

Ethnobotanical Garden @ Kent

Specimen Information



Artemisia annua

Vernacular Name:

- Sweet Wormwood
- Sweet Annie
- Sweet Sagewort
- Annual Wormwood

Ethnobotanical Uses:

- Anti - malarial
- Lowers fevers and slows bleeding.
- Leaves are antiperiodic, antiseptic, digestive
- Used internally for fevers, colds, diarrhoea
- Used externally as poultice for nose bleeds, boils and abscesses
- Seeds used in the treatment of flatulence, indigestion and night sweats



Camellia japonica

Vernacular Name:

- Japanese Camellia

Ethnobotanical Uses:

- Dried flowers are mixed with rice to make 'mochi'
- Used as a tea substitute
- Shown to have anticancer activity
- Flowers are astringent and antihemorrhagic
- Used to treat burns and scalds
- A green dye is obtained from the pink or red petals



Caranga arborescens

Vernacular Name:

- Siberian peashrub
- Ning tiao

Ethnobotanical Uses:

- Used in the treatment of breast cancer
- Used to aid the treatment of dysmenorrhea
- Young pods used for a vegetable
- Fibre is obtained from the bark
- An axure dye is made from the leaves
- Used as a supplementary fodder for reindeer herds

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Chrysanthemum coronarium

Vernacular Name:

- Chop-suey-green
- Crown daisy
- Tangho
- Tongho
- Shungiku
- Mirabeles
- Moya

Ethnobotanical Uses:

- Young stems, shoots and petals are eatable either raw or cooked
- Leaves are used as an expectorant
- A preparation made with black pepper is used to treat gonorrhoea
- Improves stomach function and increases appetite (stomachic)
- The bark is a purgative



Cordyline australis

Vernacular Name:

- Cabbage tree
- T? r?kau
- T? k?uka

Ethnobotanical Uses:

- The root is edible when baked
- Roots can be made into an intoxicating drink
- Pith dried & steamed; used to make sweet porridge or drink
- Roots and stems are a source of fructose
- Shoots are used as a cabbage substitute
- Leaf fibres used to make twine, cloth, baskets & raincoats



Eriobotrya japonica

Vernacular Name:

- Loquat
- Japanese medlar
- Japanese Plum

Ethnobotanical Uses:

- Fruit is used as a sedative
- Fruit eaten to halt vomiting
- Flowers have expectorant properties
- Infusion of the leaves used to relieve diarrhoea
- Leaf poultices are applied to swellings

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Fuchsia sp.
Vernacular Name:
 •Fuchsia

Ethnobotanical Uses:

- Berry can be used for Juice
- Used medicinally as a Diuretic and Febrifuge
- A black dye is obtained from the wood



Ginkgo biloba
Vernacular Name:
 •Yín xìng
 •Maidenhair Tree

Ethnobotanical Uses:

- Confucius is said to have pondered and taught under a Ginkgo tree
- Sap is a fire retardant
- Seeds are roasted and served at important feasts
- Seeds are consumed as a liver tonic
- Leaves are used for respiratory problems



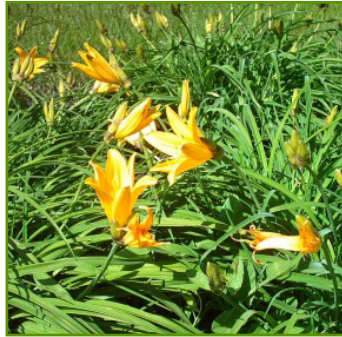
Glycyrrhiza uralensis
Vernacular Name:
 •Gan Cao

Ethnobotanical Uses:

- The roots are used as a sweetener
- One of the 50 fundamental herbs of TCM
- Used as a Antiphlogistic, Antispasmodic, Antitussive, Cholagogue, Emollient and Expectorant
- After removal of medicine and flavour used for insulation and fire retardent

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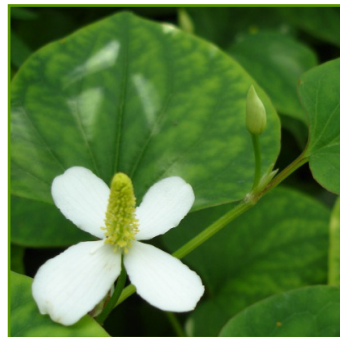
Hemerocallis sp.

