## Bulrush



Scientific name: Typha domingensis

Aboriginal name: Yangeti (Noongar)











Plant habit

Flower (young and mature) Base of stem

Root

## About ...

Also known as 'Narrow Leaf Cumbungi'.

There are two species of Bulrush found in the Perth area, the native Typha domingensis and the introduced *Typha orientalis.* 

Bulrush is a common native plant found in many healthy waterways. It captures silt and sediments, stabilises channels, provides habitat for native animals Foliage especially birds, is an important part of the instream food web and slows the flow rate of water reducing erosion. However, in waterways that have suffered impacts from settlement, the introduced Typha Flower orientalis can become a serious weed. It thrives in shallow, poor-quality water with high nutrient and sediment loads.

## Aboriginal Uses

- Roots are eaten after being treated by pounding the white rhizomes to remove the fibrous parts, Seed then moulding the remaining paste and roasting into cakes that taste like asparagus
- Centre of the stem at the base is edible
- Young flowering spikes are eaten raw or cooked though the hard centre of the spike is inedible.

**Family TYPHACEAE** 

Climate Temperate to tropical

Habitat Permanent and ephemeral freshwater

wetlands, creeks and rivers

Large clumping plant Form

Height: 1 - 3 m

Long, strap-like leaves

Length: up to 2 m Width: up to 20 mm

Birak to Bunuru (Summer)

Separate male (upper) and female (lower)

flowers on one spike

Female spike: 120 - 400 mm long; 20 mm

diameter

Male spike: 150 – 350 mm long; 5 – 10

mm diameter Light brown

Follows from flower

May produce up to 200 000 seeds

Small; fluffy

Dispersed by wind or water

Developed by **SERCUL** for use with the *Bush Tucker Education Program*.







Used as medicine



Used as resources



