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ETHNOBOTANICAL FIELD NOTES FROM THE NORTHERN TERRITORY, AUSTRALIA

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Abstract

Ethnobotanical notes from some 29 Aboriginal language groups in the Northern Territory of Australia are reported. Information was collected during field studies between 1986 and 1989. Scientific and Aboriginal names, uses, localities and collection data are given for 318 taxa, representing 191 genera and 86 families.

Introduction

In the Northern Territory the recent increase in awareness of the importance of ethnobotanical studies has gone beyond simple anthropological interest. It has now been recognised that information on plant use is a very important part of our country's cultural heritage. However with the increasing dependence on European type foods, and the restriction of Aboriginal movement patterns, much of 'old time' plant uses are no longer actively practiced, and are today mostly only known by elderly Aboriginal people. In many instances the lack of dependence upon 'old time' ways has brought about a reduction in the knowledge of these plant uses. I have used here the term 'old time' for knowledge held by Aboriginal people prior to European contact. Many Aboriginal people feel that culturally it is extremely important that this information be recorded while knowledgeable informants are still alive and before knowledge on 'old time' plant use further declines. Sadly, too much has been irretrievably lost.

Despite a long term anthropological and botanical interest in the Northern Territory, dating back to last century, the literature on Aboriginal plant usage has been relatively poor. In Central Australia a number of papers by Cleland & Johnston (1933), Sweeny (1947), Cleland & Tindale (1959) and Cleland (1966) all covered Aboriginal plant use to varying extents. More recently Gould (1969), Silberbauer (1971), Peterson (1977, 1978), Henshall et al. (1980), Kalotas (1980), Latz (1982), O'Connell et al. (1983), Institute of Aboriginal Studies (1988) have added to the information available on 'old time' and contemporary Aboriginal plant use in Central Australia.

In the tropical Northern Territory a recent succession of papers by Dunlop et al. (1976), Levitt (1981), Smyth & Von Sturmer (1981), Scarlett et al. (1982), Merlan & Rumsey (1982), Altman (1984), Chaloupka & Giuliani (1984), Galpagalpa (1984), Davis (1985), Russel-Smith (1985), Rose (1987), Aboriginal Communities of the Northern Territory (1988), Wightman & Smith (1989), Smith & Wightman (1990), Smith (in press), Wightman et al. (1991) have all made valuable contributions to the field of ethnobotany. Works prior to these have been lacking with the exception of Specht (1958) who covered a major part of Arnhem Land.

In both areas there have been others who have collected or commented upon plant usage by Aboriginal people including school teachers, geologists, missionaries, botanists, healthworkers etc. Their information on the whole, however, has tended to be anecdotal and of limited use; Aboriginal people are generally described in their writings as having lived on yams, roots, seeds and fruits. A lot of the published works lack plant collection details such as accurate scientific names and/or voucher specimens. In the works reviewed very few cite any plant vouchers collected.

Little ethnobotanical work appears to have been carried out in areas where disruption to Aboriginal culture seems to be greatest. For instance, apart from Rose (1987) and Smith (in press) very little work has been carried out in the whole of the Victoria River District, where Aboriginal plant knowledge is fast disappearing. Moreover, ethnobotanical information has been collected in detail from only a handful of language groups throughout the Northern Territory, which is sad considering that over 30 different languages are widely spoken. There are many other languages which are spoken by only a few people.

This paper will add to the growing body of ethnobotanical knowledge of 'old time' and contemporary plant use by providing detailed studies from many different areas of the Northern Territory. It reports on a broad survey showing a range of Aboriginal plant uses from coastal areas, monsoonal vine thickets through to the more arid zones.

It is hoped that this information will be useful to botanists, linguists and anthropologists enabling them to build on and improve the information available. Hopefully more ethnobotanical knowledge will be written down in the appropriate Aboriginal language in future making it more relevant to Aboriginal people themselves.

Methodology

The information presented was collected during the period 1986 to 1989 whilst the author was employed to document medicinal plant use for the Bush Medicines Project, Northern Territory Department of Health and Community Services.

The data on plant use was collected by the case study approach. Methodology included a combination of interviews and both participant and non-participant observation.

Data was collected mainly in the field. The main sources of information were the older men and women who were generally considered by their own communities to be knowledgeable on Aboriginal plant use. As plants were encountered, field guides provided the information as they perceived it to be relevant; only data concerned with food, medicine and material culture have been incorporated into this paper. Plant uses that are not susceptible to incorporation in this manner, although concerned with Aboriginal cultural beliefs, have been omitted. The information was recorded in written form and on tape, and was later checked and transcribed by linguists and language consultants.

As ethnobotanical data was acquired, the plant in question was collected, identified and preserved. Voucher specimens for all taxa collected are lodged at the Northern Territory Herbarium (DNA). Those plants listed below without voucher specimens were often growing in locations where collections were not ethically possible or they were large trees that were inaccessible. Botanical nomenclature follows that of Dunlop (1990) with subsequent taxonomic changes incorporated. Aboriginal language and community names generally follow that of Black (1983). The orthographies follow those currently in use in the communities visited, which are often those being developed by the School of Australian Linguistics at Batchelor or the Summer Institute of Linguistics at Darwin. Language group boundaries and community locations can be located in Figure 1.

Observations

Plant medicines

Plants still play a very important role in the Aboriginal medical systems in the Northern

Territory today. They are however only one of the many forms of healing treatments available. Some of the others include the use of minerals, insect products, healing songs, the removal of foreign objects by knowledgeable people and western medicine available from health clinics and hospitals. The 164 plants utilised for their medicinal properties are listed in Appendix 1.

Plant medicines utilized come from a wide range of habitat types. Within each habitat type, there is a range of medicinal plants available to treat most sickness. Hence in times of need it becomes unnecessary to travel further afield to collect effective medicines.

The most common method of preparing medicines is by pounding or crushing fresh material then boiling in water. In 'olden times' before metal containers were available the plants would have been allowed to infuse in water in wooden bowls with perhaps hot stones added to help heat the water. The mixture is then drunk or used as a medicinal wash. Other common methods of preparation include crushing fresh material and inhaling the vapours, rubbing over the skin, direct application of sap onto the skin and the use of smoke as a healer and health promoter.

It appears that actual quantities of plants used are not always critical. Often measurements were given as ' about a handful', 'a few leaves' or 'a branch will do'. Similarly the amounts of water used were given in rough amounts, e.g. 'about one billy can' or 'just a little water'.

Of interest are the relatively large numbers of naturalised exotic species that are used as medicinal agents. These indicate that Aboriginal herbal medical systems are open to change and that people are still experimenting to find new and perhaps better cures.

This report does not deny nor affirm the efficacy of any of the plants used as medicines. Analysis of some constituents has recently been carried out by Collins (1990) and Aboriginal Communities of the Northern Territory (1988).

Plant foods

The gathering of plant foods is still a very important economic activity in most Aboriginal communities. In townships and communities most bush foods provide a supplement to foods purchased from the local store. However, for short periods those people living on outstations often have to rely upon their hunting and gathering skills for their survival.

Most of the foods reported here are fruits as they require less preparation, often being eaten raw. Foods that are less commonly utilised today include those species that require elaborate preparation. For example the availability of commercially produced flour has decreased the necessity to grind the seeds of native species. The 148 species utilised as foods can be found listed in Appendix 2.

Material culture

In the Northern Territory a large number of species are still used for purposes other than for food or medicines: 101 of these are listed in Appendix 3.

Apart from the use of material for ceremonial use, plants are gathered as raw materials for many purposes. Perhaps the most important is the collection of firewood. Most Aboriginal communities rely heavily on the burning of firewood for both cooking and heating. Many species can be utilised but most favoured seem to be the slow growing, denser hardwoods which produce a very hot fire, e.g. *Acacia aneura* var. *aneura*.

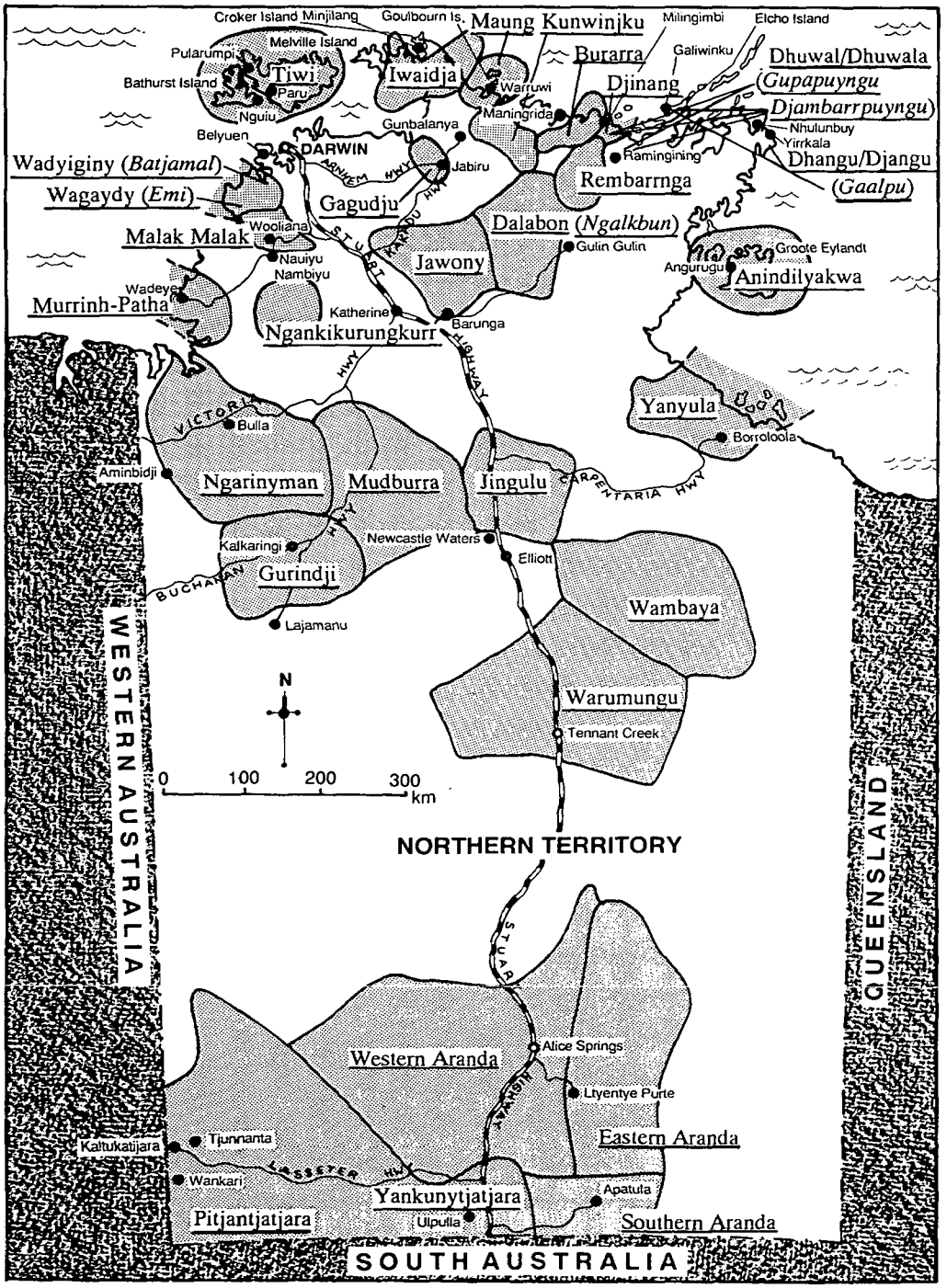

Fig. 1: Location of communities and language groups used in the text. (Language groups adapted from Wurm & Hattori 1981)

Many species are still collected for the manufacture of artefacts often for sale. Items include weapons such as shields, spears, woomeras ; ornaments such as carved animals, totem poles, bark paintings; and musical instruments such as digeridoos and clap sticks. Other commonly utilised plants include those gathered for making string, dyes and for tobacco.

Field notes

Of the vascular and non-vascular plants used by Aboriginal people 318 are listed alphabetically by botanical name below. Information given is ordered as follows: scientific name (italics), author, family, usage information, Aboriginal names (in bold face) with the language name in parentheses, location and collection numbers. The collectors initials NMS & GMW refer to N. M. Smith and G. M. Wightman respectively.

An asterisk (*) denotes an introduced species.

Abrus precatorius L. Fabaceae

1. The red and black seeds are used to make ornamental necklaces. Often referred to as bush beads.
   Miringirrwa (Batjamal & Emi) Belyuen NMS 824, NMS 1033; **Yiringaning** (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi GMW 3340 & NMS; ?(Tiwi) Nguiu.

Acacia aneura F. Muell. ex Benth. var. ***aneura*** Mimosaceae

1. The hard wood makes excellent weapons i.e. woomera (a broad throwing stick with a notch at one end for holding a spear, giving increased leverage in throwing), boomerangs and barbs/hooks for spears.
2. The wood makes excellent firewood as it burns to a very hot fire.
3. Branches are laid on the ground to protect cooked meat from spoilage in the sand, especially larger game such as emu and kangaroo.
4. The seeds, once roasted on hot coals, are ground into a flour to make damper.
5. The red brown sap sucking scale insects which abound on these trees release an edible sugary exudate (often called honey dew). This sweet liquid can be sucked directly or branches can be soaked in water to make a sweet drink.
6. Wasp galls or 'bush apples' of around 2cm diameter are collected and eaten raw in the spring time.
7. The nests of the edible honey ant, *Melophurus bagoti* are often located deep under the ground near the base of these trees.
8. This species is often the host tree for edible mistletoe fruits i.e. *Lysiana murrayi* and *Amyema maidenii*.
   Wintalyaka (Yankunytjatjara) Ulpulla NMS 1164, NMS 1353.

Acacia aneura F. Muell. ex Benth. var. ***latifolia*** J. Black Mimosaceae

1. The white powder covering this shrub is an excellent source of resin. The leafy branches are collected, laid out on bare ground or on sheets and threshed. The powder is then collected into a heap and melted into a ball for later use. The resin is used as a bonding agent to join spears, add barbs to spears, for plugging holes in wooden artefacts and more recently as a cement for repairing holes punctured in the petrol tanks of motor vehicles.
   Minyura=tree, **Kiti**=resin (Yankunytjatjara) Ulpulla NMS 1372.

Acacia auriculiformis Cunn. ex Benth. Mimosaceae

1. The burnt bark ashes are mixed with commercially available chewing tobacco, *Nicotiana tabacum*, (this exotic species nowadays replaces the use of many native *Nicotiana* spp. as it is more readily available). The addition of ash frees the nicotine to make the tobacco more powerful (Watson 1983).
2. Logs and branches are used to cook some species of toxic yams (i.e. *Tacca leontopetaloides*) to make them edible.
   Mankarra (Batjamal), **Tji** (Emi) Belyuen NMS 810.
3. The leaves are steeped in water and the liquid along with a few softened leaves is rubbed over the skin as a cleansing wash for cuts and bad sores.
   Gayparl (Burarra/Djinang) Maningrida NMS 683.
4. The leaves are crushed between stones and are thrown onto the surface of fresh water holes as a fish poison.
   Manyarrngark (Kunwinjku) Maningrida NMS 633.
5. The legumes are rubbed vigorously onto the skin, with a little water, to produce a rich lather used to relieve itchy skin. It is especially good for skin that has been affected by the irritant hairs of some stinging caterpillars.
   Kanawarra (Ngankikurungkurr) Nauiyu Nambiyu NMS 449, NMS 958.
6. This species is considered a good shady tree to camp under.
   Gaypal (Djambarrpuyngu/Gupapuyngu) Milingimbi, **Manjimanji** (Iwaidja) Minjilang GMW ? & NMS.

Acacia estrophiolata F. Muell. Mimosaceae

1. The yellow inner bark is boiled in water and the liquid is used daily as a medicinal wash for open cuts, sores and as a treatment for scabies. A little of the root bark can also be added if desired.
2. The liquid, prepared as above, can also be splashed around the eye to help take away redness and relieve soreness.
3. This species is a source of an edible light coloured gummy exudate which is eaten raw as a sweet.
   Athenge (Eastern Aranda) Ltyente Purte NMS 318.

Acacia holosericea Cunn. ex G. Don Mimosaceae

1. The wood is strong and hard making an excellent hook on a woomera.
   Pawuya (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 931, NMS 955.
2. The leaves and pods are smashed and then thrown onto the surface of a fresh water hole to poison fish. The 'stunned' fish rise to the surface and can be easily collected and thrown onto the banks.
   Mangurla (Jingulu/Mudburra) Elliott NMS 689, NMS 987.
3. The fruits and in some cases the outer branchlets are rubbed with a little water to produce a rich soapy lather which is used to wash the hands, wash clothes and to clean itchy skin, especially if one has been stung by an insect.
   Mangurla (Jingulu/Mudburra) Elliott NMS 689, NMS 987.; (Jawony) Katherine NMS ?; **Kanawarra** (Ngankikurungkurr) Nauiyu Nambiyu NMS 232, NMS 450, NMS 959.
4. The seeds can be collected, ground on stones and made into a flour. The flour is made into a damper or flat bread, that is cooked on hot coals often protected or wrapped in large leaves such as those from *Nymphaea macrosperma*.
   Parrawi (Ngarinyman) Bulla.

Acacia kempeana F. Muell. Mimosaceae

1. This species is the favoured host of *Xyleutes* sp. (Order *Lepidoptera*) whose larvae 'witchetty grubs' develop in the roots of the shrub. The roots are dug up and the large

grubs (up to 10cm long) are eaten raw or lightly roasted in the fire. They are highly sought after and are a staple diet of many women and children.
Ilykuwara (Pitjantjatjara) Apatula NMS 1163; **Ilykuwara** (Yankunytjatjara) Ulpulla NMS 1352.

Acacia lysiphloia F. Muell. Mimosaceae

1. The leaves and branches are heated over hot coals and then rubbed or held tightly over sore muscles and joints for pain relief. This is especially good when one has been out hunting or walking all day and the muscles are sore and tight.
2. The resinous leaves of this species are boiled in water and the liquid is used daily as a medicinal wash to help relieve colds and influenza.
Nungkurrja (Jingulu) Elliott NMS 982; **Mulurrmi** (Mudburra) Elliott NMS 694; **Pirrpung** (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 1100, NMS 1116 , NMS 1117.
3. Young children are 'smoked' or passed over a pit of smoking leaves and branches which have been mixed with a little termitaria(compacted particles forming the nest of termites) as a health promoter. This is an extremely important ritual in the management of health for infants.
Nungkurrja (Jingulu) Elliott NMS 982; **Mulurrmi** (Mudburra) Elliott NMS 694.

Acacia multisiliqua (Benth.) Maconochie Mimosaceae

1. The leaves are crushed in the hands and the vapours inhaled to relieve congested nasal passages associated with colds and influenza. Nowadays the leaves are often boiled in water and the steam that is given off is used in the same fashion.
? (Burarra) Maningrida NMS 519.

Acacia oncinocarpa Benth. Mimosaceae

1. A small handful of leaves is boiled in water and the liquid is drunk to relieve bad chest infections such as tuberculosis.
Muriningyi (Tiwi) Pularumpi NMS 1257.

Acacia pellita O. Schwarz Mimosaceae

1. The fruits are rubbed over the skin with a little water to produce a cleansing lather. It is especially good for relieving itchy skin that has been affected by the irritant hairs of some 'stinging' caterpillars.
Kanawarra (Ngankikurungkurr) Nauiyu Nambiyu NMS 448, NMS 957.

Acacia spondylophylla F. Muell. Mimosaceae

1. One old man said the leaves were boiled in water and the liquid was sipped to provide relief from colds and influenza. (This information needs checking).
Imaranka-imarangka (Pitjantjatjara) Kaltukatjara NMS 614.

Acacia tetragonophylla F. Muell. Mimosaceae

1. The root bark can be used as a bandage for broken arms. Wrapped around the limb it aids in the healing process.
2. The root bark is crushed and boiled in water to produce an antiseptic wash for bad sores of the skin.
3. The pungent phyllodes are inserted around the base of a wart until bleeding starts, they are then removed. After 4-5 days the wart withers.
Arlketyerre (Eastern Aranda) Alice Springs NMS 610; **Wulka pulka** (Pitjantjatjara/Yankunytjatjara) Apatula NMS 1201.

Acacia victoriae Benth. Mimosaceae

1. This species is a host of *Xyleutes* whose larvae 'witchetty grubs' develop in the roots of the shrub. The root is dug up and the grubs are eaten raw or lightly roasted, often discarding the head.
   Minilyi (Jingulu), **Mininmi** (Mudburra) Elliott.

Adansonia gregorii F. Muell. Bombacaceae

1. The wood from the large trunks is used to carve coolamons.
2. The old discarded staminal column from the flower is used as a paint brush.
3. The fruits are used for carvings. Drawings are scratched on the outside which is then lightly sanded to remove the outer surface of short light brown hairs.
4. The inside pith of the fruit is eaten raw or if it is a little hard it can be added to water with a little sugar to make a thirst quenching drink.
5. A little of the old dry pith in the fruit also settles an upset stomach, working like an antacid treatment.
   Jamulang (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 766, NMS 906, NMS 1106.

Aegialitis annulata R. Br. Plumbaginaceae

1. The leaves are folded in half and are blown to produce a whistle sound.
   Widjber (Batjamal/Emi) Belyuen GMW 4528 & NMS.
2. No use recorded. Small shrub that grows on rocks near the water edge.
   Mungunmungun (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi GMW 700.

Aegiceras corniculatum (L.) Blanco Myrsinaceae

1. Leaves are placed over hot coals to produce smoke; babies are held in this smoke to make them strong.
2. The wood is used to manufacture implements, such as axe handles and digging sticks.
   Derra (Emi) Belyuen NMS 813.

**Agave sisalana* Perrine Agavaceae

1. The large leaves are squeezed to remove sap, stripped of thorns and dried in the sun. The mass of white fibre left is rolled and plied into a strong rope or string which is used to manufacture dilly bags. This species is not native and has no aboriginal name. The use was introduced to the Emi and Batjamal people by the Chinese early this century. (Pers. comm. Marjorie Bil Bil). It is possibly a native of Mexico where it is cultivated for fibre production (Gentry 1982).
   ? (Batjamal/Emi) Belyuen.

**Agave* sp. Agavaceae

1. The fleshy stems are heated over a fire and the sap from the stems is placed into the ear to help reduce weeping and to relieve the pain of an ear-ache. This is not a native species and thus has no specific Aboriginal name.
   ? (Gaalpu/Kunwinjku) Warruwi NMS 142 & GMW.

Alloteropsis semialata (R. Br.) A. Hitchc. Poaceae

1. The rhizomes are used to scoop out honey from wild bee nests. The honey is sucked off but the rhizome is not necessarily eaten.
2. The root is the favoured food of the kangaroo.
   Mbuka (Burarra) Maningrida NMS 534; **Läwarr** (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi GMW 3468 & NMS.

