Imagine the mural's fragrant plants, and then discover them for yourself.

Instructions: Now that you have learned more about a few plants on the mural, we want you to use the knowledge you gained! This activity will help you explore the spaces inside the museum as well as the areas throughout the Garden. Scan the QR code on the back of this pamphlet to find out how to visit the flowers depicted in the mural in real life!

Rose ~ Do you know someone who loves roses? If a rose were a person, what kind of person would it be?

Visit one of the rose gardens. What kinds of insects and pollinators are drawn to the roses and the other plants around them?

White water lily ~ Draw a water lily. What do you think the lily pads feel like?

Botanical illustration, left side and front panel: Sachs Museum Mural. **Right:** ***Rosa,*** Jamain et al (1873). *Les roses: histoire, culture, description.*

Southern magnolia ~ Look out the window at the waving leaves of the magnolia tree. How do you think the leaves sound? Stop and listen to the leaves while walking through the Garden.

Hops and Grapes ~ Hops taste bitter and grapes taste sweet. What are your favorite foods and what do they taste like?

Sweet

Salty

Sour

Bitter

Umami (savory)

The smell of hops has a calming effect. What smells affect your mood? Which ones make you feel happy or calm?

What does your favorite food smell like?

Herbs have different leaf textures. Visit the Sensory Garden or explore your pantry at home to touch some for yourself. Find those listed below and write what you feel:

Sage

Basil

Rosemary

The Sachs Museum Mural Past & Present

The original version of the mural above you was created in 1859 by Leon Pomarede, a French landscape painter who immigrated to St. Louis in 1834. Originally painted on dry plaster (fresco-secco), it featured lush tropical plants in a *trompe l'oeil* (French for trick-the-eye) style, appearing as if they were growing in and around the conservatory tracery roof. The mural you see today was recreated on canvas by EverGreene Architectural Arts in 2018. It includes the original plants Pomarede depicted, as well as other notable species and plants found growing throughout the Missouri Botanical Garden.

Find more plants on the Mural Museum Discovery Map

MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

UNCOVERING THE FRAGRANT IN THE SACHS MUSEUM MURAL

STEPHEN AND PETER SACHS MUSEUM

Look above you! Do you see how the ceiling of the museum looks like a sensational garden? We are sure that you want to learn more about these plants, but the placement of the mural makes it difficult to closely engage with the plants depicted in the work. To bring you closer, we uncovered the sensory significance of five different plants in the mural, which you can discover below.

Rose

3 ***Rosa* sp.** (Rose)
49 ***Hibiscus syriacus*** (Rose of Sharon)
52 ***Rosa floribunda*** (French-lace rose)

You can spot three different types of roses in this mural above you. Although depicted small on the mural, roses come with a fantastically full and familiar scent! Roses like these have a special significance to our Garden as they were Henry Shaw's—the founder of the Garden—favorite flower. A rose was even featured on his tomb at his funeral in 1889!

Put your nose to the test at the Gladney Rose Garden where you can smell the different types of roses that grow here.

Did you know that the natural scent of rose can be mimicked with just three fragrant materials? Each material represents a rosy aspect: Phenyl ethyl alcohol (PEA) captures warm honey, Citronellol captures freshness, and Geraniol captures the fruitiness.

Water Lily

73 ***Nymphaea alba*** (White water lily)

Can you find the *Nymphaea alba* (white water lily) on the mural? The White water lily is well known from the Impressionist works of Claude Monet (1840-1926) who was captivated by the plant's visual beauty. It inspired him to paint over 250 paintings!

The water lily represents more than 130 years of horticultural inspiration at the Garden. It started with Henry Shaw's first head gardener, James Gurney, who introduced water lilies to the Garden and Tower Grove Park in the 1890s. These are the water lilies that bloom in our Garden pools every year from May to October. Make sure to take a look!

You may not know the scent of a water lily, but perfumer Shawn Maher of Maher Olfactive got his nose close to those that grow in the Garden. He says:

"Renowned for its shimmering green scent: water lily is crisp, bright, and citrusy. However, the water lily *Nymphaea* 'BluBop' has a richer scent, reflecting its tropical origins, with hints of passion fruit, pineapple and fruitier aspects of jasmine."

Magnolia

82 ***Magnolia grandiflora*** (Southern magnolia)

You can find the magnificently fragrant *Magnolia grandiflora* (southern magnolia) on the mural. The Southern magnolia, so named for its typical region, is a tree that bears large, white, flowers that can span up to 12 inches in diameter. The essential oil from its bark holds antimicrobial properties that can fight bacteria and viruses. The flowers that bloom on the magnolia tree in early spring give off whiffs of sweet cream and citrus making it an essential material of summer perfumes.

The *Magnolia grandiflora* that can be smelled here in the Garden is known for its floral scent with a hint of lemon. Scratch and sniff the sticker above to smell for yourself.

Hops & Grapes

2 ***Humulus lupulus*** (Hops)
78 ***Vitis aestivalis* 'Norton'** (Summer grape)

You can spot the two climbing plants, *Humulus lupulus* (hops) and *Vitis aestivalis* 'Norton' (summer grape) on opposite ends of the mural. Both plants are the source of two of history's most notorious drinks: beer and wine!

Vitis aestivalis 'Norton' (summer grape) is an important plant to the Garden and our state: it is Missouri's state grape! It also represents a passion project for its founder Henry Shaw who—together with the Garden's first botanist, Dr. George Engelmann (1809–1884)—established the Garden as a scientific research institution that encouraged the identification of grapevine species native to St. Louis.

Humulus lupulus (hops) grow clockwise and can climb up to 18 feet high and plant their roots up to 15 feet deep. The essential oils in their flowers are known to have a sedative effect that can calm nervousness and assist sleep.

Hops and grapes represent two of the five classic tastes: bitter for hops and sweet for grapes. Hops—a main ingredient in beer—even has a measurement for its bitterness level called *International Bitterness Units* (IBUs).

Botanical illustrations, left: *Rosa*, Eaton, Mary E. & New York Botanical Garden (1916). *Addisonia* (Vol 5); ***Hibiscus syriacus***, Passmore, Deborah Griscom (1911). *Deborah Griscom Passmore watercolor album* (p 25); ***Nenuphar***, Lindley et al (1882). *Paxton's flower garden* (Vol I). ***Nymphaea alba***, Chaumeton et al (1833). *Flore médicale* (Vol 5, p 247). **Right: *Magnolia campbell***, Van Houtte, Louis. (1845). *Flore des serres et des jardins de l'Europe* (Vol 12); ***Magnolia grandiflora***, Gray, Asa, Sprague, Isaac, & Smithsonian Institution (1891). *Plates... between 1849 and 1859*; **Wild Hop**, Step, Edward (1895). *Wayside and woodland blossoms*; ***Muscat noir***, Poiteau et al (1846). *Pomologie française* (Vol 2). **Illustrations courtesy of:** Biodiversity Heritage Library, biodiversitylibrary.org

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