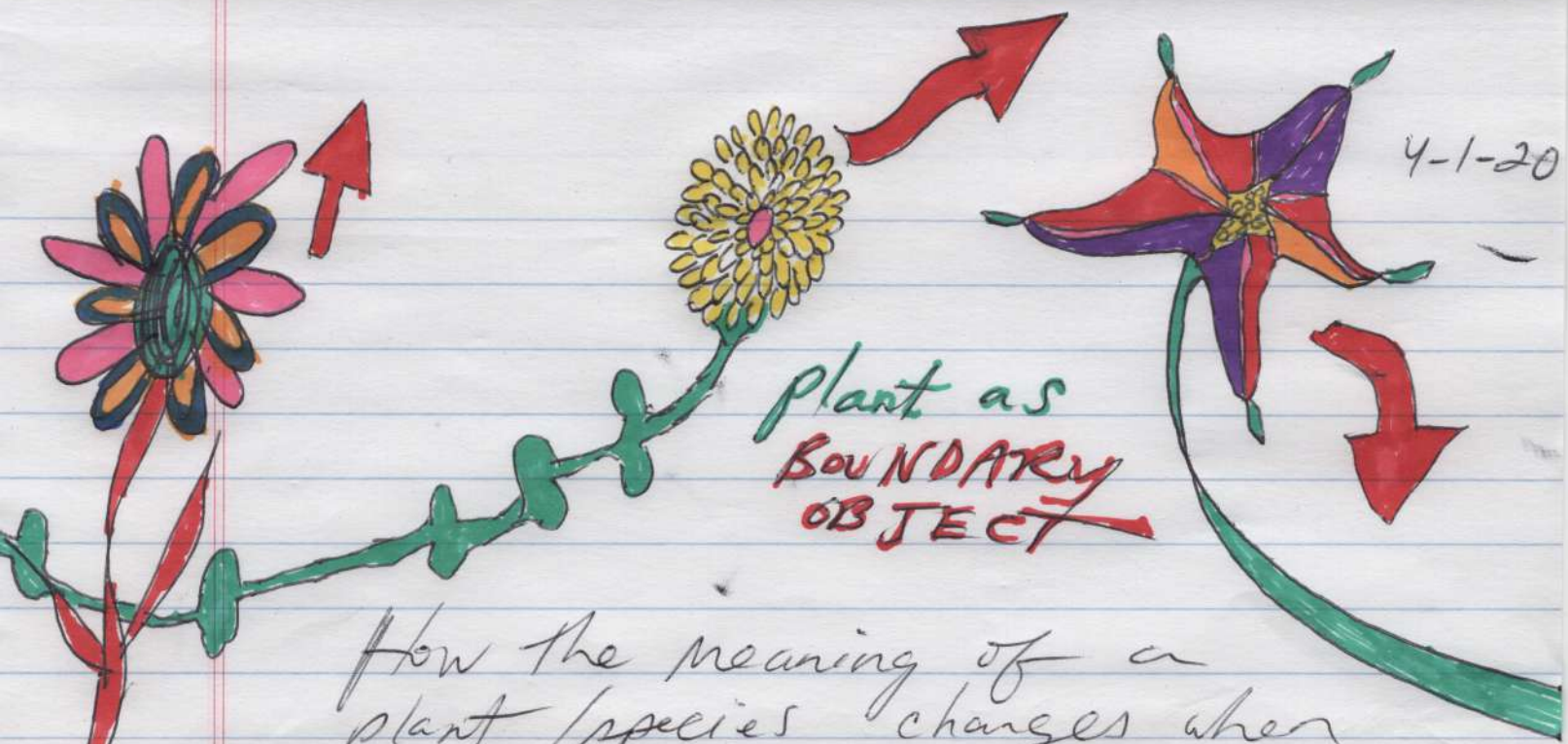


Transplanting
notebook

tracy brannstrom
jenny rafalson

7/17/20

4-1-20

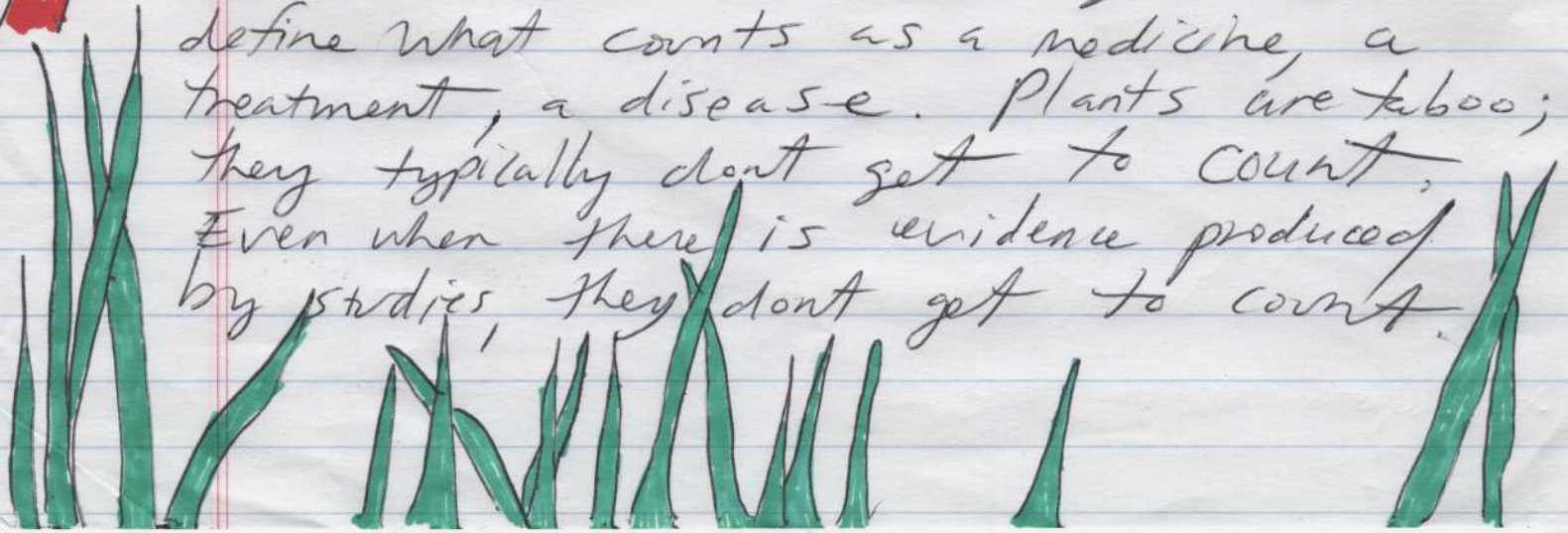


plant as
BOUNDARY
OBJECT

How the meaning of a plant/species changes when it's moved across cultural + geographic + epistemic boundaries and worlds.

There is no one "knowledge of plants" - there are many situated knowledges that depend on social relationships, historical contexts, etc.

Mohammed talks about how "science" and "western medicine" get to define what counts as a medicine, a treatment, a disease. Plants are taboo; they typically don't get to count. Even when there is evidence produced by studies, they don't get to count.



~~A thousand tiny daggers~~

~~Transplant~~

~~Weed~~

contesting power structures: healthcare practices / ecoroutines / networks
 DIY / underground / grow your own "products" - not relying on powerful structures self-sufficiency
 anti-capitalist stealing cuttings from botanic gardens

taboo symbols / medicines

how plants become entwined w/ desires / claims for political autonomy / sovereignty

growing plants as a necessity in poverty

power

Weeds + "invasives"

transnational circulation of plants / knowledge as commodities through ~~social~~ m. instagram

TRUTH + KNOWLEDGE!
 competing knowledge claims abt plant toxicity / efficacy
 find / medicine the internet family / elders

plant portraits?

~~immigration~~ - form-like in poor childhood was hard (SP) but where i learned

IMMIGRATION?

what has happened to this?
 how to represent / reflect on it?

Interviewing ethnographic PRACTICE

our process as collaborators documenting, and their process in working + playing w/ plants

networks, mobility

FP

my business / miracle fruit
the internet is my teacher
dandelion salad

weed /
invasive

stealing plants: land, ownership,
(propagating) nature, food

plant markets

invasives

plants
from home
familiar plants

Symbol - value
status
clean / fresh
to nurture

Efy

Jenny's thoughts - interview + our thoughts

Immigration is natural -
we put more
"invasive species" is
mapping / drawing boundaries

Chicago

Knowledge

personal writing
~~research~~

name
purpose
value

image, interpretations of
interviews, audio

Nation-states
macro processes
commodification
markets &
how plants are valued
food vitality in global
food chains

informal
economies

"weeds"
"products"
Chemical
industries

Home-based practical
foraging / Kitchen recipes
"folk knowledge"
"my grandma showed me"
Consulting Google from
your couch
Family
Community
Knowledge

Scientific knowledge
"validating" plants
taboo herbal medicines
"belief" and efficacy
in biomedicine

The Individual
The Senses
Sensation + experience
The colors of the flowers!
The scent of the honey!
plants as symbols of change of status
memory



1. Non-Native Plants and Their Medicinal Uses

Stephen Harris

Humans rely on plants for food, medicine, shelter, energy and beauty. Bread wheat is the product of ten thousand years of domestication. The Egyptian *Ebers Papyrus* (c. 1550 BCE) refers to knowledge of medicinal plants that dates back to at least 3000 BCE. Substances extracted from hallucinogenic plants have enabled man to encounter his gods. Wood and coal have been humans' primary sources of shelter and energy. The beauty of plants has inspired the transformation of landscapes. The scientific investigation of plants and their conservation has been justified, and is still justified, by the explicitly anthropocentric objectives of medicine and agriculture (Wilson 1988, Groombridge 1992).

Historically, the investigation of plants has been approached from two, often diametrically opposed, viewpoints: the philosophical and the applied. In Western culture, the philosophical approach to botany had its origin in Greece, particularly the work of Aristotle (384–322 BCE) and Theophrastus (370–285 BCE), although much of Greek botanical philosophy only survived beyond the European mediaeval period in Arabic culture (Morton 1981). The collection of facts about plants was relegated to applied studies, particularly early medicine. For almost 1,500 years, the work of the Greek Dioscorides (c. 40–90 CE) held sway in Europe as the ultimate source of practical knowledge on medicinal plants (Morton 1981), used by the gatherers of medicinal plants. The reputations of herbalists and druggists were poor because of the manner in which they surrounded their crafts in superstitions and mysteries, for example, the rigmarole associated with harvesting mandrake (*Mandragora officinarum*; Thompson 1934). Even Theophrastus ridiculed such superstitions in *Enquiry into Plants*.