3. A grass like plant. No use given.
Bijurrunku (Jingulu) Elliott.

Alphitonia excelsa (Fenzl) Benth. Rhamnaceae
1. The leaves are rubbed together with a little water to produce a skin cleansing lather.
2. In the past the bark has been used medicinally to treat aches and pains in the joints. Possibly it is no longer used today.
Minjirrajirda (Burarra) Maningrida NMS 643; **Gulu** (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi GMW 4371 & NMS; **Mitjirribya** (Emi) Belyuen NMS 831, NMS 1039; ? (Iwaidja) Minjilang NMS 150 & GMW.

Alstonia actinophylla (Cunn.) Schumann Apocynaceae
1. The trunks provide an excellent source of wood to make sea-going canoes.
Tjentjek (Batjamal), **Thender** (Emi) Belyuen NMS 830.

Amorphophallus galbra Bailey Araceae
1. The tuber is edible only after thorough pounding and cooking. If eaten raw it will 'burn your mouth out.'
Melngmelng (Batjamal), **Mimi** (Emi) Belyuen NMS 827, NMS 878; **Luwiya** (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi GMW 3349 & NMS, GMW 3449 & NMS.
2. A flowering specimen collected was reported as being poisonous ('devil plant'), even after preparation.
Wurl wurl (Emi) Belyuen GMW 3449 & NMS.

Amorphophallus paeoniifolius (Dennst.) Nicholson Araceae
1. The tuber is smashed and boiled in water and the liquid is used as a medicinal wash to treat general sickness of unknown causes.
? (Tiwi) Nguiu GMW 3579 & NMS.

Ampelocissus acetosa (F. Muell.) Planchon Vitaceae
1. The fruits are eaten raw when ripe (black). They are considered a 'bit cheeky' or hot but are eaten with relish.
Bertjerwungat (Batjamal), **Kurrabiya** (Emi) Belyuen NMS 838, NMS 1061; **Wuluymung** (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi GMW 3333 & NMS; ? (Malakmalak) Wooliana NMS 397; **Mi mangkamurr** (Murrinh-Patha) Wadeye NMS 498; **Makurin** (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 921; ? (Tiwi) Darwin NMS 1019.

Ampelocissus frutescens Jackes Vitaceae
1. The fruits are eaten raw when ripe (black).
Makulkul (Dalabon) Barunga NMS 353; ? (Jawony) Katherine NMS 364.

Amyema bifurcatum (Benth.) Tieghem Loranthaceae
1. The inner wood is boiled in water and the liquid is sipped to provide relief from bad colds. Use as often as required till cured.
Jinirran (Jawony/Mayali) Gulin Gulin NMS 235.

Amyema maidenii (Blakely) Barlow ssp. ***maidenii*** Loranthaceae

1. The fruits are eaten raw when ripe, they are considered to be very sweet.
   Parka-parka (Yankunytjatjara) Ulpulla NMS 1356.

Antiaris toxicaria Lesch. Moraceae

1. The inner bark is pounded and dried, re-softened in the mouth and rolled between the palms into string. The string is often used to make dilly bags.
   Barrata (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi GMW 3476 & NMS.

Antidesma ghaesembilla Gaertner Euphorbiaceae

1. The fruits are eaten raw when ripe (red).
   ? (Dalabon) Barunga NMS 559; **Warranuwa** (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi GMW 3463 & NMS; ?(Jawony) Katherine NMS 884; **Pirliming** (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 926.

Arenga australasica (H.H. Wendl. & Drude) S.T. Blake Arecaceae

1. The heart or growing tip of this palm can be eaten raw or after it has been lightly roasted on hot coals or boiled in water.
2. This palm has special significance to some people in the Maningrida area and by them is called the "wind dreaming tree". It has special powers that controls all strong winds, especially cyclones.
   An-jardarrk (Burarra) Maningrida GMW 3864 & NMS.

Asteromyrtus symphyocarpa (F. Muell.) Craven Myrtaceae

1. Fresh young leaves (and sometimes a few roots) are boiled in water and the vapours inhaled and a little of the liquid sipped for relief from sore throats, bad coughs, colds and influenza. Use 2-3 times daily until cured.
   Mawilyaburna (Anindilyakwa) Angurugu NMS 212.
2. Fresh leaves are crushed in the hand and the vapours inhaled for relief from any sinus trouble.
3. Fresh leaves are used when cooking meats and vegetables as a herb flavouring.
   Yerrwupundudup (Ngankikurungkurr) Nauiyu Nambiyu NMS 444, NMS 1022, NMS 1349.

Atalaya hemiglauca (F. Muell.) F. Muell. ex Benth. Sapindaceae

1. The leaves and branches are crushed between stones and thrown onto the surface of fresh water holes as a fish poison. The 'stunned' fish rise to the surface and can be easily collected and thrown onto the banks.
   Jakilirra (Jingulu) Elliott NMS ?; **?** (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 1125.

Avicennia marina (Forsskal) Vierh. Avicenniaceae

1. The thin green bark is placed directly on to stingray stings. Small pieces can also be chewed or perhaps softened and spat out onto the sting. Both methods help relieve the pain and help to heal the injury.
   Manyarr (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi NMS 507 & GMW.
2. The dry old wood is burned on the fire. The black charcoal remains are mixed with sea water to form a paste which is applied to ringworm, boils, sores or any other skin condition. Use daily till cured.
   Manyarr (Yolngu Matha) Yirrkala NMS 214.

3. Fresh green leaves can be applied to a fire to produce a thick black smoke used to signal neighbouring relations.
   Manyarr (Djambarrpuyngu) Ramingining NMS 660 & GMW.
4. The fruits are roasted on hot ashes then eaten.
   Miririrwiny (Batjamal), **Thinbir** (Emi) Belyuen NMS 815, NMS 1034; **Manyarr** (Djambarrpuyngu/Gupapuyngu) Milingimbi NMS 507 & GMW.
5. The mangrove worms in this species are considered unpalatable.
   Manyarr (Djambarrpuyngu/Gupapuyngu) Milingimbi NMS 507 & GMW.
6. Mangrove tree, no use recorded.
   Mungunmungun (Djambarrpuyngu) Galiwinku NMS 175.

Bambusa arnhemica F. Muell. Poaceae

1. The culms are used as spear shafts. The tips are made from *Bruguiera gymnorrhiza.*
   Del (Batjamal), **Diye** (Emi) Belyuen.

Banksia dentata L.f. Proteaceae

1. The old inflorescence cones are used as a source of fire when travelling. The ends are burned and allowed to smoke. They will burn very slowly for 2-3 hours and can be used to light the fire at the next camp site. Burnt at night they will repell mosquitoes from around the camp site.
   Gulwbook (Rembarrnga) Maningrida NMS 663 & GMW.

Barringtonia acutangula (L.) Gaertner Lecythidaceae

1. The leaves stems and fruits are pounded with stones, then thrown out onto the surface of a fresh water hole as a fish poison. The fish rise to the surface and can be collected by hand easily.
   Miyaliny (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 746, NMS 909.
2. Not a good tree to camp under as it is often covered with caterpillars that, when touched, irritate the skin.
   ? (Kunwinjku) Gagadju NMS 1482.

Blennodia canescens R. Br. Brassicaceae

1. The stems are eaten raw as a vegetable.
   Mai=vegetable food (Pitjantjatjara/Yankunytjatjara) Apatula NMS 1167.

Boerhavia coccinea Miller Nyctaginaceae

1. The tuberous rootstock is edible after roasting on hot coals.
   Puunpa (Pitjantjatjara) Apatula NMS 1176; **Puunpa** (Yankunytjatjara) Ulpulla NMS 1355.

Bombax ceiba L. Bombacaceae

1. Sea going canoes are made from the trunk of this species.
2. The branches are used for carving artefacts and for making digeridoo's.
   Gulu' (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi GMW 3435 & NMS.
3. The cottony fibres surrounding the seeds are used to stuff pillows.
   ? (Iwaidja) Minjilang NMS 158 & GMW.

Brachychiton diversifolius R. Br. Sterculiaceae

1. The inner bark of this species is stripped from the tree, pounded and dried a little before it is used to make a very strong string or rope. The string is used to manufacture dilly bags, fish bags and fish nets. It is also used to tie bark paintings onto support sticks to stop them from warping.
   Burdaga (Burarra) Maningrida GMW 3859 & NMS; **Budbud** (Dalabon) Barunga NMS 341; **Nanungguwa** (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi GMW 3489 & NMS; **Pirtpa** (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 728, NMS 745.
2. The inner bark is used as a bandage or gauze to cover cuts and open sores.
   Pirtpa (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 728, NMS 745.
3. The inner bark is stripped off the tree and chewed to provide a source of water, especially when walking overland on long trips during the dry season.
   Burdaga (Burarra) Maningrida GMW 3859 & NMS; **Budbud** (Dalabon) Barunga NMS 341.
4. Juvenile plants can be used as a general purpose medicine to combat influenza, fever or any unknown sickness. The leaves are pounded and soaked in water for up to 60 minutes.The liquid is then used as an all over body wash and a little is placed in each ear.
   Djambuwalngani (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi GMW 3489 & NMS.
5. The fruits are roasted on hot ashes to remove the irritant hairs and to cook the seeds. The seeds are then picked out and eaten.
   ? (Batjamal/Emi) Belyuen NMS ?; **Pirtpa** (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 728, NMS 745; **?** (Tiwi) Pularumpi NMS 1269.
6. The clear gummy exudate from this species is placed directly onto sores and cuts to help them heal over.
   Pirtpa=tree, **Martiya**=gum (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 728, NMS 745.
7. The gum is also eaten as a sweet.
   Burdaga=tree, **Marndaja**=gum (Burarra) Maningrida GMW 3859 & NMS; **?** (Djinang) Maningrida GMW 3859 & NMS; **?** (Tiwi) Pularumpi NMS 1269.

Brachychiton megaphyllus Guymer Sterculiaceae

1. The ripe fruits indicate that it is the right time of year to hunt for baby shark, which is a prized food.
   ? (Gaalpu/Kunwinjku) Warruwi NMS 143 & GMW.
2. The fruits are roasted on hot coals to burn off the irritant hairs that surround the seeds. The seeds are then eaten tasting like popcorn.
   Nganwarra (Emi) Belyuen NMS 800.

Brachychiton spectabilis Guymer Sterculiaceae

1. The inner bark is used to make a string/rope used in the manufacture of dilly bags and fishing nets.
2. The fruits are roasted on hot ashes to remove the irritant hairs that surround the seeds. The seeds are then picked out and eaten.
   Jarrinykal (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 748.

Brachychiton sp. Sterculiaceae

1. The inner bark is used to make string or rope for dilly bags.
   Balgurr (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi GMW 3467 & NMS.

Brachystelma glabriflorum (F. Muell.) Schltr. Asclepiadaceae

1. The rounded tuber is eaten raw or cooked either by roasting on hot coals or by boiling like a potato. According to local knowledge the small bell-shaped flowers always point to where the next plant is growing so it is easy to find more when flowering.
Badju (Dalabon/Nalkbun), **Djalwak** (Jawony) NMS 340.

****Brassica tournefortii*** Gouan Brassicaceae

1. The root stock is edible after roasting. This is not a native species.
Wana wana (Pitjantjatjara) Apatula NMS 1178.

Bruguiera gymnorrhiza (L.) Savigny Rhizophoraceae

1. The timber of this species is durable and hard. It is used to manufacture spear tips known as **batjagada** (Batjamal) and **ijinde** (Emi); the culms from *Bambusa arnhemica* are used as shafts.
Benmerr (Batjamal), **Kunyme** (Emi) Belyuen NMS 814.

Bruguiera parviflora (Roxb.) Wight & Arn. ex Griffith Rhizophoraceae

1. This species is considered a good tree to find mangrove worms in, unlike those found in *Avicennia marina* which are considered unpalatable.
Godu (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi GMW 726.

Buchanania obovata Engl. Anacardiaceae

1. The inner wood is boiled in water and the liquid used as a mouthwash for toothache and as an antiseptic wash for sores and cuts of the skin.
Munydjutj (Djambarrpuyngu) Galiwinku NMS 173; **Munydjutj** (Yolngu Matha) Yirrkala NMS 176.
2. The bark is chopped off the tree and is boiled in water. The liquid is strained and used as a wash for infected sores, weeping cuts and as an effective treatment for prickly heat.
Bigigee (Yanyula) Borroloola NMS 1243.
3. The young stems are heated on hot coals and chewed directly onto sore teeth or the ends can be sharpened and the point inserted into a tooth cavity for relief from toothache. In some cases the larger petioles and central leaf vein can be used for the same purpose.
Mangkarrkba (Anindilyakwa) Angurugu NMS 208; **Mulugi** (Burarra), **Yulwandi** (Djinang) Maningrida NMS 644 & GMW; **Munydjutj** (Djambarrpuyngu) Galiwinku NMS 587; **Munydutj, Dhurrpinda** (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi GMW 3331 & NMS.
4. The fruits are eaten raw when ripe; they are often collected from the ground.
Mangkarrkba (Anindilyakwa) Angurugu NMS 208; **Kanmalhal** (Batjamal), **Wurrngin** (Emi) Belyuen NMS 806; **Mulugi** (Burarra), **Yulwandi** (Djinang) Maningrida NMS 644 & GMW; **Munydjutj** (Djambarrpuyngu) Galiwinku NMS 173, NMS 587; **Munydjutj, Dhurrpinda** (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi GMW 3331 & NMS; **?** (Gaalpu/Kunwinjku) Warruwi GMW 3165 & NMS; **Gurumal** (Jawony) Barunga; **?** (Murrinh-Patha) Wadeye NMS 494; **Ngari-ngari** (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 739; **?** (Rembarrnga) Gulin Gulin NMS 242; **Bigigee** (Yanyula) Borroloola NMS 1243; **Munydjutj** (Yolngu Matha) Yirrkala NMS 176.

Callitris intratropica R. Baker & H.G. Smith Cupressaceae

1. The red sticky inner bark is pounded and boiled in water. The liquid is applied as an antiseptic wash for sores and cuts. Use about 4-5 square inches of bark in one half a billy of water. Sections of the outer bark can also be used as bandages and as splints for broken arms.
   Katanj (Jawony) Barunga NMS 334; **Manlarr** (Kunwinjku) Jabiru NMS 1471; **Munlarrk** (Rembarrnga) Maningrida NMS 662 & GMW.
2. The liquid prepared as above can also be used as an all over body wash and some of the outer bark tied around the abdomen as a cure for diarrhoea.
   Lanapu (Djambarrpuyngu) Galiwinku NMS 582.

Calophyllum inophyllum L. Clusiaceae

1. The large round seeds are used by children as marbles and as projectiles in slingshots.
   ? (Tiwi) Pularumpi NMS 1276.

Calytrix brownii (Schauer) Craven Myrtaceae

1. Fresh leaves are boiled in water. The vapours given off are inhaled to clear the head and unblock the sinus and to relieve the symptoms of colds. A little of the mixture can be sipped to help relieve any internal pain associated with influenza.
   Alungkwaluwa (Anindilyakwa) Angurugu NMS 207.

Calytrix exstipulata DC. Myrtaceae

1. Fresh branches are placed on a fire and allowed to smoulder. They then smoke all night repelling all mosquitoes from around the camp site.
   Mun-giji (Burarra) Maningrida NMS 531, GMW 3897 & NMS.

Camptostemon schultzii Masters Bombacaceae

1. Old drift wood of this species is burnt and the ashes are rubbed onto skin disorders such as blotchy skin, fungal infections, scabies and leprosy. A mixture of ash and water may also be applied to childrens knees if they are slow to begin walking.
2. The timber is very light but durable and is used to manufacture canoes and floats.
   Wuduku (Djambarrpuyngu) Galiwinku NMS 164; **Wuduku** (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi NMS 1065 & GMW; **Wuduku** (Djambarrpuyngu) Ramingining NMS 658 & GMW.

Canarium australianum F. Muell. Burseraceae

1. The trunk is used to make sea going canoes.
   ? (Yanyula) Borroloola.
2. The fruit is collected from the ground, cracked open and the seed eaten raw.
   Bine (Batjamal), **Kunarra** (Emi) Belyuen NMS 819, NMS 1032; **Deti** (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi GMW 3485 & NMS.

Canavalia rosea (Sw.) DC. Fabaceae

1. This twining creeper often grows up over shrubs to create a good place to camp under; plenty of shade.
2. The seeds are used as beads when making necklaces.
   ? (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 750.

Canthium latifolium F. Muell. ex Benth. Rubiaceae

1. The fruit is eaten raw when ripe (red); it tastes sweet and is highly sought after.
   Awalyura (Pitjantjatjara) Apatula NMS 1180.

Capparis lasiantha R. Br. ex DC. Capparaceae

1. The whole fruit is eaten raw, including the seeds; when ripe it tastes very sweet and is a highly sought after food.
   Babingi (Mudburra) Elliott NMS ?; **Pampilyi** (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 925.

Capparis umbonata Lindley Capparaceae

1. A good handful of bark with a few leaves added can be boiled in water to make a medicinal wash to cure sores of the skin, scabies and boils. Use a section of bark 2 - 3 x 10 - 15 inches in half a flour tin of water (about 25 litres).
2. The roots can also be boiled in water and the liquid used as a wash to provide relief from painful joints such as knees or hips. Keep the liquid away from the eyes.
   Burnayingmi (Jingulu), **Kurlinyaka** (Mudburra) Elliott NMS 698, NMS 989.
3. The fruit is considered good food; eaten raw when ripe.
   Tjiren (Emi) Belyuen NMS 840; **Burnayingmi** (Jingulu), **Kurlinyaka** (Mudburra) Elliott NMS 698, NMS 989.
4. As well as the fruit being a source of food this species has special ceremonial significance to the Ngarinyman people.
   ? (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 1074.

Carallia brachiata (Lour.) Merill Rhizophoraceae

1. Stem timber is used to manufacture axe handles.
2. The fruit is eaten raw when ripe (red).
   Muyu (Batjamal/Emi) Belyuen NMS 808.

Carissa lanceolata R. Br. Apocynaceae

1. A few roots are cleaned of all dirt, peeled, smashed and boiled in water. Some of the liquid is used as a mouth wash or some cotton wool soaked in the liquid placed over a sore tooth will relieve the pain of toothache. A hot compress soaked in the liquid may be held against the face to also relieve the pain.
   Manigudja (Yanyula) Borroloola NMS 1254.
2. The leaves and branches can be smashed and boiled in water and the liquid used as a warm body wash to provide relief from the symptoms of colds and influenza.
   Putpara (Ngarinyman) Aminbidji NMS 1143.
3. The fruits are eaten raw when ripe (soft and black). A very highly prized food.
   Kulyukulyumi (Jingulu) Elliott NMS 992; **Narmanburu** (Mudburra) Elliott NMS 700; ? (Dalabon/Ngalkbun) Barunga NMS 469; **Putpara** (Ngarinyman) Aminbidji NMS 1143; **Putpara** (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 725, NMS 961; **Mangudja** (Yanyula) Borroloola NMS 1254.

Carpentaria acuminata (H.H. Wendl. & Drude) Becc. Arecaceae

1. The 'cabbage' (the soft flesh at the growing tip of this palm) is eaten raw, boiled or after roasting on hot coals. Roasted and smashed the flesh becomes soft, gluey and suitable to give to babies. It is very tasty and is highly regarded.
   Tjemel (Batjamal), **Merrwerr** (Emi) Belyuen; **Yirrigiyirrigi** (Kunwinjku) Jabiru.

Cassytha filiformis L. Lauraceae

1. The stems are burnt on the fire till black then they are rubbed on the hair as a form of black hair dye.
   Warnalang (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 933.
2. The fruits are eaten raw when ripe (clear/translucent). They are highly regarded as a food source.
   Burrun burrun (Burarra/Djinang) Maningrida GMW 3851 & NMS; **Tjelknganiny, Kalku** (Batjamal), **Tjirrkinin** (Emi) Belyuen NMS 839; **Burrun burrun** (Djambarrpuyngu) Galiwinku NMS 580; **Yarrngiyarrngi** (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi GMW ? & NMS.

Casuarina equisetifolia Forster & Forster f. Casuarinaceae

1. Locally called the whistling tree; The sound made by the wind passing through the branches puts people to sleep at night.
   Djomula (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi GMW 3518 & NMS.
2. This species has some important medicinal properties.
   Muwarraka (Anindilyakwa) Angurugu.

Cayratia trifolia (L.) Domin Vitaceae

1. The tuber is edible after roasting on hot ashes.
   Djalwa (Batjamal), **Nelerre** (Emi) Belyuen NMS 876.
2. The fruits are considered edible when ripe (black).
   Galun (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi GMW 3478 & NMS.

Celtis philippensis Blanco Ulmaceae

1. The inner bark is boiled in water and the liquid is used as a medicinal wash to treat leprosy and to relieve conditions such as itchy skin and scabies.
   Naalij (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 753.

Chionachne cyathopoda (F. Muell.) F. Muell. ex Benth. Poaceae

1. The culms are used to manufacture spears.
   ? (Ngarinyman) Aminbidji NMS 1141.

Choiromyces aboriginus Trappe Terfeziaceae

1. This species of fungus is eaten raw or after roasting on hot ashes. It contains a lot of moisture and can be very thirst quenching.
   Witita (Pitjantjatjara) Apatula NMS 1197.

Cissus adnata Roxb. Vitaceae

1. The branches and leaves are considered toxic and should not be touched.
   Burr purr (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi GMW 4375 & NMS.

Cleome viscosa L. Capparaceae

1. In the past this plant has been used medicinally.
   Karlwu karlwa (Jingulu) Elliott NMS 683, NMS 996.

Clerodendrum floribundum R. Br. Verbenaceae

1. The thickened tap root is edible after roasting. Considered an emergency food source. **Babirdirmi** (Jingulu), **Babirda** (Mudburra) Elliott.
2. The stems of this species are very straight and can be used as splints for broken arms. **Duṯṯji** (Djambarrpuyngu) Galiwinku NMS 169.
3. The leaves and outer branchlets can be crushed and boiled in water and the liquid used as a body wash for relief from conditions such as itchy scaly skin, as an antiseptic wash for sores and cuts and as a very effective cure for bad diarrhoea when a little of the liquid can also be sipped.
   Molorrk (Dalabon/Jawony) Barunga NMS 333; **Butwaṯanganing** (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi NMS 1066 & GMW; **Buwaṯananani** (Yolngu Matha) Yirrkala NMS 177.
4. The liquid prepared as above and used as a body wash will cure really bad headaches and a little splashed up into the eyes will help relieve tired sore eyes.
   Marbudala (Yanyula) Borroloola NMS 1256.
5. The vapours inhaled from boiling leaves in water will clear a blocked sinus. Some of the liquid sipped will help to relieve the symptoms of colds and influenza, especially the aches and pains in the joints and muscles. Also it will help to remove the build-up of phlegm from within the lungs to make breathing easier. Nowadays it is used by some smokers to help clear the lungs.
   Molorrk (Jawony) Katherine NMS 369, NMS 370.

