Virtual and Self-Guided School Programs Guide

- Virtual explorations for K-12
- Self-guided tours
- Prepare for your visit!
- Teacher talking points about Selby Gardens

Welcome to Marie Selby Botanical Gardens!

"If you have a garden and a library, you have everything you need." —Cicero

Extend your classroom with a journey through our unique, tropical botanical gardens! We offer virtual explorations with complementary curricular packets for K-12 school groups from September-May, and self-guided explorations throughout the year. Our signature programs are standards-aligned and offer something for every grade level. For more information, please visit selby.org, or email schools@selby.org
Signature Virtual Explorations for K-12

Marie Selby Botanical Gardens’ virtual explorations consist of pre-recorded virtual tours and complementary curricular packets for area educators who might not be able to travel to the Downtown Sarasota and Historic Spanish Point campuses. They can also be used to augment a self-guided tour. Each curricular packet thoughtfully combines numerous instructional standards in social studies, science, math, and language arts. We are happy to tailor any of the programs in support of unique student needs and interests, or for a different grade level than those suggested. Have a special class project in mind? Contact us to discuss the possibilities! Virtual explorations are free of charge. To book a virtual exploration, please visit selby.org/dsc/dsc-school-teacher-programs/fieldtrips/, or email schools@selby.org

Downtown Sarasota Campus Virtual Garden Tour (grades K-5)
This exploration features a pre-recorded video tour of Marie Selby Botanical Gardens’ Downtown Sarasota campus (~15 minutes). The tour is a brief introduction to the Gardens and the fascinating plants and habitats found there- from the rainforest to the desert to our favorite local superstars, the mangroves.

This virtual tour is complemented by several downloadable curricular packets that support multiple science, math and language arts standards through explorations of native plants, rainforest conservation, butterfly metamorphosis, plant adaptations and more! Activities in the curricular units can be modified by teachers for at-home virtual learning or extended to address additional standards.

Specific standards and benchmarks addressed are within each PDF unit.

Where Land Meets Sea: Mangrove and Estuary Virtual Tour (grades 6-12)
Created especially for middle and high school life science classes, this exploration focusing on estuaries and mangroves will broaden students’ understanding of Southwest Florida’s coastal wetlands and Sarasota Bay, and our interconnectedness with these precious ecosystems.
This exploration features 2 pre-recorded video tours (~15 minutes each). Students will stroll along Selby Gardens' beautiful bayfront to discover the unique traits that allow mangroves to survive and thrive in coastal conditions, and explore how the maze of the mangrove root system contributes not only to coastal wetland ecosystems, but to nearby ecosystems as well. The students will then virtually hop aboard the Carefree Learner for an investigation of the beautifully biodiverse Sarasota Bay, discover the living and non-living elements of an estuarine ecosystem, and have an up-close and personal encounter with some of the creatures who call this important estuary home.

Accompanying this virtual tour is a K-12 curricular unit exploring the unique contributions and environmental vulnerability of these amazing ecosystems.

Archaeology and Early People at Historic Spanish Point Virtual Tour (grades 3-5)
Designed for 3rd - 5th grade students, this exploration introduces students to archaeology and the people who inhabited the Sarasota area approximately 5,000 years ago.

This exploration features a pre-recorded video tour (~25 minutes) of the important archaeological features at Marie Selby Botanical Gardens' Historic Spanish Point campus. Students will learn how early people lived and built their society in Florida. They will also learn about the science of archaeology and how archaeologists study the ancient past.

Accompanying this virtual tour is a downloadable curriculum packet with 6 interdisciplinary activities - including a simulated archaeological excavation- that can be done in the classroom or modified for online learning from home.

Pioneer Life at Historic Spanish Point Virtual Tour (4th grade)
Designed for 4th grade students, this exploration introduces students to what we know about pioneer life at Historic Spanish Point.

This exploration features a pre-recorded video tour (~33 minutes) of the Guptill House, Pioneer Boatyard, and Packing House at Marie Selby Botanical Gardens' Historic Spanish Point campus. Students will learn about what attracted pioneers to Historic Spanish Point and what their day-to-day lives looked like. They will also learn about the research methods used to gather information about pioneer life.