What is a
"weed"?

Verb wēd

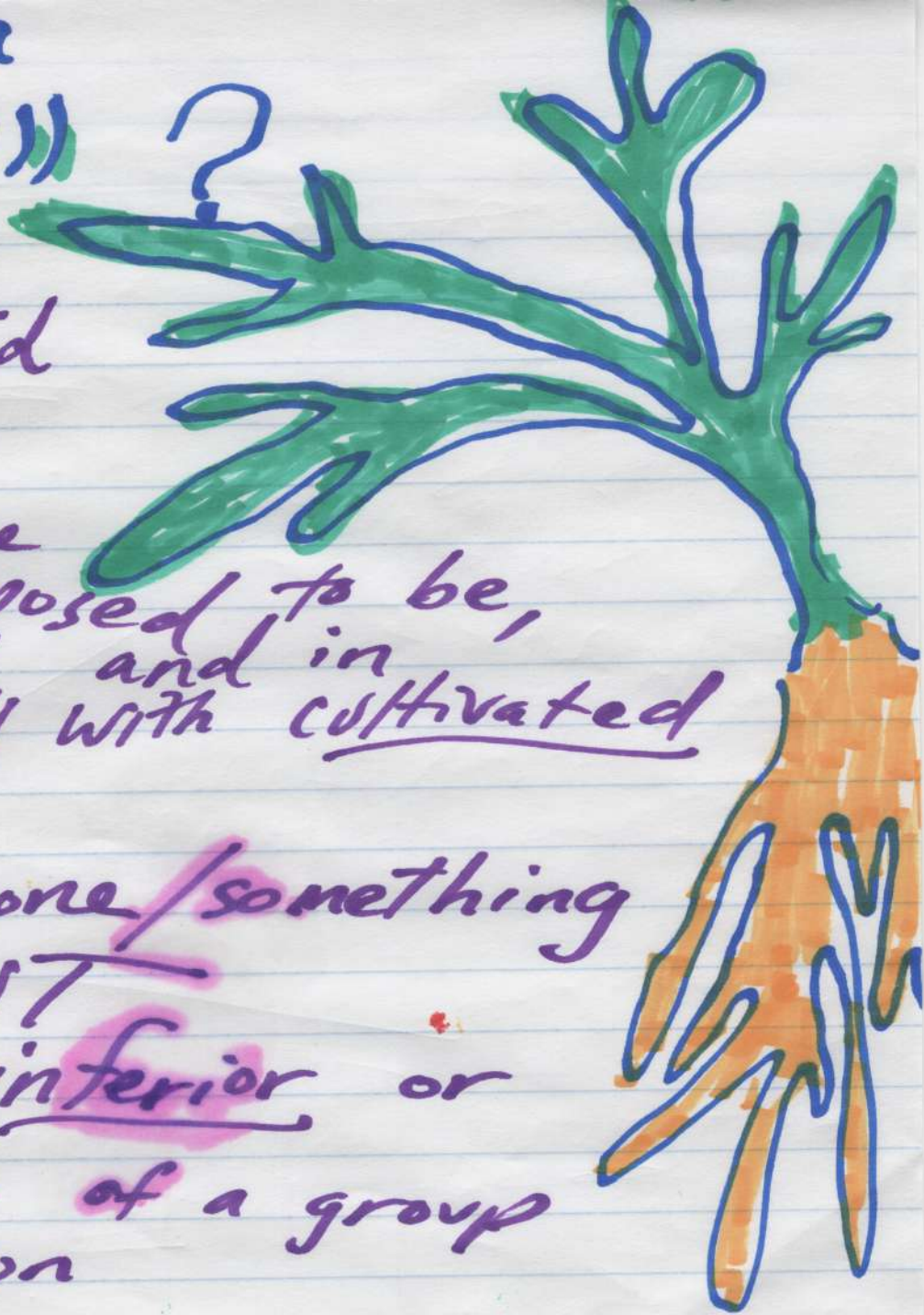
A wild plant
growing where
it's not supposed to be,
Not wanted and in
COMPETITION with cultivated
plants.

Weed someone/something
OUT

Remove an inferior or
unwanted
component of a group
or collection

Synonyms: isolate, separate
out, sort out, winnow out,
filter out, set apart,

Segregate, eliminate,
get rid of, remove,
Cut, chop, get it OUT





Erigeron annuus

Erigeron annuus (annual fleabane, daisy fleabane,^[3] or eastern daisy fleabane^[4]) is a North American plant species in the daisy family.

Contents

Description and identification

Range

Ecology and life cycle

Habitat preferences

Faunal associations

References

External links

NO VALUE
NO STATUS

Description and identification

Erigeron annuus is a herbaceous plant with alternate, simple leaves, and green, sparsely hairy stems, which can grow to between 30 and 150 centimeters (about 1 to 5 feet) in height. Leaves are numerous and large relative to other species of *Erigeron*, with lower leaves, especially basal leaves, coarsely toothed or cleft, a characteristic readily distinguishing this species from most other *Erigeron*.^{[3][4]} Upper leaves are sometimes (not always) toothed, but may have a few coarse teeth towards the outer tips.^{[5][6]}

The flower heads are white with yellow centers, with rays that are white to pale lavender, borne spring through fall depending on the individual plant.^[7] Ray florets number 40 to 100.^[3]

Range

Erigeron annuus is native to North America, and is found in 43 of the 48 states within the contiguous United States. It is widespread in many of them, especially in the eastern part of its range, but occurs only in scattered locations in the western and southernmost parts of its range.^[8] It has been introduced to many other places,^{[9][10][11]} including Korea.^[12]

Ecology and life cycle

It often grows as an annual but can sometimes grow as a biennial.

SORRY

Annual fleabane



Flowers and buds

Scientific classification

Kingdom:	Plantae
(unranked):	Angiosperms
(unranked):	Eudicots
(unranked):	Asterids
Order:	Asterales
Family:	Asteraceae
Tribe:	Astereae
Genus:	<i>Erigeron</i>
Species:	<i>E. annuus</i>

Binomial name

Erigeron annuus

(L.) Pers.

Synonyms^{[1][2]}

- *Erigeron annuum* (L.) Pers.
- *Aster annuus* L.
- *Stenactis annua* (L.) Cass. ex Less.
- *Erigeron septentrionalis* (Fernald & Wiegand) Holub



504. ○

Мелколепестник канадский — *Erigeron canadensis*.
Обычное растение сорных мест, встречающееся на насыпях, по обочинам дорог, в полях, на огородах, в садах. Цветет в июне — сентябре.

505. ○, ⊕

Мелколепестник острый — *Erigeron acer*.
Растет на полях, залежах, обочинах дорог, лугах, в светлых лесах. Цветет в мае — августе.

506. ○, ○

Стенактис однолетний — *Stenactis annua*.
Встречается как сорное растение в садах, на огородах, по пустырям, обочинам дорог. Цветет в июле — августе.

507. ○

Галинзога мелкоцветковая — *Galinsoga parviflora*.
Встречается в городах и поселках на газонах, в садах, на огородах. Североамериканское растение, распространяющееся и в нашей стране.

508. ⊕

Солонечник точечный — *Galatella punctata*.
Обычное растение черноземной полосы, растущее на остепненных лугах, в зарослях кустарников, по светлым лесам, опушкам, полянам. Цветет в июле — сентябре.

509. ⊕

Астра ромашковая — *Aster amellus*.
Растет в черноземной полосе по опушкам, степям, сухим лугам, светлым лесам. Цветет в июне — сентябре.

узнать по характерному для них соцветию — корзинке. В корзинке различают расширенное общее цветоложе, обертку, состоящую из верховых листьев, и тесно примыкающие друг к другу одного или нескольких типов цветки. Они бывают трубчатые, воронковидные, язычковые и ложноязычковые (см. рис. 26). Чашечка незаметна или представлена хохолком из волосков либо щетинок. Тычинок 5, сросшихся в трубку пыльниками, но со свободными нитями. Пестик 1 с 2 рыльцами. Плод — семянка, имеющая обычно хохолок.

1. Цветки раздельнополые. На каждом растении тычиночные и пестичные цветки образуют обособленные соцветия: тычиночные цветки в небольших многоцветковых корзинках, собранных, в свою очередь,

510. ⊕

Бузульник сибирский — *Ligularia sibirica*.
Встречается на лугах, по окраинам болот, берегам водоемов, сырым лесам. Цветет в июне — сентябре.

511. ○, ○

Крестовник обыкновенный — *Senecio vulgaris*.
Обычное сорное растение, встречающееся в огородах, на полях, в садах, оврагах, на пустырях. Цветет в мае — сентябре.

512. ⊕

Крестовник приречный — *Senecio fluviatilis*.
Растет по сырым местам (преимущественно пойменным черноольшаникам, ивнякам и тополевым куртинам на опушках, влажных полянах, вырубках, встречается по заливным лугам, окраинам травяных болот. Цветет в июне — сентябре.

513. ○, ○, ⊕

Крестовник Якова — *Senecio jacobaea*.
Сорняк огородов, полей, садов, растет также на лугах, залежах, полянах, в сосновых лесах. Цветет с июня до осени.

514. ○

Блошница обыкновенная — *Pulicaria vulgaris*.
Растет по сырым лугам, берегам водоемов, пустырям, мусорным местам. Цветет в июне — сентябре.

515. ⊕

Золотарник обыкновенный, или Золотая розга — *Solidago virgaurea*.
Одно из самых обыкновенных, преимущественно лесных растений, встречающихся также на полянах, опушках, в оврагах, по зарослям кустарников, на лугах, в придорожных лесопосадках. Цветет в июне — сентябре.

ANNE OPHELIA DOWDEN

WILD GREEN THINGS
IN THE CITY A Book of Weeds

Illustrated by the Author



DANDELION

Taraxacum officinale

Other common name: Priest's Crown.

Where to find it: In lawns, fields, meadows, on roadsides, along railroads, in waste places, throughout the United States and southern Canada.

Parts used: Root, young leaves, buds or crowns, flowers; spring through fall.

