

VEGETATION SPECIES FOUND IN MURRUMBATEMAN VILLAGE GRASSY WOODLAND

(Updated November 2021)

Indigenous information sourced from Ngunnawal Plant Use 2014 and Aaron Chatfield of Dreamtime Connections

Species identified by members of the Murrumbateman Landcare Group and visiting ecologists.

	Botanical and common name	Indigenous name and use	Images
1.	<i>Acacia dawsonii</i> Poverty wattle		
2.	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> Blackwood	Nummerak. Seed is edible. Leaves are used as soap and when mixed with water can make a fish poison. Bark is heated and infused in water then rubbed on sore joints to alleviate rheumatism. Hard wood is made into clap sticks, spear throwers and shields. Bark is also used	
3.	<i>Acacia pravissima</i> Ovens wattle		

<p>4.</p>	<p><i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i></p> <p>Bidgee-Widgee</p> <p>B-5604</p>		
<p>5.</p>	<p><i>Acaena oveina</i></p> <p>Sheep's burr</p> <p>B-5605</p>		
<p>6.</p>	<p><i>Alternanthera species</i></p> <p>Hairy joyweed and lessor joyweed</p>		
<p>7.</p>	<p><i>Arthropodium minus</i></p> <p>Small vanilla lily</p>		

<p>8.</p>	<p><i>Arthropodium fimbriatus</i> Chocolate lily</p>	<p>Tuberous roots are roasted and eaten</p>	
<p>9.</p>	<p><i>Asperula conferta</i> Common Woodruff B-5653</p>		
<p>10.</p>	<p><i>Barbula crinita (moss)</i></p>		
<p>11.</p>	<p><i>Brachyscome rigidula</i> Cut Leaf Daisy B-6559</p>		

<p>12.</p>	<p><i>Bulbine Bulbosa</i></p> <p>Bulbine Lily, Native Leek, Bulbine Lily, Golden Lily, Native Onion</p> <p>Throughout grassland and woodland (flowering different times)</p> <p>B-3531</p>	<p>njamang (yam) (Southern Ngarigo)</p> <p>Tubers cooked and eaten</p>	
<p>13.</p>	<p><i>Burchardia umbellata</i></p> <p>Milkmaids</p> <p>Throughout grassland</p> <p>B3533</p>	<p>Tasty tuberous roots eaten raw or roasted</p>	
<p>14.</p>	<p><i>Carex breviculmis</i></p> <p>Short stemmed sedge</p>	<p>Carex species used to make fine woven baskets</p>	
<p>15.</p>	<p><i>Carex appressa</i></p> <p>Tall sedge</p>	<p>Used to make fine baskets. Long leaves are easily split lengthwise prior to being woven</p>	

<p>16.</p>	<p><i>Cassinia Arcuata</i></p> <p>Common Cassinia, Dolly Bush</p>		
<p>17.</p>	<p><i>Centella asiatica</i></p> <p>Pennywort</p>		
<p>18.</p>	<p><i>Centipeda sp.</i></p> <p>Spreading sneeze weed (Near pond/ wet area)</p>	<p>Considered to be a cure-all – crushed in the hand and sniffed to relieve common cold symptoms. A solution can also be made for treatment of eye or skin infections.</p>	
<p>19.</p>	<p><i>Chiloscyphus species</i> (liverwort)</p>		
<p>20.</p>	<p><i>Chrysocephaleum apiculatum</i></p> <p>Common Everlasting/Yellow buttons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Silver foliage</i> • <i>Green foliage</i> <p>B-8559</p>		

21.	<p><i>Cheianthes austrotemufolia</i></p> <p>Rock fern</p>		
22.	<p><i>Chrysocephaleum semipapposum</i></p> <p>Clustered everlasting</p> <p>B-8562</p>		
23.	<p><i>Cladia muelleri</i></p> <p>(lichen)</p>		
24.	<p><i>Clematis leptophylla</i></p> <p>Small-leaved clematis, Skeleton vine</p> <p>B-13520</p>	<p>Unknown how used, however is closely related to <i>Clematis micropyhlla</i> whose roots were eaten: young roots peppery floavour can be eaten raw; mature roost cooked then kneaded into a dough. Handling leave may cause allergy syptoms for some people.</p>	

