component for ABG.

9 Lower Perennial and Rock Gardens
The lower perennial garden and rock garden will continue to be display gardens that provide visitors with beautiful, educational opportunities. Improved seating, signage and additional plantings will enhance user experiences.

10 Nursery
The nursery space will continue to expand to allow research, growth and propagation of native and unique plants. It will continue to be an area that is used both by staff and as a plant sales space for the public. It will be the central maintenance area for the rest of the garden and include seasonal office/work spaces.

11 Overlooks
Strategically placed overviews may include ramps, decks, and seating areas that overlook the incredible Chugach Mountain Range. Interpretive signage focusing on geology and the natural environment are ideal along bluff trails.

Children attend classes and activities throughout the growing season
Support Facilities
One of the major factors in the selection of the ABG site was its natural beauty. The scenic splendor provides a backdrop for the cultivated areas of the botanical garden and an opportunity to observe nature in a relatively unspoiled setting.

Development of the gardens and support facilities will pay close attention to the existing natural conditions. Future development will enhance existing site features; new gardens will be designed that fit into and complement the setting; each new garden is a unique room within the forest. These design objectives will provide tools to guide growth and development within the garden.

Since future facility development will be heavily dependent upon funding and the organizations resources, the need to be flexible and seize opportunities is essential. Opportunities will need to be carefully evaluated to determine if they meet ABG’s goals and its resources.

Buildings
Buildings within the ABG shall serve the mission of the organization including functional program requirements of the garden, staff and visitors while complementing and celebrating the opportunities presented by the site specific natural environment, the beauty of the gardens, and the seasons of Alaska.

The buildings should belong to the garden, they should convey a sense of place. They will be practical, sustainable, healthy, and joyful. The materials must be durable and mechanical/electrical systems efficient, with natural daylighting utilized throughout. Since the Garden is a long-term investment, it is essential that buildings likewise are planned, designed and constructed to be accommodating, flexible, long-lived, and low-maintenance.

Shelter from the elements, commodious gathering spaces for educational, social and celebratory occasions, functional commercial opportunities and maintenance support for the gardens and grounds are all critical requirements of the planned buildings.

Buildings will be sited to define outdoor space. There should be a dynamic and complementary dialogue between buildings and the surrounding outdoor spaces. The design should provide a sense of connection between indoor and outdoor spaces and create both intimate and distant views.

The vision and purpose of buildings must be clear. Material and paint colors do not need to match and neither form nor shape needs to be repeated. However, all buildings and forms should function as recognizable contributors to one symphony in support of the overall image of the ABG.

Visitor/Education Center
The Center will serve as the hospitality and orientation center for the garden visitors and a central gathering space for gardeners throughout the state; it will be a place to meet, to learn and function as administrative support space for the Garden. It sets the tone for the garden experience. Emphasis will be placed on visitor comfort and introducing the mission and importance of the Garden. Functional elements should include, but may not be limited to:

- Restrooms, both staff/volunteer and visitor
- Drinking fountains
- Seating areas
- Food service/coffee shop
- Gift shop
- Staff offices
- Classroom/meeting rooms
- Display atrium

Support elements:
- Parking for 100 vehicles, 4 busses
- Drop-off area
- Plazas and display gardens
- Sustainable materials
- Green roof
- Self contained waste disposal
- Recycled water system

Wildflower trail
A Reception Center could provide a private location for special events. Located separate or as part of the visitor/education center, it could include the following elements:

- Garden Views
- Fireplace
- Gathering space for up to 400 people
- Greenhouse / Conservatory

Greenhouses are common elements of many botanical gardens. These heated, glassed-in spaces are dedicated to a variety of uses including research, growing plants for display and production and to assist in maintenance of the botanical gardens.

The ABG Master Plan suggests expanding the traditional focus of this useful workhorse into a large, bright and exciting building with many complimentary uses. Whether attached to or in relationship with the visitor/education center, an ABG greenhouse can be—a “destination interior green space”. Functions can include: café; garden store/gift shop; reception/conference space; teaching areas; and traditional uses.

Inside areas can be furnished and filled from recycled and re-purposed materials, and the building can be designed using cutting edge conservation techniques. Seasonally, large exterior doors in the south, southwest can open and expand the focus to outside work areas with coldframes, compost heaps, walled gardens, and container plantings of fruits and vegetables, some of which could be used in the café.