This exploration is accompanied by an interdisciplinary curricular unit, with 7 activities that thoughtfully combine numerous instructional standards in social studies, science, math, and language arts. Students will analyze primary sources like historians, build boats to sharpen both STEM and financial literacy skills, and even learn about the delicious science behind churning butter!
Self-Guided (Teacher-Led) Tours

All subjects can be taught in a garden! Self-guided school groups can reach curricular goals, deepen understanding of classroom lessons, and support unique student needs and interests with a visit to explore our gardens. Enhance or build your visit around one of the seasonal offerings below, or choose the date that works best for you to explore and find inspiration in Selby Gardens’ plants, wildlife, and remarkable views of Sarasota Bay. Supplemental self-guiding activities and talking points about Selby Gardens are available for download at selby.org/dsc/dsc-school-teacher-programs/complementary-curricula/.

The Orchid Show (All ages, seasonal feature)
Celebrate orchids in their many forms during the Orchid Show! Running for 6 weeks in October and November, and reimagined in a new theme each year, the Orchid Show will amaze visitors with never-before-seen displays of hundreds of living orchids that feature the plant family’s dramatic diversity of colors, shapes and even scents, artfully composed in our Tropical Conservatory. This show will also give visitors to our Museum of Botany & the Arts a rare glimpse of treasures from the preserved and bibliographic research collections. Available Oct.-Nov. Contact us or see selby.org for dates.

Jean and Alfred Goldstein Exhibition Series (All ages, seasonal feature)
This spectacular annual Gardens-wide art-meets-horticulture exhibition series displays the work of major fine artists and relates them to nature and to the botanical collections at Selby Gardens. Featuring a different artist each year, the exhibition examines their work through the lens of flowers and nature, and showcases dynamic horticultural interpretations of themes found in the artwork. Available February-June. Contact us or see selby.org for dates and artists.

Embracing Our Differences “Make-A-Day of It!”
Extend your field trip to the annual Embracing Our Differences (EOD) exhibit held at Sarasota’s Island Park with a short stroll along the Bayfront to Selby Gardens! Embrace biological uniqueness and ecological bio-differences as your students enjoy the peaceful beauty of Selby’s diverse gardens. See EOD website for dates. For Title One schools, to “Make a Day of It” at Selby Gardens in conjunction with EOD, admission to Selby Gardens is provided free of charge by the Patricia Rederer Memorial Fund.
Prepare for Your Self-Guided Visit!

All self-guided visits must be scheduled in advance. Please contact us ahead of time to ensure the best chances of securing your preferred dates.

Self-guided tours are available any time of the year. Field trip times are 10 a.m.-11:30 a.m. Additionally, our virtual explorations may be used to augment your self-guided experience. To book a virtual exploration, please visit selby.org/dsc/dsc-school-teacher-programs/fieldtrips/, or email schools@selby.org

For self-guided tours, the price is $7 per student. Teachers are free, as is 1 chaperone per 10 students. Additional chaperones (maximum 3 per 10 students) are $10 each. All members of the group must be included in one single payment.

FUNDING IS AVAILABLE! Grants are available via the Community Foundation of Sarasota County, Education Foundation of Sarasota County and Southwest Florida Water Management District. Contact us for more information!

All guided tours are currently suspended due to Covid-19. We are happy to welcome school groups to Selby Gardens on a self-guided exploration, and we have a number of guidelines in place to keep each other safe.

- All guests, staff, and volunteers are required to wear masks at Selby Gardens.
- Masks are required in both indoor and outdoor areas.
- All guests over the age of two are required to wear a mask over their nose and mouth. Masks may only be removed when posing for photos or sitting or standing to eat and drink.
- The capacity of indoor areas will be limited to allow for proper social distancing.

Field Trip FAQs

How many chaperones do we need?
We require at least 1 adult (teacher or other adult chaperone) per 10 students, to a maximum of 3 per 10 students.

Can a student/parent use their Selby Gardens membership for free admission?
For a self-guided group, Selby Gardens memberships may be used. They will not be counted as part of the group for group pricing, however. Group rates are applied to a minimum of 10 students.

Where do we go when we arrive at Selby Gardens?
Buses should drop students off in front of the Welcome Center, where you will be met by Selby Gardens’ staff or volunteers. The Welcome Center is the building with the green awning on the West (right-hand) side of Palm Avenue.

Where do buses park?
There are 2 bus parking spots in the lot at the South end of Palm Ave. across the street from the Welcome Center. If the bus will stay on-site during your visit, bus drivers are welcome to enjoy Selby Gardens free of charge.