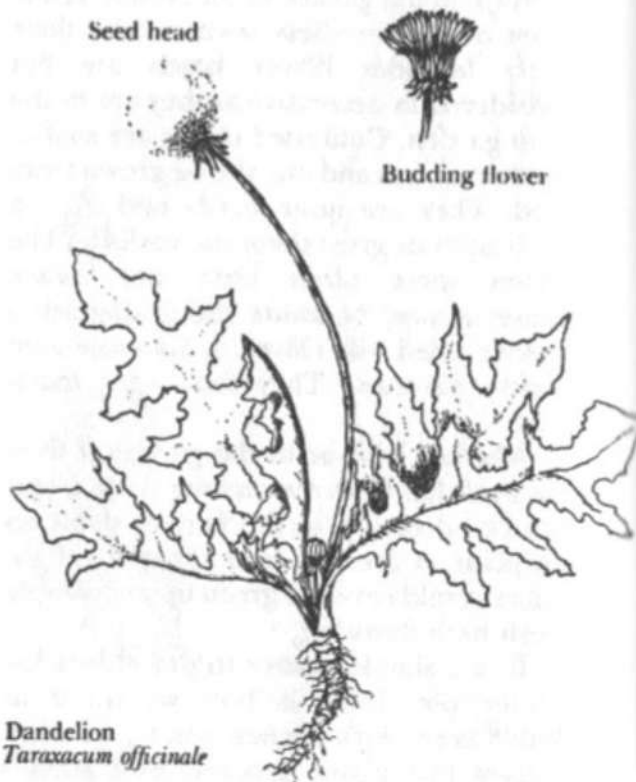
How used: Leaves, flowers, and roots fresh, as vegetable; leaves in salads; roots dried, roasted, and ground to make "coffee."

Dandelion derives its English name from the Latin *Dens leonis*, lion's tooth. In its botanical name, *officinale* indicates that it has long been considered a medical remedy.

This golden-flowered menace to lovers of weedless lawns begins growing from its perennial taproot in the very early spring, not only on home grounds but in fields and along roadsides over most of the country. There will be, growing close to the ground, a rosette of irregularly lobed or toothed leaves from which a brilliant yellow-gold, many-petaled daisylike flower pops up on a slick, leafless hollow stem. The flower is surrounded by a necklace of green, reddish-tipped bracts. The lovely flowers yield in time to seed heads that are puffy orbs of silken down. The seeds are easily blown from the stalk by the slightest breeze, accounting for the plant's tendency to spread far and wide.

The dandelion offers many delicacies to those willing to stoop down for them. There's the delicious wine made from the

flowers (see the Index for our recipe), but don't neglect the leaves gathered before the flowers open, used in a salad, in a bread-and-butter sandwich, or cooked alone or with other greens. The flower buds can be included in a choice omelet, or fried, or made into fritters. The root, if dug while young, can be boiled as a vegetable. The roots of any age can be scrubbed, dried in a warm, dry place, then roasted in a slow oven—200° to 250°—until crisp and shriveled and deep brown, about 3 to 5 hours. Then grind them coarsely and use them to make dandelion "coffee"—see our recipe (Index).



TP's

Dandelion Salad

- o Hot red pepper paste (Go chu Jang)
- o Vinegar
- o Chopped green onion
- o minced garlic
- o Crushed sesame seeds
- o Sesame oil
- o a little sugar to alleviate the bitter taste of the leaves (optional)
- o Fresh leaves

First you have to boil the dandelion leaves, then squeeze the water out before mixing w/ other ingredients

SOUP

THE FORAGER'S HARVEST

- 2 teaspoons butter
 - 1 cup heavy cream
 - Salt to taste
 - Grated nutmeg for topping
1. Combine black walnuts, chives with chicken stock in a pot, bring to a boil, then cook for 20 minutes over medium heat.
 2. Stir in sherry, butter, cream, and nutmeg.
 3. Reheat and serve in individual bowls, being sure to ladle some walnuts on top of each helping with a spoon.

BLUEBERRY OR HUCKLEBERRY SLUSH

This icy soup can be served with cream, with or without the berries, and it is also a delicious accompaniment for an afternoon tea with hot pale blue.

JUDAS'S-EAR MUSHROOM SOUP

This soup can be made with fresh Judas's-ear mushrooms as well as the dried ones. It will require about 2 cups of fresh mushrooms, cleaned, then cut into tiny pieces with kitchen shears. Add them to this hot broth and continue with recipe as given. Tasty but not too filling, this soup is a great first course for a dinner of meat pie or preserved artichokes to the soup just before serving. If it is the season to obtain them, sliced canned water chestnuts add an interesting texture also.

- 4 cups chicken broth
 - 1/2 cup dried Judas's-ear mushrooms (page 23), crumbled
 - 2 tablespoons vegetable oil
 - 1 or 2 small garlic or leek plants (such as parts only), chopped, or 1/4 cup chopped chives
 - 1/2 cup fresh or canned sliced fresh mushrooms
 - 1/4 cup fresh or canned sliced water chestnuts
 - 1/4 cup fresh or canned sliced mushrooms
1. Heat broth just to boiling point. Add cream and set aside, covered.
 2. Heat oil in a small skillet and cook

SUUPS

- 1. Freeze juice until doubly.
- 2. Meanwhile, mix cream with the cooked berries and chili.
- 3. Ladle into frozen juice.
- 4. If you like, with a blob of whipped cream. Serve immediately.

DANDELION BROTH

In the North a lawn covered with yellow dandelions is a reason to celebrate the coming of spring. This is not the case in the South, for here it is not at all unusual to find a few flowers blooming at any time of the year. When I notice the flowers I also start really looking for the tender, very young leaves of the plant. It is well worth the search to serve a pot of this broth. It's green and light and clear and particularly tasty on cool evenings in front of the fireplace. The chives give just a hint of onion flavor.

- 2 cups very young dandelion leaves
 - 6 cups water
 - 1/4 cup finely chopped daves
 - Salt to taste
 - Lemon-peel rinds for garnishing
1. Wash dandelion leaves, put in a pot, cover with boiling water, bring again to a boil, and boil for 1 minute. Drain.
 2. Bring 6 cups of water to a boil, add chives and lower heat until liquid is just simmering.
 3. Add blanched dandelion leaves and simmer, covered, for 15 minutes.
 4. Strain, add salt, and serve broth hot in mugs with a twist of lemon peel in each.

- 1. Heat broth just to boiling point. Add cream and set aside, covered.
- 2. Heat oil in a small skillet and cook

- 2 cups very young dandelion leaves
- 6 cups water
- 1/4 cup finely chopped daves
- Salt to taste
- Lemon-peel rinds for garnishing

1. Wash dandelion leaves, put in a pot, cover with boiling water, bring again to a boil, and boil for 1 minute. Drain.
2. Bring 6 cups of water to a boil, add chives and lower heat until liquid is just simmering.
3. Add blanched dandelion leaves and simmer, covered, for 15 minutes.
4. Strain, add salt, and serve broth hot in mugs with a twist of lemon peel in each.



CHEMICALS AND BORDERS

Toxic industrially produced chemicals are used to wipe out plant-populations - the weeds the invasives. They ~~that~~ those chemicals produce a kind of boundary - an end point for a life. The drawing of a line.....

But plant species ~~can~~ can draw ^{bio-} their own boundaries, using chemicals to delineate territory ~~with~~ that they defend ferociously if needed.

TRUSTED SINCE 1929
BONIDE

BEST SOLUTIONS FOR WEED CONTROL

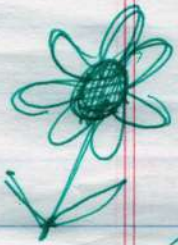
8456
UAG

Bahiagrass  A G	Barnyard Grass  A G	Bermuda Grass  A G	Black Medic  A B C D E F G	Broadleaf Plantain  A B C D E F	Buckhorn Plantain  A B C D E F G	Canada  A B C D E F
Carpet Weed  A B C D E F G	Chickweed  A B C D E F G	Clover  A B C D E F G	Common Burdock  A B C D E F	Crabgrass  A D G	Creeping Beggonweed  A C F	Cudweed  A B C D E G
Curly Dock  A C D E F G	Dallisgrass  A	Dandelion  A B C D E F G	Dichondra  A C D E F	English Daisy  A B C E F	Evening Primrose  A B E G	False Dandelion  A C D E F
Field Bindweed  A C E F	Filaree  A B C F	Florida Pusley  A B C D E F G	Foxtail  A D G	Giant Ragweed  A C E F	Goose Grass  A G	Ground Ivy  A B C D E F G
Henbit  A B C D E F G	Honeysuckle  A B F	Johnson Grass  A	Knot Weed  A B C D E F G	Kudzu  A F	Lambs Quarters  A B C D E F G	Mallow  A B C D E F
Maple  A E F	Mouse-ear Chickweed  A C D E F G	Nutgrass/ Nutsedge  A G	Oak  A B F	Oxalis  A B C D E	Pennywort  A B C D E	Pigweed  A B C D E F G
Poa Annua  A G	Poison Ivy  A B C D E F	Poison Oak  A B C D E F	Prickly Lettuce  A B C D E F	Purslane  A B C D E F G	Quackgrass  A	Ragweed  A B C D E F
Sand Bur  A	Sheep Sorrel  A B C D E F	Sheperds Purse  A B C D E F G	Smartweed  A B E F G	Sow Thistle  A B C D E	Spotted Spurge  A B C D E F G	Spur Weed  A B C D E
Sweet Gum  A F	Tansy Ragwort  A C D E	White Clover  A B C D E F	Wild Blackberry  A F	Wild Carrot  A B C D E F	Wild Geranium  A B C D E F	Wild Grape  A
Wild Onion  A B C D E F	Wild Violet  A D E	Wild Rose  A F	Willow  A B F	Yarrow  A B C D E F	<p>SCAN HERE FOR PROBLEM SOLVING APP www.bonide.com</p> 	

Kills ALL Plants



A B C D E F G



~~facto~~
~~layers~~

how therapeutic practice becomes
entwined with desires/claims
for political autonomy

Print

- Ruth Goldstein's thesis
- ~~Cora~~ whose herbalism dists &

Langwick → the politics of plants + their
toxicity knowledge in W. Africa

the construction of + evidence expertise translating "folk knowledge" → scientific facts

transnational circ of plants
plants + therapeutic knowledge

TP

Kiangeto [?] province
S. of Seoul

TP total (5)

- 1) mushrooms
- 2) SF surface bringing plants across state lines
- 3) what is miracle fruit? Diabetes guy who bought it
- 4) child had ^{poverty} ~~poor~~ - growing food - ^{steamed} corn for dinner i don't know my kids don't need 2 grow food-plants

~~endocrypty~~

LONG

5) when start propagating/selling plants? After retirement

have you done proper propagation is fascinating Internet is teacher

my Crown of Thorns plant died...

