

ETHNOBOTANY MEDICINAL GARDEN

Madison, WI

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CLIENT: University Wisconsin School of Pharmacy

CONTRIBUTION: Design concept, plant research, planting plan

MEDIA: Microstation

NORTH AMERICA



eu
Echinacea purpurea



ep
Echinacea purpurea



md
Monarda didyma

BERGAMOT

Monarda has a long history of use as a medicinal plant by Native Americans, including the Balckfee Indians, who used the plant as an antiseptic and poultice for external wounds; the Winnebago, who used a tisane made from the plant as a general stimulant; and the Oswego Indians, who made tea from Monarda leaves.

Monarda didyma

CENTRAL & EAST ASIA



Bt
Berberis thunbergii



aq
Akebia quinata



ps
Paeonia suffruticosa

JAPANESE BARBERRY

Japanese barberry is now as "Megi" in Japanese, which means "eye tree". Traditionally infusions of the twigs and leaves were used as medicine for the eyes.

NORTHERN & WESTERN EUROPE



pv
Prunella vulgaris



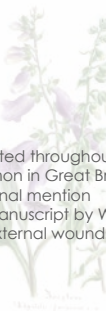
pc
Polemonium caeruleum



dp
Digitalis purpurea

FOXGLOVE

Widely distributed throughout Europe, common in Great Britain. Earliest medicinal mention recorded in manuscript by Welsh physician for external wounds



MEDITERRANEAN

FENNEL

Widely distributed throughout Europe, common in Great Britain. Earliest medicinal mention recorded in manuscript by Welsh physician for external wounds



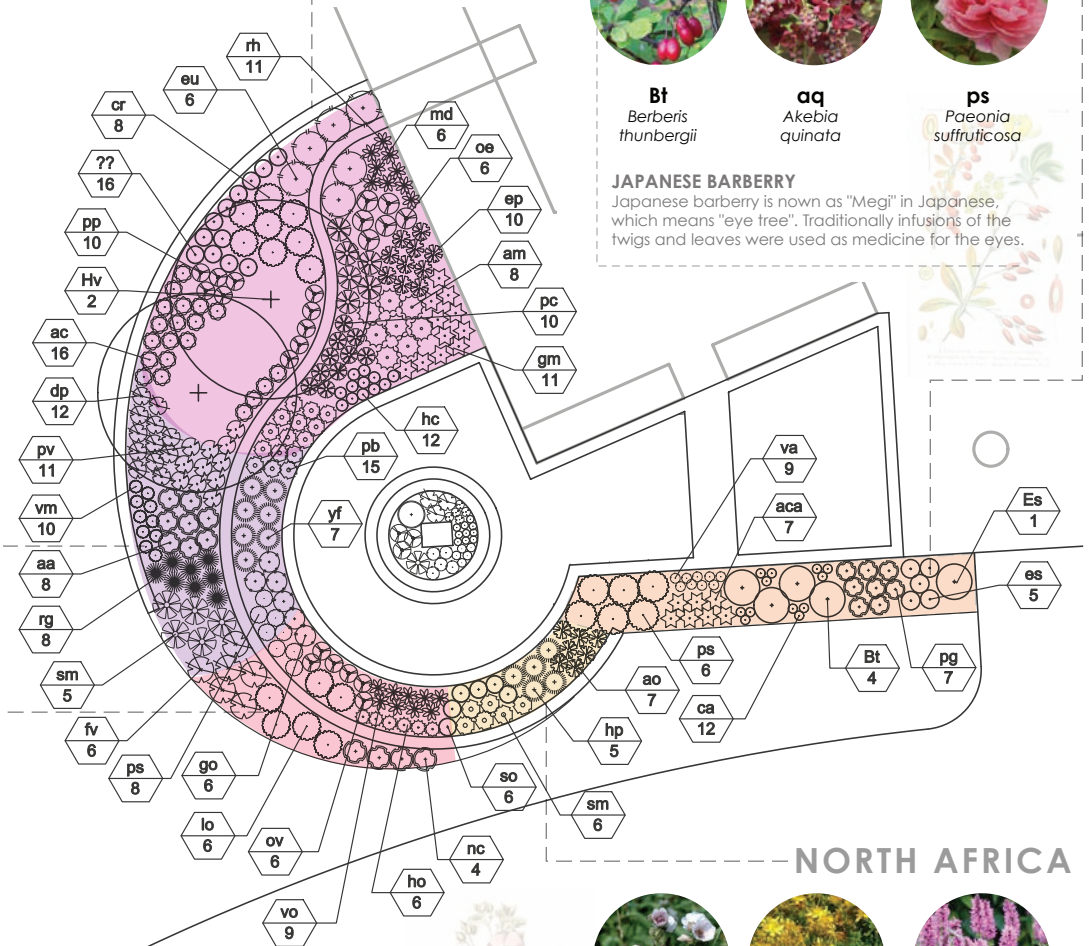
fv
Foeniculum vulgare



lo
Levisticum officinale



sm
Silybum marianum

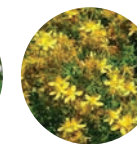


MARSH MALLOW

Confections made from althaea roots has been known since ancient Egyptian times, evolving into today's marshmallow. Roots also used for sore throat since the Middle Ages.



ao
Althaea officinalis



hp
Hypericum perforatum



so
Stachys officinalis

This medicinal garden is located at the entrance of University of Wisconsin's School of Pharmacy. Using the concept of cultural and ethnomedicine, the garden is organized into groupings of plants that have been used historically as a form of medicine by different ethnic groups in various geographical regions. The garden aims to showcase the deep history and culture of human and plant relationships, the deep plant roots of pharmaceuticals, as well as a lesson in the importance of conserving cultural knowledge and biodiversity.