Cochlospermum fraseri Planchon ssp. ***heteronemum*** (F. Muell.) Poppendieck Bixaceae

1. The tap root from young trees can be roasted on the fire and eaten. Considered more of a drought food as it is a bit tough.
2. The inner bark can be chewed to quench the thirst especially when walking long distances overland during the dry season.
3. The bark can also be stripped from the tree in large sections and used as splints and bandages, especially suitable for broken limbs.
4. The inner bark can be boiled in water and the liquid drunk to help bring down a high temperature. A few flowers can be added to increase the effectiveness.
5. The young fruits are squeezed and the yellow mucilage surrounding the seeds is applied to boils to help draw them out and heal them.
6. The cottony fibres surrounding the seeds have recently been used as a stuffing for pillows.
   Kalijpa (Ngarinyman) Aminbidji NMS 1153; **Kalijpa** (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 732, NMS 1104.

Codonocarpus cotinifolius (Desf.) F. Muell. Gyrostemonaceae

1. Edible grubs are found in the roots of this species.
2. The leaves can be crushed and rubbed over the body to relieve internal pain, colds, influenza and to help heal sores of the skin. Considered to be a very versatile medicine.
3. Kangaroos eat this plant during drought periods, especially after fire, to keep themselves fat.
   Kunturung, Kalutu (Pitjantjatjara) Apatula NMS 1202; **Kuntura[ng?]** (Yankunytjatjara) Ulpulla NMS 1378.

Convolvulus erubescens Sims Convolvulaceae

1. The tuberous rootstock is edible after roasting on hot coals.
   Anulytja (Pitjantjatjara) Apatula NMS 1177.

Corynotheca lateriflora (R. Br.) F. Muell. ex Benth. Liliaceae

1. The leaves and stems are used as a flavouring when cooking. Especially good for goanna, buffalo, emu and kangaroo.
   Bunbarr (Rembarrnga) Maningrida NMS 666 & GMW.

Corypha elata Roxb. Arecaceae

1. The centre growing tip of this palm or 'cabbage' can be eaten raw or roasted.
2. The large round seeds are used by children as marbles.
   Gulwirri (Djambarrpuyngu) Galiwinku, Milingimbi GMW 2476 & NMS, Ramingining GMW 683.

Crinum angustifolium R. Br. Liliaceae

1. The bulb is cleaned and smashed in water and allowed to soak for 24 hours (nowadays the boiling of the water is commonly carried out). The liquid is used as a medicinal wash for cuts, sores of the skin and as a cure for leprosy. Thin layers of the bulb are placed over cuts as an artificial skin covering.
   Adikalyuba (Anindilyakwa) Angurugu NMS 211; **Jajalkin** (Mudburra) Elliott NMS 956.
2. The bulb and a few leaves can be chopped and boiled in water and the liquid used as a medicinal body wash to relieve internal pain; especially good for pain in the joints such as knees or hips.
   ? (Jingulu/Warumungu) Elliott NMS 978; **Jajalkin** (Mudburra) Elliott NMS 956.
3. Some of the old people said the bulb from this species had medicinal use for some skin conditions whereas others said it was not a medicine.
   ? (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 914.
4. The whole plant is considered poisonous.
   Warrkarr (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi GMW ? & NMS.
5. Goannas eat the seeds from this species to cure snake bites.
   ? (Ngankikurungkurr) Nauiyu Nambiyu NMS 1001.

Crotalaria eremaea F. Muell. var. ***strehlowii*** (E. Pritzel) A. Lee Fabaceae

1. The leaves are crushed on stones and then boiled in water. The liquid is used as a medicinal wash for relief from bad colds and internal sickness.
   Ulukulukka (Pitjantjatjara) Apatula NMS 1179; **Ulukulukka** (Yankunyjatjara) Ulpulla NMS 1369.

****Crotalaria goreensis*** Guillemin & Perrottet Fabaceae

1. The orange seeds are used in necklaces. This is not a native species and has no specific Aboriginal name.
   Mulmu (= plant without woody stem) (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi GMW 4335 & NMS.

Croton arnhemicus Muell. Arg. Euphorbiaceae

1. The inner bark is scraped and boiled in water(in the old days it was soaked but nowadays boiling is more common). The red liquid is used as a medicinal wash for sores and cuts of the skin, to relieve headaches and to reduce any swelling in the joints.
   Ngarrik (Batjamal/Emi) Belyuen NMS 795, NMS 1055, GMW 4515 & NMS.

Cucumis melo L. Cucurbitaceae

1. The fruit is eaten raw after rubbing off the white bloom on the outside of the skin.
   Mulmu (= plant without woody stem) (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi GMW ? & NMS; **Wunbut, Karal** (Mudburra/Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 1098; **Ulkuta** (Pitjantjatjara) Apatula NMS 1188.
2. The plants growing on rocky outcrops are inedible and considered kangaroo food only.
   ? (Mudburra/Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 1080.

Cycas angulata R. Br. Cycadaceae

1. The ripe fruits are soaked in running water for 2-3 days to remove toxins, they are then suitable to be ground into flour to make damper.
   ? (Kunwinjku) Maningrida GMW 2226 & NMS.

Cycas armstrongii Miq. Cycadaceae

1. The fruits are edible after thorough preparation involving cooking, repeatedly crushing and leaching of toxins in fresh running water, this makes a thick paste which can be made into a tasty bread or damper.
   Tjuntju (Batjamal), **Marra** (Emi) Belyuen NMS 1053; **Warraga**=plant, **L̲äl̲uk**=seeds (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi GMW 4381 & NMS.
2. The ripe seeds can be split in two and the pieces chewed to make them into a soft paste, which is spat out onto a large leaf and roasted in hot ashes to make a damper. The green or partially ripe seeds must be soaked in running water for 2 - 3 days before being used.
   ? (Ngankikurungkurr) Nauiyu Nambiyu.

Cymbidium canaliculatum R. Br. Orchidaceae

1. The sap from the pseudobulbs is squeezed out directly onto sores of the skin to help them heal over and to provide relief from itchy skin.
2. The sap is also used to adhere ochres to bark or in 'olden times' to rock surfaces, to woomera's, spears or any other artefact for decorative purposes.
   Tjalamarinj (Ngankikurungkurr) Nauiyu Nambiyu NMS 465, NMS 623, NMS 1004.

Cymbopogon bombycinus (R. Br.) Domin Poaceae

1. Stems and leaves are chopped and boiled in a little water. The green liquid is used as a medicinal body wash to relieve the symptoms of colds, influenza, fever and headaches. A little of the mixture may also be sipped. The vapours inhaled whilst boiling will help clear the nose and chest.
   Wurringurlin (Mudburra) Elliott NMS 969; **Iyandinya** (Yanyula) Borroloola NMS 1259.
2. A little kino or red gummy exudate from *Eucalyptus terminalis* can be added to make the above treatment more effective. One old man said the liquid could be strained and then used as eye drops to relieve tired and sore eyes.
   Kurukuruny (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 761, NMS 1132.
3. The leaves and young stems are collected fresh, soaked in water overnight, covered with crushed termitaria(outer casing of termite mounds) and placed in a pit over hot coals. A pregnant mother giving birth lies over the pit for pain relief. Some of the heated mixture can be applied directly over hurting parts for pain relief. The newborn baby can be placed over the pit with the mother to make it quiet and placid. This is an important ritual in the management of infants that is still commonly practised today.
   Djirr (Dalabon/Jawony) Barunga NMS 354, NMS 557.

Cymbopogon obtectus S.T. Blake Poaceae

1. A handful of finely chopped leaves, stems and flowers are boiled in half a billy can of water. The liquid is drunk to provide relief from coughs and colds.
   Ilintji (Pitjantjatjara) Tjunnanta NMS 616.

Cymbopogon procerus (R. Br.)Domin Poaceae

1. A good handful of leaves and a few stems are chopped, crushed, then soaked in water, (nowadays boiling of the water is more common). The liquid is used as a medicinal body wash for relief from colds, influenza and fevers.
   Gawulurr, Gawulurrani (Djambarrpuyngu) Galiwinku NMS 594; ? (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 1076.
2. The leaves and stems are chopped and boiled in water and the liquid drunk as a cure for colds.
   ? (Kunwinjku) Jabiru NMS 1453.
3. Leaves softened by boiling or soaking can be inserted and left in the nasal cavity for relief from sinus trouble.
   Gawulurr, Gawulurrani (Djambarrpuyngu) Galiwinku NMS 594.
4. The whole plant is boiled in water and left for 2-3 days. The liquid can then be used as a medicinal wash to treat sores and cuts. A commonly used medicine and people have more faith in this preparation than those available at the health clinic such as 'Savlon'.
   Wurrunjinbung (Iwaidja) Minjilang NMS 154 & GMW.
5. The leaves and stems are pounded and soaked in water to produce a strong medicinal body wash; considered to be an especially strong treatment for headaches.
   Bu (Batjamal), **Kunbern** (Emi) Belyuen NMS 828 & GMW.
6. The culms (stems) make excellent childrens spears.
   ? (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 1076.

Cymbopogon refractus (R. Br.)A. Camus Poaceae

1. The leaves and stems are crushed and soaked in water. The mixture is rubbed vigorously over the body to relieve diarrhoea.
   Gabulurr (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi GMW 3473 & NMS, GMW 4345 & NMS.

Cynanchum pedunculatum R. Br. Asclepiadaceae

1. The young fruits are eaten after roasting on hot coals.
   Midamurri (Ngankikurungkurr) Nauiyu Nambiyu NMS 1157.

Cyperus bulbosus Vahl Cyperaceae

1. The bulbs (corms) are roasted on hot coals, then rubbed between the palms of the hand to dehusk before eating.
   ? (Batjamal/Emi) Belyuen NMS 1064; **Tjanmata, Yarlga** (Pitjantjatjara/Yankunytjatjara) Apatula NMS 1189.

Cyperus javanicus Houtt. Cyperaceae

1. The angular flowering stems are used to weave very strong fishing nets , fish traps and dilly bags.
   Mewana (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi GMW 3443 & NMS; **Su** (Ngankikurungkurr) Nauiyu Nambiyu NMS 446.

Cyperus victoriensis C.B. Clarke Cyperaceae

1. The corms are smashed and rubbed over the body or soaked in water and the liquid used as a body wash for relief from bad internal pain.
2. The plant is considered a good indicator that water can be found close by, either in shallow water holes or by digging down in the sand.
   Puta puta (Pitjantjatjara/Yankunytjatjara) Apatula NMS 1206.

Dendrobium affine Steudel Orchidaceae

1. The sap from the pseudobulbs is squeezed directly onto sores and to relieve itchy skin.
   Marndaja (Burarra/Djinang) Maningrida NMS 639 & GMW; **Tjalamarinj** (Ngankikurungkurr) Nauiyu Nambiyu NMS 464.
2. The sap from the pseudobulbs are rubbed onto the breasts of young girls at the time of the first menstruation.
   Marndaja (Burarra/Djinang) Maningrida NMS 639 & GMW.
3. The sap from the pseudobulbs is used as an adhesive to glue ochres to rocks, artefacts, woomera's, spears and bark paintings. They can be chewed to soften them a little to produce a little more adhesive.
   Marndaja (Burarra/Djinang) Maningrida NMS 639 & GMW; **Djalkurrk** (Djambarrpuyngu) Galiwinku NMS 598; **Djalkurrk, Dhonda** (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi NMS 505 & GMW; **Tjalamarinj** (Ngankikurungkurr) Nauiyu Nambiyu NMS 464; **Djalkurrk** (Yolngu Matha) Yirrkala NMS 768.

Dendrobium canaliculatum R. Br. Orchidaceae

1. The pseudobulbs are squeezed and the sap is applied directly onto sores to help heal them.
2. The sap can also be squeezed directly onto the breasts of of young girls at the time of the first menstruation. This is done in conjunction with food restrictions.
3. The sap is used as an adhesive to adhere ochres to bark paintings.
   Marndaja (Burarra/Djinang) Maningrida GMW 3863 & NMS.

Dicrostachys spicata (F. Muell.) Domin Mimosaceae

1. The spines of this species are inserted into the base of a wart to make it 'fall off'.
   Kiyilmi (Jingulu) Elliott.

Dioscorea bulbifera L. Dioscoreaceae

1. The tuber is edible after it has been washed, cut, soaked in running water overnight and then roasted.
   ? (Malak-Malak) Wooliana NMS 439;
2. The tuber is edible after it has been cooked overnight in the hot ashes of wood from *Acacia auriculiformis*.
   Wila (Batjamal), **Mithene** (Emi) Belyuen.

Dioscorea transversa R. Br. Dioscoreaceae

1. The elongate tuber is edible after roasting on hot ashes. It is then rubbed between the palms of the hand to remove any ash and dirt. It can also be boiled in water.
   Mun-banda (Burarra) Maningrida GMW 3850 & NMS; **Wungmarratj**=yam, **Tjinbitj**=fertile parts, **Kangunmang**=sterile parts (Batjamal) Belyuen; **Murrumurru**=yam, **Tjinbitj**=fertile parts, **Kangunmang**=sterile parts (Emi) Belyuen; **Gulaka** (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi GMW 3346 & NMS.

Diospyros maritima Blume Ebenaceae

1. The fruits are placed on hot ashes to soften them. They are then smashed with a little water and made into a paste which is applied sparingly with a stick to ringworm. Caution must be used as the paste is toxic and will burn the skin. The fruits are considered to be poisonous.
   Gulumunyu (Djambarrpuyngu) Galiwinku NMS 174.

Dodonaea physocarpa F. Muell. Sapindaceae

1. The branches and leaves can be boiled in water and the liquid used as a medicinal wash to relieve colds and influenza.
   ? (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 1090.

Dodonaea polyzyga F. Muell. Sapindaceae

1. The very sticky viscid foliage of this species is boiled in water and the liquid used as a medicinal body wash for relief from influenza.
   ? (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 1078.

Dolichandrone heterophylla (R. Br.) F. Muell. Bignoniaceae

1. The bark is boiled in water and the liquid is washed all over the body as an antiseptic treatment for sores of the skin and for relief from sore ears.
2. The wood makes excellent boomerangs.
   Larwa (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 1096.

Drypetes lasiogyna (F. Muell.) Pax & O. Hoffm. Euphorbiaceae

1. The fruits are eaten raw when ripe (red); sweet tasting.
   Yimungkawawurdarra (Anindilyakwa) Angurugu.

Duboisia hopwoodii (F. Muell.) F. Muell. Solanaceae

1. The leaves are smashed and thrown into a waterhole to stupify game such as emu. The branchlets are tested for potency by bending; if they bend over they are weak, if they snap they are considered strong enough to use as the drug. This species is not chewed as a stimulant in this area. *Nicotiana* spp. are preferred. One old man killed over 100 head of cattle in a water hole using this plant as a payback to a pastoralist who killed his best hunting dog. A detailed account on the use of this species has been given by Watson (1983).
   Walkal (Yankunytjatjara) Ulpulla NMS 1362.

Ehretia saligna R. Br. Boraginaceae

1. The wood of this species is very strong and it makes excellent boomerangs and nulla-nullas.
   Warlakarri (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 923.

Enchylaena tomentosa R. Br. Chenopodiaceae

1. The fruit is eaten raw when ripe (red/orange), although it is not highly prized.
2. Kangaroos eat the fruit.
   Mulili (Pitjantjatjara) Apatula NMS 1181; **Mulili** (Yankunytjatjara) Ulpulla NMS 1360.

Eragrostis eriopoda Benth. Poaceae

1. The seeds are winnowed from the heads and are ground on stones to make flour. This is mixed with water and made into small cakes or a type of damper which is then cooked on hot coals.
   Wangun (Yankunytjatjara) Apatula NMS 1166.

Eragrostis laniflora Benth. Poaceae

1. The seeds are winnowed from the heads and are ground to make a flour. This is mixed with a little water and is made into cakes or damper which is cooked on hot coals. At Ulpulla there is a large ceremonial ground surrounded by many grinding hollows carved into the rock surfaces. People would come from many miles away and this species would be the staple diet whilst the ceremonies were going on.
   Wangun (Yankunytjatjara) Ulpulla NMS 1371.

Eremophila alternifolia R. Br. Myoporaceae

1. The leaves can be finely chopped and boiled in water. The liquid can be drunk to provide relief from colds, influenza, coughs and headaches. It is also considered to be effective against any sickness of unknown cause. Considered to be one of the strongest medicines available.
   Irmangka-irmankga (Pitjantjatjara) Kaltukatjara NMS 611; **Irmangka-irmankga** (Pitjantjatjara) Tjunnanta NMS 617; **Irmangka-irmankga** (Pitjantjatjara) Wankari NMS 625.

Eremophila bignoniiflora (Benth.) F. Muell. Myoporaceae

1. A good handful of leaves are boiled in one half a flour tin of water. The liquid is used as a medicinal wash for the treatment of colds, influenza, fever and headaches. The boiled leaves and branches can be tied around the head to help relieve headaches associated with influenza. The mixture is too strong for use on babies.
   Kurumbimi (Jingulu/Mudburra) Elliott NMS 690.

Eremophila duttonii F. Muell. Myoporaceae

1. Fresh leaves are boiled in water and the liquid is used as a medicinal wash for the treatment of sores and cuts, for relief from colds and influenza and as a wash for sore eyes and ears. The Aranda name means kangaroo rolling, as the kangaroos knock down the branches and roll in them to help repel insects.
   Agherre intenhe (Eastern Aranda) Ltyentye Purte NMS 311.

Eremophila freelingii F. Muell. Myoporaceae

1. Fresh leaves are boiled in water and the liquid used as a body wash or bath to relieve colds, influenza and coughs. A little can also be applied as an antiseptic wash for open cuts and sores, and as an effective scabicide.
   Arrethe (Eastern Aranda) Ltyente Purte NMS 314.

Eremophila latrobei F.Muell. var. ***glabra*** L.S. Smith Myoporaceae

1. A handful of fresh leaves are boiled in a little water and the liquid drunk for relief from coughs and colds.
2. The flowers are sucked for their sweet nectar.
   Ngarankura (Pitjantjatjara) Wankari NMS 612.

Eremophila latrobei F. Muell. var. *latrobei* Myoporaceae

1. Fresh leaves are crushed and rubbed over the body or they can be crushed and soaked in water and the liquid used as a medicinal wash to help relieve the symptoms of colds and influenza. It is also good for any internal sickness, especially if you have been sick for a long time from an unknown cause.
2. The flowers are sucked for their sweet nectar.
   Minjinkta (Pitjantjatjara) Apatula NMS 1174.

Eremophila longifolia (R. Br.) F. Muell. Myoporaceae

1. Fresh leaves are smashed in a little water(nowadays boiling in water is often carried out) and then rubbed on the skin as a medicinal wash to treat scabies.
   Ortherrenge (Eastern Aranda) Ltyente Purte NMS 312; **Tulypur** (Yankunytjatjara) Ulpulla NMS 1354.
2. The leaves are used to flavour emu fat when cooking in bush earthen ovens. The whole skin is peeled off the emu, then stuffed full of leaves and roasted. This imparts an excellent taste to the skin and surrounding layers of fat.
3. Emu love to eat the fruit.
   Tulypur (Yankunytjatjara) Ulpulla NMS 1354.

Eremophila sturtii R. Br. Myoporaceae

1. Fresh leaves are boiled in water and the liquid is used as an antiseptic wash for sores and cuts, and as an all over body wash for relief from the symptoms of colds and influenza. The vapours given off when boiling can be inhaled to relieve a head cold and they will also help relieve sore eyes.
   Lporta lporta (Eastern Aranda) Ltyente Purte NMS 315.

Eriachne triseta Nees Poaceae

1. No use given.
   Mawurumi (Jingulu); **Yuka** (Mudburra) Elliott.

Eriosema chinense Vogel Fabaceae

1. The rounded tuber is eaten raw or after it has been roasted on hot ashes. The outer skin is often peeled off before eating. Commonly called the bush carrot because it has a similar taste to a carrot.
   Rungi (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi GMW 3405 & NMS; **Mi-keoni** (Murrinh-Patha) Wadeye NMS 476; **Mukumalak** (Ngankikurungkurr) Nauiyu Nambiyu NMS 1007, NMS 1020.

Erythrophleum chlorostachys (F. Muell.)Baillon Caesalpiniaceae

1. The red inner bark is boiled in water and the strained liquid is used as an antiseptic wash for sores, cuts and any other skin problems.
   Kartungkun (Iwaidja) Minjilang NMS 156 & GMW; **?** (Gaalpu/Kunwinjku) Warruwi NMS 131 & GMW; **Mandubang** (Kunwinjku) Jabiru NMS 1457; **Murutilla** (Dalabon) Gulin Gulin NMS 236.
2. The inner root bark is scraped out onto a fire and allowed to smoke. A breastfeeding mother will sit next to the fire allowing the smoke to flow all around her while inhaling some as well. This will dry up the breast milk.
   Maypiny (Djambarrpuyngu) Galiwinku NMS 170.
3. The wood is very hard and is used to make music or knocking sticks.
   Melhe (Batjamal), **Mawuny** (Emi) Belyuen NMS 844.

4. The wood is strong and is used for many purposes, mainly for fencing posts and building houses.
   Mandubang (Kunwinjku) Jabiru NMS 1457.
5. The old dry wood can be used for cooking on a fire but never the young or fresh wood as it is considered poisonous.
   Mawunj (Ngankikurungkurr) Nauiyu Nambiyu NMS 451.
6. The wood from this species is very hard, no use recorded.
   Marndarn-ngara (Jingulu) Elliott NMS 1005.
7. The leaves are burnt and used in smoking ceremonies after the death of a person to clean up areas, i.e. to cleanse houses or camp sites of spirits.
   Maypiny (Djambarrpuyngu) Galiwinku NMS 170; **?** (Gaalpu/Kunwinjku) Warruwi NMS 131 & GMW; **Kartungkun** (Iwaidja) Minjilang NMS 156 & GMW; **Mawunj** (Ngankikurungkurr) Nauiyu Nambiyu NMS 451.
8. The leaves and branches can be heated and placed directly over areas of pain by a faith healer. Any sort of ache or pain can be treated and a lot of trust is put in the ability of the faith healer.
   Mawunj (Ngankikurungkurr) Nauiyu Nambiyu NMS 451.
9. The leaves can be boiled in water and the liquid used as a medicinal wash for sores of the skin. Not a commonly used medicine today.
   ? (Gaalpu/Kunwinjku) Warruwi NMS 131 & GMW.

Erythroxylum ellipticum R. Br. Erythroxylaceae

1. The fruits are eaten raw when ripe (red).
   Burlburl (Dalabon), **Beleman** (Jawony) Barunga NMS 331.
2. The clear gummy exudate from the branchlets of this species is eaten raw as a sweet.
   Marlaliny (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 922.

Eucalyptus bleeseri Blakely Myrtaceae

1. The red gummy exudate (kino) from this species is applied directly onto sores and cuts to help them heal. If crystalline, the gum can be boiled with a little water and applied as liquid.
2. Freshly cut tribal and decorative scars across the chest and arms are rubbed with a mixture of the gum and ash to accentuate the scarring. A few large black ants are then placed on the cuts to clean up any exposed flesh. The ants are called **Borlulurrum** by the Rembarrnga.
   Jior= gum (Rembarrnga) Maningrida NMS 661 & GMW.