What are our lunch options?
School groups are welcome to bring bagged lunches to enjoy picnic-style on the lawn. Please bring blankets or sheets to sit on. There are also 7 picnic tables overlooking Hudson Bayou, adjacent to the parking area. All lunch trash must be packed out.

May we visit the Gift Shop or Cafe?
Please remember that The Plant Shop and Cafe are part of Selby Gardens and chaperones must stay with their groups at all times. Due to space limitations, please limit groups visiting the Shop or Cafe to 5 students at a time.

What is your rainy day policy?
Selby Gardens is open rain or shine! We may, however, close the gardens temporarily during lightning or severe storms. Please dress for the outdoors! If you prefer to cancel in the case of inclement weather, there is no cancellation fee. We will do our best to reschedule you, but cannot guarantee a booking.

I have another question, or need to change plans.
Email us at schools@selby.org, or call 941.366.5731 x 273
Our mission:

To provide bayfront sanctuaries connecting people with air plants of the world, native nature, and our regional history

Garden Etiquette

Help us keep Selby Gardens healthy and happy!

Our plants and our archaeological features are part of our research collection. Please do not touch the plants, or collect leaves, fruits, flowers, shells, driftwood, etc. Collecting things, even when on the ground, causes unwanted impacts to our Gardens as well as scientific work, especially when multiplied by lots of other people who wish to do the same thing. Plants may also be irritating, thorny, or poisonous. If students see something unique or beautiful, consider taking pictures, drawing, or writing about it instead!

Respect the wildlife. Please do not reach into the koi pond. Bacteria and residues on our hands can make our beloved fish sick!

Teachers may invite groups to run on the Great Lawn or explore the roots of the banyan trees, but otherwise, please walk on the sidewalks and do not enter planted areas or flower beds.
Teachers’ Talking Points About Marie Selby Botanical Gardens

The information on these pages will help you orient yourself to Selby Gardens’ Downtown Sarasota campus and provide details about many of the interesting plants in our collections. On your self-guided tour you may mix and match the following sections to fit the flow of your tour, or use these points to launch further research! A map of the Downtown Sarasota campus can be found at selby.org/wp-content/uploads/selby-map-1.pdf

(The following information has been vetted by Selby Gardens’ Directors of Botany, Horticulture, and Education.)

Map Point #1: Welcome Center/Admissions
- Welcome to Marie Selby Botanical Gardens’ Downtown Sarasota campus! A Selby Gardens representative will greet you in front of the Welcome Center and let you into the gardens through the south gate.
- The Downtown Sarasota campus encompasses 15 acres and is a respected world center for tropical plant research, conservation and education, as well as an orchid showplace enjoyed by over 200,000 visitors yearly.
- Here at Selby Gardens there are two categories of plant collections, research and display. Living research collections are accessioned, databased and labeled. Display collections are maintained for the sole purpose of creating an attractive display in the public areas of the gardens. As you walk around the gardens you may notice metal tags with the name of a plant and a little bar code, these tags help our horticulturists and botanists keep track of each plant and its scientific significance.
- **Mission:** To provide bayfront sanctuaries connecting people with air plants of the world, native nature, and our regional history.

Map Point #2: Garden Shop
- The Selby Garden Shop carries an ever-changing assortment of botanically inspired gifts, books, collectibles, and plants for sale.
- Due to space limitations, please limit groups visiting the Shop to 5 students at a time, and ensure that a chaperone is with each group.

Map Point #3: Tropical Conservatory
- The Tropical Conservatory is one of 7 greenhouses at Selby Gardens. It looks and feels like a tropical rainforest, which is where many of its show-stopping orchids and bromeliads were collected by Selby Gardens’ research and conservation scientists.
- To maintain rainforest temperatures and humidity, the Conservatory is heated by a gas furnace in the winter and cooled by fans pulling air through wet pads in the summer.
- More than 200 expeditions to the tropics and subtropics have contributed to the plant collections at Selby Gardens. The greenhouse collection includes over 10,500 accessions in more than 600 genera representing 92 plant families.
- Selby Gardens scientists have discovered and/or described some 2,000 plant species new to science.
- Many of these plants are sensitive and very valuable to science. For the safety of the collection, self-guided school groups are not permitted to visit the Conservatory.