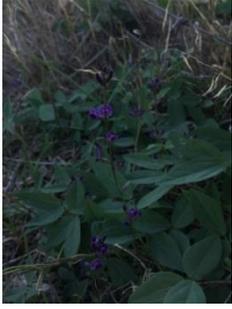
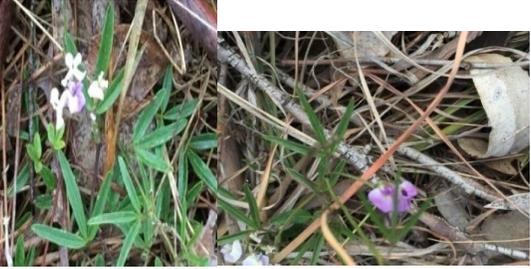
<p>25.</p>	<p><i>Convolvulus angustissimus</i></p> <p>Australian Bindweed</p> <p>B-11405</p>		
<p>26.</p>	<p><i>Crassula sieberiana</i></p> <p>Australian Stonecrop</p>		
<p>27.</p>	<p><i>Crassula decumbens</i></p> <p>Creeping crassula</p>		

<p>28.</p>	<p><i>Cymbonotus species</i> (maybe <i>maidenii</i> or <i>lawsonianus</i>)</p> <p>Bear's ears</p> <p>B-1426</p>		
<p>29.</p>	<p><i>Cynoglossum suaveolens</i></p> <p>Sweet hound's tongue</p>		
<p>30.</p>	<p><i>Desmodium varians</i></p> <p>Slender Tick-trefoil or Southern Tick-trefoil</p> <p>Pink and white flowers</p>		

<p>31.</p>	<p><i>Dianella longifolia</i></p> <p>Flax lily (grey green leaves), Pale flax lily</p> <p>B-7783</p>	<p>Fruits eaten when ripens to blue. The level of sweetness varies from plant to plant. Long leaves can be used to weave baskets.</p>	
<p>32.</p>	<p><i>Dianella revoluta</i></p> <p>Spreading flax lily</p> <p>(green leaves)</p>	<p>Used to make string and widely used for basket making. Fruits can be eaten when blue and ripe, generally sweet to taste.</p>	
<p>33.</p>	<p><i>Diuris amabilis</i></p> <p>(formerly included in <i>Diuris behrii</i>)</p> <p>Large Golden Moth Orchid</p>		
<p>34.</p>	<p><i>Diuris sp</i></p>		

	Donkey orchid		
35.	<i>Drosera peltata</i> Pale Sundew B-2559		
36.	<i>Dysphania pumilio</i> Small crumbweed		
37.	<i>Einadia nutans</i> Climbing saltbush Creeping salt bush		
38.	<i>Eleocharis acuta</i> Common spike rush		
39.	<i>Epilobium billardioreanum</i> Robust willowherb		
40.	<i>Eragrostis - native</i> (pond/wet area)		

<p>41.</p>	<p><i>Eryngium ovinum</i> Blue Devil B-10681</p>		
<p>42.</p>	<p><i>Euchiton sphaericus</i> Star cudweed</p>		
<p>43.</p>	<p><i>Euphorbia drummondii</i> Mat spurge, Caustic weed</p>		
<p>44.</p>	<p><i>Geranium neglectum</i> Red stem cranesbill</p>		
<p>45.</p>	<p><i>Geranium solanderi</i> Native Geranium B-3156</p>	<p>Taproot can be roasted, leaves and flowers are edible. Crushed leaf can be applied to relieve burn and blisters. Raw tubers can be eaten to assist internal discomfort</p>	
<p>46.</p>	<p><i>Geum urbanum</i> Wood Avens</p>		

<p>47.</p>	<p><i>Glycine tabacina</i></p> <p>Glycine Pea</p> <p>B-2861</p>	<p>The liquorice flavoured roots can be chewed as a sweet</p>	
<p>48.</p>	<p><i>Glycine clandestina</i></p> <p>Twining Glycine</p>		
<p>49.</p>	<p><i>Gonocarpus tetragynus</i></p> <p>Common Raspwort</p>		
<p>50.</p>	<p><i>Goodenia pinnatifida</i></p> <p>Scrambled eggs</p> <p>B-3193</p>		