Eucalyptus camaldulensis Dehnh. Myrtaceae

1. The bark is burnt to a fine ash and is used as an additive when chewing tobacco.
   Itara (Pitjantjatjara) Apatula NMS 1187; **Timalarn** (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 910.
2. The bark can be boiled in water and the liquid used as a medicinal wash for relief from colds and influenza. A little of the liquid can also be sipped to cure a sore throat.
   Garlabirr (Yanyula) Borroloola NMS 1233.
3. Fresh leaves are boiled in water and the liquid is used as a body wash for relief from colds and influenza. A little of the liquid can also be drunk.
   Timalarn (Ngarinyman) Aminbidji NMS 1140; **Timalarn** (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 759, NMS 910; **Garlabirr** (Yanyula) Borrolola NMS 1233.
4. Fresh leaves are boiled in water and the liquid is used as a warm body wash for relief from internal pain. It works especially well for relieving aches and pains in the joints, especially hips, knees, ankles etc., and for chest pain. The pain may be associated with influenza, fever or rheumatism.
   Bilinga (Jingulu/Mudburra) Elliott NMS 702.

5. Fresh young leaves are used medicinally to treat general sickness, fever, colds and influenza by placing them in a pit over hot coals. The smoke arising is allowed to flow all around the sick patient who also inhales some. This is considered to be a very effective treatment that is still commonly used today in favour of western medicines.
6. The leaves are used as food flavouring especially when cooking game in bush earthern ovens.
7. This species is one of the favoured hosts for the native bee nests, of which the honey and pollen stored by the bees has both nutritional and medicinal value as a cure for diarrhoea.
   Timalarn (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 759, NMS 910.

Eucalyptus clavigera Cunn. ex Schauer Myrtaceae

1. The bark is burnt to a fine ash and is mixed with commercially available chewing tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum*). The addition of ash frees the nicotine to potentiate the tobacco (Watson 1983).
   Yalan (Murrinh-Patha) Wadeye.

Eucalyptus confertiflora F. Muell. Myrtaceae

1. The bark is burnt to a fine ash and is added to chewing tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum*). The addition of ash frees the nicotine to potentiate the tobacco (Watson 1983).
2. The burnt bark is added to natural dyes to produce darker colours i.e. yellow to brown or pink to maroon.
   Djambattba (Batjamal), **Arra** (Emi) Belyuen NMS 867.

Eucalyptus dichromophloia F. Muell. Myrtaceae

1. In the past leaves were boiled in water and the liquid was used as a body wash for relief from colds and influenza. Not a very commonly used medicine today.
   Jardburru (Jingulu) Elliott NMS 993.

Eucalyptus microtheca F. Muell. Myrtaceae

1. The bark is burnt to a fine ash and is added to chewing tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum*) and pituri (*Duboisia hopwoodii*). The addition of ash frees the nicotine to make the tobacco more powerful (Watson 1983).
2. The inner bark is chopped and boiled in water and the liquid used as a body wash for relief from colds and influenza.
3. Fresh young leaves are boiled in water and the liquid is used as an all over body wash for relief from colds, influenza and any internal pains such as pain in the joints i.e. hips and knees. A little of the liquid can also be sipped to help relieve a head cold.
4. Insect galls found on this species are eaten raw. They are a highly prized food.
   Bidbirdarra (Jingulu/Mudburra) Elliott NMS 691.
5. This species is the favoured host to the native bee nest; the pollen stored by the bees and honey has both nutritional and medicinal value as a cure for diarrhoea.
   Kirningi (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 930.

Eucalyptus miniata Cunn. ex Schauer Myrtaceae

1. The inner bark is chopped and boiled in water and the liquid is used as a wash for relief from coughs, colds, influenza and chest infections. A little of the liquid can also be sipped.
   Timirraringa (Tiwi) Paru.

2. The inner bark can be chopped and boiled in water and the liquid used as an antiseptic wash for sores and cuts and to treat other skin conditions such as scabies.
   Timirraringa (Tiwi) Pularumpi NMS 1266.
3. Considerd to be a good shady tree.
4. Black cockatoos eat the seeds from this species.
   Karrbek (Batjamal) Belyuen. **Gungurru** (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi.

Eucalyptus opaca D. Carr & S. Carr Myrtaceae

1. The red gummy exudate from this species is applied directly onto open cuts, sores and scabies as a very effective healing agent. A commonly used medicine today.
2. A little of the gum can be boiled in water and the liquid splashed around the eyes to relieve soreness.
3. The galls off this species are eaten raw; locally called the "bush apple".
   Arrkenke (Eastern Aranda) Ltyentye Purte NMS 317.

Eucalyptus papuana F. Muell. Myrtaceae

1. The timber is hard and durable making excellent building materials.
   ? (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 947.
2. The bark is burnt to a fine ash and soaked in water to produce a green dye which is commonly used to colour dilly bags .
   Dharpa (=trees) (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi GMW 4315 & NMS.
3. Considered a good shady tree.
   Denwiny (Batjamal), **Arra** (Emi) Belyuen.

Eucalyptus pruinosa Schauer Myrtaceae

1. The inner bark is chopped and boiled in water. The liquid is sipped whilst still warm for relief from colds, influenza, fever and for general sickness. It is also good for general pains in the muscles; if you are weak with influenza it will get you walking again.
   Janypiny (Ngarinyman) Aminbidji NMS 1118; **Janypiny** (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 730, NMS 920, NMS 953.

Eucalyptus tectifica F. Muell. Myrtaceae

1. This species is host to the best termites producing termitaria (termite mounds) that can be eaten as a medicine for relief from stomach upsets, abdominal pain and period pain. People seek out this tree and then look for the infestations of the termites.
   Yeden (Ngangkikurungkurr) Nauiyu Nambiyu NMS 453.

Eucalyptus terminalis F. Muell. Myrtaceae

1. The seeds are used as childrens toys; when thrown into the air they spiral down like a helicopter.
2. The red gummy exudate from this species is applied directly onto sores and cuts or it can be boiled with a little water and applied as an antiseptic wash.
3. A little of the gummy exudate boiled in water can be sipped for relief from bad coughs and headaches. Some of the mixture can also be used in conjunction with *Cymbopogon bombycinus* to treat colds and influenza.
   Narrka=tree, **Manyuwan**=gum, **Jirtpirtpi**=seeds (Ngarinyman) Aminbidji NMS 1135; **Narrka**=tree, **Manyuwan**=gum, **Jirtpirtpi**=seeds (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 738.

Eucalyptus tetrodonta F. Muell. Myrtaceae

1. The inner bark is pounded and boiled in water. The purple liquid produced is used as a wash as an effective scabicide.
   Walurru (Iwaidja) Minjilang NMS 152 & GMW.
2. The inner bark is chopped and infused in water to produce a mouth wash for sores and for red inflamed tongues.
   Gadayka=tree, **Dhanay**=bark, (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi NMS 1067 & GMW.
3. The inner bark is boiled in water and the purple liquid drunk for relief from colds and headaches.
   Ngumala (Burarra) Maningrida NMS 515.
4. The bark is used extensively as a medium on which bark paintings are made.
   Barndala (Batjamal), **Wuyi** (Emi) Belyuen GMW 4524 & NMS; **Ngumala** (Burarra) Maningrida NMS 515 ; **Gadayka**=tree, **Dhanay**=bark (Djambarrpuyngu) Galiwinku NMS 166; **Gadayka**=tree, **Dhanay**=bark (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi NMS 1067 & GMW; ? (Kunwinjku) Jabiru NMS 1459; **Gadayka** (Yolngu Matha) Yirrkala NMS 179.
5. Young fresh leaves are infused or boiled in water to produce a purple liquid which is drunk to help clear up colds, influenza, headaches, chest colds, bronchitis, coughs and to remove any phlegm from the throat.
   Gadayka=tree, **Dhanay**=bark (Djambarrpuyngu) Galiwinku NMS 166.
6. Young fresh leaves can be crushed directly onto sores and cuts or the leaves boiled in water to produce a purple liquid which is used as an antiseptic wash for sores and cuts.
   ? (Gaalpu/Kunwinjku) Warruwi NMS 130 & GMW; **Walurru** (Iwaidja) Minjilang NMS 152 & GMW; **Gadayka** (Yolngu Matha) Yirrkala NMS 179.
7. The leaves are chewed to help relieve sore throats.
   ? (Gaalpu/Kunwinjku) Warruwi NMS 130 & GMW.
8. The leaves are used to flavour buffalo meat when cooking in bush earthern ovens.
   Ngumala (Burarra) Maningrida NMS 515.

Eulalia aurea (Bory) Kunth Poaceae

1. The whole plant is crushed and chopped on a coolamon using an axe. It is then layered in the coolamon with crushed termitaria(termite mounds). The coolamon is placed over a bed of hot coals and heated. A mother and her newborn baby sit very close allowing the steam and smoke to engulf them. This treatment ensures the mother and baby will be healthy and not suffer any ill effects from the trauma of the birth. Once heated the mixture can be pounded with the axe and the liquid collected and rubbed over the breasts of the mother to bring the milk down. A little of the liquid is also fed to the baby to treat thrush of the mouth.
   Liyiji (Jingulu/Mudburra) Elliott NMS 695, NMS 972.

Euphorbia hirta L. Euphorbiaceae

1. The white sap or milky latex from this species is applied directly onto small skin sores to help heal and protect them from dirt.
   Warlakarri (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 767, NMS 945.

Euphorbia tannensis Sprengel Euphorbiaceae

1. The whole plant is heated on a fire till soft when it is rubbed over the skin or alternatively the latex can be squeezed out and boiled in water and the liquid used as a medicinal wash; both methods are very effective against scabies.
   Ipi-Ipi (Pitjantjatjara) Apatula NMS 1170.

Excoecaria ovalis Endl. Euphorbiaceae

1. This plant is considered to be toxic as any contact with the latex will cause the skin to swell and blister.
   Ngarrawu (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi GMW 703.

Excoecaria parvifolia Muell. Arg. Euphorbiaceae

1. The red inner bark and the milky latex are boiled in water and the liquid is used as a medicinal wash to treat chicken pox, scabies and as an antiseptic wash for sores and cuts. It can also be used as a rub to reduce swellings i.e. those as a result from impact with a boomerang, and to relieve any internal pain such as pain in the stomach, chest or acheing muscles. Do not get this liquid or the latex into the eyes as it will cause blindness.
2. The wood makes excellent boomerangs.
   Mulagja (Jingulu) Elliott NMS 692; **Manyingila** (Mudburra) Elliott NMS 973; **Manyingila** (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 764, NMS 928.

Exocarpos latifolius R. Br. Santalaceae

1. The inner bark is boiled in water and the liquid used as a wash to relieve colds and influenza. A little of the liquid can also be sipped.
   Narlij (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 1077.
2. Fresh leaves and branches are placed over a pit of hot coals and allowed to smoke. A newborn baby is held close in the mothers arms and is rocked back and forward over the rising smoke. This treatment is an important ritual in the management of infants as it makes sure the child will grow up healthy and strong.
3. The fruits are edible when ripe (red).
   Nulkngawakbunbun (Batjamal), **Thidirr** (Emi) Belyuen NMS 909, NMS 1047.

Ficus coronulata Miq. Moraceae

1. The milky latex exuding from broken twigs or leaves is dabbed directly onto sores and cuts to help them heal over and to protect them from dirt. It can also be applied directly onto boils to help draw them out.
2. Fresh leaves and branches can be boiled in water and the liquid applied as an antiseptic wash to treat sores of the skin.
3. The fruits are eaten raw when ripe (soft).
4. Turtles get fat eating the ripe fruit when they fall into the water. Therefore fruiting time indicates it is a good time to hunt for turtle.
   Japawing (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 913, NMS 1133.

Ficus opposita Miq. Moraceae

1. The inner bark is scraped into water and boiled. The liquid is drunk to treat diarrhoea and is used as an antiseptic wash for sores.
   Muthir' (Djambarrpuyngu) Galiwinku NMS 161; **Muthi** (Yolngu Matha) Yirrkala NMS 178.
2. The rough leaves are used to abrade the surface of ringworm and fungal infections before the application of *Passiflora foetida*.
   Midjinymidjiny (Batjamal), **Nyimara** (Emi) Belyuen NMS 871, NMS 1062, NMS 1415, GMW 4525.
3. The rough sandpapery leaves are used as sandpaper to smooth down artefacts and spears.
   Warrwi (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 907.

4. The fruit is eaten raw when ripe (black); considered good tucker.
Midjinymidjiny (Batjamal), **Nyimara** (Emi) Belyuen NMS 871, NMS 1062, NMS 1415, GMW 4525; **Muthir'** (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi GMW 3332 & NMS; **Warrwi** (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 907; **Muthi** (Yolngu Matha) Yirrkala NMS 178.

Ficus platypoda (Miq.) Miq. Moraceae
1. The fruit is eaten raw when ripe (red); considered very sweet.
? (Gaalpu/Kunwinjku) Warruwi GMW 3155 & NMS.

Ficus platypoda (Miq.) Miq. var. *lachnocaula* (Miq.) Benth. Moraceae
1. The fruits are eaten raw when ripe (red); considered sweet and can be collected from the ground.
Jaramulu (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 754.

Ficus platypoda (Miq.) Miq. var. *minor* Benth. Moraceae
1. The fruit are eaten raw when ripe (red), or the old dry fruits can be collected from the ground, ground into flour and made into a paste and eaten or rolled into balls and eaten at a later date.
? (Eastern Aranda) Ltyentye Purte NMS 318; **Ili** (Pitjantjatjara/Yankunytjatjara) Ulpulla NMS 1364.
2. A paste made from the old dry fruits which have been ground into a flour and mixed with water is eaten as a cure for stomache ache and diarrhoea.
Ili (Pitjantjatjara/Yankunytjatjara) Ulpulla NMS 1364.

Ficus platypoda (Miq.) Miq. var. *platypoda* Moraceae
1. The fruit is eaten raw when ripe (red), often they are collected from the ground.
Jaramulu (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 756; **Tinpali** (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 752.

Ficus racemosa L. Moraceae
1. The fruit is eaten raw when ripe (red); considered to be very sweet.
Jatkala (Ngarinyman) Aminbidji NMS 1142; **Jatkala** (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 1134.

Ficus scobina Benth. Moraceae
1. The rough leaves are used to sandpaper artefacts and weapons.
? (Jawony) Katherine.
2. The fruit is eaten raw when ripe (black).
? (Jawony) Katherine; ? (Malak-Malak) Wooliana NMS 432, NMS 443; ? (Tiwi) Pularumpi NMS 1011.

Ficus virens Aiton Moraceae
1. The aerial roots are used to manufacture dilly bags and fishing lines.
? (Malak-Malak) Wooliana.
2. The fruit is eaten raw when ripe (white).
Wuny (Batjamal/Emi) Belyuen; **Warnwarn** (Dalabon/Jawony) Barunga NMS 349.

Fimbristylis sp. Cyperaceae
1. No use recorded.
Melgin (Emi) Belyuen NMS 829.

Flacourtia territorialis Airy Shaw Flacourtiaceae

1. The fruit is eaten raw when ripe (red).
   ? (Iwaidja) Minjilang GMW 3255 & NMS.

Flagellaria indica L. Flagellariaceae

1. The stems are stripped and plaited to make arm bands and bracelets for decoration, especially during ceremonies.
   Tjelerre (Batjamal/Emi) Belyuen NMS 816; **Guwatjura** (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi GMW 3345 & NMS; ? (Yolngu Matha) Yirrkala.
2. A short section of stem (10 - 12" long) is chopped and boiled in water and the liquid is used as a wash for relief from colds, stomach ache and diarrhoea.
   Mowkatai (Tiwi) Paru NMS 561 & GMW.

Flueggea virosa (Roxb. ex Willd.)Voigt Euphorbiaceae
ssp. ***melanthesoides*** (F.Muell.)Webster

1. The ripe fruits are boiled in water and the liquid is used as a wash for relief from various skin conditions such as itchy skin. The mixture is only used once.
   Kudjung (Dalabon/Jawony) Barunga NMS 332.
2. The fruits are eaten raw when ripe (white).
   Wultja (Batjamal) Belyuen NMS 803; **Jirrki** (Burarra) Maningrida; **Räga** (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi GMW 3336 & NMS; **Therrrerny** (Emi) Belyuen NMS 1026; **Ngaburrayimi** (Jingulu) Elliott; **Jurrulana** (Mudburra) Elliott GMW 5235 & L.L.V.Williams; ? (Malak Malak) Wooliana; **Mi-Kurak** (Murrinh-Patha) Wadeye; **Kumpulyu** (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 917, NMS 948; ? (Rembarrnga) Gulin Gulin.

Gardenia megasperma F. Muell. Rubiaceae

1. A few square inches of bark is boiled in water and the liquid is used as a wash to treat skin disorders and itchy skin.
   Nang-Nang (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 1075.
2. The apical growing tip is broken off and the clear sticky sap is applied directly to sores of the skin to help them dry up and heal.
   Yedinin (Ngankikurungkurr) Nauiyu Nambiyu NMS 621, NMS 1006, NMS 1024.

Gardenia sp. Rubiaceae

1. The bark is chopped and boiled in water. The liquid is used as a medicinal wash for the relief of skin conditions such as allergies, rashes and ringworm.
   ? (Yanyula) Borroloola NMS 1219, NMS 1254.

Gardenia sp. Rubiaceae

1. The inner bark is boiled in water and the liquid is used as a wash to relieve itchy skin.
   Nang-Nang (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 749.

Gossypium australe F. Muell. Malvaceae

1. This plant possibly has some medicinal use, however my informants were not sure. Possibly used as a medicine by the neighbouring Mudburra people.
   Pinampalij ? (Ngarinyman?) Bulla NMS 934.

Gossypium hirsutum L. Malvaceae

1. Cotton wool is obtained from the fruit that can be used for many purposes, similar to the commercially available cotton wool. This is not a native species, but the Aboriginal name given is the same as *Bombax ceiba* whose fruits also contain cottony fibres.
   Gulu' (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi GMW 4403 & NMS.

Grevillea dimidiata F. Muell. Proteaceae

1. The caustic sap contained in the outer stems and particularly the follicles is used to burn the skin to produce scars for decoration. This species also has ceremonial significance.
   Warlubum ? (Gurindji) Kalkaringi; ? (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 729.

Grevillea heliosperma R. Br. Proteaceae

1. The bark is chopped and boiled in water. The liquid is used as a wash to treat skin conditions such as infected sores and scabies. This medicine is commonly used today.
   Yalyana (Yanyula) Borroloola NMS 1255.

Grevillea juncifolia Hook. Proteaceae

1. The flowers are sucked to remove the sweet nectar or a few flowers can be placed in a billy can to collect the draining nectar. Flowers can also be soaked in water to make a sweet refreshing drink.
   Ultukunpa (Pitjantjatjara/Yankunytjatjara) Apatulla NMS 1191.

Grevillea pteridifolia Knight Proteaceae

1. Fresh leaves are used to flavour meats especially emu. Leaves are placed on a bed of hot coals, the meat is placed on top and is completely covered with more leaves. The whole lot is covered with paperbark (*Melaleuca* spp.), topped with soil and allowed to cook for many hours.
2. Emu eat the flowers and seeds off this species to produce large fat eggs.
   Watbarr (Rembarrnga) Maningrida GMW 3896 & NMS.
3. The nectar is sucked from the flowers for its sweet taste.
   Mi murtak (Murrinha-Patha) Wadeye NMS 1348.

Grevillea striata R. Br. Proteaceae

1. Nectar is sucked from the flowers.
   Bukumara (Jingulu) Elliott.

Grewia multiflora A.L. Juss. Tiliaceae

1. The sweet fruits are eaten raw when ripe (black). It is considered by the older Malak-Malak people at Wooliana to be an European plant, introduced to the area and gone wild.
   ? (Malak-Malak) Wooliana NMS 438.

Grewia orientalis Benth. Tiliaceae

1. The inner bark from the base of the stems and roots is twisted then soaked in water (or more commonly today boiled in water). In 'old-times' hot stones would have been used to heat the liquid. The liquid is used as a medicinal wash to treat boils.
   Murrtjumun (Djambarrpuyngu) Galiwinku NMS 583.

2. The fruit is eaten raw when ripe.
? (Batjamal/Emi) Belyuen NMS 1416; **Murrtjumun** (Djambarrpuyngu) Galiwinku NMS 583.

Grewia retusifolia Kurz Tiliaceae

1. The roots are cleaned to remove all dirt, then boiled in water or roasted on the fire to make them soft. The outer bark is scraped away and the root is placed in cold water for about five minutes. The liquid then takes on a jelly consistency being used as an antiseptic application for sores and to help draw out and heal boils.
Mutamuta (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi GMW 3330 & NMS.
2. The roots are stripped of outer bark, heated on hot coals then placed directly as a poultice over boils to help draw them out.
Mutamuta (Djambarrpuyngu) Galiwinku NMS 162.
3. The roots and sometimes sections of stems are scraped, cleaned , crushed and soaked in water (more commonly today the mixture is boiled). The liquid is used as an antiseptic wash for skin conditions such as infected sores, cuts, boils and scabies.
Burdartuma (Burarra) Maningrida NMS 516, NMS 646 & GMW; **Mutamuta** (Djambarrpuyngu) Ramingining NMS 656 & GMW; **Kangarn** (Ngarinyman) Aminbidji NMS 1137; **Kangarn** (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 726, NMS 901, NMS 1103; **Murrtjumun** (Yolngu Matha) Yirrkala NMS 213.
4. A few roots are cleaned, smashed and boiled in water. The liquid is used as an eye wash for sore, infected and tired eyes.
Marwurrangyi (Yanyula) Borroloola NMS 1261.
5. The root bark is crushed and boiled in water and the liquid is drunk to treat bad headaches or as 'a pick me up' if you are feeling really tired.
Djodmo (Dalabon), **Moyangka** (Jawony) Barunga NMS 343.
6. The root and sometimes a few pieces of stem are crushed and boiled in water. The liquid is drunk to treat diahorrea and to help bring down high temperatures associated with a fever.
Djodmo (Dalabon) Gulin Gulin NMS 237; **Kangarn** (Ngarinyman) Aminbidji NMS 1137; **Kangarn** (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 726, NMS 901, NMS 1103.
7. The root is crushed and the mucilage is used as a strong glue. In the past it has been used to adhere ochres to bark paintings and to hold feathers or leaves to the body during ceremonies.
Djodmo (Dalabon), **Moyangka** (Jawony) Barunga NMS 343.
8. A good handful of leaves and some stems can be boiled in water and the liquid drunk to relieve stomach upsets and diarrhoea.
Kangarn (Ngarinyman) Aminbidji NMS 1137; **Kangarn** (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 726, NMS 901, NMS 1103; **Maruwurrangyi** (Yanyula) Borroloola NMS 1261.
9. The fruits are eaten raw when ripe (brown). Children often spend long periods collecting and eating the fruits.
Mayawung (Batjamal) Belyuen NMS 850; **Burdartuma** (Burarra) Maningrida NMS 516, NMS 646; **Mutamuta** (Djambarrpuyngu) Galiwinku NMS 162; **Mutamuta** (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi GMW 3330 & NMS; **Mutamuta** (Djambarrpuyngu) Ramingining NMS 656 & GMW; **Muman** (Emi) Belyven NMS 1027; ? (Murrinh-Patha) Wadeye NMS 484; **Kangarn** (Ngarinyman) Aminbidji NMS 1137; **Kangarn** (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 726, NMS 901, NMS 1103; **Marwurrangyi** (Yanyula) Borroloola NMS 1261.

