

Botanical Name	Woiwurrung & Common Names	Part of Plant	Usage
— Tree gums and sap			
<u><i>Acacia dealbata</i></u>	MOY-YAN, Silver Wattle	Gum	Gum is edible – sucked like candy; soaked in water to make a jelly.
<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	GARRONG, Black Wattle	Gum	Gum used as a chewing gum that dissolves as you chew.
<i>Acacia pycnantha</i>	Golden Wattle	Gum, seed	Roasted seeds and gum eaten.
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	WAYETUCK, Black Sheoak	Gum, seed	The gum chewed or made into a jelly by melting in hot water. The young cones were eaten.
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	WURUN, Manna Gum	Sap	Sugary sap eaten and flowers soaked in water to make a sweet drink.
— Leaves			
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	KURAWAN, Spiny-headed Mat-rush	Leaf base	White leaf bases chewed to release starch.
<i>Mentha australis</i>	PANARYLE, River Mint	Leaves	Leaves used to make tea and also to treat coughs and colds.
<i>Prostanthera lasianthos</i>	CORANDERRK, Victorian Christmas-bush	Leaves	Aromatic leaves used to make tea or flavour food.
<i>Prostanthera melissifolia</i>	Balm Mint-bush	Leaves	Aromatic leaves used to make tea or flavour food.

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— Berries, fruit, flowers			
<u><i>Acrotriche serrulata</i></u>	BURGIL BURGIL, Honey Pots	Flowers	The small flowers, underneath the plant, are full of a fragrant nectar.
<i>Billardiera mutabilis</i>	GARAWANG, Common Apple Berry	Fruit	Fruit eaten raw when ripe or roasted when green.
<i>Cassytha melantha</i>	Dodder Laurel	Fruit	Aromatic and tangy fruit look like small olives.
<i>Coprosma quadrifida</i>	MORR, Prickly Currant-bush	Fruit	Berries are sweet and high in Vitamin C.
<i>Dianella admixta</i>	Black-anther Flax-lily	Fruit	Dark blue or purple berries edible.
<i>Dianella laevis</i>	Pale Flax-lily	Fruit	Dark blue or purple berries edible.
<i>Dianella tasmanica</i>	Tasman Flax-lily	Fruit	Dark blue or purple berries edible.
<i>Einadia nutans</i>	Nodding Saltbush	Fruit, leaves	Red berries are sweet to eat. Leaves can also be eaten but should be boiled first.
<i>Exocarpus cupressiformis</i>	BALLEE, Cherry Ballart	Fruit	Small orange berries turn red when ripen to a sweet and palatable fruit. Green seed not eaten.

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<i>Rubus parvifolius</i>	EEPAEEP, Native raspberry	Fruit	Has edible small fruit somewhat like small raspberries but not as sweet.
<i>Solanum aviculare</i>	Kangaroo Apple	Fruit	Has berries/fruit which are poisonous while green, only edible once fully ripe (orange).
— Tubers/ roots			
<i>Arthropodium milleflorum</i>	Pale Vanilla Lily	Tuber, flowers	Tubers can be eaten raw or cooked. Flowers can be eaten raw.
<i>Arthropodium strictum</i>	Chocolate Lily	Tuber	Tubers can be eaten raw or cooked.
<i>Bulbine bulbosa</i>	PIKE, Bulbine Lily	Tuber	Tubers can be roasted and eaten, they are sweet tasting and contain calcium and iron.
<i>Burchardia umbellata</i>	Milkmaids	Tuber	Tubers can be roasted and eaten.
<i>Clematis aristata</i>	Austral Clematis, Old Man's Beard	Taproot	Taproot can be roasted and eaten.
<i>Clematis microphylla</i>	Small-leaved Clematis	Taproot	Taproot can be roasted and eaten.
<i>Geranium solanderi</i>	Crane's Bill, Native Carrot	Taproot	Woody taproot rich in starch can be cooked and eaten.
<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	KABIN, Running Postman	Nectar, stems	Nectar is sweet like honeysuckle, stems can be used for twine.

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<i>Microseris walteri</i>	MURNONG, Yam Daisy	Tuber	Tuber can be roasted or fried.
<i>Typha</i> sp	BOURT-DEET, Cumbungi, Bulrush	Rhizome	Rhizome is rich in starch. Also the young flowering stems were eaten raw.
— Seed			
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	BURN-NA-LOOK, Blackwood	Seed	Seeds are edible and flowers can be cooked and eaten.
<i>Acacia pycnantha</i>	Golden Wattle	Seed, gum	Roasted seeds and gum can be eaten.
<u><i>Linum marginale</i></u>	Native Flax	Seed	Numerous small seeds eaten.
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass	Seed	Seeds can be ground to produce flour.