7) "Do you see the roots?"
~~the~~ Air Layering:

most exciting experiment - ~~set to fail~~ -
get confidence
grow skill

passing knowledge to 'doctor'
seeing = learning
~~and~~ addicted to propagating

showing us a flawed - scent
the pits flowers on path

@15:05

very short

76-120

20/3/24

Propagating roots

needs editing!

8)

indoor fig

9)

rubber tree - i got prop. it
b/c ppl want it

10)

that's v. sweet... ^{cherry} pepper
they say poisonous, but i ate
Internet is not always right

joking

~~2:17~~

11)

Keftir Lime... found @ nursery
make juice, drink w/ miracle

order limes on internet

@17:40

connect miracle to other fruit(s)

1:10

[◀ prev](#) [▲](#) [next ▶](#)

reply

★
favorite

🔒
hide

🚩
flag

Posted 17 days ago

Monstera deliciosa plant - \$20 (NW of Chicago)

image 1 of 3



Large monstera deliciosa for sale.
Please check the bottom for more listings.

- do NOT contact me with unsolicited services or offers

Propagate

Breed specimens of plant/animal by natural processes from the parent stock

Spread and promote ...
ideas, theories, plants

Transmit or be transmitted in a particular direction or medium

From Late Middle English
From Latin 'proppagat-'
'multiplied from layers of
or shoots'
from the verb 'propagare'
related to 'propago' or
'young shoot'
from a base meaning 'fix'

A growing concern: is it ever OK to steal plant cuttings?

Gray Chapman

Wed 15 Jan 2020 04.45 EST



Houseplants haven't just become popular in recent years, they are now status symbols. Illustration: Rob Dobi/The Guardian

Gardeners and collectors have shared cuttings for generations, but as certain plants have become status symbols, questions of ethical grey areas have arisen.

In December, Cory Jarrell of Portland, Oregon, posted a photo he never imagined he would have to share with his 16,000 Instagram followers: loose, limp cuttings of plants, pinched off without permission from over a dozen rare plants.

Jarrell's specialty plant shop, Potted Elephant, had suffered a fate experienced by a small but growing number of nurseries, shops and botanical gardens in the wake of the booming specialty plant market: unscrupulous collectors and sellers pilfering cuttings (and sometimes, entire plants) without permission in order to resell online and net a profit.

At Potted Elephant, the thief cut tendrils of philodendron, variegated monstera and scindapsus from live plants in his greenhouse - some from Jarrell's personal collection of rare plants. Jarrell, who had taken attendees on a tour of the greenhouse, happened to notice a cutting missing from a plant, just after the last person had walked out.

He confronted the thief and could not believe his eyes when she opened her bag: "There was just a pile of cuttings in her bag." Jarrell called Portland police, then had to walk back inside his greenhouse and sit down, in shock.

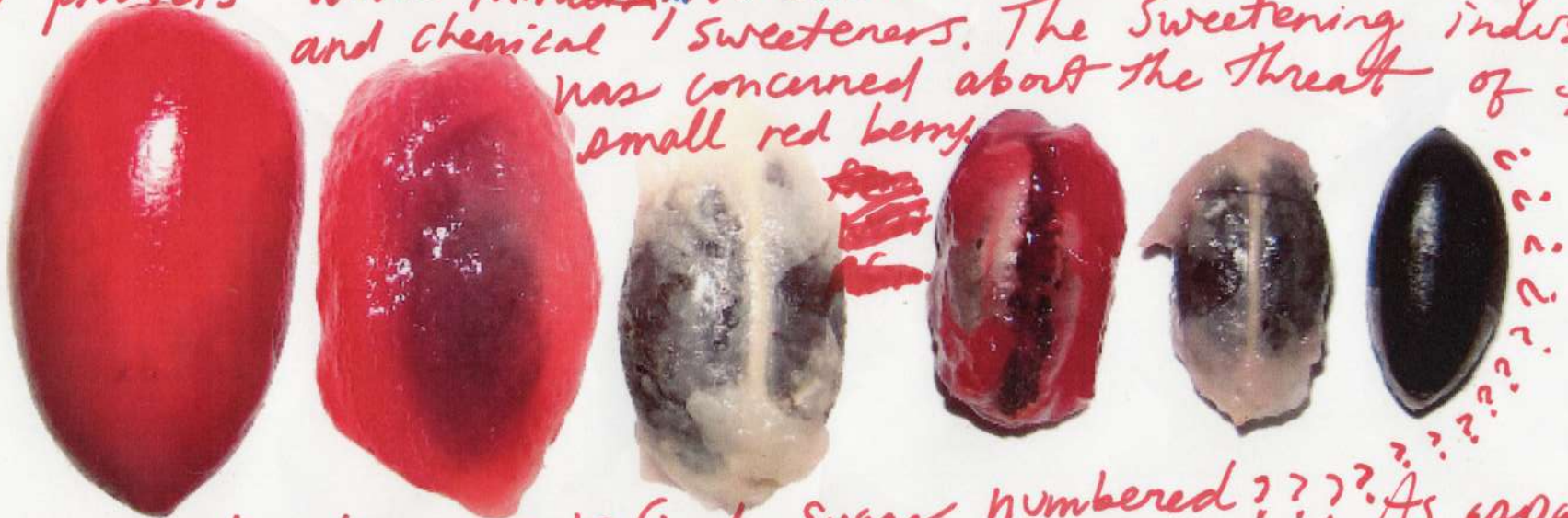
With a backpack filled with segments of Potted Elephant's rarest and most valuable specimens, the perpetrator knew which plants to look for, says Jarrell - he estimates the theft represented about \$2,000 in total loss for the shop, including damage done to the original plants themselves. Portland police charged the perpetrator with theft and vandalism. She later pleaded guilty to second-degree theft, and was sentenced to one year probation and ordered to pay restitution to Potted Elephant. But some of the plants will be nearly impossible to replace, such as the inky black "dark form" scindapsus that, according to Jarrell, is only grown by a handful of people in the US.



In 1977 Donald Rumsfeld was the CEO of a company called GD Searle, responsible for pushing aspartame through the FDA.



At the same time a company named Miralin was trying to develop products with ~~miralin~~^{miraculin} to eliminate the need for sugar and chemical sweeteners. The sweetening industry was concerned about the threat of this small red berry.



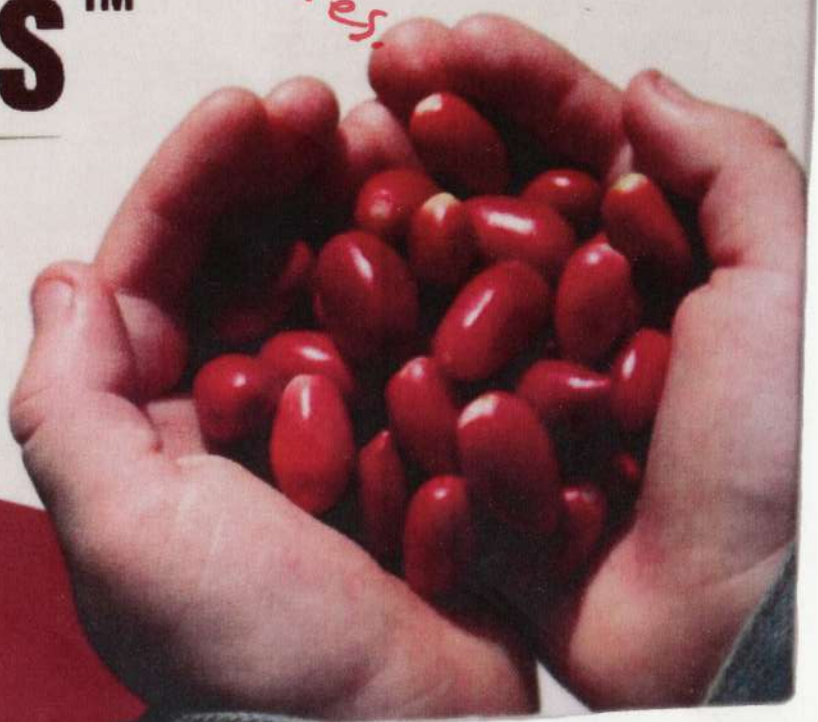
Were the days of refined sugar numbered???? As aspartame was approved AND miralin was about to launch & begin product development, the FDA classified miracle berry's compound as

"Food additive" - not food. The company Miralin would need to undergo further testing - would take years and \$\$\$\$
arrange And so the Company closed.
Did the FDA accept Corporate bribes from
GD Seale & others ~~companies~~ hungry to produce
aspartame? Its the "Miralin Co. Conspiracy"
The politizs of the Sweetner-industries.



Miraculous™

Melting Tablets



12 tablets
Natural Flavor Enhancement
Miracle Fruit Supplement

Since 2011,
the FOA has
imposed a ban
on importing
the plant/miraculin from its
origin in Taiwan, calling it an
"illegal undeclared sweetener".