Grewia sp. Tiliaceae

1. Spears are made from the straightest stems. The outer bark is peeled off, the stem heated over hot coals and then straightened by hand using the teeth or toes to hold it tight.

2. The small fruits are eaten raw when ripe (black).
Wirlirt (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 1079.

Grewia sp. (CRD 6477) Tiliaceae
1. The fruit is eaten raw when ripe.
Murrtjumun (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi GMW ? & NMS.

Gyrocarpus americanus Jacq. Hernandiaceae
1. The trunk is used to make sea going canoes.
Dulumuru (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi GMW 3447 & NMS.
2. The wood is used to manufacture coolamons and for carving artefacts.
Kulunjurru (Jingulu), **Yimbija** (Mudburra) Elliott NMS 991; **Kulinjiri** (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 760.
3. The inner bark is smashed and boiled in water and the liquid used as a wash to treat ringworm. The liquid is not to be drunk as it is poisonous.
Kulinjiri (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 1092.
4. The inner bark has been used in the past as a poison (possibly in the terms of the payback system or euthanasia).
Yimbija (Mudburra) Elliott NMS 991.
5. The seeds are used as childrens toys; they throw them into the air and watch them spiral down to the ground.
Kulunjurru (Jingulu), **Yimbija** (Mudburra) Elliott NMS 991; **Najan** (Iwaidja) Minjilang GMW 3256 & NMS; **Kurlinjura** (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 1092.

Haemodorum coccineum R. Br. Haemodoraceae
1. The orange/red tuberous rootstock is crushed and boiled in water to give an orange dye. Ash is added to darken the colour. Mostly used to dye strings and rope woven from *Pandanus*.
Berrungberrung (Batjamal/Emi) Belyuen NMS 792; **Wirndilk** (Kunwinjku) Jabiru NMS 1472 ; **Nanthi tek** (Murrinh-Patha) Wadeye.
2. The fruits are crushed and boiled in water to produce a red/pink dye. Used to dye string to make dilly bags and woven *Pandanus* leaf products. Can be mixed with ash to darken the colour.
Berrungberrung (Batjamal/Emi) Belyuen NMS 792; **Warlanykari** (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 742; ? (Jawony/Ngalkbun) Barunga NMS 543; ? (Ngankikurungkurr) Nauiyu Nambiyu NMS 425.

Haemodorum sp. Haemodoraceae
1. The tuberous rootstock is smashed and boiled in water to produce a red dye used to colour baskets woven from *Pandaus* leaves.
Wirdilwidil (Kunwinjku) Maningrida NMS 640.

Hakea arborescens R. Br. Proteaceae
1. The inner bark is boiled in water and the liquid used as a wash to treat scabies and itchy skin.
Dilyarra (Jingulu) Elliott NMS 723; ? (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 1089.

Hakea divaricata L. Johnson Proteaceae

1. The pungent phyllodes are inserted around the base of warts to make them wither and fall off.
2. The nectar is sucked from the flowers by children or a lot of flowering spikes can be collected and placed in a tin to collect the draining nectar.
   Ontyiye (Eastern Aranda) Ltyentye Purte.

Hakea eyreana (S. Moore) McGillivray Proteaceae

1. The burnt bark produces a fine ash which is applied directly onto weeping sores or ulcers that will not heal. Use as often as required to keep the sore dry.
2. The burnt ash is mixed with a little water to produce a black paint for decorating artefacts, shields and bodies during ceremonies.
3. The pungent leaves are inserted around the base of a wart to make it wither and fall off.
   Ontyiye (Eastern Aranda) Ltyentye Purte NMS 310.
4. The flowers are sucked by children for their nectar or many flowering spikes can be placed in a tin and the draining nectar collected.
   Ontyiye (Eastern Aranda) Ltyentye Purte NMS 310; **Witjinti** (Pitjantjatjara/Yankunytjatjara) Apatula.
5. This species has special ceremonial significance.
   Witjinti (Yankunytjatjara) Apatula.

Hakea macrocarpa Cunn. ex R. Br. Proteaceae

1. The corky bark is burnt to produce a black powdery ash. The powder is applied to babies lips which are cracked and sore. It is also good for sores of the mouth.
   Bilyilungu, Marlu, Warrakyala (Jingulu) Elliott NMS 980.

Hakea suberea S. Moore Proteaceae

1. The bark is burnt to a fine black powdery ash which is applied to sores in the mouth and as a treatment for thrush of the mouth.
2. The inner bark is smashed and boiled in water and the liquid used as a antiseptic wash for sores of the skin.
3. The flowers are sucked as a source of nectar.
   Marlu (Wambiya) Elliott NMS 988.

Halgania glabra J. Black Boraginaceae

1. One old man said that the leaves and stems were boiled in water and the liquid used as a body wash for the treatment of colds and influenza. A little of the liquid could be sipped. However a group of ladies consulted said that this species definitely was not a medicine. This information needs further checking.
   Ilintji (Pitjantjatjara) Kaltukatjara NMS 615.

Hanguana malayana (Jack) Merrill Hanguanaceae

1. This species has special ceremonial significance.
   Arlambirrarlambirr (Iwaidja) Minjilang GMW 3265 & NMS.

Helicteres elongata Wallich ex Bojer Sterculiaceae

1. The tuberous rootstock is made into a strong string to make dilly bags.
   Kumuduk, Gupudu (Dalabon/Jawony) Barunga NMS 342.

Heteropogon triticeus (R. Br.) Stapf Poaceae

1. The culms are chewed and sucked by children for their sweet taste.

2. The culms are chewed as a source of water especially when walking overland during the dry season.
   Murdaymbunga, Mu-golurra (Burarra) Maningrida NMS 538.
3. The stems are used by chilren as spears.
4. The spikelets are used as toys by children to spear flies that land on sores.
   Ritharr' (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi GMW ? & NMS.

Hibiscus tiliaceus L. Malvaceae

1. The wood is used to manufacture artefacts. It carves very well.
   ? (Ngangkikurungkurr) Nauiyu Nambiyu NMS 1021; **Yäl** (Yolngu Matha) Yirrkala NMS 184.
2. The inner bark is twisted and crushed and the mucilage exuded placed directly on boils or alternatively the inner bark can be crushed and soaked in boiling water and the liquid used as wash to treat boils.
   Yäl (Djambarrpuyngu) Galiwinku NMS 584; **Yäl** (Yolngu Matha) Yirrkala NMS 184.
3. The inner bark is peeled and plied into a strong string or rope. Often it is used for tying up mudcrabs.
   Kabalalha (Batjamal), **Wunmerr** (Emi) Belyuen NMS 811, NMS 1037.
4. The leaves are used as plates to protect food from spoilage in the dirt.
   Yäl (Djambarrpuyngu) Galiwinku NMS 584.

Hypoxis nervosa R. Henderson Liliaceae

1. The corm is edible after roasting on hot ashes.
   Walungu, Djalpinyngu (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi GMW 3409 & NMS.

**Hyptis suaveolens* (L.) Poit. Lamiaceae

1. Formerly the old people dried the leaves to use as a tobacco. They were smoked in old Macassar style pipes. This is not a native species hence no specific Aboriginal name was remembered.
   ? (Burarra) Maningrida NMS 530.
2. Children make spears from the stems.
   Djuktjuknganing (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi GMW 4319 & NMS.

Ichnocarpus frutescens R. Br. Apocynaceae

1. The roots are, or have been in the past, used to make fish traps.
   ? (Malak-Malak) Wooliana NMS 441.

Ipomoea abrupta R. Br. Convolvulaceae

1. The tuber is edible after roasting on hot coals.
   Bäwang (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi GMW 3507 & NMS.

Ipomoea graminea R. Br. Convolvulaceae

1. The tuber is eaten raw or after roasting on hot coals.
   Wardbirrja (Burarra) Maningrida GMW 5410; **Duynga, Organay** (Djambarrpuyngu) Galiwinku NMS 568; **Duynga, Organay** (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi GMW 3328 & NMS.

Ipomoea pes-caprae (L.) Sweet ssp. *brasiliensis* (L.) Ooststr. Convolvulaceae

1. The tuber is edible after roating on hot ashes.
   Rogu, Rowu (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi NMS 508 & GMW.
2. The leaves are heated on hot stones and placed directly over the affected part or they are boiled in water and the liquid used as a wash for the treatment of skin sores, skin disorders or scabies.
   Gonara (Burarra) Maningrida NMS 520, NMS 641 & GMW; **Murnmurnka** (Iwaidja) Minjilang NMS 151 & GMW; **Rowu** (Djambarrpuyngu) Galiwinku NMS 168, NMS 589; **Wurakinni** (Tiwi) Pularumpi NMS 1267.
3. Heated leaves can be applied directly over bad cuts to stop the bleeding.
   Rogu, Rowu (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi NMS 508 & GMW.
4. Heated leaves can be placed directly on the forehead to relieve bad headaches. Replace as often as required.
   Balkbalkbi (Batjamal), **Ramarratj** (Emi) Belyuen NMS 836, NMS 1028.
5. The heated leaves are placed directly onto marine stings, especially stingray and stonefish stings to relieve the pain. Repeat as the pain returns.
   Rowu (Djambarrpuyngu) Galiwinku NMS 168, NMS 589; **Rowu, Rogu** (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi NMS 508 & GMW; ? (Gaalpu/Kunwinjku) Warruwi NMS 133 & GMW; **Murnmurnka** (Iwaidja) Minjilang NMS 151 & GMW; **Ngul pindal** (Murrinh-Patha) Wadeye NMS 482.
6. Fresh leaves are boiled in water and the liquid is drunk for relief from bad colds and coughs.
   Karkumgun (Tiwi) Paru NMS 562 & GMW.

Ipomoea racemigera F. Muell. & Tate Convolvulaceae

1. The long tuberous rootstock is considered a tasty vegetable food after roasting on hot coals.
   Artung (Pitjantjatjara) Apatula NMS 1190.

Isotoma petraea F. Muell. Campanulaceae

1. The leaves are smoked or crushed and inhaled. This helps people to climb hills and to continue walking when they are tired. It helps the chest breathe a little easier when walking up hills.
2. Considered to cause temporary blindness if it gets into your eyes.
   Tjuntiwari (Yankunytjatjara) Ulpulla NMS 1358.

Jacksonia dilatata Benth. Fabaceae

1. The inner bark and stem are scraped into a container of hot water(the water was in the past heated with hot stones), or boiling water. The liquid is cooled then drunk and used as a body wash with a little placed in each ear as an effective cure for diarrhoea. This is a commonly used medicine today.
   Bil̲'pil̲ (Djambarrpuyngu) Galiwinku NMS 167.

Leea rubra Blume ex Sprengel Leeaceae

1. The stems are used as fire sticks.
2. The fruit is eaten raw when ripe (black).
   Dhalarrmung (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi GMW 3334 & NMS.

Lepidium phlebopetalum (F. Muell.) F. Muell. Brassicaceae

1. The whole plant is eaten raw as a leafy vegetable or it can be used as a food flavouring when cooking meats.

2. Eaten raw the plant will cure any unknown sickness; especially if you have been sick a long time.
Unmuta (Pitjantjatjra) Apatula NMS 1171.

Leptospermum parviflorum Valeton Myrtaceae

1. The leaves are boiled in water and the liquid is used as a hair wash to make the hair grow if you are balding and as a hair conditioner to make it shiny and healthy.
? (Djambarrpuyngu) Galiwinku; **?** (Gupapuyngu) Darwin.

Limnophila brownii Wannan Scrophulariaceae

1. Considered to be a strong smelling plant; use unknown.
Djewul (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi GMW 4386 & NMS.

Limnophila sp. Scophulariaceae

1. A handful of leaves are crushed and the vapours inhaled to clear up any sinus trouble associated with colds and influenza.
? (Kunwinjku) Maningrida NMS 653 & GMW.

Litsea glutinosa (Lour.) C. Robinson Lauraceae

1. The wood from this species makes an excellent axe handle.
Muyu (Batjamal/Emi) Belyuen NMS 821, NMS 1402, NMS 1420.
2. The leaves can be crushed in the hand and the vapours inhaled to relieve the feelings of sickness (nausea).
Butjiringaning (Djambarrpuyngu) Galiwinku NMS 593; **Butjiringaning** (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi NMS 511 & GMW.
3. The leaves can be boiled in water and the liquid drunk to relieve the feeling of nausea and to control vomiting.
Butjiringani (Yolngu Matha) Yirrkala.

Livistona humilis R. Br. Arecaceae

1. The centre stem and the young growing point of this palm is heated on hot coals, smashed and then chewed(although not necessarily eaten) to relieve chest infections.
Miparri (Tiwi) Pularumpi NMS 1274.
2. The inner white stem chewed or it can be boiled in water and the liquid drunk for relief from sore throats.
Marlinkarrk (Iwaidja) Minjilang NMS 157 & GMW.
3. The stem and young growing point can be chopped, cleaned and boiled in water till soft then eaten.
Bulgay (Burarra) Maningrida GMW ? & NMS; **Merreppen** (Batjamal/Emi) Belyuen NMS 849; **Merreppen** (Ngankikurungkurr) Nauiyu Nambiyu NMS 1008.
4. The leaves are stripped, dried and rolled to make a strong string for making dilly bags and fishing nets.
Merreppen (Ngankikurugkurr) Nauiyu Nambiyu NMS 1008.
5. The young basal sections of the leaves are dipped into wild bee honey and eaten.
Miparri (Tiwi) Pularumpi NMS 1274.
6. The fruits are used to produce a dark coloured dye for colouring objects woven from the leaves of *Pandanus* spp..
Dhalpi (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi GMW 3486 & NMS.

Livistona sp. Arecaceae

1. The centre 'heart' or growing point of the palm can be eaten raw, roasted or boiled.
2. The large leaves are used to cover meats when cooking in bush earthern ovens.
3. The leaves are used as placemats for food and for sitting on.
   Nyulpa (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 1126.

Lobelia quadrangularis R. Br. Campanulaceae

1. The dried plant can be chewed as a bush tobacco. Often it is mixed with some commercially available chewing tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum*) and some burnt bark (ash) of *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*.
   Jarrinymawu [means cave-dweller] (Ngarinyman) Aminbidji, Bulla NMS 1146.

Lophostemon grandiflorus (Benth.) Peter Wilson & Waterhouse Myrtaceae

1. This species is one of the favoured hosts for the native bee nests. The honey and pollen collected have both nutritional and medicinal values as a cure for diarrhoea.The bee is called **murnuwi** and the honey **ngarlu**.
   Jingkulng (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 918, NMS 927.

Lophostemon lactifluus (F. Muell.) Peter Wilson & Waterhouse Myrtaceae

1. The wood is utilised, (possibly to manufacture axe handles?).
   Bernang (Batjamal), **Minymirr** (Emi) Belyuen NMS 797.

Lumnitzera littorea (Jack) Voigt Combretaceae

1. The stems are used to manufacture digging sticks and throwing sticks to kill geese.
   Tjerwi, Thirwi (Batjamal), **Ra** (Emi) Belyuen NMS 812.

Lysiana subfalcata (Hook.)Barlow Loranthaceae

1. The fruit is eaten raw when ripe; considered very sweet and is eagerly sought after by children.
   Ngantja (Yankunytjatjara) Ulpulla NMS 1370.

Lysiphyllum cunninghamii (Benth.) De Wit Caesalpiniaceae

1. The roots can be scraped clean, crushed and boiled in water. The liquid is used as a very effective antiseptic wash for sores of the skin and as a treatment for scabies.
   Wanyarri=tree, **winduru**=root (Jingulu/Mudburra) NMS 686, NMS 962.
2. The red inner bark is boiled in water and the liquid drunk and used as a body wash for the treatment of headaches, high temperatures, fever and for general sickness.
   Wanyarri (Ngarinyman) Aminbidji NMS 1136; **Wanyarri** (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 727.
3. The nectar is sucked from the flowers for its sweet taste.
4. Some part of this species has been used as a poison in the past i.e. in a payback system.
   Wanyarri (Mudburra) Elliott NMS 962.
5. This species is a favoured host of the native bee nests, which are eagerly sought for their honey.
   Wanyarri (Jingulu/Mudburra) Elliott NMS 686, NMS 962; **Wanyarri** (Ngarinyman) Aminbidji NMS 1136, Bulla NMS 727.

Macaranga tanarius (L.) Muell. Arg. Euphorbiaceae

1. The stems are used to manufacture spear shafts; the bark is peeled off and the shafts straightened by heating over hot coals and bending. The timber is light and ideal for small fishing spears.
   Walala (Batjamal/Emi) Belyuen NMS 817.

Macropteranthes kekwickii F. Muell. Combretaceae

1. The wood is extremely hard and makes an excellent woomera or boomerang.
2. A favoured source of firewood as it is slow burning, producing a very hot fire.
   Kamanji (Jingulu) Elliott NMS 983; **Kumunji** (Waramungu) Elliott NMS 687.

Maranthes corymbosa Blume Chrysobalanaceae

1. The straight trunks are used to manufacture sea-going canoes.
   Bernang (Batjamal), **Minymirr** (Emi) Belyuen NMS 834.

Marsdenia australis R. Br. Asclepiadaceae

1. The young fruits are eaten after they have been lightly roasted on hot ashes.
   Ngimirrikimi (Jingulu) Elliott NMS ?; **Kilibi** (Mudburra) Elliott; **Kirlipi** (Ngarinyman/Mudburra) Bulla NMS 941.

Marsdenia cinerascens R. Br. Asclepiadaceae

1. This plant is considered to be poisonous and its fruits should not be confused with the edible fruits of *Marsdenia australis*.
   ? (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 1085.

Marsdenia velutina R. Br. Asclepiadaceae

1. The stems can be used as an emergency supply of string or rope.
   ? (Ngalkbun) Barunga NMS 356.

Melaleuca acacioides F. Muell. Myrtaceae

1. Fresh leaves are boiled in water and the liquid drunk after meals to relieve coughs and colds. The mixture can be made and stored in a bottle for up to a week.
   Gulu gulun (Rembarrnga?) Gulin Gulin NMS 241.
2. The leaves are crushed in the hand and the vapours inhaled to clear a blocked sinus and for relief from head colds.
   Gulun'kulun (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi NMS 504 & GMW.

Melaleuca argentea W. Fitzg. Myrtaceae

1. The papery bark is used for building shelters.
   Pakarli (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 912.
2. Fresh leaves are boiled in water and the liquid is used as a body wash to relieve headaches, colds, influenza and for general sickness.
   Arbinjirri (Yanyula) Borroloola NMS 1217, NMS 1260.
3. Flying foxes often rest in these trees at the billabong. The young flying foxes fall into the water and are eaten by crocodiles so you should keep away from these trees at the waters edge.
   Pakarli (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 740.

Melaleuca cajuputi Powell Myrtaceae

1. Fresh leaves can be crushed in the hand and the vapours inhaled to relieve sinus trouble and for relief from coughs, colds, influenza and fever.
2. The leaves can be boiled in water. The inhalation of the vapours and the use of the liquid as a body wash will cure coughs, colds and influenza.
   Wara (Batjamal), **Werletj** (Emi) Belyuen NMS 848, NMS 1400; **Jikara** (Burarra), **Rangan** (Djinang) Maningrida NMS 636 & GMW; **Bardarr** (Djambarrpuyngu) Ramingining NMS 654 & GMW; **Nambarra** (Yolngu Matha) Yirrkala NMS 181.

Melaleuca leucadendra (L.)L. Myrtaceae

1. Layers of papery bark are boiled in water and the liquid is drunk to relieve bad headaches associated with colds and influenza as well as for the treatment of fever.
   Wolk' (Yolngu Matha) Yirrkala NMS 217.
2. The papery bark is used for things such as holding water, food when cooking in earthen bush ovens and for lining coolamons to carry babies.
   Rangan (Djambarrpuyngu) Galiwinku NMS 581; **Rangan** (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi GMW 3429 & NMS; **Pakarli** (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 908.
3. The thicker sections of the papery bark are used to build houses.
   Rangan (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi GMW 3429 & NMS; **Pakarli** (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 908.
4. Fresh leaves are crushed in the hand and the vapours inhaled to relieve sinus trouble and colds.
   ? (Batjamal), **Thiyel** (Emi) Belyuen NMS 822.
5. Fresh leaves are crushed and boiled in water. The liquid is used as a body wash for relief from colds, influenza and fever.
   Rangan (Djambarrpuyngu) Galiwinku NMS 581; **Pakarli** (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 908.
6. Fresh leaves are boiled in water and the liquid is drunk to treat general sickness of an unknown cause especially any internal pain.
7. Fresh leaves are placed in a pit over hot coals and allowed to smoke. The patient sits close to the fire and allows the smoke to flow all around, making sure some is inhaled. This is considered an effective cure for general sickness of unknown causes and for relief from the symptoms of colds and influenza.
   Pakarli (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 908.

Melaleuca minutifolia F. Muell. Myrtaceae

1. The papery bark is used to make carrying containers.
2. This species is one of the favoured hosts for the native bee nests. The honey and pollen collected has both nutritional and medicinal value as a cure for diarrhoea.
   Mangkalng (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 924.

Melaleuca nervosa (Lindley) Cheel Myrtaceae

1. The trunk of this species is often swollen containing copious quantities of fresh water. The base of the swollen section is cut with an axe and the water gushes out under pressure. The water is used during the dry season especially when walking long distances overland where there is a lack of surface water.
   Wa (Ngankikurungkurr) Nauiyu Nambiyu NMS 452.

Melaleuca stenostachya S.T. Blake Myrtaceae

1. Fresh leaves are boiled in water and the liquid is used as a medicinal body wash for relief from colds, influenza and for general sickness of an unknown cause. This medicine is still commonly used today.
   Marlulu (Yanyula) Borroloola NMS 1262.