<p>51.</p>	<p><i>Grevillea (species)</i></p> <p>Very small low growing near pond/wet area</p>		
<p>52.</p>	<p><i>Hardenbergia violacea</i></p> <p>False sarsparilla</p>	<p>Boiled leaves make a sweet tea. Also used as a mouthwash for ulcers and to treat chest infections. Flowers used to make a dye and eaten to treat liver and kidney complaints. Long terms can be used to make rope and dtring.</p>	
<p>53.</p>	<p><i>Haloragis heterophylla</i></p> <p>Rough/variable raspwort</p>		
<p>54.</p>	<p><i>Hydrocotyle laxiflora</i></p> <p>Stinking pennywort</p> <p><i>Hydrocotyle</i> sp. Swamp and stinking pennywort</p> <p>B-1128</p>		

<p>55.</p>	<p><i>Hypericum gramineum</i> Small St John's Wort (native) B-7240</p>		
<p>56.</p>	<p><i>Hypoxis hygrometrica</i> Golden star</p>		
<p>57.</p>	<p><i>Juncus Australis</i> Rush</p>		
<p>58.</p>	<p><i>Leptorhynchos squamatus</i> Scaly Buttons B-1557</p>		

59.	<i>Lichen species</i>		
60.	<i>Lichenomphalia chromacea</i> Yellow naval		
61.	<i>Linum marginale</i> Wild flax	Stems could be made into string and used as fishing line or for fishing nets. Flat brown seed can be eaten fresh or used like sesame seeds – they have a nutty flavour	
62.	<i>Lizuda densiflora</i> Woodrush (Hairy)		
63.	<i>Lomandra filiformis</i> Wattle Mat-rush • <i>subsp. coriacea</i>		
64.	<i>Lomandra multiflora</i>		

65.	<i>Lomandra bracteata</i>		
66.	<i>Microseris lanceolata</i> Yam Daisy B-1566	Mewan (Ngarigo), Murnong Edible tubers eaten raw or roasted. Staple food for Southern-eastern Aboriginal people	
67.	<i>Mentha diemenica</i> Slender mint (white flowers)		
68.	<i>Microtis unifolia</i> Onion Orchid B-4473		
69.	<i>Moss</i>		
70.	<i>Oreomyrrhis eriopoda</i> Native caraway		

<p>71.</p>	<p><i>Oxalis species</i> (native) <i>Oxalis peremans</i></p>		
<p>72.</p>	<p><i>Pelargonium australe</i> Native pelargonium B-3157</p>		
<p>73.</p>	<p><i>Persicaria prostrata</i> <i>Creeping knotweed</i> (pond/wet area)</p>		
<p>74.</p>	<p><i>Pimelea curviflora</i> Curved Rice-flower B-6176</p>		
<p>75.</p>	<p><i>Plantago varia</i> Variable plantain</p>		

76.	<p><i>*Poranthera microphylla</i></p> <p>Small poranthera</p>		
77.	<p><i>Ranunculus lappaceus</i></p> <p>Australian buttercup</p>		
78.	<p><i>Rumex brownii</i></p> <p>Swamp dock</p>		
79.	<p><i>Schoenus apogon</i></p> <p>Common bog sedge</p>		
80.	<p><i>Scutellaria humilis</i></p> <p>Australian skullcap</p>		
81.	<p><i>Sedge species</i></p>		
82.	<p><i>Senecio sp</i></p> <p>(near pond/wet area)</p>		

<p>83.</p>	<p><i>Solenogyne dominii</i> Smooth Solenogyne B-7454</p>		
<p>84.</p>	<p><i>Stackhousia monogyna</i> Creamy Candles B-6120</p>		
<p>85.</p>	<p><i>Thelymitra species</i> Sun orchid (<i>Thelymitra pauciflora</i> Slender Sun Orchid) B-11639</p>		
<p>86.</p>	<p><i>Thysanotus tuberosis</i> Fringed Lily B-3574</p>	<p>Tuberous roots are eaten roasted or raw.</p>	