There are
many studies
finding positive
health effects
of miraculin

from 2017-2019
but some are
funded by
miraculin companies

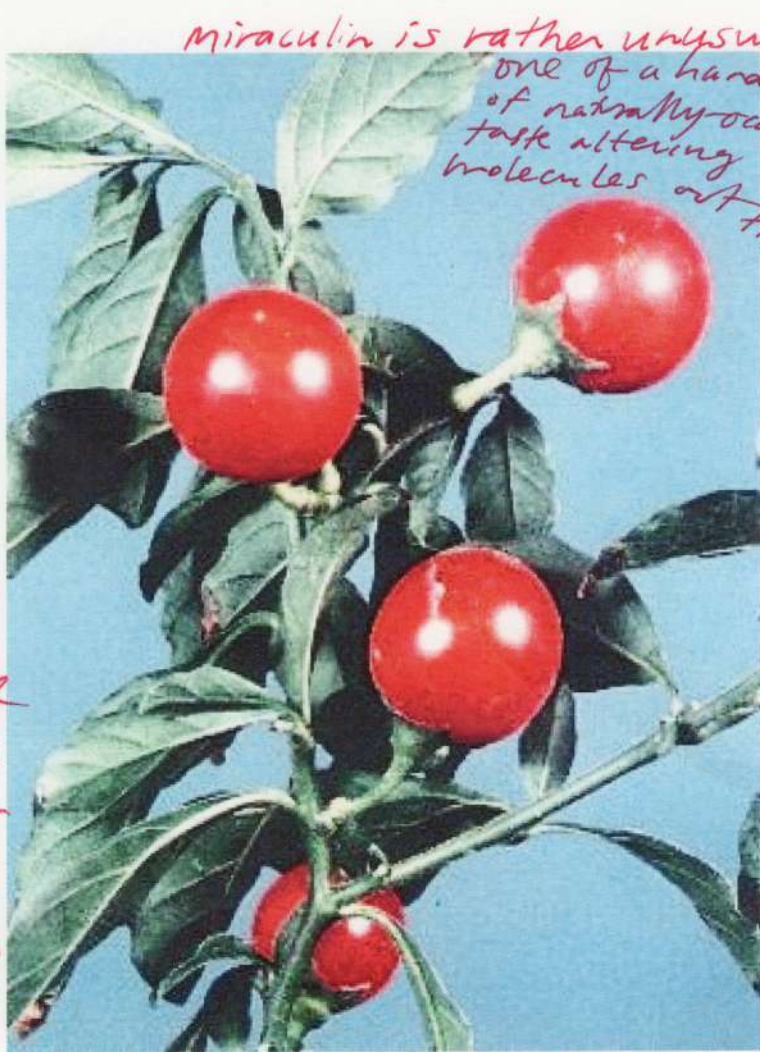
These 12 tablets are \$22 + shipping on Amazon
They're sourced from a "miracle fruit farm" in FL.

A taste-modifying plant, a sugar replacement

The human sweet-taste receptor is called "hT1R2-hT1R3"

It's activated by sweet-tasting chemicals + proteins

Miraculin is rather unusual!



Miraculin is rather unusual!
one of a handful
of naturally-occurring
taste altering
molecules out there

Companies set up to manufacture products made from the berries are funding scientific studies which are investigating things like ~~diets~~ "hair breakage"

The US FDA has denied these companies - to produce ^{their} tablets and market them as weight loss products but companies push-through "news" (!!) outlets like Huffington Post of all places -

The wellness-health - get a better life - industry is telling us - "the public" - that we need "new food possibilities" that the FDAs block on their capacity to produce + profit is a CONSPIRACY!!!

~~\$\$\$~~

TP isn't buying these products, but
young ~~to~~ trees, and consuming the
raw or frozen berries when they're ready.
She ~~to~~ waits years for the berries to fill
in.



"Native to West Africa"

~~The~~ ~~to~~ ~~to~~ know a plant's foreign/domestic
status is to claim to know its origin and
its future.



ORIGINAL RESEARCH

Effect of Miracle Fruit (*Synsepalum dulcificum*) Seed Oil (MFSO®) on the Measurable Improvement of Hair Breakage in Women with Damaged Hair: A Randomized, Double-blind, Placebo-controlled, Eight-month Trial

ABSTRACT

Background: Hair breakage is a common unrecognized form of hair loss in women most often the result of hair weathering and traumatic grooming practices. Lipids are major determinants of the physical properties of the hair. *Synsepalum dulcificum* seed oil (MFSO®; Miracle Fruit Oil Co., Miami Beach, Florida), is an exotic fruit oil with physicochemical properties suited to providing a superior ability to reduce hair breakage. **Objective:** To assess the safety and efficacy of a hair oil containing MFSO and its effects on hair breakage rates. **Methods:** Healthy, long-haired women (age range: 19–63 years, mean age: 36.7 years, standard deviation: 10.77 years) with excessive hair breakage were randomized in this double-blind, placebo-controlled study to receive MFSO (n=24), vehicle (n=17), or argan oil (n=16). Measurements of hair length, hair diameter, and Hair Mass Index were performed at baseline, Month 4, and Month 8. Hair Breakage Index and the Healthy Hair Index values were calculated from the trichometer measurements, and subject self-assessment questionnaires were conducted. The primary efficacy endpoints were the percent change in Healthy Hair Index 75 and Healthy Hair Index 50 measurements from baseline to the eighth month. **Results:** The Healthy Hair Index calculations, expressed as percent change from baseline to Month 4 and from baseline to Month 8, revealed that the MFSO® treatment group improved by 103.6 percent and 215.7 percent for the Healthy Hair Index 75 and 188.3 percent for the Healthy Hair Index 50 values, respectively. When compared with the vehicle and the argan oil brand groups, the Healthy Hair Index levels were significantly higher ($p < 0.001$) for the MFSO® treatment group, indicating a much greater ability to increase the levels of unbroken hairs by reducing hair breakage. With respect to the mean percent improvements from baseline to Month 4 and Month 8, the MFSO® hair oil treatment group was better than each of the other two treatment groups by at least 117.6 percent and 234.9 percent for the Healthy Hair Index 75 and 316.5 percent and 312 percent for the Healthy Hair Index 50 values, respectively, thereby achieving the primary efficacy objective. Subjects favored the MFSO® hair oil treatment, rating it as safe, effective, and aesthetically pleasing. **Conclusions:** The MFSO hair oil product is a safe and effective option for the treatment of women suffering from hair breakage and damaged hair.

KEYWORDS: miracle fruit seed oil, *Synsepalum dulcificum* hair breakage, Healthy Hair Index, Hair Breakage Index, trichometer, randomized controlled study

by **ROBERTA DEL CAMPO, MD; YU ZHANG, PHD; and CHARLES WAKEFORD, PHD**

Dr. Del Campo is a physician at South Beach Dermatology in Miami Beach, Florida. Dr. Zhang is associated with the Department of Food Science and Human Nutrition at the University of Florida in Gainesville, Florida. Dr. Wakeford is a managing member of statistics at Triangle Biostatistics in Raleigh, North Carolina.

J Clin Aesthet Dermatol. 2017;10(11):39–48

The aesthetic appearance of hair can play an important role in people's overall physical appearance, self-perception, and self-confidence during social interactions. Hair breakage is a common but often unrecognized form of hair loss in women with long hair.^{1,2} It is frequently misdiagnosed as thinning due to female pattern hair loss or shedding due to telogen effluvium in women who present to the physician with complaints of hair loss. Although certain nutritional and medical disorders can result in hair breakage, it is most often the result of hair weathering and grooming practices.^{3–7} Hair shaft fragility results from natural aging and wear and tear due to exposure to a variety of environmental stresses, such as ultraviolet radiation, salt water, and pollution.^{8–11} There are many common hair grooming practices that can cause structural damage to the hair fiber, causing the hair to break by producing mechano-physical and chemical insults. These include shampooing, combing, brushing, blow-drying, braiding, weaving, adding hair extensions, straightening, waving, perming, bleaching, dyeing, and the use of hot irons. These traumatic hair care practices strip hair

oils and cause the cuticle to become raised and porous, exposing the cortex to further damage, which can ultimately lead to reduced hair fiber strength and elasticity followed by fracture and hair loss.¹²

Research studies designed to measure hair breakage have traditionally been conducted in laboratories using instrumentation that measures a single fiber's tensile strength after fatigue or on tresses of cut normal human hair in humidity-controlled environments.^{13–15} After a single application of test product, tresses are washed with water and exposed to bleach followed by repeated mechanical grooming. The detection of broken hair shafts is performed using a weight measuring method or by counting the number of individual broken hairs. However, the results from these biophysical *in-vitro* models might not be relevant to real-life situations in which many distinct consumer grooming habits and behavioral practices adversely affect the integrity of the hair. The trichometer offers clinicians an opportunity to quantitatively measure the severity of hair damage due to breakage and the response of the hair to various products *in vivo*.^{16–20}

FUNDING: A research grant for this study was received from the Miracle Fruit Oil Company, manufacturers of the study product.

DISCLOSURES: Compensation for statistical analysis related with this study was to Dr. Wakeford. Drs. Del Campo and Zhang have no financial disclosure relevant to the content of this article.

CORRESPONDENCE: Roberta Del Campo, MD; Email: rdsobederm@yahoo.com

FUNDED BY INDUSTRY



ONE MINDS AND BORDERS

6:16 - ^{7:10} why ppl buy house plants
space as extension on mental being
bad quality background noise

9:45 - ^{20:20} indoor plant industry shaped by

13:51 ~~X~~ starting again, change jobs...
bad neighborhood

14:45 - I needed down to earth hands-on
get into scope of unknown things.

retail gain

17:03 - 18

~~i~~ 19:56 i knew nothing
plant grows diff in diff context
perception taking the background for
a ~~just~~ guess

42

22:07

16:22 - 17:29

~~8:40~~

~~⊕~~ : ~~29~~
/ min

~~:32~~

1:07

2:07

1
38
09
: ~~67~~

My miracle Fruit plant 1.5 years
after planting the Seed that
TP gave
me...



Ayurvedic morning shows
public TV in India

Youtube 'nattu maruthuvam'
'eye sight / parampariya vaithiyam
JayaTV' 8/27/19 3/10/16
'parampariya Maruthuvam
JayaTV' 11-26-19



Immigration history interviews

4

80% Cancer research - Cure
No focus on prevention
Multi-million industry
Cancer is relatively new

Durian banned in public places -
public places + buses

~~longer cancer~~
We don't use herbs until
it's too late

Last resort - radiation, chemo, surgery
depressed

TV show - ayurvedic doc w/
long beard, spoke Tamil
talk abt plant/disease

plls for hypertension

TULSI
RITUAL PRACTICE
HINDU IN HOUSEHOLDS
IN INDIA



TULSI IS SACRED
VS. CACTI, WHICH
"LINE THE DOORS OF
HELL."



Lit. C. Verdaquer. Barcelona.

Rosendo Garcia.

OCIMUM SANCTUM.—LINN.—Blanco.—DC.
OCIMUM CANUM.—Sims.—DC.

Moringa oleifera "INDIA'S NATURAL AYURVEDIC... prevent + treat over 300 diseases!"
"stick tree"
"promotes beautiful skin"
"stimulates hair growth"
"reduces wrinkles"
"detoxification"

its a common mass-produced boxed tea in grocery → its cheap there



Mohammed's grandmother grows in her garden for family consumption they eat in soups

he calls it a "superfood" b/c the world does

The global market (USD) was 4.5 million in 2018 and expected to grow 8.5% from 2019-2027 totaling 9.2 million

GLOBAL MORINGA MARKET
"Super food"
wellness companies sell dried, powdered moringa in fancy packages 1 ounce = \$20

I see some of the same things w/ Moringa as w/ Miracle berry - here, Moringa is ALSO a "miracle!" They're both @ the center of campaigns to "combat malnutrition" in the "third world."