Melaleuca viridiflora Sol. ex Gaertner Myrtaceae

1. The papery bark is used to make containers, for lining coolamons when carrying babies and for wrapping food when cooking.
2. The thicker sections of the papery bark are used for building houses.
3. The timber is considered very durable and is used for fence posts, railings and building shelters.
   Manbidubidu (Kunwinjku) Jabiru NMS 1460; **Jiyii** (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 1102.
4. Fresh leaves are crushed in the hand and the vapours inhaled or the the leaves are crushed and soaked in water and the vapours given off inhaled to relieve sinus trouble, head colds and influenza.
   Dhoku (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi NMS 506 & GMW.
5. Fresh leaves are boiled in water and the liquid used as a medicinal body wash for relief from headaches, fever and the symptoms of colds and influenza including general body aches and pains.
   Pudebude, Rakala (Dalabon/Ngalkbun) Barunga NMS 347; **Larruk** (Jawony) Barunga NMS 347; **Warrkarr** (Yanyula) Boroloola NMS 1257.
6. Fresh leaves are boiled in water and the liquid is used as an antiseptic wash for sores of the skin and infected cuts.
   Pudebude, Rakala (Dalabon/Ngalkbun) Barunga NMS 347; **Larruk** (Jawony) Barunga NMS 347.
7. This species often has swollen trunks which contain water that can be drunk when walking long distances overland during the dry season. The water contains a lot of minerals that quench the thirst and act as a mineral replacement drink when dehydrated.
   Manbidubidu (Kunwinjku) Jabiru NMS 1460.
8. This species is one of the favoured hosts for the native bee nests. The honey and pollen has both nutritional and medicinal value as a cure for diarrhoea.
   Jiyil (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 932.

Melastoma affine D. Don Melastomaceae

1. Fresh leaves are placed over water containers to keep it cool and to stop it spilling when travelling.
   ? (Tiwi) Nguiu GMW 3567 & NMS.

Mnesithea rottboellioides (R. Br.) Koning & Sosef Poaceae

1. The rhizomes are edible after roasting on hot coals.
2. The leaves and culms are chopped and boiled in water. The liquid is used as an antiseptic wash for sores of the skin.
3. The culms are used by children to make spears.
   Marurt (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 1123.
4. The culms are chewed and sucked to provide sweet sap as well as a source of water when travelling overland during the dry season.
   Keltje (Batjamal), **Ngula** (Emi) Belyuen NMS 823; **Marurt** (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 1123.

Momordica balsamina L. Cucurbitaceae

1. The fruit is eaten raw when ripe (red); the black seeds are spat out.
   Marmarndja (Yanyula) NMS 1226.

Morinda citrifolia L. Rubiaceae

1. The root is chopped and boiled in water to produce a yellow dye. Mainly used for colouring baskets, mats and string dilly bags.
   Guninyi, Burukpili (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi NMS 500 & GMW, NMS 503 & GMW; **Guninyi, Burukpili** (Djambarrpuyngu) Ramingining NMS 657 & GMW; **Alaymaykbya, Manngukmayin** (Kunwinjku) Maningrida NMS 651 & GMW.
2. The ripe friuts are eaten raw as a cure for sore throats and bad coughs.
   Burukpili (Djambarrpuyngu) Galiwinku; **Guninyi, Burukpili** (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi NMS 500 & GMW, NMS 503 & GMW; **Guninyi, Burukpili** (Djambarrpuyngu) Ramingining NMS 657 & GMW; **?** (Gaalpu/Kunwinjku) Warruwi NMS 134 & GMW; **Alaymaykbya, Manngukmayin** (Kunwinjku) Maningrida NMS 651 & GMW; **Burukpili** (Yolngu Matha) Yirrkala NMS 216.
3. The fruit is eaten raw when ripe and soft; often they are collected from the ground.
4. The fruit is used medicinally to treat asthma; eating one fruit is considered to be enough to cure most asthma cases.
   Meyak (Batjamal), **Menymi** (Emi) Belyuen NMS 820.

Mukia maderaspatana (L.) M. Roemer Cucurbitaceae

1. The fruit is not considered to be edible by humans.
2. Considered to be a shady creeper hence a good place to camp under.
   ? (Pitjantjatjara) Apatula NMS 1196.

Nauclea orientalis (L.) L. Rubiaceae

1. The fruit is eaten raw when soft and ripe.
2. Turtles and fish eat this fruit making them fat. Therefore when this tree is fruiting it is a good time to go hunting for both fish and turtle.
   Jampa (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 1068.

Nelumbo nucifera Gaertner Nelumbonaceae

1. The fruiting capsule and seeds are eaten raw or after roasting on hot ashes.
2. The whole plant has sacred and ceremonial significance for women.
   ? (Ngankikurungkurr) Nauiyu Nambiyu.

Nicotiana occidentalis Wheeler ssp. *obliqua* N. Burb. Solanaceae

1. This species is dried and chewed with some ash (burnt bark of certain *Eucalyptus* spp.) to produce a stimulant or narcotic effect. Sometimes this plant is chewed by children to get them used to the idea of chewing pituri. If the plant breaks when folded in half it is considered to be strong enough for adults to use; however if it bends without snapping it is considered to be weak and thus suitable to give to children.
   Pituru ? (Pitjantjatjara) Apatula NMS 1203.

Nymphaea gigantea Hook. Nymphaeaceae

1. The corms are eaten after they have been roasted on hot coals.
2. The flowering stems are used as a drinking straw to extract fresh water from waterholes.
3. The flowering stems are peeled and eaten raw (as with celery).
4. The seeds are ground on grinding stones into a fine flour for making damper.
   Jirrch=young tubers, **Bubuga**=old corms, **Mijagarlawurr, Mun-giji**=stems (Burarra) Maningrida GMW 3858 & NMS.

Nymphaea macrosperma Merill & Perry Nymphaeaceae

1. The corms are eaten after they have been boiled in water or after roasting on hot coals.
2. Two or three of the cooked tubers will, when eaten, cure diarrhoea.
3. Damper or flat bread is cooked between the large leaves of this species to protect it from dirt and ashes in the fire.
4. The flowering stem is eaten raw, sometimes the outside is peeled off before eating.
5. The fruiting capsule is eaten raw or after roasting on hot coals or hot stones.
6. Two or three of the cooked fruiting capsules will, when eaten, cure diarrhoea.
7. The small seeds are ground on grinding stones to produce a fine flour for making damper.

Kanyngurininy=whole plant, **Rarrang**=fruiting capsule (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 763.

Nymphaea sp. Nymphaeaceae

1. The corm is eaten after it has been roasted on hot coals.
2. Two or three of the cooked corms are eaten as a cure for diarrhoea.
3. The flowering stems are eaten raw.

Jikamuru (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 736.

Nymphaea violacea Lehm. Nymphaeaceae

1. The flowering stems are eaten raw.

Karrtjara=stem, **Walang**=whole plant (Batjamal) Belyuen NMS 851; **Dhulumburrk** (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi GMW 3430 & NMS.

Nymphoides indica (L.) Kuntze Menyanthaceae

1. The corms or possibly seeds are eaten as a cure for diarrhoea? (This information needs further checking).

Kanynguriny (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 731.

Operculina aequisepala (Domin)R.W. Johnson Convolvulaceae

1. The tuber has in the past been eaten after roasting on hot ashes.

? (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 1087.

Opilia amentacea Roxb. Opiliaceae

1. The fruits are eaten raw when they are ripe (red). They are considered 'wet season tucker.'

Mirliny (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 755.

Osbornia octodonta F. Muell. Myrtaceae

1. A small section of inner bark is forced into a tooth cavity for the relief of pain from bad toothache. This remedy is not used much nowadays, people prefer to use *Buchanania obovata*. q.v.

Dhurrurirgitj (Yolngu Matha) Yirrkala NMS 218.

Owenia vernicosa F. Muell. Meliaceae

1. The inner bark is chopped, pounded and thrown onto the surface of fresh water holes as a fish poison. The fish rise to the surface and can be easily collected and thrown onto the banks.
   Barnarr (Jawony/Ngalkbun) Barunga NMS 335; **Barnarra** (Rembarrnga?) Gulin Gulin NMS ?.
2. The red inner bark is boiled in water and the liquid is used as an antiseptic wash for open cuts and sores of the skin.
3. Emu eat the fruit; they are not considered to be edible by humans.
   Purnarr[t?] (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 741, NMS 902, NMS 1093; ? (Yanyula) Borroloola NMS 1220.

Pandanus spiralis R. Br. sens. lat. Pandanaceae

1. Two six inch lengths of prop roots are chopped and boiled in water. The liquid is used as a medicinal wash to treat scabies. This wash is considered too strong for babies.
   Jangawa (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 734.
2. Upper young sections of the stem and growing point can be roasted and chewed, although not necessarily eaten, as a cure for abdominal pain and diarrhoea.
3. Upper young sections of the stem can be heated on hot coals and held tightly against any painful area of the stomach for relief from abdominal pain.
   Miyaringa (Tiwi) Pularumpi NMS 1265.
4. The upper young sections of the stem are cleaned of leaf bases, pounded flat and either boiled or heated on hot coals. The hot poultice is then applied to any area of the body for pain relief, e.g. pain in back, neck, ribs, joints, often it is held in place with a tight bandage for 1-2 days. It is replaced when the pain returns.
   Ginmenima=whole plant, **An-jungupur**=stem (Burarra) Maningrida NMS 637; **?** (Gaalpu/Kunwinjku) Warruwi NMS 129 & GMW.
5. The main growing point is chopped and boiled in water to produce a green dye. Often used to colour bags and mats made from *Pandanus* leaves.
   Gunga, Manhara (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi NMS 513 & GMW.
6. The white basal sections of the leaves can be eaten as a cure for abdominal pain and diarrhoea.
   Miyaringa (Tiwi) Pularumpi NMS 1265.
7. The soft white basal sections of the leaves can be chewed as a cure for sores in the mouth and sore throats. This is still a very commonly used treatment.
   Gunga, Manhara (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi NMS 513 & GMW; **Makunguk** (Djambarrpuyngu) Galiwinku NMS 165; **Gunga** (Djambarrpuyngu) Ramingining NMS 659 & GMW; **Gunga** (Yolngu Matha) Yirrkala NMS 182.
8. The soft white basal ends of the leaves can be crushed and mixed with a little water. The mixture is applied directly onto sores of the skin as an antiseptic.
   Makunguk (Djambarrpuyngu) Galiwinku NMS 591.
9. The soft white basal ends of the leaves can be chopped and boiled in water. The liquid is strained and droppered into the eyes to relieves soreness and to kill infections. Use only those plants growing out on the sandy flats for this medicine as those growing by the waters edge are too strong.
   Jangawa (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 734.
10. The soft white basal ends of the leaves are eaten raw as a food source.
    Makunguk (Djambarrpuyngu) Galiwinku NMS 165, NMS 591; **Gunga, Manhara** (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi NMS 513 & GMW; Anburari (Iwaidja) Minjilang NMS 129 & GMW; **Jangawa** (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 734.
11. The leaves can be stripped into thin sections, tied very tightly around the end of a stick, heated on hot coals,then pressed very firmly onto the stomach to relieve abdominal pain.

12. Thin strips of the leaves can be tied very tightly around the head to relieve headaches.
Miyaringa (Tiwi) Pularumpi NMS 1265.
13. The leaves are stripped in thin strips, dried in the sun for about an hour and then used to weave bracelets, fans, mats, bags and baskets.
Nyurratj (Batjamal), **Yerre** (Emi) Belyuen NMS 1054; **Ginmenima** (Burarra) Maningrida NMS 637; **Manbelk** (Kunwinjku) Jabiru NMS 1467; **Makunguk** (Djambarrpuyngu) Galiwinku NMS 165; **Manhara, Gunga** (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi NMS 513 & GMW; **Gunga** (Djambarrpuyngu) Ramingining NMS 659 & GMW.
14. The fruits are roasted, soaked in water, then placed on the lower back covered with a cloth to relieve back ache.
Gunga (Yolngu matha) Yirrkala NMS 182.
15. The red or yellow flesh at the base of fresh phalanges (fruits) is eaten raw.
? (Gaalpu/Kunwinjku) Warruwi NMS 129 & GMW; **Gunga** (Yolngu Matha) Yirrkala NMS 182.
16. The seeds are eaten raw or roasted; the phalange (fruit) is split open with axe and the seed is picked out with a sharp stick or a piece of wire. Although time consuming to obtain the seeds are still a commonly utilized food source.
Nyurratj (Batjamal), **Yerre** (Emi) =tree, **Nguk** (Batjamal), **Yerrem** (Emi)=fruit Belyuen NMS 1054; **Ginmenima**=whole plant, **An-jungupur**=main stem, **Jinga**=fruit (Burarra) Maningrida NMS 673; **Manbelk** (Kunwinjku) Jabiru NMS 1467; **Makunguk** (Djambarrpuyngu) Galiwinku NMS 591; **Manhara, Gunga**=tree, **Gutu**=seeds (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi NMS 513 & GMW; **Gunga** (Djambarrpuyngu) Ramingining NMS 659 & GMW; **Jangawa** (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 734; **Miyaringa** (Tiwi) Pularumpi NMS 1265.

Pandorea doratoxylon (J. Black) J. Black Bignoniaceae

1. The straighter of the stems are made into spears. They are heated over hot coals then straightened whilst hot. Short sections can be spliced together to make the desired length. The joint is wrapped tightly with kangaroo sinew which has been dried in the sun then re-moistened by chewing. The sinew is covered with hot ashes to make sure it shrinks sufficiently to make a very tight bond. The joint is then covered with resin made from *Acacia aneura* var. *latifolia* and allowed to harden. The barb or blade made from *Acacia aneura* var. *aneura* is added and bonded with resin. These spears were being made at the time of collection of this information mainly as a teaching exercise for the young people; they were then to be sold commercially. Most hunting is nowadays carried out with a rifle.
Urtjan (Yankunytjatjara) Ulpulla NMS 1365.

Paramignya trimera (Oliver) Burkill Rutaceae

1. The fruit is eaten raw when ripe (red).
name not in use at time of recording (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi GMW 3505 & NMS.

****Passiflora foetida*** L. Passifloraceae

1. A few fresh leaves are rubbed onto a patch of ringworm as a cure. This species is native to the West Indies and South America.
Wulungari (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 1122.
2. Immature fruits are crushed and rubbed onto the skin to treat ringworm and fungal infections; the skin is roughened with leaves of *Ficus opposita* prior to treatment.
3. Ripe fruits can be eaten as an asthma cure, to help the breathing.
Bulppul (Batjamal/Emi) Belyuen NMS 833, NMS 1040.

4. The fruits are eaten raw when ripe (yellow). They are not to be eaten green.
Bulppul (Batjamal/Emi) Belyuen NMS 833, NMS 1040; **Ganga** (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi GMW 3516 & NMS; **Wulungari** (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 1122; **?** (Tiwi) Darwin.

Perotis rara R. Br. Poaceae

1 No use recorded; language name may be a generic term for grasses.
Yuka (Mudburra) Elliott.

Persoonia falcata R. Br. Proteaceae

1. The inner bark and some stem wood is scraped into water and boiled (heated stones can be added to make it boil faster). The liquid is used as eye drops for relief from sore red eyes.
Dangapa (Djambarrpuyngu) Galiwinku NMS 171; **Dangapa** (Yolngu Matha) Yirrkala NMS 186.
2. Some leaves are crushed and boiled in water. Fresh leaves can be dipped into the liquid and chewed as a cure for thrush of the mouth and a little of the liquid can be sipped for relief from bad chest infections and coughs.
Jimijinga (Tiwi) Paru NMS 563 & GMW; **Jimijinga** (Tiwi) Pularumpi NMS 1268.
3. The fruit is eaten raw when ripe (pale yellow/green).
Tjiwekbe (Batjamal), **Thelh-leri** (Emi) Belyuen NMS 791; **Bololo** (Dalabon/Jawony/Ngalkbun/)Barunga NMS ?; **Dangapa** (Djambarrpuyngu) Galiwinku NMS 171; **Dangapa** (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi NMS 736 & GMW; **Dangapa** (Yolngu Matha) Yirrkala NMS 186; **Mi katan** (Murrinh-Patha) Wadeye NMS ?; **Jimijinga** (Tiwi) Paru NMS 563; **Jimijinga** (Tiwi) Pularumpi NMS 1268.

Petalostigma pubescens Domin Euphorbiaceae

1. The immature fruits are collected by children and are used as toys, particularly as marbles.
Marlungkaru (Jingulu/Mudburra) Elliott.

Petalostigma quadriloculare F. Muell. Euphorbiaceae

1. The leaves and fruits are crushed and infused in water. The liquid is used as an antiseptic wash for sores, cuts and skin ailments such as scabies, and itchy red skin.
Kunul (Batjamal/Emi) Belyuen NMS 841.
2. The fruits are considered to be very poisonous.
? (Jawony) Barunga NMS 544.

Philydrum lanuginosum Banks & Sol. ex Gaertner Philydraceae

1. The whole plant is boiled in water and the liquid is used as an antiseptic wash for sores of the skin and to treat skin conditions such as scabies and skin allergies. Often used in a bath to treat babies. This medicine is still commonly used today.
? (Yolngu Matha) Yirrkala NMS 215.
2. Fleshy herb, no use recorded.
Berrungberrung (Batjamal/Emi) Belyuen NMS 835.

****Physalis minima*** L. Solanaceae

1. The fruit is eaten raw when ripe (purple). This is possibly not a native species and has no specific Aboriginal name. It is also widespread in tropical America, Asia and Africa.
? (Yanyula) Borroloola NMS 1212; **?** (Tiwi) Darwin NMS 1324.

Planchonia careya (F. Muell.) Kunth Lecythidaceae

1. The red inner bark is boiled in water and the liquid is used as an antiseptic wash for sores and cuts.
   Wartuluj (Iwaidja) Minjilang NMS 159 & GMW.
2. The red inner bark is chopped and thrown onto the surface of fresh water holes as a fish poison. The 'stunned' fish rise to the surface and can be easily thrown out onto the banks.
   Dhanggi (Yolngu Matha) Yirrkala.
3. The leaves are heated and placed over mosquito and sandfly bites to relieve the soreness and itchyness.
4. The flowers are used as decorations.
   Dhanggi (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi GMW 3488 & NMS.
5. The fruits are eaten raw when ripe (soft and green).
   Melberre (Batjamal) Belyuen NMS 801; **Dhanggi** (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi GMW 3488 & NMS; **Peletji** (Emi) Belyuen NMS 1408; **Wartuluj** (Iwaidja) Minjilang NMS 159 & GMW; **Mi palathi** (Murrinh-Patha) Wadeye NMS 475; ? (Tiwi) Darwin NMS 272; **Dhanggi** (Yolngu Matha) Yirrkala.

Pleomele angustifolia (Medikus) N.E. Br. Agavaceae

1. The leaves are boiled in water and the liquid used as an antiseptic wash for sores of the skin and bad cuts.
   ? (Kunwinjku) Maningrida NMS 652 & GMW.

Pogonolobus reticulatus F. Muell. Rubiaceae

1. The yellow inner root bark is crushed and boiled in water to produce a yellow dye; the colour is darkened by the addition of burnt bark ash as a mordant. Commonly used to colour baskets made from *Pandanus* leaves and for string bags.
   Dyindji (Batjamal/Emi) Belyuen NMS 842; **Wakngani** (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi GMW 3833 & NMS; **Mandjundum** (Kunwinjku/Rembarrnga) Maningrida NMS 645 & GMW; **Kala** (Ngankikurungkurr) Nauiyu Nambiyu NMS 445.
2. The fruit are eaten raw when ripe (purple).
   Mandjundum (Kunwinjku/Rembarrnga) Maningrida NMS 645 & GMW.

Pongamia pinnata (L.) Pierre Fabaceae

1. Considered a good shady tree to camp under, especially in coastal areas.
   Kemenggat (Batjamal), **Arrmungarra** (Emi) Belyuen GMW 4513 & NMS.

Portulaca oleracea L. Portulacaceae

1. The tuberous root stock can be cleaned, roasted on hot coals, then eaten.
2. The stems and leaves are eaten raw or after they have been lightly heated on hot stones or coals.
3. The seeds are winnowed and ground on stones into a flour to make damper or small cakes.
   Wakati (Yankunytjatjara) Ulpulla NMS 1376.

Portulaca pilosa L. Portulacaceae

1. The tuberous rootstock is eaten raw or after it has been roasted on hot coals. The outer skin can, if desired, be peeled before eating.
   Pilnanginma (Batjamal/Emi) Belyuen NMS 1156; **Juraymia** (Warumungu) Elliott NMS 967.

Pouteria sericea (Aiton) Baehni Sapotaceae

1. The fruits are eaten raw when ripe (deep purple); they are a highly sought after food although not available in large quantities.
   ? (Batjamal/Emi) Belyuen NMS 1057; **Birayngu** (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi GMW 3428 & NMS; **Wungapu** (Djambarrpuyngu) Darwin NMS 250; ? (Gaalpu/Kunwinjku) Warruwi GMW 3154 & NMS; **Naalij** (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 751; **Wungapu** (Yolngu Matha) Yirrkala NMS ?.

Premna acuminata R. Br. Verbenaceae

1. Branches are used as drills which are rubbed back and forth between the palms to provide heat to start fires.
   Ngarrik (Batjamal), **Mintharra** (Emi) Belyuen GMW ? & NMS.
2. The stems are hollowed out to make pipes for smoking. The are mainly sold to provide a source of income.
   Duttji (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi GMW 3335 & NMS.

Premna serratifolia L. Verbenaceae

1. The branches are used as drills which are rubbed back and forth between the palms to provide heat to start fires.
   Mintharra (Batjamal), **Ringanang** (Emi) Belyuen GMW 4514 & NMS.

Prostanthera striatiflora F. Muell. Lamiaceae

1. Fresh leaves are boiled in water and the liquid used as a medicinal body wash for relief from colds and influenza.
2. To clear blocked sinuses fresh leaves are boiled in water and the vapours inhaled or branches are laid over a pit of hots coals and the smoke and fumes inhaled.
   ? (Eastern Aranda) Ltyentye Purte NMS 313.
3. Fresh leaves are crushed and rubbed all over the body, especially the chest, to treat for any sort of chest or lung problem.
   Karingana (Yankunytjatjara) Ulpulla NMS 1357.

Protasparagus racemosus (Willd.) Oberm. Liliaceae

1. The roots are cleaned,peeled of the outer skin then boiled in water.The liquid is used as a medicinal wash for skin sores, infected cuts and any skin disorders such as scabies.
   Nakinnaki (Iwaidja) Minjilang NMS 153 & GMW ; **Mundurri** (Tiwi) Paru NMS 560 & GMW; **Mayagarrdi** (Yanyula) Borroloola NMS 1244.
2. A few tuberous roots are crushed and rubbed onto the breasts to reduce swellings, take away lumps and to treat breast cancer.
   ? (Malak-Malak) Wooliana NMS 440.
3. The straighter stems are used as fire sticks and for fire wood.
   Dapu (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi GMW 3426 & NMS.
4. No use recorded. However the language names for this species refer to the thorns on the stem which resemble dogs teeth.
   Muyiny (Batjamal), **Mitjirrirri** (Emi) Belyuen NMS 818.

Pterocaulon globuliflorus W. Fitzg. Asteraceae

1. The leaves and stems are boiled in water and the liquid used as a medicinal wash for relief from bad colds, influenza and fever. It can also be used to soothe itchy skin and to treat ringworms.