**Maintenance Facility**

The maintenance facility could include working greenhouses, lath, cold frames, storage for mechanical equipment, storage for outdoor supplies, compost areas, workspace, and staff space for horticulture, research, and curation. It would require easy, convenient access to main facility, vehicle access, and screening from visitors.

**Circulation**

A hierarchy of circulation systems could include wider, paved, hard surfaces within the core area where possible sharing functions (maintenance, visitor access). Circulation systems beyond the core could include trails whose surface and width varies depending on the purpose and function of the trail.

The main garden loop, in the core area, will allow utility carts and small maintenance vehicles to share the path with pedestrians as needed. Surfaces should be accessible, durable, and easily maintained hard surfaces. Pathways in this area may be lighted to allow late or early season use and to create pleasant views from the visitor center in winter.

The Buffer, Ridge and Riverine areas include trails surfaced with materials in keeping with the setting. Possibilities include a “sky ramp” that would follow the edge of the bluff overlooking Campbell Creek and the vegetation that cascades down the slopes of the bluff with glimpses of magnificent vistas of the Chugach Range.

Additional access to wetlands would provide extensive interpretive and educational opportunities. A system of boardwalks, ramps, and decks that allow visitation with minimal habitat disturbance could be developed. Current restrictions including 100-foot trail setbacks must be reviewed and understood prior to development within or close to waterways and wetlands.

Research project at the Gardens to learn about pest controls
Implementation strategies are key to the success of the Master Plan. This Master Plan provides the basis for decision making for site improvements at the Alaska Botanical Garden and is intended to be one of several tools to help ABG and its supporters prioritize projects.

To see the fruits of the Master Plan, it will be important to set priorities, and to develop schedules, phasing plans, and budgets that take into account ABG’s resources, both existing and potential. New projects will require thoughtful analysis and debate to balance growth with resources.

Over ABG’s history, innumerable projects and ideas have been proposed and with the enthusiasm of the local gardening community, new ideas and projects will continue to develop and evolve. The following capital project list includes a summary of the Master Plan projects noted within this plan. They are ABG’s current vision.

Gardens and related support facilities are listed in no specific order. They are neither comprehensive nor detailed as to size, materials, or intensity of development. These decisions will be determined as opportunities arise for installation of new gardens or expansion of existing gardens and support facilities.

It is important to keep in mind that the capital project list is a snapshot of ABG’s current thinking; as the Garden evolves, new ideas, new projects, and new direction will lead to revisions to the list as well as to the Master Plan.
Entry area/shade garden with new plantings

Visitor’s Center

Building, Access Drive, Parking Lot
7,000 s.f. building including public spaces, offices, library, gift shop, and restrooms, w/site work

Perimeter Display Gardens, Outside Exhibit, and Gathering Area
Includes 2,000 s.f. area with seating for 500 people; display gardens, irrigation system

Reception Building and Research Facility
Building including public spaces, education, wedding/meeting rooms, catering area, coffee shop, restrooms

Maintenance & Support Facilities

Maintenance Building
Storage yard, garage, greenhouse and propagation area

Garage
For storage and maintenance vehicles, heated space could include a maintenance office

Irrigation/Water Systems
Wells and subsurface water system to all garden rooms; stormwater retention and redirection

Paths, Trails, Walkways & Garden Features

Primary Paths
Located close to the core area (visitors center) includes specialty surfacing, concrete, and plaza areas, may also function as maintenance access

Secondary Paths
Asphalt or gravel trails and walks, accessible and surfaced for maintenance and emergency vehicle travel in certain areas

Woodland Paths, Overlooks
Trails in wooded areas, accessible where possible, wood chip mulch. Boardwalk and other surfaces for wetland and bog edges.

Ampitheater
Outdoor seating for education, performances, able to accommodate 300 people, accessible

Wayfinding System

Signs, Maps, Kiosks
Educational, directional and interpretive signage with related mapping to allow groups or individuals to utilize gardens

Future & Expanded Gardens

- Alaska Agriculture Garden
- Arboretum
- Bog Garden
- Children’s Garden
- East Garden
- Herb Garden
- Meditation Garden
- Perennial Display Garden - near Visitor Center
- Perennial Display Garden - south
- Reception Garden
- Rock Garden
- Shade/Woodland Park
- Walk Through Alaska
- Wildflower Meadow
- Winter Garden