B/c they have so many vitamins/minerals/protein. Countries like Haiti "rediscovered" the plant which is mainly associated w/ INDIA + sub-Saharan Africa)



In Haiti, the Moringa trees could also provide shade for coffee plantations - how convenient! The Haitian government's Moringa Campaign has, in 2013, targeted 500 schools to promote the plant and a

"National Moringa Day" was created.
All to promote cultivation, i think.
They say that the plant is a
"potent micro-nutrient source"...
its that process of de-contextualizing
chemical compounds from whole plants
that allow industries to
thrive.



i saw this plant a lot in the Amazon -
for sale in ~~markets~~ open-air markets,
and packaged in medicinal plant
markets - advertised as an 'ancient' or
'traditional' plant in Peru, BUT whats
interesting is that the popularity of it
there is based on contemporary markets

and trends. "Ancient" and "traditional" become selling points, and even when locals ~~are~~ - indigenous locals! - are using the plant, they only heard of doing so recently - BECAUSE



Popularity has increased in wealthier parts of the world.

People often think that the plants ~~are~~ ~~part~~ consumed by locals ~~is part~~ are part of a long, sacred history... but it's not always the ~~case~~ case.

Consumed by locals ~~is part~~ are part of a long, sacred history... but it's not always the ~~case~~ case.

Unani medicine

"**Unani**" or "**Yunani medicine**" (Urdu: طب یونانی *tibb yūnānī*^[1]) is the term for Perso-Arabic traditional medicine as practiced in Mughal India and in Muslim culture in South Asia and modern day Central Asia. The term *Yūnānī* means "Greek",^{[2][3]} as the Perso-Arabic system of medicine was based on the teachings of the Greek physicians Hippocrates and Galen.^[4]

The Hellenistic origin of Unani medicine is still visible in its being based on the classical four humours: phlegm (*balgham*), blood (*dam*), yellow bile (*ṣafrā*) and black bile (*saudā*), but it has also been influenced by Indian and Chinese traditional systems.^[5]

The Supreme Court of India and Indian Medical Association regard unqualified practitioners of Unani, Ayurveda and Siddha medicine as quackery.^{[6][7][8]} Practitioners of alternative medicine, including those practicing Unani medicine, are not authorized to practice medicine in India unless trained at a qualified medical institution, registered with the government, and listed as physicians annually in The Gazette of India.^{[6][8]} Identifying practitioners of Unani medicine, the Supreme Court of India stated in 2018 that "unqualified, untrained quacks are posing a great risk to the entire society and playing with the lives of people without having the requisite training and education in the science from approved institutions".^[6]



Birbahuti (*Trombidium* red velvet mite) is used as Unani Medicine

Contents

History

Diagnosis and treatment

Education and recognition

Safety issues

See also

References

External links

History

Arab and Persian elaborations upon the Greek system of medicine by figures like Ibn Sina and al-Razi influenced the early development of Unani.^{[9][10]}

The medical tradition of medieval Islam was introduced to India by the 13th century with the establishment of the Delhi Sultanate and it took its own course of development during the Mughal Empire,^{[11][12]} influenced by Indian medical teachings of Sushruta and Charaka.^{[13][14]} Alauddin Khalji (d. 1316) had several eminent physicians (Hakims) at his royal courts.^[15] This royal patronage led to the development of Unani in India, and also the creation of Unani literature.^{[16][17]}

Diagnosis and treatment

(2)

Human beings and plants' chemical compounds? ~~And~~ why is the compound sacred? Why is ritual & belief erased in the process of making, marketing & prescribing plant-based medicines? And how is making one's own plant-preparations, foraging for medicinals, ~~taking and~~ sharing these medicines ~~to~~ and trading them in informal "economies," and consuming them... why and how are these acts NOT the boring and "primitive" acts they might appear to be? How are they actually contesting power structures - government, healthcare, big agriculture, big science, ECT. ???
How to talk about this in a way that goes beyond "it's contesting capitalism"???





my hebrew is m. tongue
plants were words i didnt have in hebrew
plants scientific approach / Latin names
plants are in English
i think in hebrew

Mohammed

left of WILD TOMATOES
@ 19:44



La Mexicana...
AJONjolini NET WT. 1.00Z (28.35g)

La Mexicana...
AJONjolini NET WT. 1.00Z (28.35g)

ACHOTE ENTERO \$1.09
La Mexicana...
AJONjolini NET WT. 1.00Z (28.35g)

ALBACAR \$1.09
La Mexicana...
AJONjolini NET WT. 1.00Z (28.35g)

La Mexicana...
AJONjolini NET WT. 1.00Z (28.35g)

ANIS \$1.09
La Mexicana...
AJONjolini NET WT. 1.00Z (28.35g)

ANIS EN GRANO \$1.09
La Mexicana...
AJONjolini NET WT. 1.00Z (28.35g)

ANIS ESTRELLA 99c
La Mexicana...
AJONjolini NET WT. 1.00Z (28.35g)

ALMENDRAS \$1.39
La Mexicana...
ALMONDS NET WT. 1.00Z (28.35g)

AZAFRAN MEXICANO \$1.69
La Mexicana...
SAFFRON NET WT. 1.00Z (28.35g)

AZAHAR DE NARANJO 1.39
La Mexicana...
ORANGE BLOSSOM NET WT. 1.00Z (28.35g)

ALPISTE MOLIDO 99c
La Mexicana...
GROUND CORN NET WT. 1.00Z (28.35g)

BOLDO 89c
La Mexicana...
BOLDO NET WT. 1.00Z (28.35g)

BARBA DE FLOTE 89c
La Mexicana...
TROPICAL BARK NET WT. 1.00Z (28.35g)

BORRAJA 89c
La Mexicana...
BORAGE NET WT. 1.00Z (28.35g)

CANELA ENTERA \$1.39
La Mexicana...
CINNAMON NET WT. 1.00Z (28.35g)

CAJARIAN MOLIDO 99c
La Mexicana...
CAJARIAN NET WT. 1.00Z (28.35g)

CLAVO ENTERO \$1.69
La Mexicana...
WHOLE CLOVES NET WT. 1.00Z (28.35g)

CLAVO MOLIDO \$1.69
La Mexicana...
GROUND CLOVES NET WT. 1.00Z (28.35g)

CANELA MOLIDA 99c
La Mexicana...
GROUND CINNAMON NET WT. 1.00Z (28.35g)

COCA \$1.09
La Mexicana...
COCA NET WT. 1.00Z (28.35g)

CHILE ANCHO MOLIDO \$1.09
La Mexicana...
GROUND ANCHO NET WT. 1.00Z (28.35g)

CHILE ARBOL MOLIDO \$1.09
La Mexicana...
GROUND ARBOL NET WT. 1.00Z (28.35g)

CHILE MOLIDO \$1.09
La Mexicana...
GROUND NET WT. 1.00Z (28.35g)

"rapidly growing industry"

\$\$\$

Lab studies show that it can inhibit certain bacteria from sticking to the lining of cells

For pain + inflammation

Catalogued in Washington Convention of Endangered Species (CITIES)



CORN SILK

the thread-like strands from the female flower

bladder infections, inflammation of the urinary system, kidney stones

The global market for Arnica extract will benefit from consumers' growing demand for natural ingredients across pharma/wellness industries + cosmetic + food

its warm + dry



on the planet for 30 million years

High in Silica

spore breaking

Horse tail is basically taking over Northern California... not a very popular herb, not a big market in the US.

Ruda/Rue Native to the Balkans... its all over Latin America! medicinal herb + insect repellent. snake

"ancient herb"

5

Same plant but diff taste
something in soil

~~what~~ ^{A lot} of info not by the way...
"You need to be there in the
moment in order to learn"

Thousands of books, but
to learn imp. thing is
"that you stay there in the moment"
to watch

energies in body
when you're not ready to make that
you will damage your body
you absorb energy
plants...

"obvious. I think it is the
best energy... there for cure/
disease"

"You have to be ready to receive
that kind of energy"
I don't believe there is a cure
in the plant

"I don't know if you know this, but the apples we're eating were harvested two years ago... that's our America!"

Maria



Mohammed talks about "prescribing" aloe "pills" (supplements; encapsulated) in the clinic.

The effects of global food chains on plant-food vitality



MANZANILLA

LIMON
Lemongrass



YERBABUENA
Spearmint tea



SPLENDA
Sweeteners

CANELA
Cinnamon tea

Sanja Interview 3/15/20

Croatia til 16 y.o.
high school in Hong Kong
"pan-european identity"
"at home away from home"

One's presence in their
community + their friendships
don't count toward citizenships

Cafe Belgrade - Albany Park
"it really feels like im in
Croatia"

At home - garden fruit trees
carrots

Making jam
jumping the fence - get elder
flowers
make syrup / drink

berries were an easy thing to collect for families
 they are food & medicine

ключены в разросшемся сухом или мясистом гипантии или сидят на выпуклом мясистом или губчатом цветоложе, образуя плоды, называемые соответственно многоорешек или многокостянка. Многолетние и однолетние травы, деревья и кустарники. Многие из них широко распространены в умеренных и субтропических областях северного полушария и имеют важное хозяйственное значение.

1. Деревья или кустарники 2
- Травы 14
2. Цветоложе конусовидно-выпуклое, мясистое. Плод — многокостянка Рубус (Малина, Ежевика) (7 видов; см. также ступень 7).
- Цветоложе плоское или вогнутое, бокаловидное. Плоды иные 3
3. Листья сложные, непарноперистые 4
- Листья простые 5
4. Деревья. Плоды ярко-красные, шаровидные, диаметром 9—10 мм. Лепестки белые Рябина (1 вид).
- Колючие кустарники. Плодики многочисленные, мелкие, орешковидные, заключенные в мясистый гипантий, образующие ягодообразный плод — многоорешек. Лепестки розовые Роза (15 видов).
- 5(3). Плод состоит из нескольких многосемянных листовок. Низкорослые кустарники. Цветки белые, собранные в щитковидные соцветия на концах ветвей Спирей (1 вид).
- Плод — костянка или яблоко 6
6. Плод — однокостянка, с сочной или кожистой наружной частью околоплодника и деревянистой внутренней, образующей косточку 7

256. √
 Ежевика съедая —
Rubus caesius.
 Растет по берегам рек, оврагов, опушкам; часто. Цветет в июне — июле. Растение пищевое, медоносное. В приусадебных садах нередко разводятся культурную смезанку.