2. Branches are placed on a fire and allowed to smoke. The patient sits close by allowing the smoke to flow all around, making sure some is also inhaled. This is considered a very good treatment for bad colds, influenza and to clear a blocked sinus. The plants growing at the entrance to caves on the sandstone escarpments are considered to make the strongest medicine and to treat really bad cases of sickness plants from that location will need to be collected.
Ngurnungurnung (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 1081.

Pterocaulon serrulatum (Montr.) Guillaumin var. ***serrulatum*** Asteraceae

1. Fresh leaves are boiled in water and the liquid used as an antiseptic wash for bad sores and cuts and for relief from itchy skin and ringworm.
Ngurnungurnung (Ngarinyman) Aminbidji NMS 1138; **Ngurnungurnung** (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 733, NMS 1109; **?** (Rembarrnga) Gulin Gulin NMS 234.
2. Fresh leaves are rubbed in the hands and the vapours inhaled to clear blocked sinuses and for relief from head colds. A small plug of crushed leaves may be inserted in the nasal cavity and left for prolonged effect.
? (Jawony) Katherine NMS 371; **Mununyi** (Jingulu/Mudburra) Elliott NMS 974; **Junjarayi** (Wambiya) Elliott NMS 986.
3. Fresh leaves are boiled in water and the liquid used as a medicinal body wash for relief from bad colds, influenza and fever.
Ngurnungurnung (Ngarinyman) Aminbidji NMS 1138; **Ngurnungurnung** (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 733, NMS 1109.
4. Fresh branches placed on a fire and allowed to smoulder will repell mosquitoes from the camp site.
5. Fresh leaves are soaked in water and when soft are rubbed all over the body to act as a very effective mosquito repellent.
? (Ngalkbun) Barunga NMS 546.

Pterocaulon sphacelatum (Labill.) Benth. & Hook. ex F. Muell. Asteraceae

1. Fresh leaves are boiled in water and the liquid is used as an eye wash to relieve sore and red eyes.
2. Fresh leaves are boiled in water and the liquid used as an antiseptic wash for sores of the skin and bad infected cuts.
3. Fresh leaves can be boiled in water and the vapours inhaled to give relief from colds and influenza.
Pentye pentye (Eastern Aranda) Ltyentye Purte NMS 316.
4. Fresh leaves are crushed in the hand and the vapours inhaled to clear a blocked sinus and to provide relief from head colds and influenza. A small plug of crushed leaves may be inserted into the nasal cavity and left for prolonged effect.
Manyanyi (Jingulu) Elliott.

Pycnoporus sanguineus (Fr.) Bond & Singer Polyporaceae

1. The fruiting body of the fungus can be chewed as a babies teething ring to help relieve sore gums.
2. The red dried mycelium can be patted onto sore, red, cracked lips and also on the inside of babies mouths as an effective cure for thrush.
Tjaawalirpa (Pitjantjatjara) Kaltukatjara NMS 619.

Rhagodia eremaea Paul Wilson Chenopodiaceae

1. The bright red fruits can be squashed onto the face, beard and hair as a red dye. A little water may be added to help it spread. Possibly used for ceremonial decoration.
Iriya (Yankunytjatjara) Ulpulla NMS 1367.

Rhizophora stylosa Griffith Rhizophoraceae

1. Mudcrabs (*Scylla serrata*) are found at the base of this species.
   Murrutj (Batjamal), **Rungurr-rungurr** (Emi) Belyuen.

Rhyncharrhena linearis (Decne.) K.L. Wilson Asclepiadaceae

1. The leaves can be eaten raw or lightly roasted like a vegetable.
2. When young, the long bean like fruits can be eaten raw or after roasting on hot coals. Older mature fruits can be eaten if the fibrous centres are first removed.
   Puya (Pitjantjatjara) Apatula NMS 1182; **Puya** (Yankunytjatjara) Ulpulla NMS 1373.

Salsola kali L. Chenopodiaceae

1. The whole plant is boiled in water and the liquid is used as a medicinal wash to help reduce high temperatures.
   ? (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 1073.

Santalum acuminatum (R. Br.) DC. Santalaceae

1. The fleshy exocarp of the fruit is eaten raw when ripe (red).
2. The fruits can be collected from the ground, cracked open and the kernel eaten raw or they can be ground into a moist paste which is cooked on hot coals like a damper or cake.
3. The kernels are smashed into a paste and applied directly to treat sore heads, headaches and scalp problems.
4. The old dried fruits are used by children as marbles.
5. People eagerly seek out these trees and most have their favourite trees which produce the sweetest fruits.
   Mangata=tree, **Tatu**=fruit (Yankunytjatjara) Ulpulla NMS 1363.

Santalum lanceolatum R. Br. Santalaceae

1. Stems with the outer bark scraped away are boiled in water and the liquid drunk for relief from bad colds and coughs.
   Marluk (Rembarrnga) Gulin Gulin NMS 233.
2. Branches and leaves are placed over a pit of hot coals. A newborn baby is passed through the rising smoke to make it healthy and strong, and to ensure that the baby will sleep well. This is an important ritual in the management of infants that promotes health for the persons entire life. Children who are not treated run the risk of becoming seriously ill at any stage in their life. This important practice is still commonly carried out today.
   Dumuk (Jawony/Dalabon) Barunga NMS 336.
3. Fresh leaves are boiled in water and the liquid is used as a medicinal wash for relief from colds and influenza. The liquid can also be used to treat general illness of unknown causes. One man was bedridden for a very long time and after treatment with this medicine was up walking about very quickly. His sex life was also greatly enhanced.
   Mardunbuyunbul (Yanyula) Borroloola NMS 1241.
4. The fruit are eaten raw when ripe (purple): one person said this species had, in the past, been used as a medicine.
   ? (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 1112.

Sarcostemma australe R. Br. Asclepiadaceae

1. A handful of stems are soaked in hot water and the liquid is used as a medicinal wash to treat itchy skin, rashes and scabies. The language name for this species means breast milk, refering to the milky latex present in the stems.
   Ipi-ipi (Pitjantjatjara) Kaltukatjara NMS 618.

Sauropus glaucus (F. Muell.)Airy Shaw Euphorbiaceae

1. The elongated tubers are cleaned, pounded and boiled in water. The red liquid is used as an antiseptic wash for bad sores and cuts.
   ? (Kunwinjku) Maningrida NMS 626.

Scaevola taccada (Gaertner)Roxb. Goodeniaceae

1. The sap from young stems is squeezed directly onto bites, stings and rashes for pain relief.
   Yilyarra (Anindilyakwa) Angurugu NMS 210.
2. Young leaves are heated then placed directly over sore red eyes for pain relief.
   Midarrk, Midjarrk (Iwaidja) Minjilang NMS 155 & GMW.
3. One fruit is squeezed directly into the eye to clear sore red eyes and to cure eye infections.
   Yilyarra (Anindilyakwa) Angurugu NMS 219 ; **Midarrk, Midjarrk** (Iwaidja) Minjilang NMS 155 & GMW.

Semecarpus australiensis Engl. Anacardiaceae

1. The seeds are eaten after the fruits have been lightly roasted and the poisonous end section discarded. Contact with most parts of this species can cause blisters and welts.
   ? (Iwaidja) Minjilang GMW 3264 & NMS; ? (Tiwi) Pularumpi NMS 1270.

**Senna alata* (L.) Roxb. Caesalpiniaceae

1. The leaves and stems are crushed between stones and rubbed over ringworm and fungal infections. This is not an Australian native species; it is used widely in tropical South America, where it is native, for the same purpose (Dennis 1988).
   ? (Batjamal/Emi) Belyuen NMS 1063; ? (Gaalpu/Kunwinjku) Warruwi NMS 141 & GMW.

Senna artemisioides (DC.) Randell ssp. *filifolia* Randell Caesalpiniaceae

1. The seeds are eaten raw or they can be crushed and ground into flour to make small cakes which are roasted on hot coals.
2. This species is the favoured host of *Xyleutes* whose larvae 'witchetty grubs' develop in the roots of the shrub. The roots are dug up and the large grubs (up to 10cm long) are eaten raw or they can be lightly roasted on hot coals.
   Punti (Pitjantjatjara) Apatula NMS 1183.

Senna notabilis (F. Muell.) Randell Caesalpiniaceae

1. The branches and leaves are boiled in water and the liquid used as a medicinal wash to help reduce high fevers and as a treatment for ringworm.
   Kampijung (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 1072.

Senna venusta (F. Muell.) Randell Caesalpiniaceae

1. Young stems and leaves are crushed between stones and the liquid is rubbed directly onto the skin to relieve itchy skin and as a cure for ringworm.
   Warlanykari (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 747.

Smilax australis R. Br. Smilacaceae

1. The fruits are eaten raw when ripe (black).
   Dapu (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi GMW 3400 & NMS.

Solanum centrale J. Black Solanaceae

1. The fruit is eaten raw when ripe (yellow/tan).
   Kumparrpa (Pitjantjatjara) Apatula NMS 1185.
2. The fruit of this form is considered inedible. Not poisonous but it may give you a slight headache.
   Artaring (Pitjantjatjara) Apatula NMS 1186.

Solanum ellipticum R. Br. Solanaceae

1. The fruits are eaten raw when ripe.
   Dulwarwarun, Wunki [wungki ?] (Pitjantjatjara) Apatula NMS 1168, NMS 1194.

Solanum quadriloculatum F. Muell. Solanaceae

1. The fruits of this species are considered to be very poisonous. If eaten they will cause 'liver' damage and death in 2-3 days.
   ? (Pitjantjatjara) Apatula NMS 1165, NMS 1198.
2. The fruit from this form is not considered to be poisonous although it is not eaten.
   Rungirungi (Pitjantjatjara) Apatula NMS 1184.

Sphaeranthus indicus L. Asteraceae

1. Fresh leaves and stems are boiled in water and the liquid is used as a medicinal body wash for relief from colds and influenza. A little of the liquid sipped will help clear the throat of phlegm and relieve any soreness.
2. Fresh leaves are crushed in the hands and the vapours inhaled to clear up any sinus trouble associated with colds and influenza. A plug of crushed leaves can be left inserted in the nasal cavity for prolonged effect.
   Manyanyi, Munjarjie (Jingulu/Mudburra) Elliott NMS 693.

Spinifex longifolius R. Br. Poaceae

1. Young fresh stems are crushed and boiled in water and the liquid is used as a medicinal wash for sores and cuts.
2. Young stems can be crushed and boiled in water and the liquid drunk for relief from internal pain. This medicine was recently used by one man as a replacement for morphine as it was considered to be more effective.
   Wurruwarduwarda (Anindilyakwa) Angurugu NMS 209.
3. The large round female flower heads are used by children as toys.
   ? (Burarra) Maningrida GMW ? & NMS.

Stenopetalum nutans F. Muell. Brassicaceae

1. The whole plant is eaten raw as a vegetable.
   Mangyura (Pitjantjatjara) Apatula NMS 1173.

Sterculia quadrifida R. Br. Sterculiaceae

1. The inner bark is used to make string or rope.
   Balkpalk (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi GMW 3490 & NMS; ? (Tiwi) Darwin NMS 115.
2. The inner bark is scraped into water and allowed to infuse. The liquid is strained and used as eye drops to relieve sore red eyes.
   Balk-balk (Yolngu Matha) Yirrkala NMS 219.
3. Seeds are eaten raw when ripe (black), the black seed coat is peeled off or spat out; it is considered an excellent food and is often refered to as the 'bush peanut'.
   Wu (Batjamal) Belyuen NMS 804; **Garrmurnamal, Gurrmurnamal** (Burarra) Maningrida GMW 3855 & NMS; **Wurwu** (Emi) Belyuen NMS 1031; **Balkpalk** (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi; (Tiwi) Darwin NMS 115; **Balk-balk** (Yolngu Matha) Yirrkala NMS 219.

Streptoglossa bubakii (Domin) Dunlop Asteraceae

1. The whole plant can be boiled in water and the liquid used as a medicinal body wash for relief from colds and influenza. The mixture can be stored for up to one week for later use.
2. The leaves can be crushed in the hand and the vapours inhaled to help relieve sinus trouble associated with head colds. A plug of crushed leaves can be inserted and left in the nasal cavity for prolonged effect.
   Mununyi, Munjarjie (Mudburra) Elliott NMS 696, NMS 697; **Manyanyi** (Mudburra/Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 1107.

Streptoglossa odora (F. Muell.) Dunlop Asteraceae

1. The whole plant is boiled in water until the liquid turns green. The liquid is used as a medicinal body wash for relief from colds and influenza. The mixture can be stored for later use when warm water can be added to heat it up.
   Manyanyi (Mudburra/Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 940, NMS 1113.

Strychnos lucida R. Br. Loganiaceae

1. The leaves and fruits are thrown onto the surface of freshwater holes as a fish poison. The fish rise to the surface dead; only the flesh is eaten. The Burarra language name is the same as is used for a snail.
   Ngarlagurla (Burarra) Maningrida GMW 3860 & NMS; **Nyamiyarla** (Iwaidja) Minjilang; **?** (Gaalpu/Kunwinjku) Warruwi NMS 138 & GMW.
2. The white pulp in the fruit is applied directly onto the skin as a treatment for scabies. It can also be used to help dry weeping sores and cuts.
   Yeweyi (Ngankikurungkurr) Nauiyu Nambiyu NMS 620, NMS 1023.

Syzygium armstrongii (Benth.) B. Hyland Myrtaceae

1. The fruits are eaten raw when ripe (white).
   Den (Emi) Belyuen GMW ? & NMS.

Syzygium eucalyptoides (F. Muell.) B. Hyland ssp. *bleeseri* (O. Schwarz)B. Hyland Myrtaceae

1. The fruit is eaten raw when ripe (white or pale pink).
   Bermbetjek (Batjamal) Belyuen GMW 4512 & NMS; **Morlanggi** (Burarra) Maningrida GMW 5095; **Werner** (Emi) Belyuen NMS 843; **Pinyama** (Tiwi) Darwin.

Syzygium suborbiculare (Benth.) Hartley & Perry Myrtaceae

1. The inner wood from the stems is boiled in water and the liquid used as an eye wash to relieve tired, sore eyes.
   Narrani (Djambarrpuyngu) Galiwinku NMS 163.
2. The fruit is eaten raw when ripe (red).
   Ngukjirrga, Ngukurarrkurarrk (Burarra) Maningrida GMW 3853 & NMS; **Winga** (Batjamal), **Wumbirri** (Emi) Belyuen NMS 805; **Narrani** (Djambarrpuyngu) Galiwinku NMS 163; **Narrani** (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi NMS 510 & GMW.
3. The flesh of the fruit and some of the inner seed can be chewed to relieve toothache.
   Narrani (Djambarrpuyngu) Galiwinku NMS 163; **Narrani** (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi NMS 510 & GMW.

Tacca leontopetaloides (L.) Kuntze Taccaceae

1. The tuber is eaten only after thorough cooking; for example at Belyuen it is only eaten after it has been cooked in the coals of *Acacia auriculiformis* for at least 24 hours.
   Kelmerre (Batjamal), **Ngalkurr** (Emi) Belyuen NMS 877; **Nguthumu** (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi GMW 3446 & NMS; **?** (Malak-Malak) Wooliana area NMS 442.
2. The tuber is considered poisonous and is not eaten.
   ? (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 943; **?** (Ngalkbun) Barunga NMS 345.
3. The rolled or incurved edges of the stems are brushed up against the faces of boys at puberty to stop the onset of growth of new wiskers (hairs).
4. The stems are blown to produce a whistle sound; a favourite childrens toy.
   ? (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 943.
5. The fruits are eaten raw when ripe; the seeds can be eaten or spat out according to personal taste.
   Kelmerre (Batjamal) **Ngalkurr** (Emi) Belyuen NMS 1052; **Nguthumu** (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi GMW 3446 & NMS; **Mimi-mudi** (Ngankikurungkurr) Nauiyu Nambiyu area NMS 442; **?** (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 943.

**Tamarindus indica* L. Caesalpiniaceae

1. The fruits are considered edible. The pulp around the seeds is squeezed out and soaked in a cup of water. The mixture can be sweetened with sugar if desired. It makes a refreshing drink which can also be used as a good pick-me-up after one has been suffering from a cold. This species is considered to be introduced by the Macassans (Macknight 1976).
   Djambang (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi NMS 716 & GMW.
2. The pulp in the fruit is eaten raw when ripe (soft and brown).
   ? (Batjamal/Emi) Belyuen NMS 1044.

Tephrosia polyzyga F. Muell. ex Benth. Fabaceae

1. The whole plant is placed on the surface of a freshwater hole to poison fish. The 'stunned' fish rise to the surface and can be easily collected.
   Muyungu (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi GMW 3416 & NMS.

Tephrosia phaeosperma F. Muell. ex Benth. Fabaceae

1. The branches and leaves are broken up and spread out over a freshwater hole to 'poison' fish. The 'stunned' fish rise to the surface and can be easily collected. Works especially well for black bream.
   ? (Ngarinyman) Aminbidji, Bulla 1139.

Tephrosia porrecta R.Br. ex Benth. Fabaceae

1. The tubers are peeled, crushed and boiled in water. The yellow liquid is used as an antiseptic wash for sores and cuts. Use once a day till cured.
   ? (Kunwinjku) Maningrida NMS 632.

Terminalia arostrata Ewart & O.B. Davies Combretaceae

1. Fresh leaves and a few branches are boiled in water and the liquid used as a medicinal wash to treat boils and to help reduce a high temperature associated with fever. The liquid is not drunk.
2. The seeds are eaten raw; the fruits are collected from the ground and cracked open between stones.
   Partiki (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 900, NMS 949, NMS 1105.

Terminalia canescens (DC.) Radlk. Combretaceae

1. This species exudes a clear gum that is eaten like a sweet.
   ? (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 919.

Terminalia grandiflora Benth. Combretaceae

1. The fruits are cracked open and the seeds are eaten raw; mostly they are collected from the ground.
   Deti (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi GMW 3504 & NMS; ? (Ngalkbun) Gulin Gulin.

Terminalia hadleyana W. Fitzg. ssp. ***carpentariae*** (C. White) Pedley Combretaceae
(***T. carpentariae***)

1. The red sticky inner bark can be applied directly onto the skin to treat sores, leprosy and to relieve itchy skin.
   Mupan (Djambarrpuyngu) Galiwinku NMS 172, NMS 585; **Mapuḏumun** (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi NMS 501 & GMW; **Mamanbu** (Yolngu Matha) Yirrkala NMS 183.
2. The red sticky inner bark can be spread directly onto the skin or after pounding and moistening with a little water rubbed over the body to tighten up any loose skin, to make a weak person fit and healthy again and to treat anaemia.
   Mardangich (Burarra) Maningida NMS 642 & GMW; **Mupan** (Djambarrpuyngu) Galiwinku NMS 172, NMS 585; **Mapuḏumun** (Djambarrpuyngu) Ramingining NMS 655 & GMW.
3. The red inner bark is used as a cement or glue for plugging holes in canoes, cracks in dijeridoo's or bark paintings.
   Mupan (Djambarrpuyngu) Galiwinku NMS 172, NMS 585; **Mapuḏuman** (Djambarrpuyngu) Ramingining NMS 655 & GMW; **Mamanbu** (Yolngu Matha) Yirrkala NMS 183.
4. The fruit is eaten raw when ripe (yellow); considered to be very sweet and is highly sought after.
   Mamaburra (Anindilyakwa) Angurugu; **Mardangich** (Burarra) Maningrida NMS 642 & GMW; **Mupan** (Djambarrpuyngu) Galiwinku NMS 172, NMS 585; **Mapuḏumun** (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi NMS 501 & GMW; **Mapuḏuman** (Djambarrpuyngu) Ramingining NMS 655 & GMW; **Mamanbu** (Yolngu Matha) Yirrkala NMS 183.

Terminalia latipes Benth. Combretaceae
(***T. ferdinandiana***)

1. The leaves are heated on hot coals then used as a poultice for sore eyes that are swollen as a result of a blow or infection.
   Mardangich (Burarra) Maningrida NMS 518.
2. The fruits are eaten raw when ripe (pale green), generally they are collected from the ground.
   Menangbere (Batjamal), **Menthem** (Emi) Belyuen NMS 802, NMS 1025; **Mardangich** (Burarra) Maningrida NMS 518; **Wardabidj** (Dalabon) Barunga NMS 350; **Ngän'kabakarra** (Djambarrpuyngu) Galiwinku; **Ngän'kabakarra** (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi GMW 3329 & NMS; ? (Jawony) Katherine NMS 377; ? (Murrinh-Patha) Wadeye NMS 495; ? (Ngankikurungkurr) Nauiyu Nambiyu NMS 460; ? (Tiwi) Pularumpi.
3. When injured this species exudes an edible gum that is sucked as a sweet.
   ? (Tiwi) Darwin NMS 1306.

Terminalia oblongata F. Muell. ssp. ***volucris*** (R. Br. ex Benth.) Pedley Combretaceae
(***T. volucris***)

1. No use recorded.
   Lankujbi (Jingulu) Elliott NMS 963.

Terminalia platyphylla F. Muell. Combretaceae

1. The fruits are eaten by black cockatoos.
2. This species exudes an edible clear gum that is sucked like a sweet.
   Marntayang (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 758, NMS 929.

Terminalia pterocarya F. Muell. Combretaceae

1. This species exudes an edible clear gum that is eaten like a sweet.
   ? (Yanyula) Borroloola NMS 1264.

Themeda arguens (L.) Hackel Poaceae

1. The spikelets are used by children to spear flies on wounds.
   ? (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi GMW 3508 & NMS.

Themeda avenacea (F. Muell.) Maiden & Betche Poaceae

1. The whole plant is pounded, boiled in water and the liquid used as a medicinal body wash to relieve the symptoms of colds, influenza and fever.
2. Fresh leaves and stems are rubbed all over the body to help relieve the symptoms of colds and influenza.
   Ilintji (Pitjantjatjara) Apatula NMS 1207; **Ilintji** (Pitjantjatjara) Kaltukatjara NMS 613.
3. The whole plant is smashed and thrown onto the surface of fresh water holes to clean up dirty water and make it drinkable.
4. Children make spears from the culms.
   Ilintji (Pitjantjatjara) Apatula NMS 1207.

Thespesia populneoides (Roxb.) Kostel Malvaceae

1. The stems and branches are used to make spears.
   Meli (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi GMW 3502 & NMS.

Thryptomene maisonneuvei F. Muell. Myrtaceae

1. Early in the morning the flowering branches are flicked down onto collecting dishes to gather the nectar. It can be licked directly from the dishes or mixed with water and made into a sweet drink. Locally called the honey tree.
   Pukara (Yankunytjatjara) Ulpulla NMS 1375.

Thysanotus exiliflorus F. Muell. Liliaceae

1. In really hot weather the moisture laiden tubers are crushed over the body to help cool down the skin. They can also be eaten to quench the thirst when no surface water is available to drink.
   Walpa walpa (Pitjantjatjara/Yankunytjatjara) Apatula NMS 1206.

