

The Botanical Garden, located where the old “ École Générale de Botanique” used to be, was dedicated in 1991 to the Pr. Henri Gaussen (1891-1981), a phytogeographer botanist from Toulouse. He was the director of the Garden from 1946 to 1958. It is now part of the Paul Sabatier University and is managed by the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle.

Through a discovery of the world of plant life, the garden's many collections are an illustration of two main themes:

- Co-evolution and the way plants have been used by Man. The interactions between the world of plants and the animal world are organised along two types of relation, cooperation and competition and result into an extreme diversification of living organisms (biodiversity).
- Our knowledge of plant properties and possible uses is the result of age-old empirical knowledge. This knowledge illustrates the remarkable impact plant life has had on human evolution.



Papaver somniferum
Asia minor

Thanks to its “spiral” of **ethnobotanical collections**, the garden is back to its initial purpose, that of a monastery garden. It contributes to the valorisation of plant heritage and the maintenance of ancient knowledge.

The **greenhouse collections** highlight the extreme diversity of the ways plants have adapted to conquer areas under extreme conditions (humidity, drought, temperature, sun exposure...). The collections stress the relations that have been established between plants and human beings, which has enabled them to survive in hostile environments.

Missions

The mission of the Henri Gaussen Botanical Garden is to contribute to the development of scientific and educational activities.

It provides Paul Sabatier University teachers and students in Plant Biology and Pharmacy with field research and remarkable tools.

It is also dedicated to educating the public and school pupils. The Botanical Garden is also in charge of the Henri Gaussen Arboretum at “Jouéou” (Luchon 31) where collections of conifers are displayed (among which a collection of spruces registered at the Conservatoire des Collections Végétales spécialisées).

The Botanical Garden organises further education sessions

For further information, please refer to the website
<http://jardin-botanique.ups-tlse.fr/>

Guided visits for all publics

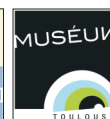
Information on the websites
www.museum.toulouse.fr
<http://jardin-botanique.ups-tlse.fr/>

The Botanical Garden registered with the association
**Jardins Botaniques de France
et des pays francophones**
(French and French-speaking Botanical Gardens)

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MAIRIE DE



TOULOUSE
www.toulouse.fr

Mandragora officinarum
Mediterranean Basin



Jardin Botanique Henri Gaussen

Université Paul Sabatier
Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle de Toulouse



Cynara scolymus
Mediterranean Basin

The Botanical Garden exhibits:

Greenhouse collections

Carnivorous plant greenhouses

Original adaptation strategy to grow on poor soils (nutritional supplementation thanks to preys captured by a variety of leaves acting as traps).



Humid tropical greenhouse

- **plant wall displaying the whole rainforest stratum:** soilless adaptations to rainforest environment - epiphytic plants (dwelling on trees) and saxicolous plants (rock-dwelling plants).
- **plants with complex relations to insects** (myrmecophily).
- **rainforest plants used by Man** (as food, condiments, for medicine and industrial use).



Dry and arid tropical greenhouses

Succulent, cacti, caudex plants and stone plants, xerophytic adaptations.



ethnobotanical collections

- I. Basic food plants
 - Root crops and tuberous plants
 - Cereals
 - Leguminous plants



I.bis Harvest plants



- II. Plants for industry or craft use (still in use or no longer so)

- II.1. Dye plants
- II.2. Textile plants
- II.3. Basketwork and plaiting
- II.4. Oleaginous plants
- II.5. Sacchariferous or sweetening plants
- II.6. Insecticidal plants



III. Medicinal plants

- III.1. Herbs, bitter-tonic, digestive plants (upper part of the digestive tract)
- III.2. Diuretic and/or depurative plants (urinary system and liver)
- III.3. Pectoral, bechic, expectorant plants for emollient or astringent effect (respiratory system)
- III.4. Vulnerary healing plants for emollient or astringent effect (epidermis)
- III.5. Antispasmodic, soothing, sedative plants (nervous system)
- III.6. Emmenagogic plants (female genital system)
- III.7. De-worming plants
- III.8. Laxative, purgative plants (lower part of the digestive tract)