Map Point #4: Sho Fu Bonsai Exhibit
- Bonsai (pronounced “bone-sigh”) is an ancient Asian art form which began in China then spread to Japan.
- The goal in Bonsai is to create a miniature representation of an old tree or forest of trees.
- Bonsai can be made from many kinds of trees, but those with smaller leaves are more adaptable. The branches and roots are trimmed regularly to keep them small. A bonsai artist sometimes uses flexible wire to train branches.
- Some bonsai are kept for many, many years and passed down from one generation to the next.
Map Point #5: Cycads
- On both sides of the sidewalk are these ancient cone-bearing plants. They may look like palms but they are not. In fact, they aren’t closely related to any other plant on earth! Prehistoric cycads shared the planet with dinosaurs over 240 million years ago. Their “modern” relatives arose as recently as 12 million years ago. There are about 300 or so species of cycads currently living today. They are considered living fossils.
- Cycads are either male or female; producing distinct cones. The sex of young plants cannot be determined until the cones form on the mature plants. Smaller, slender male cones produce pollen. Larger female cones are covered with velvety fuzz. Once mature, female cones will crumble open to reveal brightly colored (usually red or orange) seeds.
- An unusual Florida native cycad is the Coontie (Zamia floridana). The Seminoles removed a toxic chemical from the roots and used the plant’s starch to produce a kind of flour for bread and a porridge-like food called “sofkee.” The name, “coontie,” is derived from a Seminole phrase meaning white root or white bread.
- Coontie has become a popular FL landscape plant, which has encouraged the comeback of the rare Atala butterfly, which uses coontie as a larval host plant.

Map Point #6: Fern Garden
- There are over 12,000 species of ferns world-wide; 164 species reside in Florida.
- Like cycads, ferns are ancient plants, and first evolved over 300 million years ago. The ferns on Earth today evolved relatively recently - only in the last 70 million years.
- A tree fern is not a tree! The “trunk” is really an upright collection of tightly packed rhizomes that support the fronds.
- Florida native Resurrection Fern, Pleopeltis polypodioides is green and lush after a rain. To conserve moisture during dry periods, the leaves curl and turn brown. They can be dormant for up to 40 years.

Map Point #7: Koi Pond
- Koi are Japanese carp and are closely related to goldfish. They can live 30-60 years. Some have been reported up to 200 years old and priced at thousands of dollars. Koi can be like family heirlooms, passed down through generations.
- Please do not put your hands into the pond. The fish have no teeth, but the oils and germs on human hands can be a health hazard for them.
- The floating islands provide shade and protection for the fish from birds of prey.

Map Point #8: Bamboo Garden
- Bamboo is one of the planet’s most useful plants – it can be shelter, food, clothing, musical instruments, bicycles and more!
- It’s an important crop world-wide for food as well as handicraft and building materials because it is fast-growing.
- There are now about 10 different species of tropical bamboo in this garden.
- Tropical bamboos are “clumpers” that form clusters of stems, as opposed to the “runners” from temperate climates. We have planted tropical bamboos because they are better suited to our Florida climate, and will not spread unpredictably.
- There are over 1500 species of bamboo in the world, ranging in height from a few inches to over 100+ ft.
- Most species bloom infrequently. It could take anywhere between 50-150 years. The species planted by Mrs. Selby, Bambusa oldhamii, hasn’t bloomed in over 1000 years! When bamboo does bloom, all individuals of the same species bloom around the world at the same time (over the course of several years), and then they die. We do not know when ours will bloom.
- Marie Selby planted bamboo along the waterfront to block the view of developing Bird Key.

Map Point #9: Banyans and other Ficus Species
- The Ficus (Fig) family comprises well over 1,000 species of trees, shrubs and vines.
- Several of our large Ficus species were planted by Marie Selby’s gardener, Grover Yancy, in the 1930’s. The banyan at the entrance to the Children’s Rainforest Garden are thought to be just two trees, but it appears to be many more.
- Aerial prop roots grow down until they meet the ground, thickening into woody trunks. Old trees can spread out laterally using these prop roots to cover a wide area.
- These large spreading roots help to physically support the tree as well as to access more nutrients from the thin layer of soil.
- Moreton Bay Fig, Ficus macrophylla, is the tall majestic tree south of the banyans with the large octopus-like buttress roots.
All banyans are figs, but not all figs are banyans.