Tinospora smilacina Benth. Menispermaceae

1. The root is considered to be very poisonous.
   Burrpu (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi GMW 3444 & NMS; ? (Ngalkbun) Barunga NMS 344.
2. The root is cleaned, smashed then boiled in water. The liquid is used as a medicinal wash to help draw out blind boils. The skin is washed as often as required.
   Jalardu (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 904.
3. The stems are pounded and flattened to make a strong string or rope. In recent times the young stems have been used to make a colourful binding on the end of a stock whip handle.
   Yarungkurrmi (Jingulu), **Jalardu** (Mudburra) NMS 686; **Jalardu** (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 737.
4. The leaves are heated on hot coals then placed directly over sores, cuts and boils, (often they are left for a few days under a firm bandage). The treatment will relieve any pain, clear up infection and draw out any blind boils.
   ? (Gaalpu/Kunwinjku) Warruwi NMS 132 & GMW; **Kurtawurak** (Iwaidja) Minjilang NMS 144 & GMW; **Jalardu** (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 904.
5. Heated leaves are placed over the forehead to relieve headaches. They can be held on with a section of stem tied around the head. Replace as pain returns.
   ? (Gaalpu/Kunwinjku) Warruwi NMS 132 & GMW.
6. The fruits are considered to be very poisonous.
   Burrpu (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi GMW ? & NMS; **Jalardu** (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 737.

Trachymene glaucifolia (F. Muell.) Benth. Apiaceae

1. The stems are eaten raw when young and crisp.
   Mai=vegetable food (Pitjantjatjara) Apatula NMS 1169.

Trema tomentosa (Roxb.) Hara Ulmaceae

1. Possibly the leaves are used medicinally to help draw out boils.
   Murrtjumun (Djambarrpuyngu) Galiwinku NMS 160.
2. No use recorded.
   Midjirripiya (Batjamal/Emi) Belyuen GMW 4530 & NMS.

Triodia pungens R. Br. Poaceae

1. The whole plant is crushed in a coolamon with an axe or stone, mixing with a little termitaria (the clay casing of termite nests) and a little water. The coolamon is placed over a bed of hot coals whilst crushing. The dark coloured liquid is then poured off and

drunk by the mother and newborn baby as a health promoter. This is carried out as soon as possible after child birth to ensure that the child will grow up to be healthy and strong. It also helps in the mothers recovery after the trauma of childbirth.
2. The whole plant is boiled in water and the liquid used as a medicinal body wash for relief from colds and influenza.
3. The grass burned on the fire will repell mosquitoes from around the camp site.
Munuk=grass, **Marta**=termitaria (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 1095.

Triodia sp. Poaceae
1. A good handful of leaves are boiled in half a billy can of water and the liquid used as a medicinal wash for any skin disorders such as itchy skin. Use as often as required.
2. The flowers (pollen) from this species is said to make honey "cheeky" (hot tasting) and inedible.
Milulami ? (Tiwi) Nguiu GMW 3570 & NMS.

Triodia stenostachya Domin Poaceae
1. The whole plant can be boiled in water and the liquid used as a body wash for relief from bad colds and influenza.
2. The resin on the leaves is melted over hot coals, collected into a ball and used as a bonding agent or cement, i.e. for holding hooks on spears. Not used nowadays.
Munuk (Ngarinyman) Bulla.

Typhonium alismifolium F. Muell. Araceae
1. The tuber is eaten after it has been roasted on hot coals and pounded.
? (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi GMW 3402 & NMS.

Typhonium angustilobum F. Muell. Araceae
1. The tuber is eaten after roasting on hot coals.
? (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi GMW 3403 & NMS.

Typhonium liliifolium Schott. Araceae
1. The tuber is edible only after it has been repeatedly smashed and cooked at least three times. Eaten raw or undercooked it will 'burn your mouth out'.
? (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 944.

Vitex glabrata R. Br. Verbenaceae
1. The fruits are eaten raw when ripe (black), often after they have fallen to the ground. In many areas emu eat the fruit of this species.
Merra (Batjamal), **Perme** (Emi) Belyuen NMS 807; **Wambajarr** (Burarra) Maningrida GMW 5092 & NMS; **Woyal** (Jawony) Katherine NMS 376, NMS 881; **Marralun[g?]** (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 735.

****Vitex*** sp. Verbenaceae
1. The leaves are crushed and soaked in water. The liquid is used as a medicinal wash for the treatment of scabies and other skin conditions. This is not a native species. Its use on Milingimbi Island was introduced by some visitors from Fiji, possibly in the 1960's. (Pers. comm. Yanayana)
? (Djambarrpuyngu) Milingimbi NMS 1068 & GMW.

Wurmbea deserticola T. Macfarlane Liliaceae

1. A plant with 'pretty flowers'. Possibly the bulbs are or have in the past been eaten?. **Walpa walpa** (Pitjantjatjara) Apatula NMS 1193.

Ziziphus quadrilocularis F. Muell. Rhamnaceae

1. Fresh leaves are boiled in water and the liquid drunk as a cure for diarrhoea.
2. A few old dried fruits collected from the ground and eaten will cure bad cases of diarrhoea.
3. The fruits are eaten raw when ripe (red). **Maturrku** (Ngarinyman) Aminbidji NMS 1144; **Maturrku, ?Gulik gulik** (Ngarinyman) Bulla NMS 905.

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APPENDIX 1: Plant species used as medicinal agents

Ear, Eye, Nose ailments; *Acacia multisiliqua, Agave* sp., *Asteromyrtus symphyocarpa, Clerodendrum floribundum, Cymbopogon bombycinus, Cymbopogon procerus, Dolichandrone heterophylla, Eremophila duttonii, Eremophila sturtii, Eucalyptus opaca, Grewia retusifolia, Melaleuca acacioides, Melaleuca leucadendra, Melaleuca viridiflora, Pandanus spiralis, Persoonia falcata, Pterocaulon globuliflorus, Pterocaulon serrulatum* var. *serrulatum, Pterocaulon sphacelatum, Scaevola taccada, Sphaeranthus indicus, Sterculia quadrifida, Streptoglossa bubakii, Syzygium suborbiculare, Terminalia latipes.*

Pain producing ailments (i.e. sore back and joints); *Acacia lysiphloia, Alphitonia excelsa, Capparis umbonata, Clerodendrum floribundum, Codonocarpus cotinifolius, Crinum angustifolium, Crotalaria eremaea* var. *strehlowii, Croton arnhemicus, Cymbopogon bombycinus, Cyperus victoriensis, Eremophila bignoniiflora, Eremophila*

latrobei var. *labrobei, Erythrophleum chlorostachys, Eucalyptus camaldulensis, Eucalyptus microtheca, Excoecaria parvifolia, Ipomoea pes-caprae* ssp. *brasiliensis, Melaleuca leucadendra, Melaleuca viridiflora, Pandanus spiralis, Spinifex longifolius, Tinospora smilacina.*

Respiratory ailments (i.e. bronchitus, coughs, sore throat & asthma); *Acacia oncinocarpa, Amyema bifurcatum, Asteromyrtus symphyocarpa, Clerodendrum floribundum, Cymbopogon bombycinus, Cymbopogon obtectus, Eremophila alternifolia, Eremophila freelingii, Eremophila latrobei* var. *glabra, Eucalyptus camaldulensis, Eucalyptus miniata, Eucalyptus terminalis, Eucalyptus tetrodonta, Ipomoea pes-caprae* ssp. *brasiliensis, Isotoma petraea, Livistona humilis, Melaleuca acacioides, Melaleuca cajuputi, Melaleuca leucadendra, Morinda citrifolia, Pandanus spiralis, Passiflora foetida, Persoonia falcata, Prostanthera striatiflora, Santalum lanceolatum, Sphaeranthus indicus.*

Gastro-intestinal ailments (i.e. stomach ache, diarrhoea); *Adansonia gregorii, Callitris intratropica, Clerodendrum floribundum, Cymbopogon refractus, Eucalyptus tectifica, Ficus opposita, Ficus platypoda* var. *minor, Flagellaria indica, Grewia retusifolia, Jacksonia dilatata, Litsea glutinosa, Nymphaea macrosperma, Nymphaea* sp., *Nymphoides indica, Pandanus spiralis, Ziziphus quadrilocularis.*

Skin complaints (i.e. sores, wounds, rashes, burns & leprosy); *Acacia estrophiolata, Acacia holosericea, Acacia pellita, Acacia tetragonophylla, Alphitonia excelsa, Avicennia marina, Brachychiton diversifolius, Buchanania obovata, Camptostemon schultzii, Capparis umbonata, Celtis philippensis, Clerodendrum floribundum, Cochlospermum fraseri* ssp. *heteronemum, Codonocarpus cotinifolius, Crinum angustifolium, Croton arnhemicus, Cymbidium canaliculatum, Cymbopogon procerus, Dendrobium affine, Dendrobium canaliculatum, Dicrostachys spicata, Diospyros maritima, Dolichandrone heterophylla, Eremophila duttonii, Eremophila freelingii, Eremophila longifolia, Eremophila sturtii, Erythrophleum chlorostachys, Eucalyptus bleeseri, Eucalyptus miniata, Eucalyptus opaca, Eucalyptus terminalis, Eucalyptus tetrodonta, Euphorbia hirta, Euphorbia tannensis, Excoecaria parvifolia, Ficus coronulata, Flueggea virosa* ssp. *melanthesoides, Gardenia megasperma, Gardenia* sp., *Grevillea heliosperma, Grewia orientalis, Grewia retusifolia, Gyrocarpus americanus, Hakea arborescens, Hakea divaricata, Hakea eryeana, Hakea macrocarpa, Hakea suberea, Hibiscus tiliaceus, Ipomoea pes-caprae* ssp. *brasiliensis, Lysiphyllum cunninghamii, Melaleuca viridiflora, Mnesithea rottboellioides, Owenia vernicosa, Pandanus spiralis, Passiflora foetida, Petalostigma quadriloculare, Philydrum lanuginosum, Planchonia careya, Pleomele angustifolia, Protasparagus racemosus, Pterocaulon globuliflorus, Pterocaulon serrulatum* var. *serrulatum, Pterocaulon sphacelatum, Pycnoporus sanguineus, Santalum acuminatum, Sarcostemma australe, Sauropus glaucus, Scaevola sericea, Senna alata, Senna notabilis, Senna venusta, Spinifex longifolius, Strychnos lucida, Tephrosia porrecta, Terminalia arostrata, Terminalia hadleyana* ssp. *carpentariae, Tinospora smilacina, Trema tomentosa, Triodia* sp., *Vitex* sp.

Febrile complaints (i.e. colds, fever and influenza); *Acacia lysiphloia, Acacia multisiliqua, Acacia spondylophylla, Amyema bifurcatum, Asteromyrtus symphyocarpa, Brachychiton diversifolius, Calytrix brownii, Carissa lanceolata, Clerodendrum floribundum, Cochlospermum fraseri* ssp. *heteronemum, Codonocarpus cotinifolius, Crotalaria eremaea* var. *strehlowii, Cymbopogon bombycinus, Cymbopogon obtectus, Cymbopogon procerus, Dodonaea physocarpa, Dodonaea polyzyga, Eremophila alternifolia, Eremophila bignoniiflora, Eremophila duttonii, Eremophila freelingii, Eremophila latrobei* var. *glabra, Eremophila latrobei* var. *latrobei, Eremophila sturtii, Eucalyptus camaldulensis, Eucalyptus dichromophloia, Eucalyptus microtheca, Eucalyptus miniata, Eucalyptus pruinosa, Eucalyptus terminalis, Eucalyptus tetrodonta, Exocarpos latifolius, Flagellaria indica, Grewia retusifolia, Halgania glabra, Ipomoea pes-caprae* ssp. *brasiliensis, Limnophila* sp. *Lysiphyllum cunninghamii, Melaleuca acacioides, Melaleuca argentea, Melaleuca cajuputi, Melaleuca leucadendra, Melaleuca stenostachya, Melaleuca viridiflora, Morinda citrifolia, Prostanthera striatiflora, Pterocaulon globuliflorus, Pterocaulon serrulatum* var. *serrulatum, Pterocaulon sphacelatum, Salsola kali, Santalum lanceolatum, Senna notabilis, Sphaeranthus indicus, Sterculia quadrifida, Streptoglossa bubakii, Streptoglossa odora, Tamarindus indica, Terminalia arostrata, Themeda avenacea, Triodia pungens, Triodia stenostachya.*

Fractures and sprains; *Acacia tetragonophylla, Callitris intratropica, Clerodendrum floribundum, Cochlospermum fraseri* spp. *heteronemum, Croton arnhemicus, Excoecaria parvifolia, Protasparagus racemosus, Terminalia latipes.*

Debility ailments (i.e. general weakness, anemia, immobility); *Camptostemon schultzii, Eucalyptus pruinosa, Terminalia hadleyana* ssp. *carpentariae.*

Toothache; *Buchanania obovata, Carissa lanceolata, Osbornia octodonta, Syzgium suborbiculare.*

Ichthiocides; *Acacia auriculiformis, Acacia holosericea, Atalaya hemiglauca, Barringtonia acutangula, Owenia vernicosa, Planchonia caryea, Strychnos lucida, Tephrosia polyzyga, Tephrosia phaeosperma.*

New born & infant managment; *Acacia lysiphloia, Aegiceras corniculata, Cymbopogon bombycinus, Eulalia aurea, Exocarpos latifolius, Santalum lanceolatum, Triodia pungens.*

Gynaecological remedies (i.e. sterility, milk letdown, thrush etc.); *Cymbopogon bombycinus, Dendrobium affine, Dendrobium canniculatum, Erythrophleum chlorostachys, Eucalyptus tectifica.*

Ritual (i.e. house cleaning); *Erythrophleum chlorostachys.*

Insecticides; *Banksia dentata, Calytrix exstipulata, Eremophila duttonii, Pterocaulon serrulatum* var. *serrulatum, Triodia pungens.*

Ailments of unknown causes; *Amorphophallus paeoniifolius, Brachychiton diversifolius, Eremophila alternifolia, Eucalyptus pruinosa, Lepidium phlebopetalum, Lysiphyllum cunninghamii, Melaleuca argentea, Melaleuca stenostachya, Melaleuca viridiflora, Santalum lanceolatum.*

Tobacco & additives; *Acacia auriculiformis, Eucalyptus camaldulensis, Eucalyptus clavigera, Eucalyptus confertiflora, Eucalyptus microtheca, Hyptis suaveolens, Isotoma petraea, Lobelia quandrangularis, Nicotiana occidentalis.*

Other (illness not categorised); *Acacia estrophiolata, Casuarina equisetifolia, Cleome viscosa, Gyrocarpos americanus, Hakea subera, Leptospermum parviflorum, Pycnoporus sanguineus, Santalum lanceolatum, Thysanotus exiliflorus.*

APPENDIX 2: Species utilized as foods

Vegetables (yams, cabbages etc.): *Amorphophallus galbra, Arenga australasica, Blennodia canescens, Boerhavia coccinea, Brassica tournefortii, Carpentaria acuminata, Cayratia trifolia, Choiromyces aboriginus, Clerodendrum floribundum, Cochlospermum fraseri* ssp. *heteronemum, Convolvulus erubescens, Corypha elata, Cyperus bulbosus, Dioscorea bulbifera, Dioscorea transversa, Eriosema chinense, Hypoxis nervosa, Ipomoea abrupta, Ipomoea graminea, Ipomoea pes-caprae* ssp. *brasiliensis, Ipomoea racemigera, Livistona humilis, Livistona* sp., *Mnesithea rottboellioides, Nymphaea gigantea, Nymphaea macrosperma, Nymphaea violacea, Operculina aequisepela, Pandanus spiralis, Portulaca oleracea, Portulaca pilosa, Rhyncharrhena linearis, Stenopetalum nutans, Tacca leontopetaloides, Thysanotus exiliflorus, Trachymene glaucifolia, Typhonium alismifolium, Typhonium angustilobum, Typhonium liliifolium.*

Flowers & nectar: *Eremophila latrobei* var. *glabra, Eremophila latrobei* var. *latrobei, Grevillea juncifolia, Grevillea pteridifolia, Grevillea striata, Hakea divaricata, Hakea eryeana, Hakea suberea, Lysiphyllum cunninghamii, Thryptomene maisonneuvei.*

Gum: *Acacia estrophiolata, Brachychiton diversifolius, Erythroxylum ellipticum, Terminalia canescens, Terminalia latipes, Terminalia platyphylla, Terminalia pterocarya.*

Culinary herbs: *Asteromyrtus symphyocarpa, Corynotheca lateriflora, Eremophila longifolia, Eucalyptus camaldulensis, Grevillea pteridifolia, Lepidium phlebopetalum.*

Thirst quenchers & sugar canes: *Brachychiton diversifolius, Cochlospermum fraseri* ssp. *heteronemum, Heteropogon triticeus, Melaleuca nervosa, Melaleuca viridiflora, Mnesithea rottboellioides, Thysanotus exiliflorus.*

Grubs in root or fruit: *Acacia kempeana, Acacia victoriae, Codonocarpus cotinifolius, Eucalyptus microtheca, Eucalyptus opaca, Senna artemisoides* ssp. *filifolia.*

Fruits: *Adansonia gregorii, Ampelocissus acetosa, Ampelocissus frutescens, Amyema maidenii* ssp. *maidenii, Antidesma ghaesembilla, Avicennia marina, Buchanania obovata, Canthium latifolium, Capparis lasiantha, Capparis umbonata, Carallia brachiata, Carissa lanceolata, Cassytha filiformis, Cayratia trifolia, Cucumis melo, Cynanchum pedunculatum, Drypetes lasiogyna, Enchylaena tomentosa, Erythroxylum ellipticum, Exocarpos latifolius, Ficus coronulata, Ficus opposita, Ficus platypoda, Ficus platypoda* var. *lachnocaula, Ficus platypoda* var. *minor, Ficus platypoda* var. *platypoda, Ficus racemosa, Ficus scobina, Ficus virens, Flacourtia territorialis, Flueggea virosa* ssp. *melanthesoides, Grewia multiflora, Grewia orientalis, Grewia retusifolia, Grewia* sp., *Grewia* sp. *(CRD 6477), Leea rubra, Lysiana subfalcata, Marsdenia australis, Momordica balsamina, Morinda citrifolia, Nauclea orientalis, Nelumbo nucifera, Nymphaea gigantea, Nymphaea macrosperma, Opilia amentacea, Pandanus spiralis, Paramignya trimera, Passiflora foetida, Persoonia falcata, Physalis minima, Planchonia careya, Rhyncharrhena linearis, Santalum acuminatum, Santalum lanceolatum, Smilax australis, Solanum centrale, Solanum ellipticum, Syzygium armstrongii, Syzygium eucalyptoides* ssp. *bleeseri, Syzygium suborbiculare, Tacca leontopetaloides, Tamarindus indica, Terminalia hadleyana* ssp. *carpentariae, Terminalia latipes, Vitex glabrata, Ziziphus quadrilocularis.*

Seeds: *Acacia holosericea, Acacia tetragonophylla, Brachychiton diversifolius, Brachychiton megaphyllus, Brachychiton* sp., *Canarium australianum, Cycas angulata, Cycas armstrongii, Eragrostis eriopoda, Eragrostis laniflora, Nymphaea gigantea, Nymphaea macrosperma, Pandanus spiralis, Portulaca oleracea, Santalum acuminatum, Semecarpus australiensis, Senna artemisoides* ssp. *filifolia, Sterculia quadrifida, Tacca leontopetaloides, Terminalia arostrata, Terminalia grandiflora.*

APPENDIX 3: Species used in material culture

Wooden implements & weapons: *Acacia aneura* var. *aneura, Acacia holosericea, Adansonia gregorii, Aegicerus corniculatum, Bambusa arnhemica, Bombax ceiba, Bruguiera gymnorrhiza, Carallia brachiata, Chionachne cyathopoda, Cymbopogon procerus, Dolichandrone heterophylla, Ehretia saligna, Erythrophleum chlorostachys, Excoecaria parvifolia, Grewia* sp., *Gyrocarpus americanus, Heteropogon triticeus, Hyptis suaveolens, Litsea glutinosa, Lophostemon lactifluus, Lumnitzera littorea, Macaranga tanarius, Macropteranthes kekwickii, Pandorea doratoxylon, Themeda avenacea, Thespesia populneoides.*

Artefacts (bark painting & carvings etc.): *Adansonia gregorii, Bombax ceiba, Eucalyptus tetrodonta, Gyrocarpus americanus, Hibiscus tiliaceus, Melaleuca leucadendra, Melaleuca minutifolia.*

Canoes: *Alstonia actinophylla, Bombax ceiba, Camptostemon schultzii, Canarium australianum, Gyrocarpus americanus, Maranthes corymbosa.*

Building materials: *Erythrophleum chlorostachys, Eucalyptus papuana, Melaleuca argentea, Melaleuca viridiflora.*

String/cordage/basket weaving: *Agave sisalana, Antiaris toxicaria, Brachychiton diversifolius, Brachychiton spectabilis, Brachychiton* sp., *Cyperus javanicus, Ficus virens, Helicteres elongata, Hibiscus tiliaceus, Marsdenia velutina, Pandanus spiralis, Sterculia quadrifida, Tinospora smilacina.*

Dyes: *Cassytha filiformis, Eucalyptus confertiflora, Eucalyptus papuana, Haemodorum coccineum, Haemodorum* sp., *Hakea eryeana, Livistona humilis, Morinda citrifolia, Pandanus spiralis, Pogonolobus reticulatus, Rhagodia eremaea.*

General ceremonial use: *Capparis umbonata, Flagellaria indica, Grevillea dimidiata, Hakea eryeana, Hanguana malayana, Nelumbo nucifera, Rhagodia eremaea.*

Ornamentation: *Abrus precatorius, Canavalia rosea, Crotalaria goreensis, Flagellaria indica, Grevillea dimidiata, Planchonia careya.*

Glues, gum, adhesives: *Acacia aneura* var. *latifolia, Cymbidium canaliculatum, Dendrobium affine, Dendrobium canaliculatum, Grewia retusifolia, Terminalia hadleyana* ssp. *carpentariae, Triodia stenostachya.*

Sandpaper: *Ficus opposita, Ficus scobina.*

Childrens toys: *Calophyllum inophyllum, Corypha elata, Cymbopogon procerus, Gyrocarpus americanus, Eucalyptus terminalis, Heteropogon triticerus, Hyptis sauveolens, Mnesithea rottboellioides, Pelatostigma pubescens, Santalum acuminatum, Spinifex longifolius, Themeda arguens, Themeda avenacea.*

Fire wood/fire sticks/fire starters: *Acacia aneura* var. *aneura, Acacia auriculiformis, Banksia dentata, Erythrophleum chlorostachys, Leea rubra, Macropteranthes kekwickii, Premna acuminata, Premna serratifolia, Protasparagus racemosus.*

Other (various uses): *Aegialitis annulata, Alloteropsis semialata, Avicennia marina, Bombax ceiba, Cochlospermum fraseri* ssp. *heteronemum, Duboisia hopwoodii, Gossypium hirsutum, Hibiscus tiliaceus, Livistona* sp., *Melaleuca viridiflora, Melastoma affine, Nymphaea gigantea, Tacca leontopetaloides, Themeda avenacea.*