

## Template for Evidence(s) UI GreenMetric Questionnaire

University : Alexandria University  
Country : Egypt  
Web Address : <https://alexu.edu.eg/>

### [1] Setting and Infrastructure (SI)

[1.23] Conservation: plant, animal, and wildlife, genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities

	
<p>Green House (Faculty of Veterinary Medicine)</p>	<p>Plantation (Faculty of Veterinary Medicine)</p>
	
<p>Green House (Faculty of Veterinary Medicine)</p>	<p>Plantation (Faculty of Veterinary Medicine)</p>





Cattle Farming (Faculty of Veterinary Medicine)



Cattle Farming (Faculty of Veterinary Medicine)



Chicken Farming (Faculty of Agriculture)



Cattle Farming (Faculty of Agriculture)


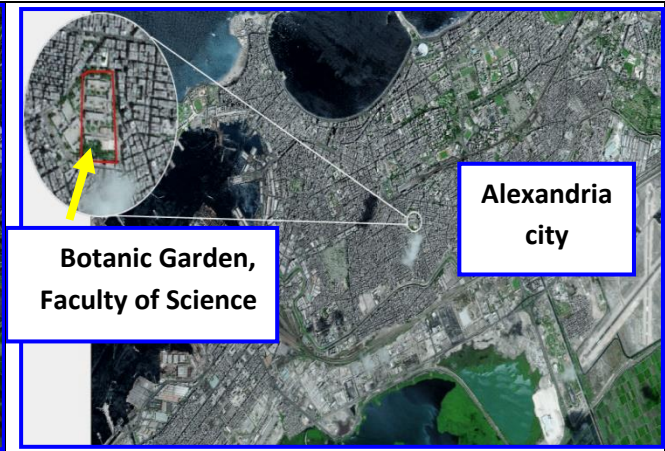




Botanic Garden (Faculty of Science in Moharram Bek)



Botanic Garden, Green House (Faculty of Science in Moharram Bek)



	 <p>Alexandria city</p> <p>Botanic Garden, Faculty of Science</p>
<p>Botanic Garden, Green House (Faculty of Science in Moharram Bek)</p>	<p>Alexandria city (Faculty of Science, Botanic Garden Location)</p>
	
<p>Wildlife Conservation of some important fern</p>	<p>Preparation of Herbarium sheet for conservation plant species</p>

**Description:**

- Green House (Faculty of Veterinary Medicine).
- Plantation (Faculty of Veterinary Medicine).
- Cattle Farming (Faculty of Veterinary Medicine).
- Botanic Garden (Faculty of Science in Moharram Bek).
- Botanic Garden, Green House (Faculty of Science in Moharram Bek) and its location in Alexandria City.
- Wildlife Conservation of some important fern.
- Preparation of Herbarium sheet for conservation plant species.

**Description:**

**Botanic Garden (Faculty of Science in Moharram Bek)**

The university botanic garden at the Faculty of Science is valuable to the educational and training facilities available to staff and students. In it, students can come to close intimacy with plants, use their senses of touch, smell and taste in familiarizing themselves with life features of plants, and develop their observation abilities in studying plants as they grow, mature and regenerate. Information intake is considerable. Land plots, greenhouses and sheds provide space for field experiments that may be part of botanical garden accumulates



experiences and knowledge related to plant life; grasping this wealth of information and documenting it is a most welcome enterprise.

University botanic gardens often accommodate exotic species brought in to represent: (1) diverse ecological conditions in world biogeographical regions, and (2) diverse taxonomic groups of the plant kingdom. Husbanding and nursing these alien plants may need innovative means. This broadens the scope of work. The University botanical garden of Alexandria has its shares of these general attributes.

### THE BOTANIC GARDEN

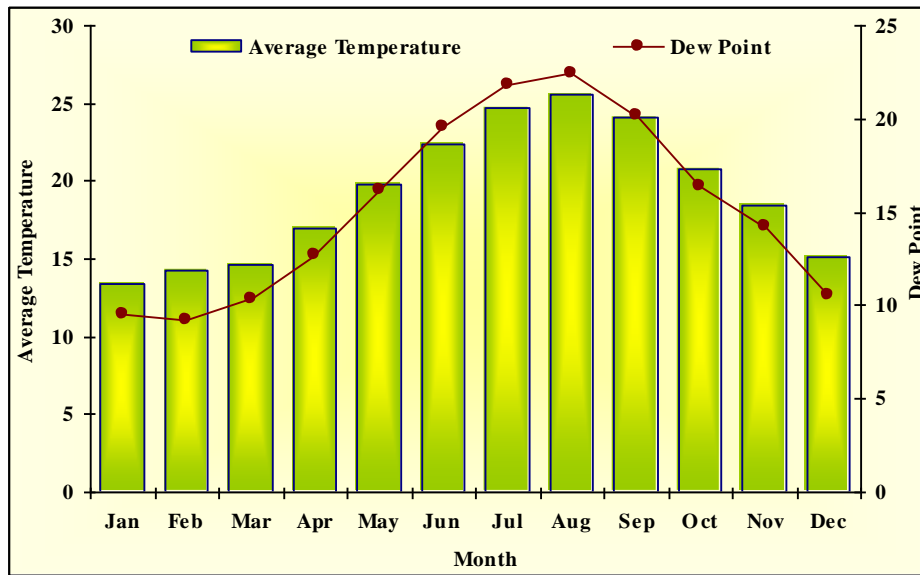
*The Botanical Garden is an institution holding documented collections of living plants for the purposes of scientific research, conservation, display and education.*

In 1942, a botanical garden was established at the Southern area of Muharrem Bek building (**Faculty of Science, King Farouk University**), between the coordinates: N: 31° 11' 19.38" E: 29° 54' 28.14", (Figure 1) and constituted a facility for education as well as for scientific research. Since 1942, the Botanical Garden was greatly developed and was provided with different plant species especially trees and shrubs introduced from different regions by Professor Mohamed Aziz Fekry (the Dean of Faculty of Science and Head of Botany Department 1948- 1958). It was consistently ranked as one of the top gardens by the International Union for Scientific Gardens (International code is **ALEX**), and holds some of the rare and most impressive species that facilitate improved learning, and teaching students; the purpose for which it was designed.