In an Indian dialect, banyan means "grocer/merchant." Traditionally, these trees provided a shaded place for meetings or for merchants to sell their goods. Eventually "banyan" became the common name of the tree itself.

*Ficus aurea*, the strangler fig, is widespread in Florida and the Caribbean region.

The seeds of strangler figs germinate in a tree canopy, or the “boots” of palms. Their roots eventually grow long enough to reach down into the ground. Eventually they achieve sufficient size and vigor to surround and overwhelm their host, hence the common name “strangler fig.”

Several of these figs can be seen at Selby Gardens, particularly on cabbage palms.

Map Point #10: Ann Goldstein Children’s Rainforest Garden
-Opened in 2013, the Children’s Rainforest Garden offers a delightful space for discovery, exploration, learning and PLAY!
-Rainforests are made up of four vertical layers, each with its own unique inhabitants. From bottom to top: the forest floor, the understory, the canopy, and finally, the emergent layer. Our rainforest represents all but the emergent.
-Half of the entire world’s plant and animal species are found in the rainforest, and rainforests are very high in epiphyte (air plant) diversity.
-The size of the world’s rainforest has shrunk to half the size they were just 50 years ago. The better we understand the living world, the better we are able to conserve it for future generations.
-Selby’s botanical research has focused on the rainforests of the New World tropics: the Caribbean, Central, and South America. However, we also have a large collection of specimens from the Old World rainforests of Africa and Asia. Our rainforest displays extend from the Tropical Conservatory, through the Cycad, Fern, and Bamboo Gardens, to the Children’s Rainforest Garden.

Map Points #11-13: Historic Selby House (Cafe and Kids’ Corner)
-We have two people to thank for this lovely garden; Marie and William Selby who bought the property in 1920. When Mrs. Selby passed away in 1971, she left her property to the community as a botanical garden for all to enjoy.
-Marie and William Selby’s home was originally intended as a gate house but instead of building a larger home Marie convinced Bill to just add on to the original plan.
-Although wealthy enough to construct an ornate mansion, they had no children, and preferred a low-key simple life. They were avid outdoors people who loved nature.
-The area known as Kids’ Corner was originally the Selby’s garage.

Map Point #14: Succulent Garden
-A succulent is a plant that has thick, fleshy leaves and/or stems, often an adaptation to an arid climate.
-Surprisingly, many rainforest plants such as orchids and bromeliads have similar adaptations because they perch on other plants, rather than live in soil, and also have limited access to water.
-Some well-known succulents include Aloe, Agave, Yucca, Kalanchoe and most cacti.
-Not all plants with spines are cacti, and not all cacti have spines!
-The cactus family is only one of about 40 families that have succulent species.
-To replicate an arid environment, there is no irrigation provided for the succulent garden. Growth in sandy soil and on mounds allows for quick drainage.

Across from Map Point #16: Bo Tree, or Bodhi Tree
-This fig tree, *Ficus religiosa*, from southern Asia has a long cultural association with both Buddhists and Hindus. It is believed that Buddha sat under a bo tree for 7 years to reach enlightenment.
-The leaves make a beautiful, meditative sound in the wind. (Sometimes associated with running water or rainfall.)
-Leaf has a pointed “drip tip” that enables water to run off quickly; discouraging algae growth and enhancing the plant’s ability to photosynthesize.
-Selby Gardens’ Bo tree was downed in Hurricane Gabrielle in 2001 and propped back up with the use of a tugboat. As you can see, it has recovered beautifully!