257. ⊕
 Костяника —
Rubus saxatilis.
 Обычное лесное растение. Встречается в лесах разных типов, на вырубках, опушках. Разрастается с помощью ползучих побегов (усов). Цветет в мае — июне. Пищевое.

Elder berries + flowers

The berries were used by Sanja to make tea/syrup
 The berries, too, for Syrup - A.D.D. SUGAR

258. √
 Малина обыкновенная —
Rubus idaeus.
 Широко распространенное лесное растение, встречающееся также в кустарниках, на вырубках. Цветет в мае — июне. Пищевое, лекарственное.

259. ⊕
 Морошिका —
Rubus chamaemorus.
 Изредка встречается на торфяниках, в болотистых лесах. Цветет в мае — июне. Пищевое.

260. √
 Рябина обыкновенная —
Sorbus aucuparia.
 Растет по лесам, кустарникам; обыкновенно. Цветет в мае — июне. Пищевое, декоративное, лекарственное, медоносное.

261. √
 Роза майская или коричная —
Rosa majalis.
 Часто встречается по опушкам, кустарникам, разреженным лесам. Цветет в мае — июне. Растение пищевое, лекарственное, декоративное.



260

261

Rose hips they also collected
 High in Vitamin C



33
"dark rich flav-honey"
chestnuts
forest honey

Acacia honey - light, mild

mistletoe brandy
family drink

buy ourselves something special

Zagreb ^{capital} Central Market
honey vendors - ind. businesses

Summer-festival honey
honey brandy

market covered w/ red
parasol umbrellas

largest city in Croatia

N. outskirts

now fancy neighborhoods

hilly - river

~~best~~ "beast"
M+

stems built into hills

dead end st w/ meadows

cherry trees to climb

pheasants in house



Picea abies
Norway spruce (above)
 Yields a medicinal pitch and resin. Leaf tips used to make beer. (See p. 114.)



Tilia cordata
Linden (right)
 Linden-blossom tea is a popular remedy for nervous tension. (See p. 115.)



Quercus robur
English oak (above)
 Oak bark yields dye and tannin. Highly valued for centuries. (See p. 274.)



Juglans regia
Walnut (above)
 Provides edible nuts and has other useful properties. (See p. 113.)



Populus balsamifera 'Aurora'
Balsam poplar (left)
 "Balm of Gilead" scented buds obtained from the species and this variegated form. (See p. 274.)

Cytisus scoparius
Broom (below)
 Attractive flowering tree with many useful properties, including a dye and fibrous bark. (See p. 113.)



Juniperus communis
Juniper (above)
 Berries are used as flavoring and are antiseptic. (See p. 114.)

St John's root acts like SSRI
could lead to Serotonin shock
Syndrome if you drink tea
& taking an SSRI

don't cure all foraging regulations
↓
poli act to get foraging license b/c
it supports forest management
Trying to replant parts of forest
state pays ppl to collect acorns
to grow seedlings

ethical harvesting

cut, don't remove root
w/ mushrooms
not take too much

"participate in the commons
responsibly"

~~Doing it legally &~~
Chestnut S in US, importing from Asia
& brought pathogen, American chestnuts
90% died

American Chestnut Revival Society
she maked it but would rather buy it
milk's once/year - childhood memories

90

БЕРІЗКА —

багаторічна трав'яниста витка рослина родини березкових. Те саме, що й березка польова.

91

БЕШІЗНИК —

багаторічна трав'яниста кореневищна рослина родини лілійних. Те саме, що й вороняче око звичайне.

92

БИЛІНЕЦЬ ДОВГОРОГІЙ —

багаторічна трав'яниста рослина родини зозулинцевих (орхідних). Те саме, що й билинець комариний.

93

БИЛІНЕЦЬ ЗАПАШНИЙ

кокушник душистий

Gymnadenia odoratissima —

багаторічна трав'яниста рослина родини зозулинцевих (орхідних). Кореневі бульби пальчатороздільні. Листки чергові, вузьколанцетні, до верхівки стебла поступово зменшуються в розмірі, переходять у приквітки. Квітконосне стебло закінчується густим колосовидним суцвіттям з дуже зигоморфними двостатевими лілово-пурпуровими квітками з циліндрично тупою шпоркою і з запахом ванілі. Плід — коробочка. Цвіте у червні — липні.

Поширення. Зникаюча рослина (занесена до Червоної книги Української РСР). Трапляється дуже рідко в Лісостепу, на Поліссі, Опіллі, в Карпатах.

Заготівля і зберігання, хімічний склад та лікарські форми і застосування — усе так, як у статті Анакампис пірамідальний; фармакологічні властивості і використання — як у статті Билинець комариний.



93

94

БИЛІНЕЦЬ КОМАРИНИЙ,

билинець довгорогий;
кокушник длиннорогий

Gymnadenia conopsea —

багаторічна трав'яниста рослина родини зозулинцевих (орхідних). Кореневі бульби пальчатороздільні. Листки чергові, ланцетні або лінійно-ланцетні, до верхівки стебла поступово зменшуються в розмірі, переходять у приквітки. Квітконосне стебло (25—60 см заввишки) закінчується щільним колосовидним суцвіттям з дуже зигоморфними двостатевими лілово-пурпуровими квітками з нитковидною шпоркою. Плід — коробочка. Цвіте у червні — липні. **Поширення.** Рідкісна рослина (занесена до Червоної книги Української РСР). Трапляється в гірському Криму, на Закарпатті, в Карпатах і на Прикарпатті, зрідка на Ростоцькі-Опіллі, на Поліссі та в Лісостепу.



94

96

Про заготівлю і зберігання та про хімічний склад дивіться у статті Анакампис пірамідальний.

Фармакологічні властивості і використання. Препарат з Б. к. — салеп — добрий обволікаючий, протизапальний і загальнозміцнюючий засіб. Він перешкоджає всмоктуванню шкідливих речовин з шлунково-кишкового тракту. Як обволікаючий і протизапальний засіб салеп призначають при гострих і хронічних захворюваннях дихальних шляхів, при запаленні шлунково-кишкового тракту. Ефективним є використання салепу при бронхітах, гастроентеритах, колітах і виразковій хворобі. Слиз салепу п'ють при отруєнні, щоб затримати всмоктування отрути. Застосовують у вигляді слизу перорально і в клізмах. Дійовим засобом вважається салеп при загальному виснаженні організму, зумовленому тривалими кровотечами, фізичною і розумовою перевтомою, туберкульозом та ін. Настій старих бульб вважається абортивним засобом, а траву з молодими бульбами рекомендують при неплідності. Листки прикладають до наривів. Насіння Б. к. використовувалось при епілепсії. Про лікарські форми і застосування див. у статті Анакампис пірамідальний.

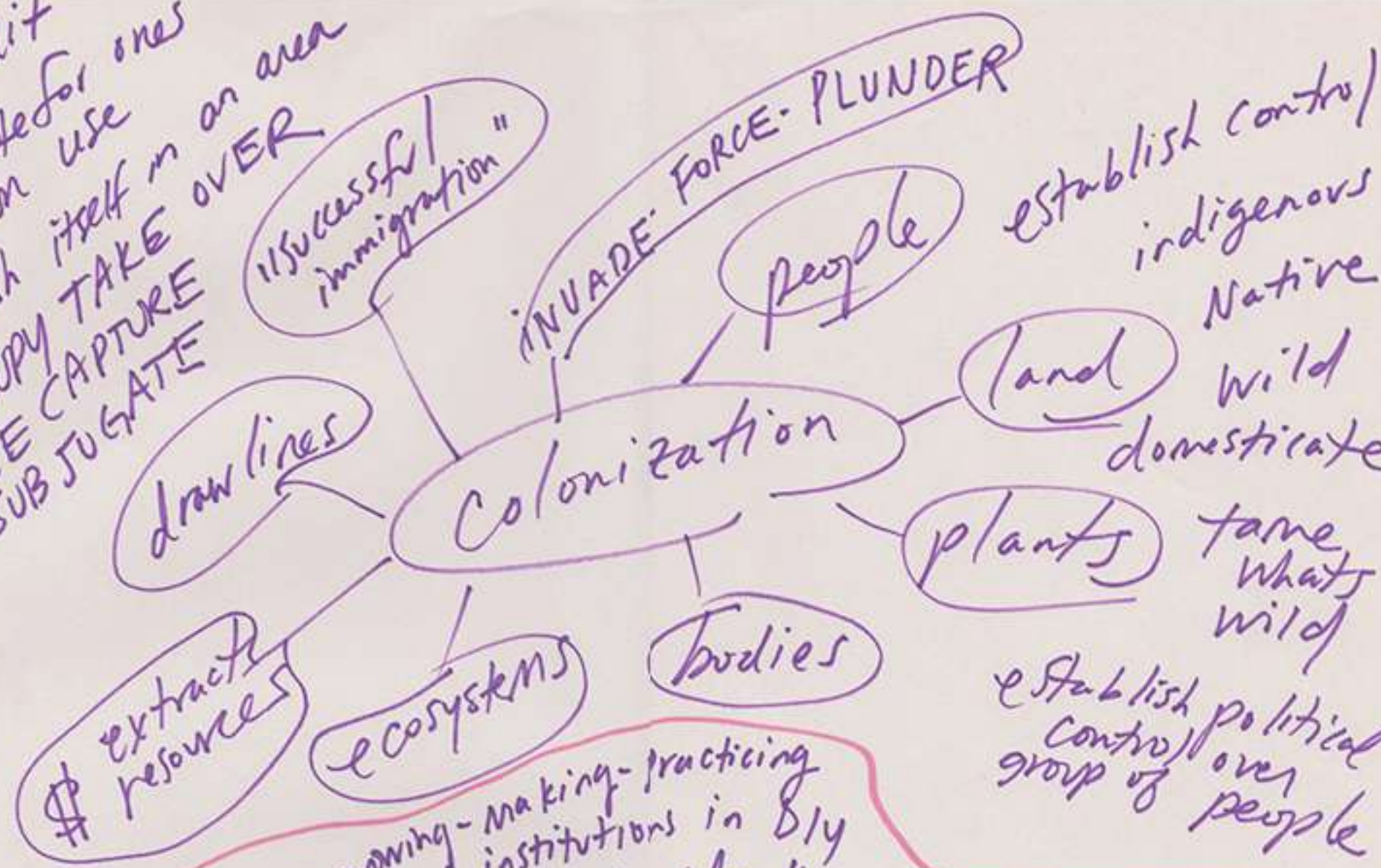
6/4/20

plants + colonization...