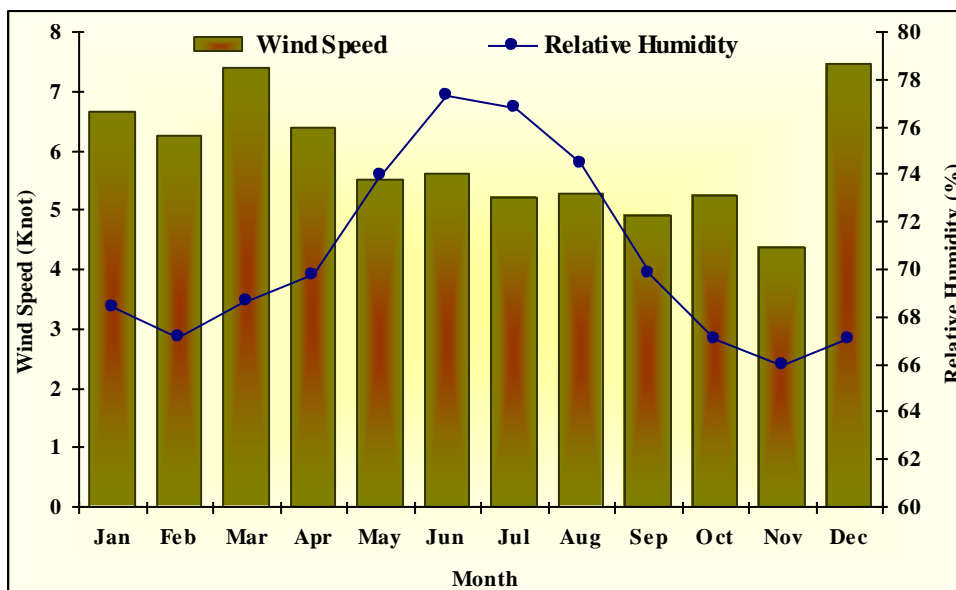
This area (about 1.4 hectares) is of international concern attracting a large number of overseas visitors, who come specially to see its collections. Although these are the main objectives, care has been taken to make the garden inexpensive to maintain, as well as interesting and attractive so as to provide for the local community, staff and students the garden as a reference collection.

According to the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC), it is very important to put this garden on the schedule which means, listing and conserving all the garden's collections to become known, at least at the regional levels and next on the international level. With more than 455 species and 24 infraspecific epithets (subspecies, variety, forma), indigenous and introduced, in the Botanical Garden of the Faculty of Science, most of them represent tropical, subtropical, temperate species and the rest belong to the Mediterranean zone. This number is a very significant proportion of the Egyptian flora, as they belong to 121 families (total flowering plant families, which are treated 128 Boulos, 2005) while, the families treated in the checklist 2009 are 129 (Boulos, 2009). On the other hand, this garden is characterized by its high diversity, so the conservation of this plant diversity is both an enormous challenge and significant regional and national responsibility. It is well recognized that the plant diversity represents the greatest source of renewable natural resources of any country. More than 25% of plant species of this botanical garden are of medicinal value, about 14% of them are used as timber and good source of valuable wood. While 86% of the botanic garden species are used in decoration. All of these species are used as teaching materials for the students of biology. Some families appear in this book under two names, e.g. Compositae and Asteraceae. According to the "International Code of Botanical Nomenclature" (ICBN) both names are accepted. In other words, one is not a synonym of the other; these are alternative names and any or both of them could be used to refer to the same family (cited by Boulos, 2009).

Recently (in 2003) according to the Botanical Gardens Conservation International (BGCI), *ex-situ* conservation by vegetative propagation of rare species is carried out in the green houses of the Faculty of Science, Botanic Garden. For the purpose of genetic resources conservation, exchange of plant species with other botanic gardens and bulk collection of seeds representing most of plant species cultivated in the garden is also currently executed.



Temperature, dew point, relative humidity and wind speed on Alexandria city (Averages of the last five years, after El-Gendy, A. Personal Communication).



Published Book:

Heneidy, S. Z. (2010). Plant Atlas: the botanic garden (ALEX). *Monchaat Al-Maaref, Alexandria*. 632 pp.

**Additional evidence link:** <https://alexu.edu.eg/index.php/about-us-ar>

**Link for Sustainable Development:** <https://alexu.edu.eg/index.php/en/sustainable-development>

<https://alexu.edu.eg/index.php/en/2015-11-24-10-38-07/ranking?id=6011>

<http://sustainability.alexu.edu.eg/>

**Link for Green University:**

[https://alexu.edu.eg/index.php/?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=5932&catid=21&lang=ar-AA](https://alexu.edu.eg/index.php/?option=com_content&view=article&id=5932&catid=21&lang=ar-AA)