Vernacular Name:

- Lilly

Ethnobotanical Uses:

- Leaves, young shoots and flower buds eaten raw or cooked
- Roots are eaten cooked
- Juice of the roots are used as an antidote for arsenic poisoning
- Roots are used as a folk medicine treatment for cancer
- A tea made from boiled roots can be used as a diuretic
- dried foliage is used to make cord



Houlttuynia cordata

Vernacular Name:

- Yúx?ng c?o;
- Gi?p cá
- Lizard tail
- Chameleon plant

Ethnobotanical Uses:

- Young leaves and shoots can be eaten raw or cooked
- Roots are eaten cooked
- Wide range of medicinal uses including antibacterial, anti-inflammatory, antiviral, astringent, diuretic and laxative
- Used to strengthen the immune system
- Decoction used internally to treat cancer, coughs, dysentery, enteritis and fever
- Externally used to treat skin disorders and snake bites



Lycium barbarum

Vernacular Name:

- Chinese wolfberry
- Goji berry
- Mede berry
- Barbary matrimony vine
- Bocksdorn
- Duke of Argyll's tea tree
- Murali
- Red medlar
- Matrimony vine

Ethnobotanical Uses:

- Berries are eaten
- Used to make wine and beer
- Berries are used to treat inflammation and skin disease
- Root bark acts against bacteria and fungus
- Juice from berries is said to have anti-oxidant properties
- Consumption of the berry may also have cardiovascular benefits

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Mahonia aquifolium

Vernacular Name:

- Hollyleaved barberry

Ethnobotanical Uses:

- Decoction made from roots is used for hemorrhages and stomach trouble
- Leaves and roots used in a steam bath for “yellow fever”
- Used as a laxative
- Used as part of a drink for TB
- Infusion used to wash out blurry eyes or gargled for sore throat



Mentha spp.

Vernacular Name:

- Mint
- Spearmint

Ethnobotanical Uses:

- Leaves are edible
- Used medicinally as an Antiseptic, Carminative and Febrifuge
- Used to repell rodents
- Source of essential oils
- Used to treat fevers, headaches and digestive disorders



Musa basjoo

Vernacular Name:

- Japanese Fiber Banana
- Hardy Banana

Ethnobotanical Uses:

- The nectar can be drunk
- Roots used as a diuretic
- Decoction used to treat constipation, jaundice and poisoning
- Leaf stems used for fibre

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Ophiopogon planiscapus

Vernacular Name:

- Black Dragon
- Ebony Knight
- Arabicus



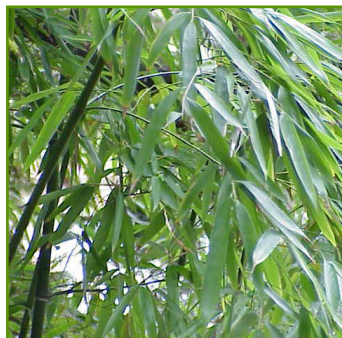
Phormium tenax

Vernacular Name:

- Harakeke
- Wharariki

Ethnobotanical Uses:

- Seeds are roasted as a coffee substitute
- Nectar is drunk
- Base of leaves exdudes an edible gum
- High quality fibre obtained from leaves
- Leaves used to make paper
- Leaf pulp, with fibre removed, fermented to make alcohol



Phyllostachys aurea

Vernacular Name:

- Golden Bamboo

Ethnobotanical Uses:

- Young shoots can be eaten cooked or raw
- Seeds are eaten raw and cooked
- Hard and flexible cane used for handels and supports
- Fibre from stem used to make paper



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Pieris japonica

Vernacular Name:

- Lily of the Valley

Ethnobotanical Uses:

- Plant used as a pesticide and parasiticide
- Flowers are sented



Rheum palmatum

Vernacular Name:

- Turkey rhubarb
- Chinese rhubarb
- East Indian rhubarb
- Da Huang

Ethnobotanical Uses:

- Leaf stems are eaten raw or cooked
- Used in TCM to balance digestive system
- Roots have a purgitive effect
- Roots used to treat burns
- Insect spray made from the leaves



Trachycarpus fortunei

Vernacular Name:

- Chusan Palm

Ethnobotanical Uses:

- Young flower buds are eaten cooked
- Flowers and seeds are astringent
- Decoction of the fruit is used as a contraceptive
- Used to treat nose bleeds
- Fibres of leafstalk are used for fibre