Artemesia 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 antihaemorrhagic
• 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
**Ethnobotanical Garden @ Kent**

**Specimen Information**

**Chrysanthemum coronarium**

**Vernacular Name:**
- Chop-suey-green
- Crown daisy
- Tangho
- Tongbo
- 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 eatable 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
**Ethnobotanical Garden @ Kent**

**Specimen Information**

**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 an Antiphlogistic, Antispasmodic, Antitussive, Cholagogue, Emollient and Expectorant
- After removal of medicine and flavour used for insulation and fire retardant
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

Houttuynia 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 maternity 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
**Ethnobotanical Garden @ Kent**

**Specimen Information**

**Mahonia aquifolium**
**Vernacular Name:**
- Hollyleaved barberry

**Ethnobotanical Uses:**
- Leaves are edible
- Used medicinally as an antiseptic, carminative and febrifuge
- Used to repel rodents
- Source of essential oils
- Used to treat fevers, headaches and digestive disorders

**Mentha spp.**
**Vernacular Name:**
- Mint
- Spearmint

**Ethnobotanical Uses:**
- Leaves are edible
- Used medicinally as an antiseptic, carminative and febrifuge
- Used to repel 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
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 exudes 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 handles and supports
• Fibre from stem used to make paper
**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