Map Point #17: Steinwachs Family Foundation Mangrove Walkway
-This area is a collection of Florida Native coastal plants including sea grape and mangroves.
-Mangroves aren’t a particular species of tree, but rather a varied group of salt-tolerant shrubs and trees that grow along many tropical coastlines worldwide.
• Mangroves represent one of the most productive ecosystems in Florida, providing food and a safe haven for many birds, fish and other coastal and marine creatures. They filter pollutants and play a major role in stabilizing shorelines and preventing erosion. State and local regulations have been enacted to protect Florida's mangrove forests.
• There are 3 species of mangroves in Florida (and they are not related to one another!)
• Red Mangroves can live directly in salty or brackish water by filtering salt out at the roots. The have arching prop roots that stabilize them in the shifting tides and provide air. They are also known as “walking trees” because their roots look like legs that have allowed them to walk out into the water.
• One of their other notable characteristics are their long green torpedo-shaped propagules, which are seedlings that have germinated while still on the plant. They can be seen in late spring and summer.
• Black mangroves grow in the intermediate intertidal zone. They have “pneumatophores,” which are pencil-like roots that stick up vertically to obtain oxygen when the tide is high.
• The backs of black mangrove leaves are whitish and salty. You can lick it! Excreting salt through their leaves allows them to survive in brackish water.
• White Mangroves are usually found a little farther inland of red and black mangroves.
• They are identifiable by holding a leaf up to light to see little black pits along the edge of the leaves, at the ends of some veins. They also have a small pair of nodular nectar glands found at the base of the leaf.
• 80% of all the world's seafood started life in a mangrove “nursery.”
• The flowers of the Black mangroves produce excellent nectar for honeybees. Look for mangrove honey in stores!

Map Points #18 & 19: Palm Grove
• Various palms grow along the bay, from mid-point to north end of Selby Gardens.
• Palms are unusual trees! They don’t develop growth rings annually, and their stems stop adding width once they mature. Palms are monocots, which means they are more like grasses, corn and irises.
• The coconut palm, Cocos nucifera, is one of the most popular and well-known palms. They may live as long as 100 years, producing fruits from about 6-10 years old until 80 years of age.
• The fruit takes a year to ripen. Each fruit contains just one seed-- a nut filled with a layer of white coconut “meat,” and a salty-sweet watery liquid. It is one of the largest seeds in the world.
• One of the most useful fruits, coconut oil is used for cooking and in a wide range of beauty products. Coconut “milk” and coconut water have become increasingly popular health drinks.

Map Point #21: Tidal Lagoon
• This garden demonstrates the diversity of these interesting plants. (3300 known species, with 16 Florida natives)
• Some bromeliads are terrestrial - growing on the ground. Most bromeliads are epiphytic – living upon other plants without doing harm to or taking nourishment from the host plant.
• Notice the characteristic rosette-shaped cups or “tanks” in the center of the plants. Here you will find water stored for the plant that is also enjoyed by a variety of insects, frogs, lizards, birds, and other small animals; up to 250 micro-organisms can live in one bromeliad tank.
• The pineapple is the fruit of a popular terrestrial species of bromeliad, Ananas comosus
• Spanish moss is neither Spanish nor moss! It’s a bromeliad, and related to . . . pineapples! Look for tiny green flowers in late spring.
• Spanish moss and other air plants do not harm trees! Air plants perch and grow well on trees that are in decline or have sparse leaves because more sun and rain are available than in a tree with dense foliage.

Map Point #25: Tropical Fruit Garden
• Located behind the The Amicus Learning Center is the edible garden.
• With more than 20,000 edible plants in the world, only a fraction of these are grown commercially. About 100 are commonly used as a food source for humans. The plants displayed here seasonally demonstrate the kinds of edible plants individuals can easily grow at home in Southwest Florida.

Map Point #27: Butterfly Garden
• Butterflies are attracted by the many colorful plants in this garden, which provide nectar (their food).
• The leaves of host plants provide food for the caterpillars to grow and thrive.
• While butterflies travel from flower to flower, they help with pollination by transferring the pollen they encounter.
• Butterfly life cycle: egg – larva (caterpillar) – pupa (chrysalis) – adult (butterfly).
Inside the butterfly cage you can see the stages of metamorphosis or transformation: caterpillars munching on leaves, climbing to the top of the cage, forming a chrysalis and emerging as a butterfly. How exciting!
- The emergent butterflies are released back into the garden where they will lay their eggs and the cycle continues.
- Common sightings include: swallowtails, monarchs, fritillaries, sulphurs, skippers and buckeyes.
- Ideally, a butterfly garden should be sunny, sheltered from the wind, and provide damp areas where the butterflies can find water and rocks or other hard surfaces on which to sun themselves.
- A butterfly has no mouth! It drinks through its proboscis – a tongue-like coiled tubular feeding structure that can reach inside the flowers.

Map Point #28: The Payne Mansion
- Many visitors believe that this stately home was the Selby home. It was home to Anne & Christy Payne, the Selby’s neighbors. It’s now the Museum of Botany & the Arts which hosts a variety of botanically themed art exhibitions each year.