Some BODIES - human bodies, plant bodies, etc - are ~~too~~ seen as too dangerous. ~~It~~ it's all wrapped up in the colonial notion that somebody else from somewhere else gets to tell you: who you are, who you will be, what the land will look like, what the roads + cities will be named, what music is acceptable, what clothing gets made, who will work where. This system makes certain bodies / persons vulnerable, targeted...

People of color, indigenous, women, children. It's the same system that designates some plants as rare, unworthy of attention. They grow in places that humans have not been able to tame. It's all connected.

credit
appropriate for ones
own use
establish itself in an area
OCCUPY TAKE OVER
SEIZE CAPTURE
SUBJUGATE



Why is growing-making-practicing
outside of institutions in dly
+ informal ways - why/how is
it contesting established power structures???



Reading
Julie
Laplant

Plants are
immobile, in the ground - but, socially,
are MOVING TARGETS

①

The project is so much about
mapping plants - tracing
~~across~~ times, places,
peoples' lives...

~~following how the "same"~~
~~plant ~~has~~ ~~been~~~~

"how the plant is transformed in its
[different environments], who is
involved, in which ways of knowing and
not knowing life, which ontologies
are brought into being, through
which hopes and politizes..."

the interviews have a slow, casual style.
not sure what i think of this. How to
focus and narrow more? And/or why
is that worth doing? why not just
take long pauses and see where the
conversation goes? The down-side for me is
~~that what we could go deeper, or otherwise~~
~~the chances of~~ That nothing incredibly
unexpected emerges(?) we ask people about
their experiences and then ~~we~~ overall

thoughts about their immigration processes (to the US, etc), which can take 15-20 mins. And then we ask about what plants they remember or miss from 'back home' - plants they + their families + communities used in cooking, making medicine, textiles, craft, playing, ^{for} collecting, just a plant they enjoyed. Part of the fascination is the variety of plants that people draw on, and how certain plants are ~~drawn~~ recollected in different interviews w/ people coming from different places. In 5 interviews we heard ~~so~~ about over 50 plants that were/are "special."

But ~~the~~ even while the knowledge our interview questions ~~elicit~~ elicit falls within a somewhat predictable category of "folk knowledge" - or in the realm of "family" and "community," ~~the way~~ ~~these~~ forms of practice + care, it becomes fun to... read between the lines in what they tell us, and to follow some of the plants they talk about... into other contexts... in books, in the news, on youtube

its predictable when talking about plants, but how to articulate the politics of these institutional practices???

encountering more + different kinds of information than we / they generate in the interviews. Plants that are @ the center of household knowledge are also, in other contexts, @ the center of supply chains, governmental agendas, ETC. Not saying that ~~it~~ our interviewees were boring! Talking w/ them was incredibly ~~...~~ thought-provoking and exciting!!! I LOVE doing interviews. I mean that ... i think we ~~don't~~ aren't doing the best job at "extracting" information that is either specific (?) or will be "new" to people viewing the project in the end. But why does it have to be focused? A new discovery ??? The collaboration - working with a non-social scientist/ethnographer - is getting me to reflect on what i do (and don't do!) as an anthropologist (in-training)... the ways that i work, my methods, how + what i'm taught, that i feel i HAVE TO enter an interview setting with a list of questions and have some sense of a specific thing in after. Part of what's been challenging

for me in the collaboration is how i want to work in this organized + systematic way - even while i am always messy in my process. I want to make charts + maps, + transcribe and "hard-code" interviews, and go looking for library books... and Jenny seems to work very differently. She doesn't seem to NEED to be as... comprehensive as i do. It's ok to focus on one aspect of an interview instead of EVERYTHING "interesting" that emerges. I tend to want to capture it ALL. Cant miss anything! She didnt understand ~~the~~^{my} "need" to transcribe interviews - which is fine! Why does a researcher always need to work in a ~~way~~ way, ~~that~~ or produce something that is thorough and extensive and exhaustive and encyclopedic ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? What would it look like - what ~~is~~ would it mean for a social scientist to work in a more laid-back way, to draw on one's own experiences in relation to what interviewees talk about? To play around

maybe im obsessed with contexts drawing connections between things that are only apparently dis-connected

with images more than text?
 When im working w/ Jenny i feel...
 uptight! But when im with my
 social-science peers + teachers, i see
~~see~~ myself as... too unstructured,
 disordered in my methods, confused
 at how to achieve the perfect project
 that has things like 'argument',
 'research question', 'evidence'....

a little
 too
 'orderly'?

The collaboration is getting ^{me} to ~~to~~ ~~and~~
 understand my identity-as-researcher,
~~myself~~ or just myself in general -
 how i like to work, how i ^{try} make sense
 of the larger world, what i pay
 attention to and what i DO, ~~as a~~
~~teacher~~ and what kind of work i
 want to do - finding that balance
 between 'art' and 'science', and figuring
 out how to articulate (and promote?)
 it... anyway im understanding myself
 a lot better. ~~and finding my voice~~

Collaborating is hard at times a bit
 frustrating. Different ways of working
 come to clash. Neither of us are
 'used to' working w/ others, and we
 come from different training, backgrounds,



6/22/20

Jennys' Images

power dynamics
how we viewing the world/plants
how affecting us

[what were paying attention to, or ignoring
- started to pay attn more to plants in my apt - going on walks + looking around me

2 worlds I'm living in
Nobody taught me how to view ^{the} world we know

? Go to supermarket - what's i always like
which flower is beautiful

[parents - how they grow up
+ didn't pass it on to her
mom/Gma used not-western medicine
onion on ear
it disappeared

How talk abt 2 worlds - spend time with vs what we ignore

plants photographed in neighborhood, no more than 3 blocks

represent them in new (dynamic) way

Garfield Park - an event
It felt like a zoo for plants
rare plant from Peru desert
'making it special'
creating value for plants by putting in
conservatory
no value of backyard weeds

Wood Sorel
we ate it as kids

Transplanting
Beings + Borders

_____ : plants and power relations

investigates plants and their
multiple worlds as a step towards

From: // //

2. The Body of the Plant
or, The Destruction of the Metaphysical Paradigm

Metafísica? Que metafísica têm aquelas árvores?
—Fernando Pessoa, “Há metafísica bastante . . .”¹

Practical deconstruction of the transcendental effect is at work in the structure of the flower, as of every part, inasmuch as it appears or grows as such.

—Jacques Derrida, *Glas*

What does metaphysics have to do with plants? What can this group of heterogeneous beings, as different from one another as a stalk of wheat and an oak tree, tell us about being “as such and as a whole,” let alone about resisting the core metaphysical values of presence and identity that the totality of being entails? A pessimistic response to these questions is that metaphysical violence seeking to eliminate differences—for instance, between a raspberry bush and moss, or a mayflower and a palm tree—results in a reduction of the bewildering diversity of vegetation to the conceptual unity “plant.”

ANNE OPHELIA DOWDEN

W... GREEN... THINGS... GS

L. H. BAILEY **HOW PLANTS**

\$1.15

Seeds



GET THEIR NAMES



325

326

327

323

324

3/20

The process. What are our different modes of production? Approaches to research? Audiences?

Borders, what's forbidden, what's 'sanctioned'.

In what times, what kind of society, do we create this project?

What's the place of plants in a time of crisis?

mobility... the difficulty
instability uncertainty discomfort
adaptability - in giving up what
you have, to move.
It's unsettling to re-settle,
up-root.

What's the role of immigration here?

Im. stain?

Interviewee	Profession, birth/childhood place	Specific plants talked about	Interview themes
"TP"	Retired nurse from Korea	Dandelion Flowers (all) Mushrooms Crown of thorns <i>flowering maple propagation</i> <i>miracle berries</i> <i>Jerusalem chaimy Pepper</i> <i>chicago hardy fig</i>	Weeds and invasive species; kitchen recipes; home-based practice (feels hugely important!); truth & knowledge about plants on the internet; changing generational views/practices. <i>as teacher</i> <i>fertilizer to believe internet over 4,000 year old practices - farming</i> <i>propagation</i>
Maria	Grocery employee & community priestess [?] from Mexico	Tabaquillo Coriander Guava tea leaves Mint/Yerba Buena Orange leaves Aloe Lemongrass	Home-based practice and cooking; body and life energetics, belief and efficacy in curing; experiential learning; open-air markets at home; soil quality; the consequences of global food chains on food vitality; "I don't know if you know this, but the apples we're eating were harvested 2 years ago. Well, that's America."
Efrat	Professional gardener & literary translator from Israel <i>small city</i>	Fig tree <i>(fiddle leaf), spiro leaf</i> Snake plant <i>philodendron</i> [need to go back and listen] <i>Symbols</i>	Weeds and fertilizers; House plant markets in trend-driven late capitalism; the aesthetics and values of plants; plants as symbols of positive change in one's [social] life <i>clean, fresh, pure, nature/love</i> <i>Symbols of status</i>
Mohammed	22 y.o. medical school student from India	Tulsi Wild tomatoes <i>leaves</i> Jasmine flowers in hair Papaya leaves Moringa <i>limes</i> <i>plums</i> <i>aloe vera</i>	Home-based practice; scientific knowledge; plants as symbols of taboo in biomedicine; cacti at the doors of hell; nonsensical migration process/relationships; "the garden must be bigger than the house"
Sanja	29 y.o. sociology PhD student from Croatia	Elderberries Chestnuts Honey Mistletoe brandy Mushrooms Chamomile Linden Rosehips St. John's Wort Sage, bay leaves	Plants as symbols of nationalism or as implicated in state-processes; home-based practice; family and community-based knowledge; the ease that comes with commodification; sensation and experience of the natural world; deep appreciation for honey; dandelion salad [again]; naming and classifying oneself - i.e. "I don't see myself as an immigrant."

✓ "i engage the world in Hebrew" vs knowledge to plant world English

✓

Immigration / narratives

Knowledge Consumption / markets Experience / senses

mobility
transnational world

immigration
invasive species

~~folk~~
knowledge
production

consumption/
markets

experience
~~sense~~ sensory

Kentridge wrote that:

"... at every stage there is a potential set of possible scenes or images that could come in. Some are chosen, new ones emerge, others fall away. It's as if you have a kernel that's slowly growing, and at its edges, which are not yet drawn, it changes constantly until it finds what the [work] is actually going to be... The whole nature of what it is is STILL very much up in the air - in a terrifying way & in a good way." (54)