<p>87.</p>	<p><i>Tricoryne elatior</i> Yellow rush-lily</p>		
<p>88.</p>	<p><i>Trioetilodiscus pygmaeus</i> Austral Sunray</p>		
<p>89.</p>	<p><i>Veronica species</i> Speedwell</p>		
<p>90.</p>	<p><i>Vittadinia muelleri</i> Narrow-leaved New Holland Daisy</p>		
<p>91.</p>	<p><i>Wahlenbergia Communis</i> Tufted Bluebell B-1929</p>	<p>Flowers are edible and were eaten by Aboriginal people</p>	

92.	<p><i>Wahlenbergia luteola</i></p> <p>Yellow bluebell</p> <p>B-7314</p>		
93.	<p><i>Wahlenbergia multicalis</i></p> <p>Tadgell's bluebell</p>		<p>Very small flowers</p>
94.	<p><i>Wurmbea dioica</i></p> <p>Early Nancy</p>	<p>Inner core is rich in starch providing a good source of nutritional energy. The corms are small but are a welcome early spring food.</p>	
95.			

NATIVE GRASSES IDENTIFIED IN THE MURRUMBATEMAN VILLAGE GRASSY WOODLAND

	Botanical and common name	Indigenous name and use	Images
1.	<i>Aristida ramosa</i> Purple wiregrass		
2.	<i>Anthosachne scabra</i> (<i>Elymus scaber</i>) Common wheat grass		
3.	<i>Austrostipa bigeniculata</i> Tall spear grass, B-10386	Yanganbil	
4.	<i>Austrostipa scabra</i> Speargrass B-10377		
5.	<i>Austrostipa setacea</i> Corkscrew grass		
6.	<i>Austrostipa densiflora</i> Foxtail Speargrass		
7.	<i>Bothriochloa macra</i> Redgrass or redleg grass.		
8.	<i>Chloris truncata</i> Windmill grass		
9.	<i>Lachnagrostis filiformis</i> (<i>Agrostis avenacea</i>) Blown grass (in wet area)		
10.	<i>Microlaena stipoides</i> Weeping grass B-5037		

11.	<p><i>Panicum effusum</i></p> <p>Hairy panic grass, Blow away grass</p>		
12.	<p><i>Poa siberiana</i></p> <p>Poa tussock or Common snowgrass</p> <p>B-5131</p>		
13.	<p><i>Poa labillardieri</i></p> <p>Tussock grass</p>	<p>Fibre are used to make string which is used in production of nets, bags, baskets or mats. Also use in coolamons as padding when babies were carried in them.</p>	
14.	<p><i>Rytidosperma spp.</i></p> <p>Wallaby grass (medium and short)</p> <p>B-RYTI</p>		
15.	<p><i>Rytidosperma spp. caespitosum</i></p> <p>Ringed Wallaby grass</p>		
16.	<p><i>Themeda triandra</i></p> <p>Kangaroo grass</p> <p>B-7770</p>	<p>Stems used to make string for fishing nets and small baskets. When seeds are plentiful they can be crushed into flour then baked</p>	

TREES IDENTIFIED IN THE MURRUMBATEMAN VILLAGE GRASSY WOODLAND

	Botanical and common name	Indigenous name and use	Images
1.	<p><i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i></p> <p>Yellow box</p> <p>B-4125</p>		
2.	<p><i>Eucalyptus blakelyi</i></p> <p>Blakely's Red Gum</p> <p>B-4057</p>	<p>Large strips of bark can be made into canoes, smaller pieces can be made into coolamons and shields. Wood can be made into sticks and shields. Hollow trees often used as place to store items of value.</p>	
3.	<p><i>Brachychiton Populneus</i></p> <p>Kurrajong -</p>	<p>Widely used as source of food, fibre and water. Water obtained from tree roots. Young shoots can be eaten – usually roasted; seeds are eaten raw or roasted after the bristly coating is removed. Jelly-like sap can be eaten, String and rope can be made from the bark.</p>	