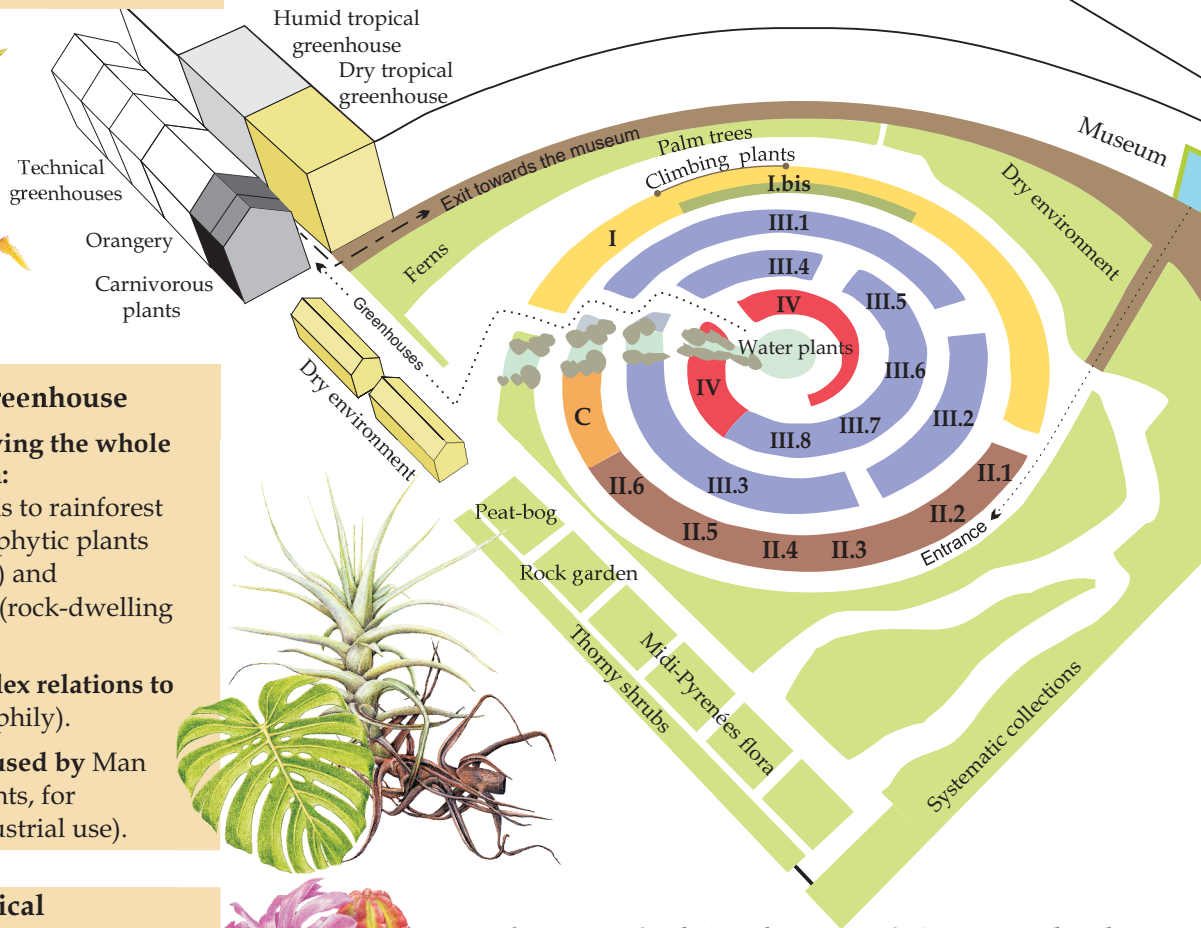
IV. Toxic plants

Plants containing dangerous substances



C. Cucurbitaceae

Botanical specific traits and multiple uses of the species



The Botanical Garden Henri Gaussen displays around 2500 plant species, among which 1300 in greenhouses, which illustrate the diversity of the adaptive strategies of the plant world.

Other collections are displayed: citrus fruit, palm trees, ferns, water plants, creepers, trees...