





### **Bush Foods**

## Common Species in Vegetation Type 17

#### **Grasses**



Cyperus bulbosus

Yalka, Nutgrass

Roots produce small bulbs that are sometimes eaten raw or roasted in hot coals.

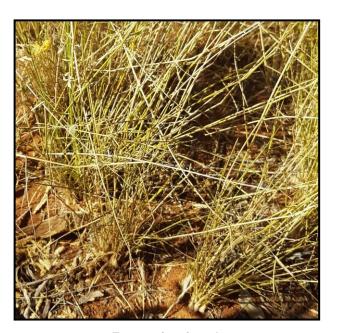


Dactyloctenium radulans
Button Grass, Finger Grass, Toothbrush Grass
Seeds are dehusked and eaten.



Eragrostis dielsii Mallee Lovegrass

Seeds are dehusked and eaten, whole or ground.



Eragrostis eriopoda Woollybutt Grass, Naked Woollybutt, Wire Wanderrie Grass, Never Fail

Seeds are dehusked and eaten, whole or ground.

#### **Groundcovers and Forbs**



Abutilon otocarpum
Keeled Lantern-bush, Desert Chinese Lantern
Seeds can be eaten without preparation and have a pleasant nutty flavour.



Boerhavia repleta
Tar Vine
Roots are edible and collected once active growing has ceased.



Cleome viscosa Tickweed, Mustard Bush

Seeds may be eaten.



Image: Lepidium sp.

Lepidium muelleriferdinandi Muellers Peppercress and Lepidium phlebopetalum Veined Peppercress

Plant eaten immediately after being steamed, stems hammered to a pulp before being eaten. Eaten raw but strong flavour. Seeds in pods also eaten.



Portulaca oleracea Munyeroo, Pigweed, Purslane

Seeds roasted and ground to a paste before being eaten. Roots cooked and eaten. Leaves and stems steamed and eaten.



Vigna lanceolata var. latifolia Pencil Yam, Maloga Bean, Parsnip Bean

Swollen roots (juicy, starchy organs) of the plant are edible, eaten raw or baked in hot sand and ashes.



Wahlenbergia tumidifructa Tugid-fruited Bluebell

Flowers of Wahlenbergia species can be eaten.

#### **Vines**



Image: Barbara Gilfedder

Marsdenia australis Bush Banana, Lungkwa, Doubah

Flowers and young fruits are eaten raw. Mature fruits are cooked and eaten whole or outer rind eaten. Young leaves eaten without preparation. Mature leaves steamed before being eaten.

#### **Shrubs**



Capparis spinosa var. nummularia Caper Bush, Wild Passionfruit, Nipan

Fruit is edible.



Enchylaena tomentosa var. tomentosa Ruby Saltbush, Sturts Saltbush, Plum Puddings, Berry Cottonbush

Berries are eaten when ripe and juicy. Dried berries can be reconstituted in water.



Senna artemisioides subsp. filifolia Desert Cassia, Broom Bush, Punty Bush Seeds eaten after treatment.

#### **Trees**



Acacia estrophiolata Ironwood

Seeds are removed with some difficulty and eaten, white gum exuded from the trunk by boring insects is edible.



Acacia murrayana Colony Wattle, Murrays Wattle

Seeds are roasted and ground to make an edible paste, or eaten green after roasting the pod. White gum exuded from insect damage is edible.



Acacia tetragonophylla
Dead Finish, Kurara
Green seeds are cooked in the pod before being eaten.



Acacia Bush, Bramble Wattle, Victoria Wattle
Green seeds are lightly roasted in the pod before being
eaten. Hard-coated mature seeds are ground before being
eaten. White gum exuded from the trunk is sometimes eaten.



Atalaya hemiglauca Whitewood

White sap exuded from the trunk is edible.



Capparis mitchellii
Wild Orange, Native Orange, Bumble, Native
Pomegranate

Yellow pulp of fruit is edible and pleasant initially, with unpleasant aftertaste.



Image: Barbara Gilfedde

Eucalyptus coolabah Coolabah

Seeds are left to dry for several days before being cleaned and ground to a paste, which is eaten raw or cooked.



Grevillea striata Beefwood Seeds are eaten.



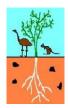
Fork-leaved Corkwood
Seeds are eaten without preparation. Honey is sucked from flowers or steeped in water.



Ventilago viminalis
Supplejack, Vine Tree
White sap exuded from the trunk from insect wounds is edible.

#### References

Latz, P.K. (1995). Bushfires and Bushtucker: Aboriginal Plant Use in Central Australia. IAD Press: Alice Springs, NT.



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